



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 12

Received: 11/22/2009 4:07:56 PM

G-001-001

I have been married to my Chamoru husband for 5 years. We have two small children. Like my husband, my two children will be eager to know who they are, the lands they come from, the history of their ancestors. I fear that instead, all they will see of Guam is forgotten culture. They military precense there is excessive already and is driving away the pride and culture that is unique to its inhabitants. Please use your hearts over strategy-the world is in need of more of this from our governments. Thank you in advance.

Stacey Susuico

G-001-001

Thank you for your comment. Through the process of public involvement that has accompanied this proposed action (see FEIS, Volumes 1 & 10), the Chamorro people of Guam have voiced clearly and concisely their concern that the traditional Chamorro culture, including dance, language and traditions, will be forgotten or significantly marginalized by western culture. While population increases can highlight cultural differences, they also present unique and new opportunities for cultural learning and sharing. As indicated in the FEIS (Volume 2, Section 16.2.5; Volume 4, Section 16.2.5), the DoD plans for cultural sensitivity orientation and awareness programs which will focus on mutual respect and tolerance and strive to educate all incoming and currently present military personnel on the rich and varied cultural history that has created the culture that is Guam today. Finally, the DoD plans to increase military civilian joint activities in order to foster strong and mutually beneficial military civilian relationships that include the sharing and understanding of culture.



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Website Comment Number: 13

Received: 11/22/2009 11:30:33 PM

G-002-001

Guam does not need nor deserve any more US military personnel or facilities on the island. US military already occupies a large proportion of prize land on a tiny island and its forces make up approximately 25% of the population. It has become crowded. Locals are not permitted on traditional land. The history of Guam is one of being colonized and used by outside forces. The US has benefited greatly from its presence on Guam; Guam has both benefited and suffered from the US military presence on island. I have seen no evidence of a plan for reparations for that suffering. The locals have more than paid their dues to the US and to the world over many years. The Chamorro are a giving people; it is immoral to take advantage of them or disrupt their culture and way of life any further.

G-002-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of managing efforts in implementing the proposed military relocation to reduce adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources and infrastructure. The Final EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to ensure that the short term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

Through the process of public involvement that has accompanied this proposed action, the Chamorro people of Guam have voiced clearly and concisely their concern that the traditional Chamorro culture, including dance, language and traditions, will be forgotten. While population increases can highlight cultural differences, they also present unique opportunities for cultural learning and sharing. As noted in the Final EIS, the DoD plans for cultural sensitivity orientation and awareness programs will focus on mutual respect and tolerance and strive to educate all incoming and currently present military personnel on the rich and varied cultural history that has created the culture that is Guam today. Finally, the DoD plans to increase military civilian joint activities in order to foster strong and mutually beneficial military civilian relationships that include the sharing and understanding of culture.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 14

Received: 11/23/2009 9:46:27 PM

G-003-001

Hafa Adai,

Let's face it. Guam need's the military Arm Forces. Our men, women and their families are doing so great representing our island that we are proud of say so.

We have no industries to be independent, tourist died down due to lack of tourist attractions; lack of funds for the upkeep and maintenance of these places. We had our chance and the economy did not budge to better our island.

As a whole, we need to come together and participate in cleaning up our village. We are proud people and we have this great gift of showing our Chamorro Hospitality where ever we're at.

Jimmy Dee's song: I am a proud Chamorro, proud of my home and my culture.

"Fanoge Chamorro yan Fanhonge Chamorro" sa gaige gi kanita!

Esta, si Evelyn Quinata

G-003-001

Thank you for your comment.



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Website Comment Number: 15

Received: 11/23/2009 10:58:30 PM

Hafa Adai (Hello) From GUAM USA,

G-004-001

I am mother of 5 girls, born and raised here on Guam and proud to be Chamoru. One of my concerns is the people of Guam are not being considered in this build up. We are overburdened in our hospital and we face segregation in our schools because of the DODEA schools. We want our schools systems to be unified. It's unfair that our local families sacrifice our children as land becomes more scarce. We need to make sure that every inch of land is used for good. I hope you see that there is much to be gained from allowing our children to access the same education and resources. We can no longer fight DODEA for teachers and resources for our children.

G-004-002

We have many problems on Guam. I am most concerned about the great numbers of people that are planned to come here. These young military (mostly)men will be in an environment that is paradise to them, with an 18 year old drinking age and party lifestyle. They need to know that we are family people and want them to respect our home. I also want to protect our women and girls from abuse & exploitation. We are not a foreign country. We are US Citizens. Why are we being taken advantage of like this?

First we are told about 8,000 marines, now the army build up. We are not blind. We already see the build up in our Navy Base and the increase of Military Families everywhere. We are a small island with people that care deeply about our traditions. We are already being pushed out of our homeland because of unfair wages and limited local opportunities. We want to bring our native people home, not replace them with people that have no ties to our land. We are also modest people. It's embarrassing to see military people at our beaches getting wasted and exposing their bodies for everyone to see.

G-004-003

I want to keep my family safe, do the right thing, welcome guests to our island. How can I feel safe here? I live in the northern part of our island and I've been stressed out because of explosions and rounds of ammunition almost around the clock. We do not live in a war zone, but we have the anxiety of these surprising explosions. With the build up I imagine it will only get worse.

G-004-004

The military is a part of our community and has a long history with us. However I do not feel unity anymore. I cannot imagine any state in the great USA that would allow such a build up in their back yard. We are patriotic, but we do have our limits. Please don't hurt the the people of GUAM. We are US Citizens too!

G-004-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of managing efforts in implementing the proposed military relocation to reduce adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to work with the people and Government of Guam to ensure that the short term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

Specifically, in response to combining the military and Guam public school systems: The separate educational systems on Guam was based on a determination in the early 1990s that the Guam public schools neither met DoD's educational instruction goals or the physical facilities standards. When Guam public schools meet DoD requirements, a re-evaluation can be undertaken to determine if DoD needs to maintain their own school system or if the Guam public schools can adequately meet DoD requirements. Department of Defense Education Activity (DODEA) does have teachers who would transfer to Guam from other bases; any recruitment for DODEA would be done through the federal hiring and employment system.

G-004-002

Thank you for your comment. There are many reasons why the Marines (about half) are being moved from Okinawa. This discussion is provided in section 3.5.2 of the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) that is in Appendix F, Volume 9 of the Draft EIS. Serious crimes by military personnel in Okinawa are committed at a lower rate than the overall civilian population in Okinawa, despite reports to the contrary. Many serious crimes are based on singular incidents that are reported multiple times so that it appears to be multiple incidents.

The impacts of crimes on Guam are discussed in Volume 2 of the FEIS.

As noted in the SIAS: "A critical distinction when analyzing crime impacts is between the total numbers of crimes ("volume of crime") and the actual crime rate (numbers divided by population). Population increases always bring with them increases in the volume of crime, but the crime rate would increase only if new populations are disproportionately likely to commit crimes."

The DoD acknowledges that any increase in population, such as the one that these proposed actions would cause, may be accompanied by a proportionate increase in crime and social disorder. The DoD also acknowledges that widely publicized instances of military crime in Okinawa cause Guam residents to be concerned about possible repercussions on the island brought about by the increase in military population on Guam. The increase in population during the construction phase of the build up is recognized as a time for concern for increases in incidents of crime. Moreover, it is also acknowledged that the age group of many military personnel is often characterized as prone to conflicts and misbehavior. DoD educates its service men and woman on good behavior and will act promptly and rigorously to curtail any misconduct and enforce laws to protect the citizens of Guam and our military personnel.

G-004-003

Thank you for your comment. Live-fire weapons ranges are proposed for the eastern shore of Guam. An indoor firing range is proposed within the Main Cantonment on the northern portion of Guam. Most live-fire training exercises would occur during daylight hours. Noise generated by proposed small arms and hand grenade training activities is characterized as impulsive noise, which is associated with a higher level of annoyance. Best management practices for reducing potential noise impacts (e.g., constructing berms) would be implemented to contain the sound. Constructing berms would reduce noise levels by 10-15 decibels. To ensure the safety of the public during small arms and hand

grenade training, criteria from Marine Corps Order 3570.1B would define the Safety Distance Zones (SDZs) for the ranges based on the weapon and munitions characteristics to be used on the ranges. The range designs and associated SDZs would be certified in accordance with Marine Corps Order 3550.9, Marine Corps Ground Range Certification and Recertification Program.

G-004-004

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of managing efforts in implementing the proposed military relocation to reduce adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to work with the people and Government of Guam to ensure that the short term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.



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Website Comment Number: 17

Received: 11/24/2009 7:21:38 AM

It's a sad thought that soon a small, beautiful land that has already given so much to the United States is now giving in the last of its original beauty and culture to house and entertain some dozens of thousands of military personnel and their families while the Island can't even house her own local people known as Chamorus. This will certainly end the last pure line of Chamorro blood in the few who have it running through their veins. This will decrease the practice of cultural dance, language and traditions when the population gets diluted with too many military personnel. The Chamoru people will be but a mere memory, a story of a once strong, respectful, and humble community that had been forced out of their homeland and died out as a race if this continues. I for one refuse to let this go on without voicing my opinion and to speak up for those who cannot, and to be a louder voice for those who can.

G-005-001

G-005-001

Thank you for your comment. Through the process of public involvement that has accompanied this proposed action (see FEIS, Volumes 1 & 10), the Chamorro people of Guam have voiced clearly and concisely their concern that the traditional Chamorro culture, including dance, language and traditions, will be forgotten or significantly marginalized by western culture. While population increases can highlight cultural differences, they also present unique and new opportunities for cultural learning and sharing. As indicated in the FEIS (Volume 2, Section 16.2.5; Volume 4, Section 16.2.5), the DoD plans for cultural sensitivity orientation and awareness programs which will focus on mutual respect and tolerance and strive to educate all incoming and currently present military personnel on the rich and varied cultural history that has created the culture that is Guam today. Finally, the DoD plans to increase military civilian joint activities in order to foster strong and mutually beneficial military civilian relationships that include the sharing and understanding of culture.



COMMENT SHEET

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Website Comment Number: 25

Received: 11/26/2009 10:50:41 AM

G-006-001

G-006-002

G-006-003

First of all, Guam is a SMALL ISLAND. There might not be enough space to accommodate all of the men, women, and families coming to live on Guam. Second of all, those men have raped Japanese women in Okinawa. When the Japanese government wanted to trial the men, the American government would not let them and stated that they would take care of the problem. Instead, they let the men walk. If that happened to women in Okinawa, then don't people think that that will happen here on Guam too? Come on people think! Think of what this relocation will do to the Chamoru people on Guam. Plus, with the economy affecting the lives of people nowadays, the navy would only drive prices higher because they would be the only people able to afford produce. I am grateful for what the Navy has done for the world, but why stick 70,000 people on a SMALL ISLAND when the UNITED STATES HAS LAND THAT WOULD BE ABLE TO ACCOMMODATE these people? Think people! GUAM CANNOT BE BOUGHT WITH MONEY. Although Obama has oked millions of dollars to help with the buildup, that money is not really going to help the people of Guam. Those people moving to Guam would just make living on Guam even worse. I love my island and I will not see it destroyed because these people destroyed their relationship with the Okinawa government to just do the same thing here on Guam. They should be ashamed of themselves and ashamed of ruining the American name. PLEASE SAY NO TO THE BUILDUP ON GUAM. THINK OF THE PEOPLE, CULTURE, AND MOST IMPORTANTLY, THE FUTURE OF THE CHAMORU PEOPLE.

G-006-001

Thank you for your comment. There are many reasons why the Marines (about half) are being moved from Okinawa. This discussion is provided in section 3.5.2 of the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) that is in Appendix F, Volume 9 of the Draft EIS. Serious crimes by military personnel in Okinawa are committed at a lower rate than the overall civilian population in Okinawa, despite reports to the contrary. Many serious crimes are based on singular incidents that are reported multiple times so that it appears to be multiple incidents.

The impacts of crimes on Guam are discussed in Volume 2 of the FEIS. As noted in the SIAS: "A critical distinction when analyzing crime impacts is between the total numbers of crimes ("volume of crime") and the actual crime rate (numbers divided by population). Population increases always bring with them increases in the volume of crime, but the crime rate would increase only if new populations are disproportionately likely to commit crimes."

The DoD acknowledges that any increase in population, such as the one that these proposed actions would cause, may be accompanied by a proportionate increase in crime and social disorder. The DoD also acknowledges that widely publicized instances of military crime in Okinawa cause Guam residents to be concerned about possible repercussions on the island brought about by the increase in military population on Guam. The increase in population during the construction phase of the build up is recognized as a time for concern for increases in incidents of crime. Moreover, it is also acknowledged that the age group of many military personnel is often characterized as prone to conflicts and misbehavior. DoD educates its service men and woman on good behavior and will act promptly and rigorously to curtail any misconduct and enforce laws to protect the citizens of Guam and our military personnel.

G-006-002

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of managing efforts in implementing the proposed military relocation to reduce adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources and infrastructure. The Final EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to ensure that the short term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

Through the process of public involvement that has accompanied this proposed action, the Chamorro people of Guam have voiced clearly and concisely their concern that the traditional Chamorro culture, including dance, language and traditions, will be forgotten. While population increases can highlight cultural differences, they also present unique opportunities for cultural learning and sharing. As noted in the Final EIS, the DoD plans for cultural sensitivity orientation and awareness programs will focus on mutual respect and tolerance and strive to educate all incoming and currently present military personnel on the rich and varied cultural history that has created the culture that is Guam today. Finally, the DoD plans to increase military civilian joint activities in order to foster strong and mutually beneficial military civilian relationships that include the sharing and understanding of culture. Relating to the higher cost of living because of the proposed military buildup, it is noted that the history of inflation and recession of Guam's economy from the 1970s to present was provided on page 3-47 of the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) that is in Appendix F of Volume 9 of the DEIS. In subsection 4.3.1.4 (beginning page 4-10) of the SIAS, the subject of impact on the standard of living is addressed, stating:

Standard of living is a measure of purchasing power. If the standard of

living increases for a person it means they can purchase more goods and services. If the standard of living declines for that person, he or she can purchase fewer goods and services. Changes in a person's standard of living are determined by their income and the prices of the goods and services they tend to purchase. A person's standard of living will increase if their income rises faster than the prices of goods and services they tend to purchase. A person's standard of living will decline if the prices of goods and services they tend to purchase rise faster than the person's income. In both the construction and operational components, the average wage of workers would increase as a function of greater demand for labor. However, the price of goods and services purchased by individuals would rise as well. It cannot be definitively predicted whether wages or the price of goods and services would increase at a faster pace. If wages earned by a particular household rise more quickly than the price of goods and services, then the standard of living would increase. If the price of goods and services rises more quickly than wages, the standard of living would decrease. For households on fixed incomes, the result would be reduced purchasing power. Those with the ability to quickly renegotiate their wages will have a better chance at maintaining or increasing their standard of living.

On page 4-11 of the SIAS, the discussion continues and discusses the income of military related construction and operational jobs that will, on the average, be higher than the present average wages on Guam. It concludes:

In terms of cost of living, from 2000 to 2008 Guam workers have seen their standard of living decline by 30% and there is no reason to expect the military buildup to reverse that trend – Guam workers will likely to continue to see the cost of goods and services rise faster than their incomes. While the proposed action may not represent a reversal of this trend, it will slow the rate of decline in the standard of living that has been prevalent since 2000.

G-006-003

Thank you for your comment, which focused on how Guam was chosen for the military relocation rather than other places within the Pacific region. Volume 1 at Section 1.4 in the DEIS provides a Global Perspective Background, which explains the various international and military capability requirements that were considered for the realignment of military forces. Because this section of the DEIS explains the background analysis of strategic military capability locations within the Pacific, it will remain the same for the FEIS. For instance, this section describes how several locations were considered throughout the Pacific region for the military relocation based upon 1) response times, 2) freedom of action (the ability of the U.S. to use bases and training facilities freely and without restriction at a particular locale), and 3) international treaties and agreements with Japan and other Western Pacific allies. The U.S. locations in the Pacific region considered for the military relocation were Hawaii, Alaska, California, and Guam. Non-U.S. locations considered included Korea, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Australia, because they are allies to the U.S. and are well situated for strategic force deployment. After analyzing the international and military capability requirements for each locale mentioned above, Guam was the only location for the relocation that met all the criteria.



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Website Comment Number: 30

Received: 11/30/2009 11:28:05 AM

Hafa Adai!

In our local newspaper today (11/30/09), it was announced that the U.S military had a proposal to use the piece of the land in Umatac known to us islanders as Mt. Humuyung Manglu.

I am appalled at the fact the military is even considering taking such a vital piece of our culture. Thousands of Chamorros and Guamanians respectively partake in the trek each year and to have such an important part of our culture being taken away is absolutely unacceptable.

Please review your decision carefully as we will be the ones living here forever.

Thank you.

G-007-001

G-007-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD understands and recognizes the significance of access to cultural sites located on DoD property in Guam. Restricting access to certain areas at certain times is required to maintain public safety. It is the intent of DoD to maintain public access to Mt. Jumullong Manglo (including the Mt. Lam Lam trail) consistent with safety and operational requirements. Final plans concerning access to Mt. Jumullong Manglo (as accessed by the Mt. Lam Lam trail) have not been developed, DoD looks forward to working with stakeholders including groups that use the area for traditional religious activities to develop plans for cultural stewardship and access that balances operational needs, public safety concerns, and the continuing public use and enjoyment of this site.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 31

Received: 12/1/2009 1:57:17 AM

G-008-001

The U.S. doctrines of Manifest Destiny and hegemony is offensive, archaic, and disingenuous. Respect should be given to the Chamorro people and residents of Guam. Militarism of their land is obnoxiously repugnant for a free democratic society. It's time the U.S. gets with the program and honor human rights of the people, get out of their country, and mind its manners. Put an end to the U.S. racist policy and expected corporate pecuniary interests that enslaves people and not allowing freedom, self-determination, and democracy of the people. Instead of going through the motions by presenting the 1,000 page EIS statement; go one better and listen to the people that you are affecting.

G-008-002

G-008-001

Thank you for your comment. Through the process of public involvement that has accompanied this proposed action (see Final EIS, Volumes 1 & 10), the Chamorro people of Guam have voiced clearly and concisely their concern that the traditional Chamorro culture, including dance, language and traditions, will be forgotten or significantly marginalized by western culture. While population increases can highlight cultural differences, they also present unique and new opportunities for cultural learning and sharing. As indicated in the Final EIS (Volume 2, Section 16.2.5; Volume 4, Section 16.2.5), the DoD plans for cultural sensitivity orientation and awareness programs which will focus on mutual respect and tolerance and strive to educate all incoming and currently present military personnel on the rich and varied cultural history that has created the culture that is Guam today. Finally, the DoD plans to increase military civilian joint activities in order to foster strong and mutually beneficial military civilian relationships that include the sharing and understanding of culture.

G-008-002

Thank you for your comment. Issues and concerns expressed during the public comment period will be considered throughout the EIS process.



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Website Comment Number: 33

Received: 12/2/2009 10:48:36 AM

As a youth of this island, I will be here and so will my posterity.
This is why I need to speak out and make my voice heard regarding the EIS and the military build-up.

G-009-001

We, the Chamorros have been here for over 4,500 years and we want to continue living on our island. But with the military build-up threatening many factors in our peoples lives, I am afraid that increasing 'Americanization' of the island but push my people to limits I hope to never see. This situation reminds me of the Native American situation and how the U.S government seemed very callous regarding certain situations.

G-009-002

I hope that the U.S can see our side of the issue as well and I appreciate it opening up this dialogue to allow us concerned citizens to voice our concerns.

G-009-003

Before bringing in however many people, you should fix the problems that the U.S government and military has created for our island such as war reparations and hazardous waste that was dumped showing no respect for our island.

Thank you.

G-009-001

Thank you for your comment. Through the process of public involvement that has accompanied this proposed action (see FEIS, Volumes 1 & 10), the Chamorro people of Guam have voiced clearly and concisely their concern that the traditional Chamorro culture, including dance, language and traditions, will be forgotten or significantly marginalized by western culture. While population increases can highlight cultural differences, they also present unique and new opportunities for cultural learning and sharing. As indicated in the FEIS (Volume 2, Section 16.2.5; Volume 4, Section 16.2.5), the DoD plans for cultural sensitivity orientation and awareness programs which will focus on mutual respect and tolerance and strive to educate all incoming and currently present military personnel on the rich and varied cultural history that has created the culture that is Guam today. Finally, the DoD plans to increase military civilian joint activities in order to foster strong and mutually beneficial military civilian relationships that include the sharing and understanding of culture.

G-009-002

Thank you for your comment. Issues and concerns expressed during the public comment period will be considered throughout the EIS process.

G-009-003

Thank you for your comment. Topics such as war experiences, war reparations, and veterans benefits are important issues but are not part of the proposed action. Comments related to these issues were numerous and indicate underlying social and political dissatisfaction with a broader range of federal-territorial relations outside the scope of DoD legal authority. The various EIS public engagement forums provided an indirect avenue for informing local and federal policy-makers of issues that are important to a significant segment of the community.



COMMENT SHEET

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Website Comment Number: 37

Received: 12/3/2009 6:43:24 AM

G-010-001

I am part of the racing association and we have gone a long way in getting something done. I know our system and everything else is not perfect at least we have something. We have spent approximately 9 million on the facility. I hope we can negotiate and be given a place and help re-build a facility which could be both enjoyed by the military personnel as well as the civilian community. This can also be part of the QOL program.

G-010-001

Thank you for your comment. The Proposed Action would result in the acquisition of lands on the east side of Guam near Route 15 and the existing Andersen Air Force Base South property and the construction of a live fire training range complex on the site. The lands consist of Government of Guam controlled parcels as well as a few privately owned parcels. The Government of Guam parcels are held by two entities, the Chamorro Land Trust and the Ancestral Lands Commission. These entities manage certain Government of Guam land holdings to support native Chamorro interests and compensate land owners for lands currently controlled by the federal government.

In the northern most parcel, under the control of the Chamorro Land Trust, there exists the Guam International Raceway. This entity, which is a non-profit organization, operates a raceway complex consisting of a drag strip and various motorcycle and off-road vehicle courses pursuant to a 20 year license with the Chamorro Land Trust. These recreational facilities satisfy a significant component of the public demand for racing as well as accommodating periodic police vehicle training. The license is set to expire in 2018. Under the terms of the license the Guam International Raceway is able to remove aggregate mined from the site to improve its operations, but at the option of the Chamorro Land Trust must return the property in "pristine" condition upon the termination of the license. The license clearly states that the Guam International Raceway has no interest in the underlying property pursuant to its license. Further, there is no right to renew the license.

Should DoD decide to acquire land for the Route 15 training range complex, an offer of just compensation would be made to the owners of the property, including the lands held by the Chamorro Land Trust. The just compensation offer would be at the full fair market value of the property, based upon an appraisal of the property and its highest and best use. Since DoD would acquire the property from the fee owners,

any compensation to the operators of the Guam International Raceway would be a matter to be determined between the current land owner, the Chamorro Land Trust, and the tenant, the Guam International Raceway.

In the event DoD acquires the land, the Guam International Raceway would have to decide whether to continue operation in another location. If it chose to continue operations it may be eligible for relocation assistance from DoD pursuant to the Uniform Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970. If eligible, DoD would provide relocation assistance in the form of advisory services, and some specific financial assistance related to a move, but would not be responsible for the physical relocation of the operations of the Guam International Raceway.

As to possible sites for the relocation of the Guam International Raceway, such actions would be under the control of Government of Guam officials as they are responsible for non-federal land use decisions on Guam. Given that a raceway complex is an industrial activity, it is most likely that any siting of a future raceway complex will be on lands zoned for such industrial activities and not within lands deemed recovery habitat for ESA listed species. Should the Guam International Raceway decide to continue operations and be eligible for relocation assistance from DoD, DoD will work with Government of Guam land use and natural resource officials to ensure that habitat concerns for ESA listed species are taken into account in any relocation effort.



COMMENT SHEET

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Website Comment Number: 46

Received: 12/9/2009 2:45:03 AM

Mr. WonPat,

Thank you for your commitment to this cause !

Do they really think they can continue to silence the people of Guam? If so they are in for a rude awakening!!! Let the good fight begin and allow for the people of Guam to be heard and seen. We must not allow for the United States to continue intimidating and keeping control over a free people, the Chamorro!

Respectfully,

T. Colburn

G-011-001

G-011-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of reducing adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources, and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to ensure that the short-term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long-term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 60

Received: 12/20/2009 1:52:50 PM

G-012-001

The implications and effects the military buildup might have for my peoples island bothers me so much that I am typing this response at midnight with my cellphone. One thing I do not understand is that the U.S military already owns more than twenty percent of this island that we, the Chamorros, have called for over 4000 years, yet, the military still isn't satisfied wig what they already have and they feel like they still need to take more and this saddens me. I recently read that the military wants to take more areas on island that are popular with locals and sites that have been used by Chamorros since their arrival on island. Most of Guama amazing and scenic locations have been taken for military use. It apalls me at the U.S military audacity to take more land from us....

G-012-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD was required to determine whether military relocation requirements could be met by excess, underutilized or otherwise available property held by DoD on Guam. Early development plans attempted to keep all activities on existing DoD lands. However, as discussed in the FEIS (Volume 2, Chapter 2), after applying operational and environmental screening criteria, no contiguous DoD area on Guam was identified that could support all the land use and operational requirements of the action.



COMMENT SHEET

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Website Comment Number: 66

Received: 12/23/2009 8:14:27 AM

G-013-001

If the race track is taken for military purposes that would leave many car enthusiasts to race illegally on Guam's roads, which will lead to many accidents. Our people need a safe place to race and if the federal government cares for the well-being of the people, like they claim they do, they will leave this land untouched.

G-013-002

On another note, the Chamoru culture is one of the most important aspects of the Chamoru people. Many of the lands that the military is seeking have Chamoru ancient remains and artifacts. By occupying the land, you are demonstrating disrespect to the people of Guam and our culture. How would President Obama feel if we built right on top of his great-grandmother's or great-grandfather's grave? Private companies have ceased building on top of lands that contain ancient remains and artifacts, so why should the military be any different? Does the military have no heart?

Think of what's left for our future generations. If lands keep getting taken by the military, what's left for the children? Contaminated lands? Contaminated waters?

G-013-003

I feel that the federal government does not care for the people of Guam. There was no detailed information about the environmental impact on the island. An organization collected soil samples from one of the bases on Guam and conducted testing. This organization discovered high levels of toxicity (depleted uranium) in the soil. Our lands have been contaminated since World War II when the military failed to clean up their mess. Further studies showed that majority of the cases of cancer are people from the villages of Yigo and Santa Rita--where military bases are located.

G-013-001

Thank you for your comment. The Proposed Action would result in the acquisition of lands on the east side of Guam near Route 15 and the existing Andersen Air Force Base South property and the construction of a live fire training range complex on the site. The lands consist of Government of Guam controlled parcels as well as a few privately owned parcels. The Government of Guam parcels are held by two entities, the Chamorro Land Trust and the Ancestral Lands Commission. These entities manage certain Government of Guam land holdings to support native Chamorro interests and compensate land owners for lands currently controlled by the federal government.

In the northern most parcel, under the control of the Chamorro Land Trust, there exists the Guam International Raceway. This entity, which is a non-profit organization, operates a raceway complex consisting of a drag strip and various motorcycle and off-road vehicle courses pursuant to a 20 year license with the Chamorro Land Trust. These recreational facilities satisfy a significant component of the public demand for racing as well as accommodating periodic police vehicle training. The license is set to expire in 2018. Under the terms of the license the Guam International Raceway is able to remove aggregate mined from the site to improve its operations, but at the option of the Chamorro Land Trust must return the property in "pristine" condition upon the termination of the license. The license clearly states that the Guam International Raceway has no interest in the underlying property pursuant to its license. Further, there is no right to renew the license.

Should DoD decide to acquire land for the Route 15 training range complex, an offer of just compensation would be made to the owners of the property, including the lands held by the Chamorro Land Trust. The just compensation offer would be at the full fair market value of the property, based upon an appraisal of the property and its highest and best use. Since DoD would acquire the property from the fee owners,

any compensation to the operators of the Guam International Raceway would be a matter to be determined between the current land owner, the Chamorro Land Trust, and the tenant, the Guam International Raceway.

In the event DoD acquires the land, the Guam International Raceway would have to decide whether to continue operation in another location. If it chose to continue operations it may be eligible for relocation assistance from DoD pursuant to the Uniform Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970. If eligible, DoD would provide relocation assistance in the form of advisory services, and some specific financial assistance related to a move, but would not be responsible for the physical relocation of the operations of the Guam International Raceway.

As to possible sites for the relocation of the Guam International Raceway, such actions would be under the control of Government of Guam officials as they are responsible for non-federal land use decisions on Guam. Given that a raceway complex is an industrial activity, it is most likely that any siting of a future raceway complex will be on lands zoned for such industrial activities and not within lands deemed recovery habitat for ESA listed species. Should the Guam International Raceway decide to continue operations and be eligible for relocation assistance from DoD, DoD will work with Government of Guam land use and natural resource officials to ensure that habitat concerns for ESA listed species are taken into account in any relocation effort.

G-013-002

Thank you for your comment. DoD has conducted archaeological surveys of over 5,000 acres of land on Guam that could be affected by construction associated with the Build-up. Based on the results of these surveys, the proposed Build-Up was planned so that no known burial sites or intact latte sites would be disturbed by construction. In addition, there are provisions for monitoring during construction to ensure

that measures would be taken to avoid, minimize, and/or mitigation the disturbance of burials.

G-013-003

Thank you for your comment. The military is committed to cleaning up environmental contamination from past military activities. The Department of Defense established the Environmental Restoration Program to identify, characterize, and remediate CERCLA related contamination from military activities. The program is designed to evaluate past disposal sites, control the migration of contaminants, and control potential hazards to human health and the environment. Current military operations are conducted in accordance with applicable regulations and management plans to ensure contamination of the environment does not occur and to ensure a safe environment for military personnel and the surrounding community. Management of hazardous materials will be conducted in accordance with applicable Navy requirements, as well as U.S. EPA requirements for spill prevention, control, and countermeasures; Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA); and Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requirements. The Navy manages the storage, handling, and disposal of hazardous materials/waste to ensure compliance with Federal, local, and Navy hazardous materials management regulations and instructions/directives. Appropriate procedures have been established to identify training requirements for personnel routinely handling hazardous materials and to ensure a safe working environment and proper reporting/response in the event of a release. Scientific, peer-reviewed, studies of cancer incidents and causes have not been conducted for areas on Guam. Cancer research has found that most cases of cancer are linked to environmental causes. Environmental causes include both lifestyle factors such as smoking and diet, as well as exposure to agents in the air, soil, and water. Due to the extensive regulatory requirements of managing hazardous substances

and military operations, current and future military operations would not be anticipated to contribute to incidents of cancer.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 72

Received: 12/29/2009 1:17:00 AM

I am a citizen of Guam and for my whole life my family and I have been living on the land. Now the Marines are trying to confiscate our land, a private property!! Be realistic Uncle Sam! You guys have possession of 1/3 of our island already make your resources useful instead of taking our land. Your organization possessed our land in the north and south side of the island and some pockets in the central, you don't need to make the people of Guam suffer as you guys did with the Hawaiians. You would not even dare to push the Hawaiians around as your doing with us Guamanians. So either take what you have of your possessed land and put it to use or take a little of the GUAM GOVT's but do not take any of our peoples private property, our land is a part of us! What your organization is trying to do to our land is unacceptable! You want to take our sacred land and start a firing range, throw grenades and put bullets through our beautiful land. That is unacceptable! Now relocating another 20,000 Marines is another whole different story... We the Chamorro people of Guam like to send you a message to every single one of you. All we ask is you to respect our land and its people.

G-014-001

G-014-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD was required to determine whether military relocation requirements could be met by excess, underutilized or otherwise available property held by DoD on Guam. Early development plans attempted to keep all activities on existing DoD lands. However, as discussed in the FEIS (Volume 2, Chapter 2), after applying operational and environmental screening criteria, no contiguous DoD area on Guam was identified that could support all the land use and operational requirements of the action.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 76

Received: 1/3/2010 10:53:23 AM

I recently went on the hike to Pagat Cave and was awed by the beauty of the coastline and I couldn't believe that where I was hiking, my ancestors, the ancient Chamorro, were walking on the same ground I was for more than 4000 years. It disappoints me that the U.S.' obvious lack of respect for the local culture shows so much in their wanting to take away a piece of land that is sacred to the Chamorros. Pagat Cave is listed under the U.S National Park's list of and I believe that it should be kept for generations to come so they can see and enjoy Guam's pristine Eastern coastline. It frankly pisses me off to see the U.S want to take away so much more of our island when they already own more than 30% of it. We are after all only a 232 sq. mile island.

G-015-001

G-015-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD understands and recognizes the significance of cultural and recreational sites located on DoD property in Guam. Restricting access to certain DoD areas at certain times is required to maintain public safety. It is the intent of DoD to maintain public access to DoD lands that contain cultural sites consistent with safety and operational requirements. Access will be granted at approved times such as when the lands are not being used for military training. Final plans concerning access to sites potentially impacted by the proposed action have not been developed. DoD looks forward to working with stakeholders to develop plans for cultural stewardship and access that balances operational needs, public safety concerns, and the continuing public use and enjoyment of these sites.

0012



COMMENT SHEET

Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Overseas
Environmental Impact Statement
Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Please Circle Meeting Location: University of Guam Southern High School
Okkodo High School Yigo Tinian Salpan

The Department of the Navy (DoN) and the Joint Guam Program Office (JGPO) invites your comments on the Draft EIS/OEIS for the Guam and CNMI Military Relocation. Please provide your comments below. Comment forms, or your own letter, will be accepted at the public hearings, or may be mailed to: JGPO, c/o NAVFAC Pacific, 258 Makalapa Drive Suite 100, Pearl Harbor, HI 98960-3134, Attention: GMPO. You can also visit www.guambuildups.us to comment. Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010 Eastern Standard Time. Copies of the Draft EIS/OEIS are available for review at Nieves M. Flores Memorial Public Library, University of Guam Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Library, Joeten-Kyu Public Library, Northern Marianas College Olyrpio T. Borja Memorial Library, and the Tinian Public Library. A DoN sponsored reading room has also been set up at Agana Shopping Center for Draft EIS/OEIS review.

Please provide your comments below:

G-016-001

1) Fena Caves on Naval Magazine - Will the Chamorro people be still allowed to perform their Memorial Services on Naval Magazine? This is our culture that once a year we hold a "Fena Massacre Memorial" at Naval Magazine where our ancestors were massacred many years ago. "Fena Massacre Memorial" is held every year on July 19. This is the date when the Chamorros were massacred.

2) Once a year on Holy Saturday the people of Guam track to Mt. Lamlam as a sacrifice and see the statues of the Cross. According to DEIS this area is to be used for non-firing training. This annual track is part of our culture. That means we will be denied of what we have been doing for the past years and part of our culture. Can the people continue using that track once a year during the Holy Week? We need to know!

G-016-002

3) Marine Corp Drive going to Naval Station needs to be improved. At the present time traffic is so congested at 7am and after working hours after 3pm. Please observed during... Please Print Clearly... this time.

Comments must be postmarked by:
February 17, 2010 Eastern Standard Time

G-016-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD understands and recognizes the significance of access to cultural sites located on DoD property in Guam. Restricting access to certain areas at certain times is required to maintain public safety. It is the intent of DoD to maintain public access to Mt. Jumullong Manglo (including the Mt. Lam Lam trail) consistent with safety and operational requirements. Final plans concerning access to Mt. Jumullong Manglo (as accessed by the Mt. Lam Lam trail) have not been developed, DoD looks forward to working with stakeholders including groups that use the area for traditional religious activities to develop plans for cultural stewardship and access that balances operational needs, public safety concerns, and the continuing public use and enjoyment of this site.

G-016-002

Thank you for your comment. The DEIS identified the intersection of Route 1 (Marine Corp Drive)/Route 2A at the main Naval Base entrance as having additional traffic as a result of the military build-up. An intersection project is being considered that would add an additional westbound left-turn lane to provide additional capacity and reduce congestion at the intersection.

0025

Whom It May Concern

Fr: Charissa Aguon, 310 Chalan Kanton Ladera St. Talofoto, Gu 96915

Re: Letter of Concern Regarding Proposed Military Buildup on Guam and Draft EIS

This letter is written to voice my protest against proposed Military Build-up on Guam and to raise concerns regarding proposed build-up plans and proposed (or lack of not listed) mitigation options listed in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement released November 20, 2009.

G-017-001

Dramatic Rise in Cost of Living:

According to the draft DEIS the impact of such a sudden increase in population and the resources needed to support such will have grave affects on the overall quality of life of the island and its people. The overall cost of living for the local population (utilities, housing costs) will increase tremendously, but wage rates within the local economy will not increase enough to be able to support the rising costs. Hence, creating a greater gap in wealth and putting the local population already on the margins at greater risk becoming or remaining impoverished.

As a single mother of two children, I am struggling to complete my college degree and work at the same time so as to support my family and eventually lift myself out from under the poverty line- this proposed build-up presents greater challenges then I already experience on a daily basis. The real estate rates on the island have already increased at a ridiculous rate in preparation for the build-up- making it even harder- better yet, impossible for me to be able to afford to pay rent without some kind of government assistance or even buy a home in my own homeland in the near future- if at all. This fear is affirmed by Guam Housing Urban Renewal Authorities who had stated publicly that he does not feel the buildup will help keep housing affordable.

G-017-002

Local Employment Opportunity & Economic Vulnerability:

Also, according the DEIS, out of almost 18,000 jobs only about 2,500 will go to Guam residents and most of these jobs will be temporary and labor concentrated. The DEIS also states that by the year 2015 the number of temporary jobs will decrease: 8000 in 2015, 11,000 in 2016 and 7000 in 2017. The dramatic increases and then decrease in employment on the island will no doubt have adverse effects on the local economy, specifically local employment. But these impacts are not talked about in the DEIS and neither are mitigation options noted as to how such impacts will be prevented or cushioned for that matter.

Lack of Support for Local Infrastructure Needs:

G-017-001

Thank you for your comments. Relating to the higher cost of living because of the proposed military buildup, it is noted that the history of inflation and recession of Guam's economy from the 1970s to present was provided on page 3-47 of the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) that is in Appendix F of Volume 9 of the DEIS. In subsection 4.3.1.4 (beginning page 4-10) of the SIAS, the subject of impact on the standard of living is addressed, stating:

Standard of living is a measure of purchasing power. If the standard of living increases for a person it means they can purchase more goods and services. If the standard of living declines for that person, he or she can purchase fewer goods and services. Changes in a person's standard of living are determined by their income and the prices of the goods and services they tend to purchase. A person's standard of living will increase if their income rises faster than the prices of goods and services they tend to purchase. A person's standard of living will decline if the prices of goods and services they tend to purchase rise faster than the person's income. In both the construction and operational components, the average wage of workers would increase as a function of greater demand for labor. However, the price of goods and services purchased by individuals would rise as well. It cannot be definitively predicted whether wages or the price of goods and services would increase at a faster pace. If wages earned by a particular household rise more quickly than the price of goods and services, then the standard of living would increase. If the price of goods and services rises more quickly than wages, the standard of living would decrease. For households on fixed incomes, the result would be reduced purchasing power. Those with the ability to quickly renegotiate their wages will have a better chance at maintaining or increasing their standard of living.

On page 4-11 of the SIAS, the discussion continues and discusses the income of military related construction and operational jobs that will, on the average, be higher than the present average wages on Guam. It

G-017-003 According to the DEIS, the buildup will cost millions of dollars to maintain roads, to upgrade wastewater treatment and to upgrade the local port to support the build-up. However, the local government will not be given adequate financial support to make such improvements. The bulk of financial support for the build-up will support infrastructure improvements “within the gates.”

G-017-004 **Adverse Impact of Population Increase on Local Infrastructure:**

According to the DEIS, over 40,000 off-island laborers will be brought to the island and be housed in barracks, but no mention is made as to financial support to local government for medical service needs and social services needs of this imported temporary population. This imported population of laborers will not be serviced on base in regards to their health care needs and will depend on local services for care. The island's medical and social services infrastructure is already taxed. There are no proposed mitigation options regarding financial support to safeguard a collapse of this system with such added weight. However, the DEIS states that the overall population will increase by 80,000 total, double the initial proposed increase in population.

Indigenous Rights, Cultural Protection:

G-017-005 According to the DEIS, various off-base government and/or privately owned lands will be needed to support military training needs (firing ranges). Hence, the public and private land owners will lose access to these lands. Specifically lands that inhabit the following: Guam International Raceway, Marbo Cave, Pagat Trail and associated trails near it. Losing access to these lands will impact the cultural gathering activities of local herb doctors (*suruhana*), and also ban off-shore fishing near Marbo Cave. Proposed mitigation options offered to the loss of such culturally important sites are no less than ridiculous and culturally insensitive. It was proposed in the DEIS that locals take to “in-door” recreation activities as an alternative to losing access to such sites. Such remarks disregard the spiritual connection between the people and the land that is a hallmark of Chamorro culture and spits in the face of the Chamorro people and their legacy of struggle against foreign domination of their lands and lives.

G-017-006 Also stated in the DEIS is the power of the federal government to come in and claim property under the Imminent Domain Clause with the option of providing fair market value to slated landowners as just compensation for the taking of their lands. I adamantly object to such power. If landowners within the slated properties proposed for the build-up do not wish to sell, lease or release their properties to the federal government, they have no power, by law to stop the taking of their land.

G-017-007 As an Indigenous Chamorro to this island, I need not explain such protest to our rights as people to our land and the protection of our quality of life. Such power

concludes:

In terms of cost of living, from 2000 to 2008 Guam workers have seen their standard of living decline by 30% and there is no reason to expect the military buildup to reverse that trend – Guam workers will likely to continue to see the cost of goods and services rise faster than their incomes. While the proposed action may not represent a reversal of this trend, it will slow the rate of decline in the standard of living that has been prevalent since 2000.

The FEIS recognizes that the utility systems on Guam are substandard. These utility systems must be brought up to standards. To accomplish this task, it is likely that utility rates would change to help fund needed improvements. DoD does not set these rates. DoD would work with GovGuam to assist with improving potable water, wastewater, power, and solid waste systems with a goal of getting these systems into compliance with current federal and Guam environmental laws and regulations.

The FEIS anticipates that military housing will be built within the main cantonment area. It is anticipated that the majority of Marine families would rent units in the military housing and generally not compete with Guam residents for available housing units. It is likely that housing prices and rent will increase in the short term. After the construction period, housing and rental prices could decline because the construction labor force (not including the H2B workers who will live in dormitory type quarters) would leave Guam.

G-017-002

Thank you for your comment. Anticipated impacts on employment are discussed in detail in Section 4.3.1 of the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) that is in Appendix F in Volume 9 of the EIS. Subsection 4.3.1.2, entitled Probable Labor Supply Sources, discusses the available Guam construction labor supply and the need for foreign

G-017-007

given to this process and the fact that the Chamorro people and local community in general have no real decision making power regarding this massive wind of change immediately renews the older process of colonization better known as neo-colonialism. This can not be good for the social, political and emotional well-being of our island and people.

Specifically and overall, after reviewing the DEIS and gaining a better understanding of the range of impacts the build-up will have on the overall quality of life for the people of Guam and that of the land, I am in full protest of the United States Marine Relocation to the island of Guam and the Marianas.

Sincerely,

Charissa Aguon

workers for construction. The amount of jobs going to Guam residents is discussed in this subsection and states:

"Current Guam Residents: As of 2007, Guam had a total employed construction workforce of approximately 5,600 people, although only 4,600 were "production workers" and about 1,000 of these were temporary foreign workers (Guam Department of Labor, 2008)."

The Guam Contractors Association (GCA), in late 2006, established a nonprofit "Trades Academy" to train residents for employment at all levels of the construction industry. Also, the Center for Micronesian Empowerment (CME) has obtained seed funding, and is seeking additional funds, to implement a program of both social assistance and job training (Appendix D of the SIAS - CME Interview). The GCA Trades Academy would make part of its 8,000-square-foot training facility available to the CME if the program is able to move forward.

The SIAS estimated the amount of qualified Guam construction workers that would likely fill these construction jobs. Because of the limited supply of qualified Guam construction workers, the on-island workers were determined to be relatively small during the construction years. It is anticipated there would be a rapid rise in H2B visa foreign workers (for construction jobs), followed by a decline because their construction jobs would go away after structures and facilities for the buildup are completed. The result of this characteristic "boomtown" economy is discussed in the SIAS (section 1.2.2). Residents who are preoccupied with social change and its consequences may note a large increase in crime as a result of the population growth, regard newcomers as largely responsible for the crime, and are more likely to report crime (Covey and Menard 1984; also, see "Boomtown" discussion in Section 1.2.2)."

G-017-003

Thank you for your comment. As documented in this EIS, DoD acknowledges the existing sub-standard conditions of key public infrastructure systems and social services on Guam and the interest to

have DoD fund improvements to these systems and services. DoD also recognizes that roads, utility systems and other infrastructure must be improved to support the military relocation. DoD's ability to fund actions is limited by Federal law. However, to minimize adverse impacts associated with the proposed military relocation program, DoD is leading a federal inter-agency effort to identify other Federal programs and funding sources that could benefit the people of Guam.

G-017-004

Thank you for your comments. First, it should be noted that the population estimates in the DEIS were based on a maximal number. Regarding the foreign construction workers, Volume 2, Section 16 specifies that the DoD would rely on construction contractors, who have significant expertise in the areas of workforce housing and logistics, to support temporary foreign workers. There would be health screening of all workers to reduce health risk to the Guam population. Contractors would also be required to provide health care either by supplementing local Guam staff and resources or building their own clinic. In addition, the socioeconomic chapters in the DEIS and the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) which is Appendix F, Volume 9 of the DEIS identify the impacts of the proposed action and alternatives to the Guam agencies. It is recognized that Guam agencies would likely require additional staff and facilities to accommodate the increased construction worker population.

As documented in this EIS, DoD acknowledges the existing sub-standard conditions of key public infrastructure systems and social services on Guam and the interest to have DoD fund improvements to these systems and services. DoD's ability to fund actions is limited by Federal law. However, to minimize adverse impacts associated with the proposed military relocation program, DoD is leading a federal inter-agency effort to identify other Federal programs and funding sources that could benefit the people of Guam.

G-017-005

Thank you for your comment. DoD understands and recognizes the significance of cultural and recreational sites located on DoD property in Guam. Restricting access to certain DoD areas at certain times is required to maintain public safety. It is the intent of DoD to maintain public access to DoD lands that contain cultural sites consistent with safety and operational requirements. Access will be granted at approved times such as when the lands are not being used for military training. Final plans concerning access to sites potentially impacted by the proposed action have not been developed. DoD looks forward to working with stakeholders to develop plans for cultural stewardship and access that balances operational needs, public safety concerns, and the continuing public use and enjoyment of these sites.

G-017-006

Thank you for your comment. Should DoD determine that additional land is necessary to meet its requirements, DoD policy requires that it negotiate with affected public and private land owners in good faith, seek agreements to acquire desired lands interests and pay fair market value. Where circumstances exist that require resolution of issues such as ownership or value, procedures exist under eminent domain authority to resolve those questions. Eminent domain requires reimbursement at fair market value.

G-017-007

Thank you for your comment. Through the process of public involvement that has accompanied this proposed action (see FEIS, Volumes 1 & 10), the Chamorro people of Guam have voiced clearly and concisely their concern that the traditional Chamorro culture, including dance, language and traditions, will be forgotten or significantly marginalized by western culture. While population increases can highlight cultural differences, they also present unique and new opportunities for cultural learning and sharing. As indicated in the FEIS (Volume 2, Section 16.2.5; Volume 4,

Section 16.2.5), the DoD plans for cultural sensitivity orientation and awareness programs which will focus on mutual respect and tolerance and strive to educate all incoming and currently present military personnel on the rich and varied cultural history that has created the culture that is Guam today. Finally, the DoD plans to increase military civilian joint activities in order to foster strong and mutually beneficial military civilian relationships that include the sharing and understanding of culture.

Public comments on the DEIS are an important part of the decision-making process. This information becomes part of the FEIS and is evaluated when DoD prepares the FEIS and issues a Record of Decision at the end of the NEPA process.



GUAM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
PARTNERS IN PROGRESS

0030

GUAM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
STATEMENT REGARDING THE RELOCATION OF U.S. MARINE
CORPS FORCES TO GUAM
Draft EIS Public Hearing

Presented by
DAVID P. LEDDY
President, Guam Chamber of Commerce

G-018-001

General Bicc and members of the Joint Guam Program Office (Forward), my name is David P. Leddy, President of the Guam Chamber of Commerce. I am here to share the Chamber's views regarding the relocation of U.S. Marine Corps forces to Guam. As previously stated in the Chamber's statement during the public scoping meeting on April 18, 2007, the Proposed Action is multifaceted in scope, broad in expectation and intensity, and of obvious significant impact to the islands of Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas and the island states of Micronesia. We thank you for the opportunity for our island residents to raise any issues about the buildup and we trust that the concerns being brought forth today and in the subsequent hearings to follow will be addressed in good faith, balanced within the context of national security and sensitive to our community sentiments.

G-018-002

The Chamber has put together a brief bullet paper entitled "*The Fourteen Reasons Why We Need the Military Buildup*" for submission at today's hearing, which in simple terms states how the buildup on Guam will affect employment, government revenues, local infrastructure, healthcare and the general prosperity of our island and the region. The Chamber is currently

G-018-001

Thank you for providing Chamber of Commerce's comments and concerns which will be considered as the EIS process continues.

G-018-002

Thank you for providing the Chamber's position and comments. We have reviewed your statement and "The Fourteen Reasons Why We Need the Military Buildup."

G-018-003

reviewing the Draft EIS in detail and plans to submit a written response by the February 17, 2010 deadline. We understand that there will be short-term disruptions as we work towards the buildup however we look forward to continued dialogue and a productive working relationship among JGPO, the Federal Government and the people of Guam and the CNMI to bring forth the long-term benefits of our national security interests and our economic well-being.

Thank you for providing the Guam Chamber of Commerce with the opportunity to express our views. *Si Yu'os Ma'ase.*

G-018-003

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of managing efforts in implementing the proposed military relocation to reduce adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to work with the people and Government of Guam to ensure that the short term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

14 Reasons Why We Need the Military Buildup

G-019-001

EMPLOYMENT

- 1. 'Too many of our people leave island and never come back because there is no opportunity for them here. The buildup offers the opportunity to reverse this trend, offering an alternative for those that have left island to now return to their roots'
- 2. 'To get and keep good jobs one needs better skills and now there is a lot of help for training and education in anticipation of the buildup. In addition, skilled workers who will be able to supplement our current workforce will be transient employees who can share their skills and knowledge to help grow our local workforce capabilities. A stable income will help families better plan for their needs and their future'

ENTREPRENEURSHIP

- 3. 'The buildup will create opportunity for those with small businesses and new ideas for products and services'

REVENUES

- 4. 'Our Government desperately needs more income in order to provide the services our people depend on. The increase in public revenues and private investment will help upgrade our social infrastructure such as education, healthcare, public safety and our social/cultural programs'

INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS

- 5. 'We know that local infrastructure such as roads, utilities and ports of entry will finally be upgraded and the Federal Government will assist in getting this done'
- 6. 'By the military working with our own solution to garbage, the outcome will be less costly for all'

TOURISM

- 7. 'A greater number of visitors means greater selection, more things to do. The buildup offers a whole new customer demographic that our hotels can market to'

VETERANS/PATRIOTISM

- 8. 'Guam has a very high percentage of its people in the military and our support of the buildup is one way to recognize their sacrifices...gives them a voice'
- 9. 'Guam also has a large number of retired veterans and more military means greater services for those who have served'

HEALTHCARE

- 10. 'The relocation of the Marines to Guam and the expected population growth will evidently provide great opportunities for investment in the area of healthcare resources, and the island should consider health care service development as a multi-sector approach to further economic development'

PROSPERITY

- 11. 'People will have an opportunity to sell, lease or arbitrate the value of their property for the benefit of today's and future generations. No property will be taken without just compensation'
- 12. 'With a larger population more facilities and services will be available for all people, such as recreation, sports and entertainment venues and facilities'
- 13. 'With more people traveling to and from Guam, this will increase travel opportunities targeting lower pricing and expanded travel options'
- 14. 'Many of those who will end up living on Guam will help the University of Guam fulfill many of its priorities and the Guam Community College to more broadly serve the public. *It takes a village to raise a child.* The additional revenues that will come from the buildup can help to provide needed upgrades to improve our education'

**Ancient African Proverb*




COMMENT SHEET

**Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Overseas
Environmental Impact Statement
Guam and CNMI Military Relocation**

Please Circle Meeting Location: University of Guam Southern High School
 Okkodo High School Yigo Tinian Saipan

Please provide your comments below:

Mr. Angel Santos

First I like to say "Why Guam and why only Chamorro people? We don't have anything to offer. Why I'm talking now is because of what's happening to the Chamorro people under United States. What did we do wrong that the United States is not taking care of us the way it should be?"

1. They forgive Japan about the atrocities that happened to the Chamorro in their own land.
2. They make an agreement with the Micronesian islands to come here to our island, and what they are doing here the Chamorro cannot do in their home. They [the people from the other islands] are very privileged to work here. They are practically taking all the jobs in the hotels and the gas stations but we cannot go to their islands and do likewise.
3. The organic act that was given to the Chamorro people was not valid. The reason is that the Chamorro people did not vote for that act. Only seven people went to the United States to ask for that, to become a US citizen. So that's the reason why the United States can do anything in the island of Guam without Chamorro consent.

I think they us gave us the citizenship to hide what they did right after the war. They took a lot of Chamorro land without justification and at the same time we are not American citizens. They have no right to do that because we were not citizens before the Organic Act was passed at the time of the taking of land.

That is the reason why we were given The Organic Act to become citizens - because of that.

G-020-001
G-020-002

G-020-001

Thank you for your comment, which focused on how Guam was chosen for the military relocation, rather than other places within the Pacific region. Volume 1 at Section 1.4 in the DEIS provides a Global Perspective Background, which explains the various international and military capability requirements that were considered for the realignment of military forces. Because this section of the DEIS explains the background analysis of strategic military capability locations within the Pacific, it will remain the same for the FEIS. For instance, this section describes how several locations were considered throughout the Pacific region for the military relocation based upon 1) response times, 2) freedom of action (the ability of the U.S. to use bases and training facilities freely and without restriction at a particular locale), and 3) international treaties and agreements with Japan and other Western Pacific allies. The U.S. locations in the Pacific region considered for the military relocation were Hawaii, Alaska, California, and Guam. Non-U.S. locations considered included Korea, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Australia, because they are allies to the U.S. and are well situated for strategic force deployment. After analyzing the international and military capability requirements for each locale mentioned above, Guam was the only location for the relocation that met all the criteria.

DoD recognizes the importance of managing efforts in implementing the proposed military relocation to reduce adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to work with the people and Government of Guam to ensure that the short term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

Through the process of public involvement that has accompanied this

G-020-002

My sister and I were caught cooking at the concentration camp in Mangillo Tai and then at the same time my father was caught in the jungle carrying water. So they bring us back to the concentration camp and they told all the people to come out and watch how my father and my 15-year-old sister were tortured. All the family would line up to be tortured and when it's time for the old lady Mrs. Comachu to be tortured she collapsed and the Japanese started beating us and beating our family. Mrs. Comachu was the one who told us to cook and that is why she was being included in the family lineup. As they beat up my sister and my father they were bleeding from the behind and from their mouth. They used the coconut stem to beat with and sometimes with the tangantangan tree and it split on their backs. After that we were marched over to Manguilan, the real concentration camp, but we have to have my father and sister ride on the caribou cart because they cannot walk.

That is why I wonder why the United States forgives the Japanese for what they did to the the people here. They tortured or beheaded. I think it's better to be beheaded because you don't feel anything after anymore. After torture you have scars. My sister became sick because of the torture. She got TB from the torture and in 1950 or 1951 she died. That is the reason I am questioning the United States why. All islands were given compensation but not Guam.

G-020-003

Guam is a beautiful island. If the United States wants to do what it is doing now, why didn't they do it during the 50s. The Chamorro would not be complaining now. The reason we are complaining now is we are now minorities in our island and we are being ignored by the businesses. They are hiring Micronesians and Filipinos. This is the reason the Chamorro are arguing. We cannot go to neighboring islands and buy land, but they can come to our island and buy land and make business.

G-020-004

The Organic Act that was given to us was very beautiful and good for the Chamorro people but no more. As the time goes by the people coming into our island who are American citizens are questioning us why only the Chamorro people are entitled to the Chamorro Land Trust.

G-020-005

A lot of Chamorro are questioning why only Guam and why only the Chamorro people. We are loyal to the United States and the United States is not treating us the way it should be. Even before the war the Chamorro became mess attendants. During the war they were put into cooking departments in the military mess halls and then they became good cooks and bakers. Some of them are still alive. And one of them is my uncle, my mother's brother.

proposed action (see FEIS, Volumes 1 & 10), the Chamorro people of Guam have voiced clearly and concisely their concern that the traditional Chamorro culture, including dance, language and traditions, will be forgotten or significantly marginalized by western culture. While population increases can highlight cultural differences, they also present unique and new opportunities for cultural learning and sharing. As indicated in the FEIS (Volume 2, Section 16.2.5; Volume 4, Section 16.2.5), the DoD plans for cultural sensitivity orientation and awareness programs which will focus on mutual respect and tolerance and strive to educate all incoming and currently present military personnel on the rich and varied cultural history that has created the culture that is Guam today. Finally, the DoD plans to increase military civilian joint activities in order to foster strong and mutually beneficial military civilian relationships that include the sharing and understanding of culture.

G-020-002

Thank you for your comment.

G-020-003

Thank you for your comments. Relating to your specific concerns about how the Chamorros are a minority, the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) is Appendix F of Volume 9 in the DEIS indicates that 42% of the population identified themselves as Chamorro or part-Chamorro in the 2000 U.S. Census. It is likely that the percent of Chamorros will decrease in the future due to the military buildup population.

Through the process of public involvement that has accompanied this proposed action (see FEIS, Volumes 1 & 10), the Chamorro people of Guam have voiced clearly and concisely their concern that the traditional Chamorro culture, including dance, language and traditions, will be forgotten or significantly marginalized by western culture. While population increases can highlight cultural differences, they also present

unique and new opportunities for cultural learning and sharing. As indicated in the FEIS (Volume 2, Section 16.2.5; Volume 4, Section 16.2.5), the DoD plans for cultural sensitivity orientation and awareness programs which will focus on mutual respect and tolerance and strive to educate all incoming and currently present military personnel on the rich and varied cultural history that has created the culture that is Guam today. Finally, the DoD plans to increase military civilian joint activities in order to foster strong and mutually beneficial military civilian relationships that include the sharing and understanding of culture.

Micronesians can migrate to Guam without restrictions and may choose to do so because jobs will be created on Guam. This is a trend that would likely continue. Workers from the Philippines, and other countries in the region, if they are qualified and eligible H2B workers, may also come to Guam under the conditions of their work agreement. H2B visas are granted only after exhausting the local labor market. The SIAS has included the qualified construction work force on Guam that would likely fill a few thousand jobs. However, on-island residents can only fill a relatively small percentage of the construction labor force needed for the military buildup.

While migration to the other Northern Mariana Islands offers limited opportunities, including the purchase of land, many other U.S. areas are available (including Hawaii and the U.S. continent) where many Chamorros and Micronesians presently work and live.

G-020-004

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of managing efforts in implementing the proposed military relocation to reduce adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to work with the people and Government of Guam to ensure

that the short term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

G-020-005

Thank you for your comment, which focused on how Guam was chosen for the military relocation rather than other places within the Pacific region. Volume 1 at Section 1.4 in the Draft EIS provides a Global Perspective Background, which explains the various international and military capability requirements that were considered for the realignment of military forces. Because this section of the Draft EIS explains the background analysis of strategic military capability locations within the Pacific, it will remain the same for the Final EIS. For instance, this section describes how several locations were considered throughout the Pacific region for the military relocation based upon 1) response times, 2) freedom of action (the ability of the U.S. to use bases and training facilities freely and without restriction at a particular locale), and 3) international treaties and agreements with Japan and other Western Pacific allies. The U.S. locations in the Pacific region considered for the military relocation were Hawaii, Alaska, California, and Guam. Non-U.S. locations considered included Korea, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Australia, because they are allies to the U.S. and are well situated for strategic force deployment. After analyzing the international and military capability requirements for each locale mentioned above, Guam was the only location for the relocation that met all the criteria.

- G-021-001** My name is Robert S. Unpingco and I am in opposition of condemnation or Purchase of my property at Sasayan Valley. Just like the property of my late Grandfather, Francisco R. Unpingco fought for are passed down from one Generation to the next were indiscriminately taken away for purposes other Than sustaining and nourishing the family when NAS (Tiyan) was taken by The military. I come from a family of US Veterans. I myself am a veteran And did not get compensation until 32 years later.
- Now they want my property and my family's again. How can I pass it down?
- G-021-002** To my family and children? No consideration of our rights, history, Culture or ethnic group will be gone forever where our ancestors Bones lie and artifacts. They have excessive underutilized properties and
- G-021-003** Yet they want more. I have been working for the U.S. Navy for 17 years. There are firing ranges as I've been to Naval Station, NICTAMS(NCS) and Anderson (AAFB). These are enough to support their needs. I ask you to To reconsider these sites as these are more than adequate to support your Needs.
- It is very dangerous to have a firing range at Sasayan valley (Marbo) since The most populated villages are Dededo and Yigo which is the back yard.
- G-021-004** To subject these highly populated areas to the noise pollution which comes From a hundred rifles all going off at the same time can not be tolerated.

G-021-001

Thank you for your comment. Should DoD determine that additional land is necessary to meet its requirements, DoD policy requires that it negotiate with affected public and private land owners in good faith, seek agreements to acquire desired lands interests and pay fair market value.

Where circumstances exist that require resolution of issues such as ownership or value, procedures exist under eminent domain authority to resolve those questions. Eminent domain requires reimbursement at fair market value.

G-021-002

Thank you for your comment. Through the process of public involvement that has accompanied this proposed action (see FEIS, Volumes 1 & 10), the Chamorro people of Guam have voiced clearly and concisely their concern that the traditional Chamorro culture, including dance, language and traditions, will be forgotten or significantly marginalized by western culture. While population increases can highlight cultural differences, they also present unique and new opportunities for cultural learning and sharing. As indicated in the FEIS (Volume 2, Section 16.2.5; Volume 4, Section 16.2.5), the DoD plans for cultural sensitivity orientation and awareness programs which will focus on mutual respect and tolerance and strive to educate all incoming and currently present military personnel on the rich and varied cultural history that has created the culture that is Guam today. Finally, the DoD plans to increase military civilian joint activities in order to foster strong and mutually beneficial military civilian relationships that include the sharing and understanding of culture.

G-021-003

Thank you for your comment. The DEIS describes the intensive selection process that the DoD went through to select alternatives for the location of the firing range on Guam in Section 2.3.2.5. Existing firing ranges at Andersen AFB and on Navy properties could not be used

0000

G-021-005

Former Admiral Bice said that Military buildup will only be within the Reservation and not outside. Guam is very limited and the military already Owns at least 1/3 of the best choice land on Guam which is excessively underutilized.

I am a US Army veteran. I served my country honorably. I was in a roll Over on a 2 ½ ton army truck completely upside down skidded About 60 feet and I was pinned down in the rear, my friend PVT Williams Broke his neck and died right in front of me. I'll never forget his last words "Oh God". I blacked out, blood pouring out from my forehead that required 25 stitches and compression fractures on my back. Then while stationed at Ft. Eustis I got into a motorcycle accident in front of my 497 Engr. Co. The captain said that my shoulders bent the handlebar and I flew 50' which He Paced.

I blacked out and my helmet saved me but ended up with severe Backpains, headaches, laceration on my arms and foot injuries. After Discharge in 1977, I went to Naval Hospital to be examined and I recalled Distinctively the 3 young commanders telling me there's nothing we can Do but operate on you but it's not a guarantee and the other option is to Prescribe me with pain killers and become a junky at a young age. To be Paralyzed and be a junky is not an option. I had to learn to live with the pain

either because they would not meet the requirements of Marine Corps training or the use by Marines would conflict with existing uses.

The firing range alternatives have been sited so that all SDZs would be well away from the villages of Dededo and Yigo.

G-021-004

Thank you for your comment. Residences around the proposed ranges would be subject to elevated noise levels, but best management practices would reduce noise levels 10-15 dB and be less than significant. These residences are in lower density areas near Route 15. Noise levels at the higher density areas of the communities of Yigo and Dededo would be subject to noise levels at or near ambient levels.

G-021-005

Thank you for your comment. DoD was required to determine whether military relocation requirements could be met by excess, underutilized or otherwise available property held by DoD on Guam. Early development plans attempted to keep all activities on existing DoD lands. However, as discussed in the FEIS (Volume 2, Chapter 2), after applying operational and environmental screening criteria, no contiguous DoD area on Guam was identified that could support all the land use and operational requirements of the action.

0009

I drank beer, hard liquor and smoked cigarettes to ease my back and Headaches. I remembered receiving a letter from VA stating that I only have 8% Disability and not qualified unless I am 10%. What the doctors told me Was written in stone. After the accident at 18 years old, I have been Encountering mental and physical torments, hardships through out my life. I Had resigned from the US Navy step-down and accept a lower paying job at Govt. of Guam's Superior Court as bailiff. My Judge was very Understanding as to what I've been through and after my Judge accepted to Become a magistrate Judge at District Court I was transferred to the clerks Office. I've been counseled for excessive absence from work so I produced My Army Medical Records and numerous doctor's excuse that now that I Older, my excruciating back pains and headaches are a lot worse that I was Prescribed percocet by my local doctor. Now after 32 years, I am seeing Light at the other end of the tunnel. I am currently compensated from 10% To 30% by the VA and my claim is still undergoing appeals. As a Disabled veteran, these are lifetime injuries I am suffering. I couldn't even send my kids to college because of my limitations. One of my daughters has been deployed twice serving the US Air Force to Iraq it's bad enough suffering from my injuries and also knowing that my daughter is in harms way. We come from a family of Veterans. My grandfather and

- G-021-006** grandmother, uncles and aunts on both sides were prisoners of war who were tortured defending our country, loyal, dedicated etc. My father served in Korean war veteran and never got adequately compensated.
- G-021-007** The potential of losing our family's and so many Chamorro people Properties where our ancestors lie is disinherit our next generation. We became the number one target for the enemy with this buildup. Both in Peacetime and at war we become the number one target. I hope there is fairness and justice. Thank you for the opportunity to express My sentiment and as why the Chamorro families who make sacrifices so severe for the concept of the word FREEDOM.

**G-021-006**

Thank you for your comment. Topics such as war experiences, war reparations, and veterans benefits are important issues but are not part of the proposed action. Comments related to these issues were numerous and indicate underlying social and political dissatisfaction with a broader range of federal-territorial relations outside the scope of DoD legal authority. The various EIS public engagement forums provided an indirect avenue for informing local and federal policy-makers of issues that are important to a significant segment of the community.

G-021-007

Thank you for your comments. We have reviewed and responded to your comments on land acquisition.

0045



COMMENT SHEET

Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Overseas
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Please Circle Meeting Location: University of Guam Southern High School
Okkodo High School Yigo Tinian Saipan

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Please provide your comments below:

G-022-001

I believe we are a island,
a island of culture and wisdom.
You have seen what marines
have done to our island. Why
on earth would we accept something
so beautiful we have have lost
it for. With no respect you
bring in thousands of marines!!
When you say you save our island
you are corrupting it!! We
are not the one to be Americanized
bring our culture back.
We need our lives!!
Think about it. Let us vote.
We are Chamorros!! Let our
culture live on!! Please
let our people we don't
throw this on us. We are
already crowded!!

Long live Chamorros!!

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by:
February 17, 2010 Eastern Standard Time

G-022-001

Thank you for your comment. Through the process of public involvement that has accompanied this proposed action (see FEIS, Volumes 1 & 10), the Chamorro people of Guam have voiced clearly and concisely their concern that the traditional Chamorro culture, including dance, language and traditions, will be forgotten or significantly marginalized by western culture. While population increases can highlight cultural differences, they also present unique and new opportunities for cultural learning and sharing. As indicated in the FEIS (Volume 2, Section 16.2.5; Volume 4, Section 16.2.5), the DoD plans for cultural sensitivity orientation and awareness programs which will focus on mutual respect and tolerance and strive to educate all incoming and currently present military personnel on the rich and varied cultural history that has created the culture that is Guam today. Finally, the DoD plans to increase military civilian joint activities in order to foster strong and mutually beneficial military civilian relationships that include the sharing and understanding of culture.

Reasons why Guam was selected for the proposed military relocation are discussed in detail in Volume 1 of the DEIS.

0053



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Please provide your comments below:

G-023-001

Under Sam, in 1944 you came and "saved" us. But you had an agenda, a plan... what to build, where to build it etc.
We are and have been a respectful and an appreciative people.
We are a people who are patriotic.
How come you don't treat us like you do with all our American brothers and sisters.
You're coming "again" with a BIG-Dangkulo plan...
This is my plan.
That you make it so we have a "voice" in Washington - no and not wait years for an appointment that last just a couple of hours.
- Do something about war reparations -
- All historical SITES be rebuilt w/ information for all TOURIST + TAOTAO INFO -
- We need a MUSEUM; Gov Guam doesn't have money to build it -
- Build around Chamoru resources - what ever and how try it may be - it can be a way for you to help us preserve our culture!

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by:
February 17, 2010 Eastern Standard Time

G-023-001

Thank you for your comments. Topics such as war reparations, land acquisitions, voting in presidential elections, and veterans' benefits are important issues for Guam, but are not part of the proposed action and cannot be addressed in the EIS process. Mitigations measures for significant adverse impacts were addressed in the DEIS and will continue to be addressed in the Final EIS. These mitigations include: avoidance, reduction of adverse impacts, and compensation for impacts. The Department of Defense (DoD) is pursuing many avenues where impacts can be avoided, reduced and/or minimized. For example, the DoD acknowledges the importance of continued access to various recreational locations and sites, including access to Pagat and Mt. Lamlam and Mt. Jumullong. Although plans concerning public access to the sites have not been developed, DoD intends to provide access to these areas/sites. DoD looks forward to working with stakeholders in developing a plan for access that balances operational needs, public safety concerns, and the continuing public use and enjoyment of the site. Additionally, the DoD will continue to work establish a programmatic agreement relating to cultural and historic sites and/or the preservation and storage of artifacts found.

0054



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Please provide your comments below:

G-024-001

The excavation of coral for the air craft carrier is very questionable, how can the military compensate for all the living things in the water, how can any amount be given for all the living organisms that would be affected?

G-024-002

The maine/build up is so important for the protection of the western Pacific region, aren't we important our people are still waiting for war reparations.

G-024-003

that has been a big issue on our island. We are U.S. citizens because our island is a territory why not give our people a status as a state so we can have equal rights. Our people serve in the U.S. Military but we can't vote for the president?

G-024-004

how are we equal? The talk of our Chamorro resources, you can document but shouldn't we be able to visit those sites? what will be done to protect those sites?

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by:
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G-024-001

Thank you for your comment. As identified in the EIS, the proposed dredged areas within the active commercial and DoD areas of Apra Harbor was previously dredged over 60-years ago and maintenance dredging continues. Significantly unavoidable impacts will be seen to coral reef, other immobile invertebrates, and some site-attached reef fish. However, a majority of the fish species and mobile invertebrates will vacate the area and return when in-water construction is completed, experiencing only short-term and localized impacts. To lessen these impacts, the Navy will implement mitigation measures and BMPs during in-water activities (dredging, wharf construction) that include US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) permits requiring silt curtains, biological monitors, halting of dredging activities during potential coral spawning months. Even after efforts by DoD to reduce and minimize the impacts of the aircraft carrier project, there will still remain unavoidable adverse impacts associated with dredging coral reef ecosystems in Outer Apra Harbor. As identified in Volume 4, Section 11.2.2.5 - 11.2.2-7, federal law recognizes the value of irreplaceable marine resources and requires compensatory mitigation. Compensatory mitigation is defined as the restoration, establishment, enhancement, and/or preservation of aquatic resources to offset unavoidable impacts to waters of the U.S. (including special aquatic sites, such as coral reefs). The compensatory mitigation is subject to approval by USACE, under the Clean Water Act, through Section 404/10 permit requirements. As identified in the 10 April 2008 Federal Register, 40 CFR Part 230, the final USACE compensatory mitigation rule, permit applicants are required to mitigate to no net loss of ecological services and function. Additionally, with the "build-up" on Guam, the DoD has proposed to fund its fair share of the additional investment needed to upgrade the Northern District Waste Water Treatment Plant from Primary to Secondary Treatment. This action will assist Guam Water Authority in meeting its coastal water quality standards, providing benefit to the sea

life and people of Guam.

G-024-002

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of managing efforts in implementing the proposed military relocation to reduce adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to work with the people and Government of Guam to ensure that the short term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

G-024-003

Thank you for your comment. Topics such as war experiences, war reparations, and veterans benefits are important issues but are not part of the proposed action. Comments related to these issues were numerous and indicate underlying social and political dissatisfaction with a broader range of federal-territorial relations outside the scope of DoD legal authority. The various EIS public engagement forums provided an indirect avenue for informing local and federal policy-makers of issues that are important to a significant segment of the community.

G-024-004

Thank you for your comment. It is the intent of DoD to maintain public access to the cultural and historic sites at Pagat and Marbo consistent with safety and operational requirements. Restricting access to certain DoD areas at certain times is required to maintain public safety. Final plans concerning access to sites potentially impacted by the proposed action have not been developed. DoD looks forward to working with stakeholders to develop plans for cultural stewardship and access that

balances operational needs, public safety concerns, and the continuing public use and enjoyment of these sites.

0056



COMMENT SHEET

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Please provide your comments below:

G-025-001

This is my comment with regards to the military buildup. I am not one that will state the buildup should not take place. The military build up is inevitable and usage of land to serve the needs of United States will occur.

So I request from the Federal Government & United States that the people of Guam should be given fair and equal rights that's afforded to people that are living on the 50 States. There are so many atrocities that have been placed on the indigenous people of the Marianas by colonizers beginning with Spain. If our land, resources, & personally is that precious for the needs of United States, then why continue to treat the indigenous people as subjects instead of equal U.S. citizens. Is it wrong for the Chamorro to demand for respect on a land that has been ours for over 4,000 years. Since U.S. recognized this as part of their declared Constitution and their endeavors towards freedom & democracy.

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by:
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G-025-001

Thank you for your comment. Through the process of public involvement that has accompanied this proposed action (see Final EIS, Volumes 1 & 10), the Chamorro people of Guam have voiced clearly and concisely their concern that the traditional Chamorro culture, including dance, language and traditions, will be forgotten or significantly marginalized by western culture. While population increases can highlight cultural differences, they also present unique and new opportunities for cultural learning and sharing. As indicated in the Final EIS (Volume 2, Section 16.2.5; Volume 4, Section 16.2.5), the DoD plans for cultural sensitivity orientation and awareness programs which will focus on mutual respect and tolerance and strive to educate all incoming and currently present military personnel on the rich and varied cultural history that has created the culture that is Guam today. Finally, the DoD plans to increase military civilian joint activities in order to foster strong and mutually beneficial military civilian relationships that include the sharing and understanding of culture.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 95

Received: 1/8/2010 12:37:13 PM

G-026-001

WE CHAMORUS are going to war in the pacific again this isn't going to be tolerated!

G-026-001

Thank you for your comment. Topics such as war experiences, war reparations, and veterans benefits are important issues but are not part of the proposed action. Comments related to these issues were numerous and indicate underlying social and political dissatisfaction with a broader range of federal-territorial relations outside the scope of DoD legal authority. The various EIS public engagement forums provided an indirect avenue for informing local and federal policy-makers of issues that are important to a significant segment of the community.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 113

Received: 1/11/2010 5:41:10 AM

G-027-001

In you extensive researching, did you take in to account our ancestral spirits, the taotaomo'na. I'm sure they will not be pleased with the military turning their land in to firing ranges. I think this shows a lack of respect for the land and people of Guam.

Destruction and noise pollution with out regard for your hosts is not the qualities that make up a good people. In fact it is uncivilized.

G-027-001

Thank you for your comment. Chamorro issues have been addressed in the Cultural Resources (Chapter 12) and Socioeconomics and Social Services (Chapter 16) portions of the EIS.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 117

Received: 1/11/2010 2:39:00 PM

G-028-001

the track cannot be taken away from us! us (the local race community) needs this track.
what will happen to our dreams of racing? the passion for the sport?
what happens if you take away irwindale speedway?
or tsukuba circuit?
well yigo international raceway is guam's irwindale speedway and tsukuba circuit.
taking away guams racetrack WILL increase the amount of road violations and this in no joke.
family's are on the road.
voices need to be heard!

G-028-001

Thank you for your comment. The Proposed Action would result in the acquisition of lands on the east side of Guam near Route 15 and the existing Andersen Air Force Base South property and the construction of a live fire training range complex on the site. The lands consist of Government of Guam controlled parcels as well as a few privately owned parcels. The Government of Guam parcels are held by two entities, the Chamorro Land Trust and the Ancestral Lands Commission. These entities manage certain Government of Guam land holdings to support native Chamorro interests and compensate land owners for lands currently controlled by the federal government.

In the northern most parcel, under the control of the Chamorro Land Trust, there exists the Guam International Raceway. This entity, which is a non-profit organization, operates a raceway complex consisting of a drag strip and various motorcycle and off-road vehicle courses pursuant to a 20 year license with the Chamorro Land Trust. These recreational facilities satisfy a significant component of the public demand for racing as well as accommodating periodic police vehicle training. The license is set to expire in 2018. Under the terms of the license the Guam International Raceway is able to remove aggregate mined from the site to improve its operations, but at the option of the Chamorro Land Trust must return the property in "pristine" condition upon the termination of the license. The license clearly states that the Guam International Raceway has no interest in the underlying property pursuant to its license. Further, there is no right to renew the license.

Should DoD decide to acquire land for the Route 15 training range complex, an offer of just compensation would be made to the owners of the property, including the lands held by the Chamorro Land Trust. The just compensation offer would be at the full fair market value of the property, based upon an appraisal of the property and its highest and best use. Since DoD would acquire the property from the fee owners,

any compensation to the operators of the Guam International Raceway would be a matter to be determined between the current land owner, the Chamorro Land Trust, and the tenant, the Guam International Raceway.

In the event DoD acquires the land, the Guam International Raceway would have to decide whether to continue operation in another location. If it chose to continue operations it may be eligible for relocation assistance from DoD pursuant to the Uniform Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970. If eligible, DoD would provide relocation assistance in the form of advisory services, and some specific financial assistance related to a move, but would not be responsible for the physical relocation of the operations of the Guam International Raceway.

As to possible sites for the relocation of the Guam International Raceway, such actions would be under the control of Government of Guam officials as they are responsible for non-federal land use decisions on Guam. Given that a raceway complex is an industrial activity, it is most likely that any siting of a future raceway complex will be on lands zoned for such industrial activities and not within lands deemed recovery habitat for ESA listed species. Should the Guam International Raceway decide to continue operations and be eligible for relocation assistance from DoD, DoD will work with Government of Guam land use and natural resource officials to ensure that habitat concerns for ESA listed species are taken into account in any relocation effort.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 120

Received: 1/11/2010 8:00:16 PM

G-029-001

I am currently employed by the U.S military. I am all for the build up but please consider the local population when it comes time to occupy land for training. Please leave alone the oceans and reefs so my children and their children can one day enjoy. NO DREDGING PLEASE!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

U.S Chamorro Soldier

G-029-001

Thank you for your comment. The proposed action continues to include dredging and impacts to coral. Compensatory mitigation will be required by Army Corps of Engineers to replace the coral community function that is lost from the dredging area. The proposed compensatory mitigation projects described in the EIS include artificial reefs and watershed management. The projects may be located in Apra Harbor or other watershed areas. The Record of Decision for the EIS may not include a final decision on compensatory mitigation, but the Army Corps of Engineers permit conditions will specify the approved mitigation measures to replace coral community function lost through dredging.

0085

**Perez Acres Homeowners Association
49 S. Cupa Court
Yigo, Guam 96929**

January 11, 2010

JGPO c/o NAVFAC Pacific, Attention:GPMO
258 MAKALAPA Drive, Suite 100
Pearl Harbor, HI 96860-3134

Subject: Comments on Draft Environmental Impact Statement

G-030-001

Dear Sir/Madam:

Perez Acres is a community of 200 townhouses situated on Chalan Lajuna between Andersen Air Force Base and Andersen South and between Marine Corps Drive and Route 15 (also known as the Back Road to Andersen). There are numerous other private residences on Chalan Lajuna and on roads leading off of Chalan Lajuna.

Chalan Lajuna, which runs in front of Perez Acres from Marine Corps Drive to Route 15 and acts as a boundary along one complete side, is designated part of the "Haul Road System" by which trucks will be hauling coral from the quarries on the east side of the island and equipment from the port to the new bases planned at the Andersen and NCTMS areas. This is on top of and in addition to the already anticipated increase in traffic. This hauling may be a 24/7 operation for 5 years or more and will create noise, traffic congestion, air pollution, vibration, and safety concerns. Further, there is in the plan to widen Chalan Lajuna from its present 2 lanes to 3 lanes plus adding sidewalks and curbs. This will place Chalan Lajuna literally in many residents front yards complete with the trucks, environmental concerns, and lower property values.

An alternative to Chalan Lajuna is to run the haul road system through Andersen South rather than through the residential area which exists along and near Chalan Lajuna. The military was made aware of this alternative almost 1 year ago by a letter from the then PAHA Board president but it was never considered in the draft Environmental Impact Statement. It is a requirement that the Environmental Impact Statement consider alternatives. The Andersen South routing is an excellent mitigation measure, but this was not discussed. Nor was the combined impact of noise, traffic congestion, air pollution, vibration, and safety concerns addressed.

Firing Ranges for the Marine Corps are designated for Andersen South. Perez Acres and others between and near Andersen South and Perez Acres are within the "noise arch" of these ranges which may be a 24/7 operation according to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Again, no alternatives or mitigation is discussed as is required. Why are military housing and offices designated for the quiet west side of the island and not here?

Helicopter flyovers of Perez Acres and the surrounding residences from Andersen AFB to Andersen South will dramatically increase as we are on the designated route. Again, no

G-030-001

Thank you for your comment. Because the noise levels would be elevated in the areas surrounding Andersen South, the USMC is concerned about the impacts to the neighbors. As a result, best management including installation of sound berms would be implemented to reduce noise levels in the area.

G-030-001

alternatives were considered as is required nor were noise and safety concerns addressed. A simple alternative for more of the route to be over water was never considered.

G-030-002

Finally, the **Combined Cumulative Impact** of the haul road system, firing ranges, and helicopter flyovers and their combined noise, traffic congestion, air pollution, vibration, and safety concerns on our community was not considered as again is required by law

Things can be done better. We not only ask but demand that these environmental effects on our community be addressed

Thank you.



Beverly A. Lotz
Vice President
Perez Acres Homeowners Association

G-030-002

Thank you for your comment. Due to the complexity of the project, there are two parts of the cumulative impact analysis: the summary of impacts for all components of the proposed action (Volume 7 Chapter 3) and an assessment of the additive impacts of the proposed action in combination with other past, present and reasonably foreseeable projects (Volume 7, Chapter 4). A systematic methodology was applied in both analyses.

Volume 7, Chapter 3 summarizes the combined potential impacts of all of the preferred alternatives on Guam and Tinian. The impacts of Volumes 2 through 6 are discussed by resource. At the end of Volume 7, Chapter 3.3 there is a table summarizing the combined impacts of all long-term (operational) components of the preferred alternatives. Significant impacts are identified. Trends in the resource health on Guam and Tinian since World War II are described. This section includes limited quantitative data for proposed action impacts. For example, special-status species habitat loss due to the proposed action and current amount of habitat available island wide is presented in Volume 7, Section 3.3. There is no quantitative island-wide data readily available for most of the resource areas assessed and the impact analysis is often qualitative.

Volume 7, Chapter 4, Cumulative Impacts, assesses the potential additive impact of the EIS proposed actions when combined with potential impacts of other past, present and reasonably foreseeable future actions. The period of consideration for the cumulative impact analysis is 2004 to 2019. The project list is based on best available information from DoD and the Guam Land Use Commission database. There is no National Environmental Policy Act (or similar) document disclosing project impacts for most of the cumulative projects listed; therefore, there is insufficient data on most cumulative projects listed to conduct a quantitative impact analysis. In Chapter 4 a table summarizes

the potential cumulative impacts on Guam and another table summarizes the potential cumulative impacts on Tinian. Potential additive cumulative impacts are identified for a number of resources. Mitigation measures are proposed earlier in the EIS. The cumulative impacts analysis has been expanded in the FEIS, including the addition of climate change analysis and analysis of cumulative impacts to coral.

Guam Boonie Stompers
29 Dasco Court
Yigo, Guam 96929
January 11, 2010

0087

JGPO c/o NAVFAC Pacific, Attention: GPMP
258 Makalapa Drive, Suite 100
Pearl Harbor, HI 96860-3134

Dear Sir/Madam:

G-031-001 Guam Boonie Stompers has reviewed the plans for the military buildup on the island of Guam and before states, that as a mitigation measure for the use of large tracts of public land on the small island of Guam, continued use of long existing traditional hiking trails and access routes and the granting of renewed public access to locations of cultural, historical, natural, and recreational value on the island shall be assured. This is necessary to provide an opportunity for the people of Guam and our guests to learn about the island's heritage and to engage in worthwhile outdoor recreation activities. Specific locations that we maintain shall remain open to public access include all of Pagat (including the Cave, Point, and Village site), Lajuna, Ague Cove, Hilaan, Mount Lamlam, and the Southern Mountains. The locations for renewed public access, as mitigation for limiting access of those destinations stated above, shall include Haputo, Double Reef Beach, Orote Point, Alamagosa, Fena Caves, and Tarague. We further specify that this access be guaranteed in the Environmental Impact Statement Record of Decision.

Guam Boonie Stompers is a Guam non-profit corporation, composed of volunteers, that leads public hikes every Saturday to unique destinations on Guam. We are dedicated to the long term protection and access of these areas on our island. Therefore, we are willing to work with the military to insure compatibility of mission requirements, protection of natural and cultural resources, and public access. Public access shall be assured to the maximum extent feasible consistent with mission and resource protection requirements.

For areas to be acquired, such as Pagat, Lajuna, and Ague Cove, this mitigation should be a factor in the layout of the facilities. This is to prevent conflicts in future use. For example, a separate public access road and parking area should be created, apart from the service roads for the firing ranges.

We also wish to state that others utilize these destinations including fishermen, hunters, crabbers, school classes, tour operators, and other groups and independent hikers. While we cannot represent their specific interests, we will state that they will have similar concerns and should be contacted and included as part of any outreach and input measures.

Public access shall be clearly defined as a mitigation measure in the Environmental Impact Statements Record of Decision. This document shall specify the dates and times for public access to each site. This information shall be permanently available to the public in resource plans, on web pages, and signage posted where viewed by the general public. Access requirements should be at a minimum six weekend days a month, all holidays, and six weekdays per month for all locations from 0600 to 1800.

We are furthermore submitting petitions supporting our position that indicate broad public support.



DAVID T. LOTZ, President

G-031-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD understands and recognizes the significance of cultural and recreational sites located on DoD property in Guam. Restricting access to certain DoD areas at certain times is required to maintain public safety. It is the intent of DoD to maintain public access to DoD lands that contain cultural sites consistent with safety and operational requirements. Access will be granted at approved times such as when the lands are not being used for military training. Final plans concerning access to sites potentially impacted by the proposed action have not been developed. DoD looks forward to working with stakeholders to develop plans for cultural stewardship and access that balances operational needs, public safety concerns, and the continuing public use and enjoyment of these sites.

G-031-002

Thank you for your comment.

PETITION FOR THE CONTINUED AND RENEWED ACCESS TO PUBLIC HIKING DESTINATIONS

G-031-002

We, the undersigned hereby petition the Department of the Navy, while reviewing the plans for the military buildup of the island of Guam, to require as a mitigation measure the continuing use of traditional long-existing hiking trails and the granting of renewed public access to locations of cultural, historical, natural, and recreational value on the island of Guam. This is necessary to provide an opportunity for the people of Guam and our guests to learn about the island's heritage and to engage in worthwhile outdoor recreation activities. Specific locations that we maintain shall remain open to public access include all of Pagat (including the Cave, Point, and Village site), Ague Cove, Hilaan, Mount Lamlam, and the Southern Mountains. The locations for renewed public access include Haputo, Double Reef Beach, and Orote Point. We further specify that this access be guaranteed in the Environmental Impact Statement Record of Decision.

	Print Name:	Signature:	Village:	Contact e-mail/ Ph. number:	Date:
1.	Marcin Managan	<i>[Signature]</i>	Yigo	marc - dude @ gmail . com	12/15/09
2.	Honiguel Reynolds	<i>[Signature]</i>	Yigo	marulin@hotmail.com	12/14/09
3.	Josimo G.S. Tomas	<i>[Signature]</i>	Tamuning	jgstobias@gmail.com	12/14/09
4.	John Muzol	<i>[Signature]</i>	Yigo	johnmuzol@gmail.com	12/14/09
5.	BEVERLY A. LOTZ	<i>[Signature]</i>	Yigo	bevalotz@hotmail.com	1/9/10
6.	Harsha Cagu	<i>[Signature]</i>	Yona	haichagags@yahoo.com	12/17/09
7.	MARYCOMPALDO	<i>[Signature]</i>	mate	marycompaldo@gmail.com	12/21/09
8.	KEN R. SANDOZ	<i>[Signature]</i>	DEDEPO	santokken@hotmail.com LAPYH79@HOTMAIL.COM	12/21/09 12/23/09
9.	Hannah Ramos	<i>[Signature]</i>	Yigo		
10.	Rev. Sellman	<i>[Signature]</i>	Ipan	Chancaloban@comcast.net	12/25
11.	Nick Salkkel	<i>[Signature]</i>	Ipan	NSSallace@GMAIL	12/25
12.	John Inge	<i>[Signature]</i>	Tamuning	johninge@guam.net	12/27/09
13.	John Walky	<i>[Signature]</i>	Yigo	swalky@yahoo.com	12/28/09
14.	Joe Barrow	<i>[Signature]</i>	Anderson		12/28/09
	Ted Walky	<i>[Signature]</i>	Hickam	TWalky@Clearwiner.net	

The Navy
 is not
 in

0089

PETITION FOR THE CONTINUED AND RENEWED ACCESS TO PUBLIC HIKING DESTINATIONS

We the undersigned hereby petition the Department of the Navy, while reviewing the plans for the military buildup of the island of Guam, to require as a mitigation measure the continuing use of traditional long existing hiking trails and the granting of renewed public access to locations of cultural, historical, natural, and recreational value on the island of Guam. This is necessary to provide an opportunity for the people of Guam and our guests to learn about the island's heritage and to engage in worthwhile outdoor recreation activities. Specific locations that we maintain shall remain open to public access include all of Pagat (including the Cave, Point, and Village site), Ague Cove, Hilaan, Mount Lamlam, and the Southern Mountains. The locations for renewed public access include Haputo, Double Reef Beach, and Orote Point. We further specify that this access be guaranteed in the Environmental Impact Statement Record of Decision.

	Print Name:	Signature:	Village:	Contact e-mail/ Ph. number:	Date:
1.	JOHN DELA SO	<i>[Signature]</i>	SANTA ROSA	483-7247	11/13/09
2.	EVIN TRINIDAD	<i>[Signature]</i>	NAVY BASE GUAM	486-1830	11/14/09
3.	LOUANE SOSS	<i>[Signature]</i>	YONA	789-7711	11/14/09
4.	ABBY LANGRIDGE	<i>[Signature]</i>	YIGO		11/15/09
5.	AL PAPPACK	<i>[Signature]</i>	YIGO	969-6384	15 NOV 09
6.	JENNIFER PAPPACK	<i>[Signature]</i>	YIGO	969-6884	11/15/09
7.	MARCELE ROSS	<i>[Signature]</i>	TUNAN	688-5065	11/15/09
8.	KIRSTEN LEWIS	<i>[Signature]</i>	YONA	488-6185	11/15/09
9.	ERIK LEWIS	<i>[Signature]</i>	YONA	777-7735	11/15/09
10.	ELLIE WELLS	<i>[Signature]</i>	PITI		11-15-09
11.	FRANK WELLS	<i>[Signature]</i>	PITI		11-15-09
12.	KEVIN WILKES	<i>[Signature]</i>	MAN- TACO	734-1803	11-15-09
13.	DINA HUSTON	<i>[Signature]</i>		734-1803	11-15-09
14.	SHAWN HUSTON	<i>[Signature]</i>	MANA	472-0062	11-15-09
15.	LEANN BARRA	<i>[Signature]</i>	MONGMONG	488-3170	11/15/09

PETITION FOR THE CONTINUED AND RENEWED ACCESS TO PUBLIC HIKING DESTINATIONS

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	Print Name:	Signature:	Village:	Contact e-mail/ Ph. number:	Date:
1.	Will Taylor		Marina	iswithatetheris@gmail.com 472-0260	11/15/09
2.	ERNIE DUMAPAC		Dededo	7770073	11/15/09
3.	Leticia Luzano		Mangilao	XXXXXXXXXXXX	11/15/09
4.	BEVAN GUINATA		TAMUNING	777, 0009	13 NOV 09
5.	LENA VALENZUELA		Yona	Hvalenuevala@yahoo.com	11/19/09
6.	Rae Cochran-Estola		Yona	cochrae@guamcell.net	11/19/09
7.	Leilani Kritberg		Yona	leilani@usa.com	11/20/09
8.	JI SUN SHIN		TAMUNING	sjudst7@boemil.com	11/21/09
9.	Krist Dunning		Barrigad	Kritberg30@hotmail	11/21/09
10.	Sam Texer		Yona	477-9891	11-21-09
11.	Angela Sudo		Yona	ang.sudo@gmail.com	11/21/09
12.	JESSE GARCIA		YONA	4825279 PLS CALL	11/21/09
13.	Jerome Perez		Yona	633-7116	11/21/09
14.	AUSLEY EBERHARDT		YONA	777-1508	11/21/09
15.	Karita Arce		Yona	789-1509	11/21/09

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PETITION FOR THE CONTINUED AND RENEWED ACCESS TO PUBLIC HIKING DESTINATIONS

We the undersigned hereby petition the Department of the Navy, while reviewing the plans for the military buildup of the island of Guam, to require as a mitigation measure the continuing use of traditional long existing hiking trails and the granting of renewed public access to locations of cultural, historical, natural, and recreational value on the island of Guam. This is necessary to provide an opportunity for the people of Guam and our guests to learn about the island's heritage and to engage in worthwhile outdoor recreation activities. Specific locations that we maintain shall remain open to public access include all of Pagat (including the Cave, Point, and Village site), Ague Cove, Hilaan, Mount Lamlam, and the Southern Mountains. The locations for renewed public access include Haputo, Double Reef Beach, and Orote Point. We further specify that this access be guaranteed in the Environmental Impact Statement Record of Decision.

	Print Name:	Signature:	Village:	Contact e-mail/ Ph. number:	Date:
1.	Danica Flores	<i>[Signature]</i>	Talofofu	fbree.danica@gncc.gu	11/22/09
2.	Laurin Laymundo	<i>[Signature]</i>	Barrigada	lraymundo@gncc.gu	11/21/09
3.	Rene Pantoja	<i>[Signature]</i>		ern682002@yahoocor	11/23/09
4.	KATHERINE	<i>[Signature]</i>	TPAN	727 8118	11/24/09
5.	Herb Garcia	<i>[Signature]</i>	Yigo	988-5645	11/27/09
6.	Pamela Quinata	<i>[Signature]</i>	Tpali	477-1906	11/24/09
7.	Sheila Rosini	<i>[Signature]</i>	Talofofu	727 8405	11/26/09
8.	TRIN DOEDERLEIN	<i>[Signature]</i>	TANWANAN	483.5885	11/27/09
9.	Ulrika Doederlein	<i>[Signature]</i>	Tumung	646-0449	11/27/09
10.	MARITH HAEN	<i>[Signature]</i>	Sinjayan	649-TORL	04/20/05
11.	Pauline Turtuu	<i>[Signature]</i>	Malojib	Pauline.turman@yahoocor	11/28/09
12.	JULIANA TANDAD	<i>[Signature]</i>	Mangilad	789-3828	11/28/09
13.	KAT BARNETT	<i>[Signature]</i>	AGANA	483 1511	11/30/09
14.	Melissa Arnold	<i>[Signature]</i>	Yigo	9693195	11/29/09
15.	Leon Tallez	<i>[Signature]</i>	AGAT	6032852885	11/29/09

0092

PETITION FOR THE CONTINUED AND RENEWED ACCESS TO PUBLIC HIKING DESTINATIONS

We the undersigned hereby petition the Department of the Navy, while reviewing the plans for the military buildup of the island of Guam, to require as a mitigation measure the continuing use of traditional long existing hiking trails and the granting of renewed public access to locations of cultural, historical, natural, and recreational value on the island of Guam. This is necessary to provide an opportunity for the people of Guam and our guests to learn about the island's heritage and to engage in worthwhile outdoor recreation activities. Specific locations that we maintain shall remain open to public access include all of Pagat (including the Cave, Point, and Village site), Ague Cove, Hilaan, Mount Lamlam, and the Southern Mountains. The locations for renewed public access include Haputo, Double Reef Beach, and Orote Point. We further specify that this access be guaranteed in the Environmental Impact Statement Record of Decision.

	Print Name:	Signature:	Village:	Contact e-mail/ Ph. number:	Date:
1.	Chris Brennan		Orote	477-0260	11/27/09
2.	Toby Perez		Orote	688-0263	11/29/09
3.	Aletha San Nish		Delledo	637-4019	11/30/09
4.	Arlan Floy		Movier	982 6971	1/1
5.	Fumiko Ziemer		Mangilao	734-1985	11/30/09
6.	JOSEPH ADA		SINAJANA	477-6470	11/30/09
7.	A'like Cere		CHAMARRO	475-1658	11/30/09
8.	DAVID CONTRERAS		Yona	787-6304	DEC 02 09
9.	KIMSON TOM		Yona	488-8745	12/4/09
10.	SENARITA LOMITO		JAPAN	727-7234	12/04/09
11.	Kimiko Tom		Yona	789-5359	12/04/09
12.	Eva Pala		Sinajua	989 2446	12/24/09
13.	Budley Rinked		Yona	789-3127	12/05/09
14.	JOSEPH FOX		TOTO	969-6301	05DEC
15.	BARBARA MICHINO		DEDEYO	637-7630	06/DEC/09

PETITION FOR THE CONTINUED AND RENEWED ACCESS TO PUBLIC HIKING DESTINATIONS

We the undersigned hereby petition the Department of the Navy, while reviewing the plans for the military buildup of the island of Guam, to require as a mitigation measure the continuing use of traditional long existing hiking trails and the granting of renewed public access to locations of cultural, historical, natural, and recreational value on the island of Guam. This is necessary to provide an opportunity for the people of Guam and our guests to learn about the island's heritage and to engage in worthwhile outdoor recreation activities. Specific locations that we maintain shall remain open to public access include all of Pagat (including the Cave, Point, and Village site), Ague Cove, Hilaan, Mount Lamlam, and the Southern Mountains. The locations for renewed public access include Haputo, Double Reef Beach, and Orote Point. We further specify that this access be guaranteed in the Environmental Impact Statement Record of Decision.

	Print Name:	Signature:	Village:	Contact e-mail/ Ph. number:	Date:
1.	Kloppenburg, Ryan	B. Klppn	Piti	bex@kls.guam.com	11-13-09
2.	Cascasan, Cil	CTCascasan	Orote	649-1941	11-13-09
3.	Juan San Andres	J	Yigo		11-17-09
4.	AMES HEALY	Amy Healy	Merizo	828-2425	11-14-09
5.	GEORGE HILLAR	G. Hillar	SINAZAJAN	477-7075	11-15-09
6.	Toshi Higuma	Toshi	DeDeo	483-7141	11-15-09
7.	Louis Bell	Louis	Taming	687-2237	11/15/09
8.	Kim Fairfield	Kim	Talofoto	969-96824	11/15/09
9.	Reanna Nicholas	Reanna Nicholas	Piti	477-8429	11/15/09
10.	Jared Warren	Jared		988-3040	11/15/09
11.	Frank Camacho	Frank	Barrigada	488-3048	11/15/09
12.	Florence Camacho	Florence	Barrigada	734-3046	11/15/09
13.	Victor Cruz	Victor	Ipan	777-1949	11/15/09
14.	CAROLINE S.	Caroline	VONA	789-7711	16 NOV. 09
15.	Tonyo An	Tonyo	Chalan Pago	727-5722	18/NOV-09

PETITION FOR THE CONTINUED AND RENEWED ACCESS TO PUBLIC HIKING DESTINATIONS

We the undersigned hereby petition the Department of the Navy, while reviewing the plans for the military buildup of the island of Guam, to require as a mitigation measure the continuing use of traditional long existing hiking trails and the granting of renewed public access to locations of cultural, historical, natural, and recreational value on the island of Guam. This is necessary to provide an opportunity for the people of Guam and our guests to learn about the island's heritage and to engage in worthwhile outdoor recreation activities. Specific locations that we maintain shall remain open to public access include all of Pagat (including the Cave, Point, and Village site), Ague Cove, Hilaan, Mount Lamlam, and the Southern Mountains. The locations for renewed public access include Haputo, Double Reef Beach, and Orote Point. We further specify that this access be guaranteed in the Environmental Impact Statement Record of Decision.

Print Name:	Signature:	Village:	Contact e-mail/ Ph. number:	Date:
1. Ed Jairoto		Fer Orote	kleireka@pecbell.net	11/18/09
2. John Kester		Sankse	jkester@rosendin.com	11-18-09
3. Aaron Olson		Dededo	aolson@rosendin.com	11/18/09
4. KIRK SELLERS		Bancabak	ksellers@guam.navy	11/24/09
5. BILLY JOHNSON		Yigo	billy.johnson@navy.mil	11/24/09
6. Tim Lynds		IPAN	719-355-0155	11/29/09
7. David Amador		IPAN	647-6344	11/2/09
8. DANILLO CEDRALO		DEDEDOS	788-1969	12-5-09
9. Amy Selk		Hagaton	477-7873	12/1/09
10. Shirley Miller		Yona	789-2358	12/6/09
11. ROD HAGERMAN		COMANUS	584-6704	12/1/09
12. William Gregory		ASULO	564-4446	12/6/09
13. ARZON ROSE		ASULO	989-1590	12/6/09
14. William Roth		Yona	billroth63@hotmail.com	12/6/09
15. MUNE ROSENRO		TAL	989-7693	12/12/09

67.10
6.00 73.10

PETITION FOR THE CONTINUED AND RENEWED ACCESS TO PUBLIC HIKING DESTINATIONS

We the undersigned hereby petition the Department of the Navy, while reviewing the plans for the military buildup of the island of Guam, to require as a mitigation measure the continuing use of traditional long existing hiking trails and the granting of renewed public access to locations of cultural, historical, natural, and recreational value on the island of Guam. This is necessary to provide an opportunity for the people of Guam and our guests to learn about the island's heritage and to engage in worthwhile outdoor recreation activities. Specific locations that we maintain shall remain open to public access include all of Pagat (including the Cave, Point, and Village site), Ague Cove, Hilaan, Mount Lamlam, and the Southern Mountains. The locations for renewed public access include Iaputo, Double Reef Beach, and Orote Point. We further specify that this access be guaranteed in the Environmental Impact Statement Record of Decision.

Print Name:	Signature:	Village:	Contact e-mail/ Ph. number:	Date:
1. Greg Hyatt		Tumon	greg.hyatt@gmail.com	12/10/09
2. Rose Hermosa		Yona	viscarranhermosa@yahoo.com	12/10/09
3. Lucas A. Starts		Barrigada	Lucas.Arthur@gmail.com	12/6/09
4. Amílcar Pereira		Mangilao	apereira@uprumagedu	12/8/08
5. Teke Kamanga		YONA	drachmaro@yahoo.com	12/9/08
6. Brad Bonanos		Chalan Pago	leelae-boy@yahoo.com	12/10/09
7. Michael Encos		Talavera	gman@ehlersweb.net	10 Dec 09
8. Peter Linn		Dededo	p.linn@gnm.mt	12/10/09
9. Andrea Robison		Tumon	andresuamir@gmail.com 929-4241	12/12/09
10. Kelsey Holter		Mangilao	kelsey-boller@yahoo.com 727-2822	12/12/09
11. Eric Declure		Tigo		12/12/09
12. Richard T. Pawlik		PAN	rpawlik@gmail.com 825-178	12/12/09
13. Andrew Suter		Tumon	oarsman15@yahoo.com 687-0745	12/13/09
14. Melik Franklin		Barrigada	melikfranklin@gmail.com	12/13/09
15. Ernest Laboy		Tomon	rumbeta101@hotmail.com	12/13/09

0096

PETITION FOR THE CONTINUED AND RENEWED ACCESS TO PUBLIC HIKING DESTINATIONS

We the undersigned hereby petition the Department of the Navy, while reviewing the plans for the military buildup of the island of Guam, to require as a mitigation measure the continuing use of traditional long existing hiking trails and the granting of renewed public access to locations of cultural, historical, natural, and recreational value on the island of Guam. This is necessary to provide an opportunity for the people of Guam and our guests to learn about the island's heritage and to engage in worthwhile outdoor recreation activities. Specific locations that we maintain shall remain open to public access include all of Pagat (including the Cave, Point, and Village site), Ague Cove, Hilaan, Mount Lamlam, and the Southern Mountains. The locations for renewed public access include Haputo, Double Reef Beach, and Orote Point. We further specify that this access be guaranteed in the Environmental Impact Statement Record of Decision.

	Print Name:	Signature:	Village:	Contact e-mail/ Ph. number:	Date:
1.	Karla Dequena	[Signature]	Santa Rita	969-6246	12/28/09
2.	Marybelle Quinata	[Signature]	Santa Rita	565-2767	12/28/09
3.	P. Kelly Shepherd	[Signature]	Anderson AFB	482 5022	12/29/09
4.	Jeremy S. Borhin	[Signature]	Anders AFB	(70-4832)	12/29/09
5.	Barb Wishart	[Signature]	Maryland	USA Stateside	12/29/09
6.	Ruha Sabeti	[Signature]	Yigo	Stateside	12/30/09
7.	Tara Harding	[Signature]	Yigo	969-6564	1/1/10
8.	Jean Verquin	[Signature]	DEDEDO	Stateside	1/2/10
9.	Colynn Buhari	[Signature]	Yigo		1/2/09
10.	John				
11.	Sini Pinkan	[Signature]	AFAME	671 687-2350	1/3/09
12.	Baker Hodges	[Signature]	Tumon	XXXXXXXXXX	1/3/09
13.	Lace Meeks	[Signature]	Yigo		1/3/10
14.	Ken Leo Guena	[Signature]	Santa Rita	999-8000	1/5/09
15.	MARLA JULIAN	[Signature]	Mangilao	632-0080	1/6/09

**PETITION FOR THE CONTINUED AND RENEWED
ACCESS TO PUBLIC HIKING DESTINATIONS**

We the undersigned hereby petition the Department of the Navy, while reviewing the plans for the military buildup of the island of Guam, to require as a mitigation measure the continuing use of traditional long existing hiking trails and the granting of renewed public access to locations of cultural, historical, natural, and recreational value on the island of Guam. This is necessary to provide an opportunity for the people of Guam and our guests to learn about the island's heritage and to engage in worthwhile outdoor recreation activities. Specific locations that we maintain shall remain open to public access include all of Pagat (including the Cave, Point, and Village site), Ague Cove, Hilaan, Mount Lamlam, and the Southern Mountains. The locations for renewed public access include Haputo, Double Reef Beach, and Orote Point. We further specify that this access be guaranteed in the Environmental Impact Statement Record of Decision.

	Print Name:	Signature:	Village:	Contact e-mail/ Ph. number:	Date:
1.	James Harting		Vigo		1/2/10
2.	Justin Braubauer		Yigo		1/2/10
3.	Raymond Solas		Agaña Heights		1/2/10
4.	Zachary Martin		Agaña HTS		1/2/10
5.	Toby Cruz		mangroong		1-2-10
6.	Celicia Parages		AHTS		1-2-10
7.	Ikuko Arafalle		Tamuning		1.2.10
8.	Yuka Inata		Tamuning		1/2/10
9.	Kiyoko Kushima		Talofoto	kuko@ite.net	1/2/10
10.	Sun Kang		Dededo		1/2/10
11.	Byung Kim		Tamuning		1/2/10
12.	Sung Kim		Tamuning		1/2/10
13.	Julianne Dean		Tamuning		1/2/10
14.	Isabel Garcia		Dededo	ngawel@gnam.net	1/2/10
15.	Crystal Taitge		Talofoto	crystaltaitge@yahoo.com	1/2/10
16.	Dany Taitage		Talofoto		1/2/10

0098

**PETITION FOR THE CONTINUED AND RENEWED
ACCESS TO PUBLIC HIKING DESTINATIONS**

We the undersigned hereby petition the Department of the Navy, while reviewing the plans for the military buildup of the island of Guam, to require as a mitigation measure the continuing use of traditional long existing hiking trails and the granting of renewed public access to locations of cultural, historical, natural, and recreational value on the island of Guam. This is necessary to provide an opportunity for the people of Guam and our guests to learn about the island's heritage and to engage in worthwhile outdoor recreation activities. Specific locations that we maintain shall remain open to public access include all of Pagat (including the Cave, Point, and Village site), Ague Cove, Hilaan, Mount Lamlam, and the Southern Mountains. The locations for renewed public access include Iaputo, Double Reef Beach, and Orote Point. We further specify that this access be guaranteed in the Environmental Impact Statement Record of Decision.

	Print Name:	Signature:	Village:	Contact e-mail/ Ph. number:	Date:
1.	Barbara Henry	B. Henry	Santa Rita	cmh8573@aol.com	1/2/10
2.	HELE HLOLISE	[Signature]	Yigo	renehloles@electronic.com	1/2/10
3.	Russell Piro	[Signature]	CHALAWPAGO	RCPRI@CAPECCDNES	1/2/10
4.	Vicki KASATH	[Signature]	TANUNING	vicki.k@vahoo.com	1/2/10
5.	Edwin Barber	[Signature]	Huntsville AL	eddie@eddieandjeana.com	1/2/10
6.	GINA LEE	[Signature]	Tumon	ZINEA@e@yahoo.com	1-2-10
7.	CHRIS HENRY	[Signature]	SANTARITA	cmh8573@aol.com	1-2-10
8.	Michael Gomez	[Signature]	Jedeh	mgaw@guam.mil	1/2/10
9.	Jean Barber	[Signature]	Huntsville AL	jeana@eddieandjeana.com	1/2/10
10.	Libby Barber	[Signature]	"	"	"
11.	DANIEL SHEVENELL	[Signature]	TANUNING	Spamc12@maine.rr.com	2 JAN 10
12.	Elena Gross	[Signature]	Yigo	gg1022@com@yahoo.com	1/2/10
13.	Bayre Gipsen	[Signature]	Yigo		1/2/10
14.	Zach Simon	[Signature]	Yigo		1/2/10
15.	Cameron Carroll	[Signature]	Yigo		1/2/10

PETITION FOR THE CONTINUED AND RENEWED ACCESS TO PUBLIC HIKING DESTINATIONS

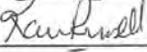
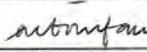
We the undersigned hereby petition the Department of the Navy, while reviewing the plans for the military buildup of the island of Guam, to require as a mitigation measure the continuing use of traditional long existing hiking trails and the granting of renewed public access to locations of cultural, historical, natural, and recreational value on the island of Guam. This is necessary to provide an opportunity for the people of Guam and our guests to learn about the island's heritage and to engage in worthwhile outdoor recreation activities. Specific locations that we maintain shall remain open to public access include all of Pagat (including the Cave, Point, and Village site), Ague Cove, Hilaan, Mount Lamlam, and the Southern Mountains. The locations for renewed public access include Haputo, Double Reef Beach, and Orote Point. We further specify that this access be guaranteed in the Environmental Impact Statement Record of Decision.

	Print Name:	Signature:	Village:	Contact e-mail/ Ph. number:	Date:
1.	TERESE MUNG		Ague Gumes	688-7755	12/19/09
2.	JESSE SANCHEZ		Piti	770.5300000@hotmail.com 988-0520	12/19/09
3.	Jacob Martin		VA	martin@cg70.navy.mil	12/19/09
4.	JAROS HERMANSON		TALAFOFO	JAROS.D.HERMANSON@CG70.MIL	12/19/09
5.	Shiori Jingu		Barrigada	988-9363	12/19/09
6.	Deena Pothan		Tamuning	688-0101	12/26/09
7.	RS Vinzon		Mangilao	734-3106 H 618-2324 C	12/26/09
8.	Karin Cubano		Chalan Pago	988-7810 K.Cubano@uamail.com	12/26/09
9.	CARINA DUQUE		Decedo	carinadugue@gmail.com 632-0462	12/26/09
10.	FRANK HIRSCHLITZ		Santa Rita	24Rdiver@conersi.net	12/26/09
11.	Reggie Campo		Mangilao	488-0109	12/26/09
12.	FARRELL CRUZ		CHALAN PAGO	FLCRUZE1705@MAIL.COM 969-0773	12/26/09
13.	GENNARO CIOFFI		TAHUNING	687-8282	12/26/09
14.	TADA CIOFFI		TAHUNING	649-0529	12/26/09
15.	Annelise Brown		Santa Rita	505-1762	12/26/09

0100

PETITION FOR THE CONTINUED AND RENEWED ACCESS TO PUBLIC HIKING DESTINATIONS

We the undersigned hereby petition the Department of the Navy, while reviewing the plans for the military buildup of the island of Guam, to require as a mitigation measure the continuing use of traditional long existing hiking trails and the granting of renewed public access to locations of cultural, historical, natural, and recreational value on the island of Guam. This is necessary to provide an opportunity for the people of Guam and our guests to learn about the island's heritage and to engage in worthwhile outdoor recreation activities. Specific locations that we maintain shall remain open to public access include all of Pagat (including the Cave, Point, and Village site), Ague Cove, Hilaan, Mount Lamlam, and the Southern Mountains. The locations for renewed public access include Haputo, Double Reef Beach, and Orote Point. We further specify that this access be guaranteed in the Environmental Impact Statement Record of Decision.

	Print Name:	Signature:	Village:	Contact e-mail/ Ph. number:	Date:
1.	Maki Goto	後藤 夏子	Tokyo		8/20
2.	Kayoko Umezawa	梅澤 佳代子	Yokohama		8/20
3.	Kazutake Tanaka	田中 一宏	SAITAMA		8/20
4.	DAIMU Tanaka	田中 大夢	SAITAMA		8/20
5.	KOHA TANAKA	田中 航矢	SAITAMA		8/20
6.	NAOMI TANAKA	田中 直美	SAITAMA		8/20
7.	TADAYUKI MASHIKO	茄子 忠行	IBARAKI		8/21
8.	KYOKO MASHIKO	茄子 恭子	IBARAKI		8/21
9.	YUMA MASHIKO	茄子 祐真	IBARAKI		8/21
10.	TOKOYA MASHIKO	茄子 智弥	IBARAKI		8/21
11.	Aaron Sanchez		Barrigada		8/21
12.	Karen Russell		Tumon		11/27
13.	Boots Bonifacio		Mangilao		12/05
14.	Brian Calha		AF		12/12
15.	^{hills crew} Pete Clew		Chidoma	916-911-4924	12/12

PETITION FOR THE CONTINUED AND RENEWED ACCESS TO PUBLIC HIKING DESTINATIONS

We the undersigned hereby petition the Department of the Navy, while reviewing the plans for the military buildup of the island of Guam, to require as a mitigation measure the continuing use of traditional long existing hiking trails and the granting of renewed public access to locations of cultural, historical, natural, and recreational value on the island of Guam. This is necessary to provide an opportunity for the people of Guam and our guests to learn about the island's heritage and to engage in worthwhile outdoor recreation activities. Specific locations that we maintain shall remain open to public access include all of Pagat (including the Cave, Point, and Village site), Ague Cove, Hilaan, Mount Lamlam, and the Southern Mountains. The locations for renewed public access include Haputo, Double Reef Beach, and Orote Point. We further specify that this access be guaranteed in the Environmental Impact Statement Record of Decision.

	Print Name:	Signature:	Village:	Contact e-mail/ Ph. number:	Date:
1.	Marilyn Seclaw	M Seclaw	Mangilao		
2.	AARON BURGER	Aaron Burger	BARRIGADA	burger+bird@hotmail.com	11/19/09
3.	Jonathan Lotz	J Lotz	Yigo	jlotz24@hotmail.com	11/21
4.	DeeLina McCallister	DeeLina McCallister	Yona	damuchungel@yahoo.com	11/21
5.	AMANDA MCGUIRE	Amanda McGuire	YONA	amandamcguire@yahoo.com	11/21
6.	JUAN R. ULLOA	Juan R. Ulloa	Tamuning	Shoban.willy@earthlink.net	11/21
7.	John F. Ulloa	JFU	Tamuning	646-1704	11/21
8.	Walter Strickland	Walter Strickland		757-636-3525 wstrick@cox.net	11/21
9.	JEANIE M. CALISTO	Jeanie M. Calisto	YONA	969-8819	11/21
10.	AUNJA PIPINIAN	Aunja Pipinian	YONA	969-8819	11/21
11.	Rob Osborne	Rob Osborne	Dededo	rdosman@gmail.com	11/21
12.	Nan Osborne		"	"	"
13.	Virginia Menzies	Virginia Menzies	Tamuning	virginiamenzies@gmail.com	11/21
14.	Wilfredo Montes	Wilfredo Montes	Tamuning	wilfredo53@hotmail.com	11/21
15.	Jeremy Geppert				

0102

PETITION FOR THE CONTINUED AND RENEWED ACCESS TO PUBLIC HIKING DESTINATIONS

We the undersigned hereby petition the Department of the Navy, while reviewing the plans for the military buildup of the island of Guam, to require as a mitigation measure the continuing use of traditional long existing hiking trails and the granting of renewed public access to locations of cultural, historical, natural, and recreational value on the island of Guam. This is necessary to provide an opportunity for the people of Guam and our guests to learn about the island's heritage and to engage in worthwhile outdoor recreation activities. Specific locations that we maintain shall remain open to public access include all of Pagat (including the Cave, Point, and Village site), Ague Cove, Hilaan, Mount Lamlam, and the Southern Mountains. The locations for renewed public access include Haputo, Double Reef Beach, and Orote Point. We further specify that this access be guaranteed in the Environmental Impact Statement Record of Decision.

	Print Name:	Signature:	Village:	Contact e-mail/ Ph. number:	Date:
1.	Joseph B. Peoz	<i>[Signature]</i>	OROOT	477-4400	11/7/09
2.	Herry Reyes	<i>[Signature]</i>	Yigo	483-0798	11/7/09
3.	Erick Encarnacion	<i>[Signature]</i>	TAMUNINGA	478-7222	11/9/09
4.	FREDERICK WARREN	<i>[Signature]</i>	PITI	687-85279	11/7/09
5.	John Skyles Wisniewski	<i>[Signature]</i>	San Juan, PR	243 5137	11/7/09
6.	Jasmine Tuggle	<i>[Signature]</i>	TAMPA FL	880-664-2297	11/7/09
7.	Karl J. Soto	<i>[Signature]</i>	San Juan, PR	245 7041	11/7/09
8.	Cortez Brown	<i>[Signature]</i>	ABAT	482-1201 488	11/7/09
9.	Jeff [unclear]	<i>[Signature]</i>			
10.	Chris Schwedel	<i>[Signature]</i>	MANGILAO	682-0811	11/14/09
11.	ALISHA GRUSZENSKO	<i>[Signature]</i>	SANTA RITA	acwalia@gmail.com	11/14/09
12.	Desiree Taimanglo Venturi	<i>[Signature]</i>	YIGO	ahvi982@gmail.com	11/7/09
13.	Jeffrey Verfuerth	<i>[Signature]</i>	Yigo	jff.verfuerth23@yahoo.com	11/14/09
14.	EDUARDO LIMMAYANAN	<i>[Signature]</i>	PEAS	ELM.LC@SUBTEL.NST	11/14/09
15.	MICHAEL SANCHEZ	<i>[Signature]</i>	PIGILAC	M.L.SANCHEZ@PDS	11/14/09

OK
MM

PETITION FOR THE CONTINUED AND RENEWED ACCESS TO PUBLIC HIKING DESTINATIONS

We the undersigned hereby petition the Department of the Navy, while reviewing the plans for the military buildup of the island of Guam, to require as a mitigation measure the continuing use of traditional long existing hiking trails and the granting of renewed public access to locations of cultural, historical, natural, and recreational value on the island of Guam. This is necessary to provide an opportunity for the people of Guam and our guests to learn about the island's heritage and to engage in worthwhile outdoor recreation activities. Specific locations that we maintain shall remain open to public access include all of Pagat (including the Cave, Point, and Village site), Ague Cove, Hilaan, Mount Lamlam, and the Southern Mountains. The locations for renewed public access include Haputo, Double Reef Beach, and Orote Point. We further specify that this access be guaranteed in the Environmental Impact Statement Record of Decision.

	Print Name:	Signature:	Village:	Contact e-mail/ Ph. number:	Date:
1.	Clay Carcks	<i>Clay Carcks</i>	Mesa	828-8082	6/11/09
2.	Mike Thro	<i>Mike Thro</i>	TAMMUNING	687-7576	7 NOV 09
3.	MIKE BOWMAN	<i>MIKE BOWMAN</i>	HAGA MATAKAD	29 KANFOFF KANA KUKU	
4.	Cris Sanchez	<i>Cris Sanchez</i>	MUNJO HOMOLULU	828-2409	HAGA 11/7/09
5.	Di Anne Strong	<i>Di Anne Strong</i>	YISA	789-4501	11/7/09
6.	Monica DeDro	<i>Monica DeDro</i>	MANGILAO	735-5630	6 NOV 09
7.	Jay Benton	<i>Jay Benton</i>	YIGO	988-2000	6 NOV 09
8.	Brandt	<i>Brandt</i>	YIGO	969-0516	6 Nov 09
9.	Brenna Buse	<i>Brenna Buse</i>	YIGO	366-5197	11/01/09
10.	JONATHAN B. DRA	<i>JONATHAN B. DRA</i>	BANIGUA	472-5047/48	11/11/09
11.	John	<i>John</i>	YIGO	707-4854	11/16/09
12.	Bruce Bradley	<i>Bruce Bradley</i>	AGANATH	472-3115	11/14/09
13.	Jim Buser	<i>Jim Buser</i>	IPAN	788-5857	11/12/09
14.	Art DeDro	<i>Art DeDro</i>	MANGILAO	969-3676	11/13/09
15.	Vera DeDro	<i>Vera DeDro</i>	MANGILAO	969-3676	11/13/09

PETITION FOR THE CONTINUED AND RENEWED ACCESS TO PUBLIC HIKING DESTINATIONS

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	Print Name:	Signature:	Village:	Contact e-mail/ Ph. number:	Date:
1.	Dennis McManis		Tumon	6463628	11-8-09
2.	Kevin J BLANCHARD		PITI	988-5986 Kblanch6-79@VHoo.com 987-7903	11-8-09
3.	Cassie Kleinsmith		Tamuning	mz.cksmith@gmail.com	11-8-09
4.	Cassie Kleinsmith		Tamuning	486-2727 Cassie.Kleinsmith@yahoo.com 777-1414	11-8-09
5.	Keith Vial		Talofoto	keithvial@yahoo.com	11/8/09
6.	Diane Thurber		Mangilao	isis@guam.net 777-4747	11/08/09
7.	JEFFERSON CRONIN		Mangilao	jeff@guam.net	11/8/09
8.	Todd Jalk		DEDEDO	toddjalk@gmail.com 687-6542	11/8/09
9.	JAMES BALDWIN		Piti	687-8985	11/8/09
10.	Benjamin M Taitano		Singaua	344-9369	11/8/09
11.	Vanessa W Singleton		Mangilao	734-4278 Vanessa.Singleton@yahoo.com	11/8/09
12.	Joshua T Singleton		Mangilao	687-7739 borlioshua@yahoo.com	11/8/09
13.	Stephan Kemp		Tumon	stepkemp@live.com	11/8/09
14.	Jocanna Nash		Tumon	jocannanurse@live.com 647-1033	11/8/09
15.	Orope Weira		Talofoto	456-8551	11/9/09

PETITION FOR THE CONTINUED AND RENEWED ACCESS TO PUBLIC HIKING DESTINATIONS

We the undersigned hereby petition the Department of the Navy, while reviewing the plans for the military buildup of the island of Guam, to require as a mitigation measure the continuing use of traditional long existing hiking trails and the granting of renewed public access to locations of cultural, historical, natural, and recreational value on the island of Guam. This is necessary to provide an opportunity for the people of Guam and our guests to learn about the island's heritage and to engage in worthwhile outdoor recreation activities. Specific locations that we maintain shall remain open to public access include all of Pagat (including the Cave, Point, and Village site), Ague Cove, Hilaan, Mount Lamlam, and the Southern Mountains. The locations for renewed public access include Haputo, Double Reef Beach, and Orote Point. We further specify that this access be guaranteed in the Environmental Impact Statement Record of Decision.

	Print Name:	Signature:	Village:	Contact e-mail/ Ph. number:	Date:
1.	Johnny Eligio	<i>Johnny Eligio</i>	Dededo	632-3386	8/2/09
2.	Sarah Stock	<i>Sarah Stock</i>	Tumon	475-3360 x538	8/22/09
3.	ROBERT MOORE	<i>Robert Moore</i>	WAGO	727-6799	10/5/09
4.	Suzanne Medina	<i>Suzanne Medina</i>	Malesoy	789-0105	10/5/09
5.	Leanna Vega	<i>Leanna Vega</i>	Inarajan	678-5575	11/6/09
6.	Julie J. Corjin	<i>Julie J. Corjin</i>	Taligaya	789-8646	11/6/09
7.	MARC ADLER	<i>Marc Adler</i>	Tanmanu	488-6272	11/1/09
8.	Rose Flores-Ford	<i>Rose Flores-Ford</i>	Dededo	632-3321	11/01/09
9.	KARL R. NICHOS	<i>Karl R. Nichos</i>	Santa Rita	564-5169	11/01/09
10.	James F. Baldwin	<i>James F. Baldwin</i>	Ipun-Talofa	789-1150	11/1/09
11.	Max Aguiló	<i>Max Aguiló</i>	Dededo	969-8506	11/1/09
12.	Reynar Santos	<i>Reynar Santos</i>	Tona	969-7126	11/1/09
13.	Rosemary Dueten	<i>Rosemary Dueten</i>	Mangilao	586787873	11. 01. 09
14.	Marin Burmyak	<i>Marin Burmyak</i>	Manayoba	927-4617	11/02/09
15.	LINDA B. AARON	<i>Linda B. Aaron</i>	Chelan Pago	734-3311	11/2/09

PETITION FOR THE CONTINUED AND RENEWED ACCESS TO PUBLIC HIKING DESTINATIONS

We the undersigned hereby petition the Department of the Navy, while reviewing the plans for the military buildup of the island of Guam, to require as a mitigation measure the continuing use of traditional long existing hiking trails and the granting of renewed public access to locations of cultural, historical, natural, and recreational value on the island of Guam. This is necessary to provide an opportunity for the people of Guam and our guests to learn about the island's heritage and to engage in worthwhile outdoor recreation activities. Specific locations that we maintain shall remain open to public access include all of Pagat (including the Cave, Point, and Village site), Ague Cove, Hilaan, Mount Lamlam, and the Southern Mountains. The locations for renewed public access include Haputo, Double Reef Beach, and Orote Point. We further specify that this access be guaranteed in the Environmental Impact Statement Record of Decision.

	Print Name:	Signature:	Village:	Contact e-mail/ Ph. number:	Date:
1.	Douglas DeLuca	<i>[Signature]</i>	Talofoto	789-0010	10/31/09
2.	Rensy Fairfield	<i>[Signature]</i>	Yona	Fairfield@Rensy.com	10/31/09
3.	Christina Cabera	<i>[Signature]</i>	Yona	789-3572	10/31/09
4.	JULIE ANN EUGENIS	<i>[Signature]</i>	Mangilao	—	10/31/09
5.	CAROLINES	<i>[Signature]</i>	YONA	789-7711	31 OCT 09
6.	IRAKAN	<i>[Signature]</i>	TALOFOTO	482-8317	31/10/09
7.	STORWICK	<i>[Signature]</i>	MANGILAO	482-4734	1 NOV 09
8.	JACQUES MEYER	<i>[Signature]</i>	TALOFOTO	482-8372	1 NOV 09
9.	R. REKDAHL	<i>[Signature]</i>	TALAFORO	789-1305	11/1/09
10.	P. HUSCHY	<i>[Signature]</i>	Tinian	789-3727	11/1/09
11.	DOORIS WESTFALL	<i>[Signature]</i>	Talifoto	799-0024	11-3-09
12.	EDDIE BECK	<i>[Signature]</i>	CHALAN PAEO	472-6592	11/3/09
13.	Rodney Heard	<i>[Signature]</i>	DeDeDo	633-1558	11/3/09
14.	Jaykensos	<i>[Signature]</i>	YONA	789-7711	11/04/09
15.	Tuli Borja	<i>[Signature]</i>	Talifoto	789-6646	11/27/09



0107

PETITION FOR THE CONTINUED AND RENEWED ACCESS TO PUBLIC HIKING DESTINATIONS

We the undersigned hereby petition the Department of the Navy, while reviewing the plans for the military buildup of the island of Guam, to require as a mitigation measure the continuing use of traditional long existing hiking trails and the granting of renewed public access to locations of cultural, historical, natural, and recreational value on the island of Guam. This is necessary to provide an opportunity for the people of Guam and our guests to learn about the island's heritage and to engage in worthwhile outdoor recreation activities. Specific locations that we maintain shall remain open to public access include all of Pagat (including the Cave, Point, and Village site), Ague Cove, Hilaan, Mount Lamlam, and the Southern Mountains. The locations for renewed public access include Haputo, Double Reef Beach, and Orote Point. We further specify that this access be guaranteed in the Environmental Impact Statement Record of Decision.

	Print Name:	Signature:	Village:	Contact e-mail/ Ph. number:	Date:
1.	CAROL A. ROYER	<i>[Signature]</i>	Ordon Paya	734-4650	11/2/09
2.	Seth Forman	<i>[Signature]</i>	Toc.	645-1226	11/2/09
3.	Phoebé Wall	<i>[Signature]</i>	yigo	653-1521	11/2/09
4.	George Wall	<i>[Signature]</i>	Yago	" "	"
5.	Juliana Tomada	<i>[Signature]</i>	Manglao	789-2083	11/2/09
6.	Donna Aguar	<i>[Signature]</i>	Toto	472-1296	11/2/09
7.	Michelle Perre	<i>[Signature]</i>	Talofalo	469-0875	11/2/09
8.	DAVID ANDERSON	<i>[Signature]</i>	YOLA	789-2274	11/2/09
9.	ROSAURA BARRERA	<i>[Signature]</i>	SYNANANA	688-4454	11-2-09
10.	Carmon Sherry	<i>[Signature]</i>	IPAN	789-4731	11-4-09
11.	JUSTINA M	<i>[Signature]</i>	MANUAT	787-028	11-06-09
12.	OLIVE SILVERIO	<i>[Signature]</i>	DEDEDO	922-8398	11/6/09
13.	Karyl Ludwig	<i>[Signature]</i>	Santa Rita	969-1841	11-6-09
14.	Sara Pleadwell	<i>[Signature]</i>	TOLOFOFO	688-7305	11-6/09
15.	Patty Jo Hoff	<i>[Signature]</i>	Mentzo	888 8080	11/6/09

**PETITION FOR THE CONTINUED AND RENEWED
ACCESS TO PUBLIC HIKING DESTINATIONS**

We the undersigned hereby petition the Department of the Navy, while reviewing the plans for the military buildup of the island of Guam, to require as a mitigation measure the continuing use of traditional long existing hiking trails and the granting of renewed public access to locations of cultural, historical, natural, and recreational value on the island of Guam. This is necessary to provide an opportunity for the people of Guam and our guests to learn about the island's heritage and to engage in worthwhile outdoor recreation activities. Specific locations that we maintain shall remain open to public access include all of Pagat (including the Cave, Point, and Village site), Ague Cove, Hilaan, Mount Lamlam, and the Southern Mountains. The locations for renewed public access include Haputo, Double Reef Beach, and Orote Point. We further specify that this access be guaranteed in the Environmental Impact Statement Record of Decision.

	Print Name:	Signature:	Village:	Contact e-mail/ Ph. number:	Date:
1.	CAROL CONANT			plchub007@yahoo.com	16/01/09
2.	JOSHUA DUNNAN			jd.dunnan 1216 Elytown	24 OCT 09 11/11/09
3.	JOSHUA D. KELLEY				24 OCT 09
4.	CORNEJO, P. STEPHANY			STEPH_CORNEJO33@YAHOO.COM	24 OCT 09
5.	Jungsook Kim			KJ's 775 me@yahoo	10/24/09
6.	AL Bishop			trip tropic @ live . com	14/24/09
7.	NAHOKO SAWASEKI	Nahoko			10/24/09
8.	Tasake Taseki	Gouakeki			10/24/09
9.	Bernardo Ruid		Mangiao	bernardoruid@yahoo.com	10/24/09
10.	Ligang Villegas		Mansuet	688-5835	10/24/09
11.	Vincent	VINCENT		VINCENT@GMAIL.COM	10/31/09
12.	Lorin Rhind		Tanming	life travel @ me . com	10/31/09
13.	Andrew Daut		Mianglas	Andrewdaut@thehouse.com	10/31/09
14.	Greg Petzold			gregpetzold2201@yahoo.com	10/31/09
15.	JOHN LYKINS		AGANA		10/31/09

**PETITION FOR THE CONTINUED AND RENEWED
ACCESS TO PUBLIC HIKING DESTINATIONS**

We the undersigned hereby petition the Department of the Navy, while reviewing the plans for the military buildup of the island of Guam, to require as a mitigation measure the continuing use of traditional long existing hiking trails and the granting of renewed public access to locations of cultural, historical, natural, and recreational value on the island of Guam. This is necessary to provide an opportunity for the people of Guam and our guests to learn about the island's heritage and to engage in worthwhile outdoor recreation activities. Specific locations that we maintain shall remain open to public access include all of Pagat (including the Cave, Point, and Village site), Ague Cove, Hilaan, Mount Lamlam, and the Southern Mountains. The locations for renewed public access include Haputo, Double Reef Beach, and Orote Point. We further specify that this access be guaranteed in the Environmental Impact Statement Record of Decision.

	Print Name:	Signature:	Village:	Contact e-mail/ Ph. number:	Date:
1.	EDWARD BIRUMUTHA		AGNA TIECHT	687-0192	9/19/09
2.	Tonia Wetmore		Tumaniing	888-0033	9/19/09
3.	Frank E. Wetmore		Tumaniing	888-0033	9/19/09
4.	Justin (M) Laughlin		Tumaniing	787-8426	10/03/09
5.	Kirstie Goodman		Mangilao	456-5381	3/10/09
6.	Alan Rendall		Mangilao		3/10/09
7.	Boots Benifacio		Mangilao	7870966	3/10/09
8.	Mary Reilly		Merizo		3-10-09
9.	Joseph Villegas		Toto	687-6245	10-10-09
10.	Kristin Robson		Tumon	786-1915	10-10-09
11.	Sam Huang		Tumaniing	649-1950	10-10-09
12.	WING CHAN		Tumon	649-2044	10/10/09
13.	ERIC THOMAS		Ordot	er4599@hotmail.com	10/10
14.	Jeff Lambrecht		Yigo	lambrechtje@gnmcc.com	10/10
15.	JESSE LAMARCAO		Andersen	jesselamarcao@guam.net	11/10

* **PETITION FOR THE CONTINUED AND RENEWED
ACCESS TO PUBLIC HIKING DESTINATIONS**

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	Print Name:	Signature:	Village:	Contact e-mail/ Ph. number:	Date:
1.	Wynne Heaver	<i>Wynne Heaver</i>	Santa Rosa	Jay-Lynn@msn.com 564-6361	9.5.09
2.	OLGA GREEN	<i>Olga Green</i>	Dededo	969-1512	9.12.09
3.	Amy Thompson	<i>Amy Thompson</i>	Yigo	627-1903	9.12.09
4.	Alma Mariano	<i>Alma Mariano</i>	Marao	633 6523	9.12.09
5.	Jay Diana Mariano	<i>Jay Diana Mariano</i>	✓	633 6523	9.12.09
6.	Sarah Vind	<i>Sarah Vind</i>	Yigo	653-0078	9.12.09
7.	Joey Vind	<i>Joey Vind</i>	Yigo	653-0078	9.12.09
8.	Rory Terry	<i>Rory Terry</i>	Yigo	671 472-0938	09/12/09
9.	Derek Williams	<i>Derek Williams</i>	Yigo	671 969 7685	09/12/09
10.	Patricia Linn	<i>Patricia Linn</i>	Dededo	637-8847	9/12/09
11.	CONNOR LINN	<i>Connor Linn</i>	Dededo	637-8847	9/12/09
12.	Cathleen McCord	<i>Cathleen McCord</i>	Dededo	637-8847	9/12/09
13.	MARIEVE TOLEDO	<i>Marieve Toledo</i>	DEDEDO	637-17611	9/12/09
14.	DAPHNE JIMENEZ	<i>Daphne Jimenez</i>	Marao	788-8738	9/12/09
15.	DOLORES DALMAZ	<i>Dolores Dalmaz</i>	Tinian	709-5801	9/12/09

PETITION FOR THE CONTINUED AND RENEWED ACCESS TO PUBLIC HIKING DESTINATIONS

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	Print Name:	Signature:	Village:	Contact e-mail/ Ph. number:	Date:
1.	Eugene Camacho		Mongmong	472-5782 eugene.camacho@gmail	8/22
2.	Jocelyn A. Mular		Dededo	jocelyn15-15@yelp.com	8/22
3.	TATIANA Hochl			688-7220	8/22
4.	Hellei Hemminger		Tumon	646-2001	8/22
5.	KATHARINA NIGSCH		MANGILAO	katharina.nigsch@students.thv.af	8/22
6.	Julia Ammann		Mangilao	julia.ammann@students.thv.af	8/22
7.	GERALD Kelly		Tamuning	649-8227	8/22/09
8.	John Kernal		VANK	434-5887	9/05/09
9.	Michael Thro		Tamuning	366-4314	9/5/09
10.	Joanne Avila		Barrigada	joanne.avila@lwp.com	9/5/09
11.	Dianne Botac		Barrigada	dbatac@gmail.com	9/5/09
12.	Katie Ellis		Tigo	969-2113	9/5/09
13.	Rebecca Kish		TUMON	482-5174 beckykish@voterial.com	9/5/09
14.	Yoko Ogasaki				9/5/09
15.	AKIKO TSUKAHOTO			acc02932@hotmail.com	9/5/09

PETITION FOR THE CONTINUED AND RENEWED ACCESS TO PUBLIC HIKING DESTINATIONS

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	Print Name:	Signature:	Village:	Contact e-mail/ Ph. number:	Date:
1.	REDENTOR SORDIANO	<i>[Signature]</i>	DEPESD	redentors@hmedcguam.com	8-7-09
2.	Roger Edson	<i>[Signature]</i>	Tamuning	rogeredson@yahoo.com	8-7-09
3.	Deena Pothan	D. Pothan	Tamuning	646-7551	8/15/09
4.	Calisa Pearson	<i>[Signature]</i>	Mangilao	Calisa702@hotmail.com	8/15/09
5.	Lauren Nevels	<i>[Signature]</i>	Sinajana	lauren.nevels@gmail.com	15 AUG 09
6.	Amy Ling	<i>[Signature]</i>	Tumon	Lingenbear@yahoo	8/15/09
7.	Matt Anderson	<i>[Signature]</i>	Tamuning	969-7330	8-15-09
8.	WING CHAN	<i>[Signature]</i>			
9.	Fido Chan	<i>[Signature]</i>		646-4570	
10.	Eracela Jimenez	<i>[Signature]</i>	Sigao	653-6418	8/15/09
11.	Derrick Kebana	<i>[Signature]</i>	Sigao	653-6418	8/15/09
12.	She	PIENE	Piti	888-1010	8/15/09
13.	Kimberly Elliott	<i>[Signature]</i>	Mangilao	ellko@350-jmail.com	8/22/09
14.	Brandy Layton	<i>[Signature]</i>	UPPER TUMON	brandy.layton@yahoo.com	8-22-09
15.	Jona Clark	<i>[Signature]</i>	Sinajana	jeclark@guam.net	8-22-09

0113

**PETITION FOR THE CONTINUED AND RENEWED
ACCESS TO PUBLIC HIKING DESTINATIONS**

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	Print Name:	Signature:	Village:	Contact e-mail/ Ph. number:	Date:
1.	Helkei Hennings	<i>Helkei Hennings</i>	Tumon	646-2001	8/8/09
2.	Jessica Pettigrew	<i>Jessica Pettigrew</i>	Tamuning	646-3940	8/8/09
3.	JONATHAN PEBLON	<i>Jonathan Peblon</i>	SINAJANA		8/8/09
4.	Julie Mages	<i>Julie Mages</i>	Tamuning	688-3771	8/8/09
5.	Chirina Campora	<i>Chirina Campora</i>	Tumon	482-5145	8/8/09
6.	BEN RHADA	<i>Ben Rhada</i>	Tamuning	988-5808	8/8/09
7.	hogan Oplinger	<i>Hogan Oplinger</i>	Dededo	632-2106	08/08/09
8.	Christ Simpson	<i>Christ Simpson</i>	Epan	647-5100 647-5100	8/09/09
9.	Ken Hsu	<i>Ken Hsu</i>	Tumon	647-9826	8/8/09
10.	Cosy Mall	<i>Cosy Mall</i>	Tumon	6482-7636	8/8/09
11.	<i>Wingchan</i>	<i>Wingchan</i>			
12.	WINGCHAN	<i>Wingchan</i>			
13.	Aja Reyes	<i>Aja Reyes</i>	Ayazatts	reyes.aja@gmail.com	8 Aug 09
14.	Fido Chan	<i>Fido Chan</i>		649-1529	8/8/09
15.	MARK LANDER	<i>Mark Lander</i>	Dededo	637-7731 mlander@usnavy.mil	8 Aug 09

PETITION FOR THE CONTINUED AND RENEWED ACCESS TO PUBLIC HIKING DESTINATIONS

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	Print Name:	Signature:	Village:	Contact e-mail/ Ph. number:	Date:
1.	James Rhodes		Yigo	rhodesisland@guam.net 652.7521	08.08.09
2.	Ed Feeley		Talofa	647-0280 ed.feeley@gmail.com	8-8-09
3.	Roman L. Koro	Roman L. Koro	TAMUNING	686-0886 KOROROMAN@yahp.com	8-8-9
4.	JASON HERR		YIGO	JASONHERR@ymail.com	8-8-09
5.	Jennifer Kerr		Yigo	jasjennherr@yahoo.com	8/8/09
6.	Anthony Barnes	Anthony Barnes	Agat	565-2157 antonio_freel-72@yahoo.com	8/8/09
7.	Steven Niemi	Steven Niemi	Piti	Steven.niemi@gmail.com 687-0315	8/8/09
8.	MATTHEWS, Curtis R.		Visitos	Teammat@coffm.net 671 777 4512	8-8-09
9.	MONTES, PAUL		SANTA, RTA	montesr@stc@juno.com	8/8/09
10.	Jimmy Pinault		Barr.	JPinault@jopmail.com 482-8182	8/8/09
11.	Tammy Pinault		Barr	tammy.pinault@juno.com 632-4630	8/8/09
12.	R. CREEMAN		Piti	resio:creevan	8-9-09
13.	Amy Reyes	Amy Reyes	Tamuning	montesa@ncts.gov navy.mil/7881814	8/8/09
14.	Jay Tillman		Tamuning	Jay.Tillman@med.navy.mil 689-8294	8-8-09
15.	Mison Tillman		Tamuning	tyra418@hotmail.com 689-8292	8-8-09

**PETITION FOR THE CONTINUED AND RENEWED
ACCESS TO PUBLIC HIKING DESTINATIONS**

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	Print Name:	Signature:	Village:	Contact e-mail/ Ph. number:	Date:
1.	Henny Reyes		Yigo	483-0998 366-4147	23 Jun 09
2.	Aracelly Champion		Yigo	366-4147	23 Jun 09
3.	Katherine Paulson		Dededo	969-7036 366-4132	24 Jun 09
4.	Brian K. Wray		Yigo	367-9468 366-4147	24 Jun 09
5.	WILL YASUT		DEDEDO	482-6837	24 JUN 09
6.	Roy Champion		Yigo	969-2047 366-4147	24 Jun 09
7.	Ryan Smith		Yigo	366-7166	24 Jun 09
8.	Keunsook Seo		Yigo	366-7166	25 Jun 09
9.	CAEMELTO SANA		Yigo	366-4208	25 Jun 09
10.	Robney A. Chong		Mangilao	688-2654 366-7166	25 Jun 09
11.	RANDYA SHEER		BARRIGADA	688-6323	25 Jun 09
12.	Cynthia Monks		Asan	488-1710	25 Jun 09
13.	Emmerson Galupo		Yigo	689-5254	25 Jun 09
14.	SOFIA OROPESA		YIGO	482 7548	8 AUG 09
15.	David F. Lote		Yigo	653-2897	8 Aug 09

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**PETITION FOR THE CONTINUED AND RENEWED
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	Print Name:	Signature:	Village:	Contact e-mail/ Ph. number:	Date:
1.	Hiroko Sugiyama		Tokyo	voetchild@hotmail.com	11/08/09
2.	Miyumi Sugiyama		東京	obakamiyumi@hotmail.com	11, Aug. '09
3.	Tomoko Sugiyama		Tokyo		11/08/09
4.	Mitsui Watanabe		Tokyo		11/8/09
5.	Mitsui Watanabe		Tokyo	mmmmmm@n.a	11/8/09
6.	KOTARO WATANABE		Tokyo		12/2/09
7.	Natsumi Inamoto		Tokyo		13/8/09
8.	Daizju Nobuoka		Tokyo		13/08/09
9.	Masafumi Ohsumi		Osaka		17 17/8/09
10.	Futoshi Kuroda		Osaka		17/8/09
11.	Naoki Hayashi		Gunma	naoki00@jam.home.ne.jp	18/2/09
12.	Yoko Koyano		Tokyo		18/8/09
13.	TAKAMI TSO KOYANO		Tokyo		18/8/09
14.	AKIRA OGAWA		Osaka		18/8/09
15.	ISAMU OHIRA		Kanagawa		19/8/09

0117

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	Print Name:	Signature:	Village:	Contact e-mail/ Ph. number:	Date:
1.	Marla M. Perez	<i>Marla Perez</i>		greenx.fish@yahoo.com (671) 707-6709	2009/11/21
2.	Kristin Horston	<i>Kristin Horston</i>		angel461988@ yahoo.com	2009/11/21
3.	Aaron C. Blake	<i>Aaron C. Blake</i>		aaron-blake@att.net	2007/11/21
4.	BEN RHOJA	<i>Ben Rhaja</i>	Tamuning	bender185@hotmail.com	988-5808
5.	Inacia Cruz	<i>Inacia Cruz</i>	Bedako	ccaptaincruz	4/29/23/11
6.	ANGEL GUTIERREZ	<i>Angel Gutierrez</i>	YIGO	482 2904	
7.	Marijoy Viernes	<i>Marijoy Viernes</i>	YIGO	482-6569	
8.	MARVIN MANA	<i>Marvin Mana</i>			5-12-9
9.	JOE VINCENT	<i>Joe Vincent</i>	YIGO	653-0078 j5vincent@gmail.com	5 Dec 09
10.	Jeff Lambrecht	<i>Jeff Lambrecht</i>	11	969-3232	<i>Jeff Lambrecht</i>
11.	Bruce Smith	<i>Bruce Smith</i>		airmanaleesmith@ht mail.com	2009 12/12
12.	Szoke Nancy	<i>Nancy Szoke</i>	Yona	Kwh3eeyore@msn	1/19/10
13.	Szoke Shawd	<i>Shawd Szoke</i>	Yona	Kwh3shawd@msn.com	1/9/10
14.	Andrea Lurtis	<i>Andrea Lurtis</i>	YIGO	(671) 777-8300	1/19/10
15.	Trista Mason	<i>Trista Mason</i>	Yigo	tristadpente@yahoo	1/9/10

0118

**PETITION FOR THE CONTINUED AND RENEWED
ACCESS TO PUBLIC HIKING DESTINATIONS**

We the undersigned hereby petition the Department of the Navy, while reviewing the plans for the military buildup of the island of Guam, to require as a mitigation measure the continuing use of traditional long existing hiking trails and the granting of renewed public access to locations of cultural, historical, natural, and recreational value on the island of Guam. This is necessary to provide an opportunity for the people of Guam and our guests to learn about the island's heritage and to engage in worthwhile outdoor recreation activities. Specific locations that we maintain shall remain open to public access include all of Pagat (including the Cave, Point, and Village site), Ague Cove, Hilaan, Mount Lamlam, and the Southern Mountains. The locations for renewed public access include Haputo, Double Reef Beach, and Orote Point. We further specify that this access be guaranteed in the Environmental Impact Statement Record of Decision.

	Print Name:	Signature:	Village:	Contact e-mail/ Ph. number:	Date:
1.	EDWARD R. WELLS	<i>[Signature]</i>	Mungitong	727-9359	1-2-10
2.	Bernard Bonaventura	<i>[Signature]</i>	Pago Pago	727-7482	1/9/10
3.	Lizmary Villagomez	<i>[Signature]</i>	Mangita	688-5835	1/9/10
4.	Tison Tison	<i>[Signature]</i>	Tamuning	788-8258	1/9/10
5.	Justin McCutcheon	<i>[Signature]</i>	Tamuning	j.mccutchea@gmail.com	1/9/10
6.	Rita Bonaventura	<i>[Signature]</i>	Mungitong	482-2449	1-9-10
7.	Aaron Jackson	<i>[Signature]</i>	Asan	456-8435	1-9-10
8.	Mandi Strander	<i>[Signature]</i>	Tamuning	482-9050	1-9-10
9.	James B. Bost	<i>[Signature]</i>	-	bost@727.com	11
10.	Vince Davis	<i>[Signature]</i>	Yona	691-350-5124	1-9-10
11.	Sammy Smith	<i>[Signature]</i>	Santa Rita	565-8267	1/9/10
12.	Nicole Mingia	<i>[Signature]</i>	Tumon	456-7877	1/9/10
13.	Nichole Prunio	<i>[Signature]</i>	IPAW	777-0994	1/9/10
14.	Michael Campbell	<i>[Signature]</i>	Tumon	486-3116 1/9/10	1/9/10
15.	JUAN R. REYES	<i>[Signature]</i>	Torres	472-0889	1/9/10

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ACCESS TO PUBLIC HIKING DESTINATIONS**

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	Print Name:	Signature:	Village:	Contact e-mail/ Ph. number:	Date:
1.	HEDI SALAS		TOURIST		1/9/10
2.	Jiana Salas		Barrigada	988-3602	1/9/10
3.	Robert Mangahas		Maite	988-1915	1/9/10
4.	Kyrra Moffatt-Velez		Tourist	(909) 525-8997	1/9/10
5.	Tom Branscomb		tourist		1/9/10
6.	Tom Ostian		Tourist	+81-90-3509-9552	1/9/10
7.	Dabrows		TANORO Doranso/BO	dabrown@alumni.msu.edu	1/9/10
8.	Al Magos		TUMONGA		1/9/10
9.	Delia Lujan		Tamuning	688-6255	1/9/10
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14.					
15.					

**PETITION FOR THE CONTINUED AND RENEWED
ACCESS TO PUBLIC HIKING DESTINATIONS**

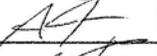
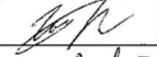
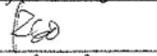
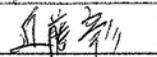
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	Print Name:	Signature:	Village:	Contact e-mail/ Ph. number:	Date:
1.	Mitsuyoshi Kawamura		Norogata		12/14
2.	Naoko Doi		Tokyo		12/17
3.	NORIKI NAKAMURA		Tokyo		12/17
4.	Tatsuhiko Nishibori		"		"
5.	SEKI YUKIO		Tokyo		2009 12/17
6.	YOSHIDA TSUYOTOSHI		Tokyo		2009 12/17
7.	SAEKO TAKIDO		Tokyo		2009 12/17
8.	YURI KAKEHI		Tokyo		2009 12/17
9.	NAOKO YUDA		Tokyo		2009 12/17
10.	MAI KAMAHARA		Tokyo		2009 12/17
11.	MIKI SHINDO		Tokyo		2009 12/17
12.	EMIRI SATO		Tokyo		2009 12/17
13.	HARUKA TAGUCHI		Tokyo		2009 12/17
14.	KAORI ARA		Tokyo		2009 12/17
15.	YURI NAKANO		Tokyo		2009 12/17

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**PETITION FOR THE CONTINUED AND RENEWED
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	Print Name:	Signature:	Village:	Contact e-mail/ Ph. number:	Date:
1.	Matsushita Asami	松下麻美	Tokyo	asami_sleepy@yahoo.co.jp	3/9
2.	Yoshino Hisae	吉野久栄	Chiba	sites@yahoo.co.jp	3/9
3.	Yoshiro Yamamoto	山野中康人	Kanagawa		3/9
4.	Nisomi Sato	佐藤 希	Kanagawa		3/9
5.	MASAKI SAKAMOTO	坂本昌樹	TAMAHASHI		
6.	Harumi Kurihashi	栗橋晴美	Chiba		11/25
7.	YUKO MIYACHI	宮内裕子	Chiba		11/25
8.	R. Todd Thompson		ASAN, Guam	thompson@msgrtao.com	11/27
9.	Aaron Jackson		Asan, Guam		11/27
10.	Tom Katsuri		Tokyo	xxxx	12/2
11.	Kenzo Kobayashi		Shizuoka		12/2
12.	Yutaro Uejishima	宇土郎 雄志	Tokyo		12/2
13.	So Kado		Totso		12/2
14.	Hirakondo		Ibaraki		12/8
15.					

PETITION FOR THE CONTINUED AND RENEWED ACCESS TO PUBLIC HIKING DESTINATIONS

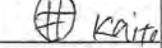
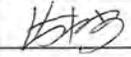
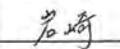
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	Print Name:	Signature:	Village:	Contact e-mail/ Ph. number:	Date:
1.	Aiko Moriguchi	aiko MORIGUCHI	東京	kira-tira.aiko @gmail.com	2009.8.26
2.	Deibuke Ando	Deibuke Ando	Tokyo	le-petit-pince@ key.biglobe.ne.jp	09/18/26
3.	Ryoko Kojima	Ryoko Kojima	IBARAKI	lego05r@yahoo.co.jp	090826
4.	Rie Kurasu	Rie Kurasu	IBARAKI	Kurusurie1118@ yahoo.co.jp	09.08.26
5.	Reina Matsuoka	Reina Matsuoka	Tokyo	reina0924e00 @yahoo.co.jp	09.10.13
6.	Mayu Mori	Mayu Mori	Tokyo	morimayu_0134 @yahoo.co.jp	09.10.13
7.	Shiho Takayama	Shiho Takayama	Tokyo	Kotaro01-09@ yahoo.co.jp	09.10.13
8.	Masahiro Hosoe		Tokyo	masahirohosoe@ hotmail.com	09.10.13
9.	Shoko Okoshi	Shoko Okoshi	Tokyo	shokotan7925@ yahoo.co.jp	09.10.13
10.	Nobuki Miyamoto	Miyamoto Nobuki	Tokyo	m-nobuaki0225@ yahoo.co.jp	09.10.13
11.	KAZUO YAMADA	YAMADA KAZUO	Tokyo		25/10/09
12.	TAKAO KOUNOSU	KOUNOSU TAKAO	TOKYO		09/10/20
13.	YUICHI KUNDO	YUICHI KUNDO	TOKYO		09.10.20
14.	RISA KISHIMOTO	RISA KISHIMOTO	Kyoto	nanopartick1@ yahoo.co.jp	10/29/2009
15.	Sabia	Galcie k	kyoto		10/21/2009

0123

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	Print Name:	Signature:	Village:	Contact e-mail/ Ph. number:	Date:
1.	David Evans		Deededo	dauid@guam.net 632-6329	9/5/09
2.	Marlon Evans		Deededo	=	9/5/09
3.	Sean Evans	sean	Deededo	=	9/5/09
4.	Kento Yamahoi		Tamuning	646-9612	9/5/09
5.	Kaito Imoue		"	646-9808	9/5/09
6.	Minako Otsuka		Tumon	646-0375	9/5/09
7.	Rei	Rei	Tumon	646-0375	9/5/09
8.	Dai	Dai	Tumon	636-5270	9/08/09
9.	TAKEDA		Japan		9/17/2009
10.	TANAKA		"		9/17/2009
11.	KATAGIRI		Japan		9/18/2009
12.	YUKO Iwasaki		Japan		9/19/2009
13.	Midori Oyama		Japan		9/19/2009
14.	Rose Taitano		Yigo	653-7208	1-11-10
15.					

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	Print Name:	Signature:	Village:	Contact e-mail/ Ph. number:	Date:
1.	HIROMI WATANABE	渡邊 結美	Tokyo		2009 12/17
2.	HIDENARI AKAGI	赤木 秀成	Kanagawa		2009 12/17
3.	Miyuki Fujita	藤田 幸	Osaka		2009 12/27
4.	Mami Yamamoto	山本 真未	Osaka		2009 12/27
5.	Miki Rakuman	楽満 美穂	Osaka		2009 12/27
6.	Nisa Matsumoto	松本 三紗	群 Saitama		30/Dec 2009
7.	MANABU MATSUMOTO	松本 学	Saitama		30/Dec 2009
8.	MORIKAWA KEIJI	森川 圭一	AICHI		9/JAN 2010
9.	ICHIHASHI HIROYUKI	市橋 浩之	Aichi		9/JAN 2010
10.	NAKAMURA NATARU	中村 直	AICHI		9/JAN 2010
11.	FUNAHASHI MASAZO	舟橋 正人	AICHI		9/JAN 2010
12.	TAKAHASHI HIDEHARI	高橋 秀成	AICHI		9/JAN 2010
13.	MURIKAWA TAKASHI	森川 崇司	AICHI		9/JAN 2010
14.					
15.					

**Before the Honorable Judith P. Guthertz
Chairwoman of the Committee on the Guam Military Buildup
and Homeland Security
December 29, 2009
Public Hearing Room, Guam Legislature**

Senator Judi Guthertz, chairwoman of the Committee on the Guam military Buildup and Homeland Security and members of the Committee.

G-032-001

For the record, I am Gloria B. Nelson. Thank you for the opportunity to testify in support of Resolution 258. The purpose of this resolution is to express strong opposition of this Legislature and the people of Guam to any use of condemnation for the purpose of obtaining lands for the military buildup or other federal government purposes.

I am a Chamorro who was born and raised in my motherland: Guam. I was born in San Nicholas Hagatna, close to the Cathedral. As a young girl during World War II, I remember my packing our belongings, saying goodbye to all that was familiar and dear to us and moving from San Nicholas Hagatna to Mongmong...to Mogfog Dededo and then march to concentration camps in Menengong; and eventually, moved back to Mong mong when everything was destroyed in Hagatna. Having to move from one place to another was an emotional experience which took its toll on my parent's family. Current proposals to condemn more land force yet another generation of Chamorros to endure the same sense of loss and emotional trauma suffered by generations before them. I am watching as these discussions take its toll on my children, grandchildren and great grand children. I wonder how many more generations of Guamanians and Chamorros we will leave with a sense of loss. I wonder how many more generations will have to forfeit their homes despite the sacrifices we have made to prevent our children from suffering these same injustices. What have our sacrifices been for if we are unable to make the future of our children brighter?

G-032-002

Our lands are our homes. They are not meaningless pieces of property and empty spaces of land ready for use as a firing range. They are the places we live and love. They are the places we raise our children. They are the places that build our identities as Guamanians and Chamorros. Through the repeated condemnation of our homes, our identity and sense of self is also condemned. Our land provides the peace of mind that comes from knowing that we can establish continuity for our children and future generations.

G-032-003

To the military, our homes have been marginalized to mean nothing more than the acquisition of private wealth to further protect the homes, freedoms and values of our friends who live in the United States mainland. Our people and our homes are being sacrificed to preserve what they love. When will efforts be taken to preserve our homes, to give us freedoms and protect the wealth we wish to bless our children with on Guam? We want it now. Enough is enough.

G-032-001

Thank you for your comment. Should DoD determine that additional land is necessary to meet its requirements, DoD policy requires that it negotiate with affected public and private land owners in good faith, seek agreements to acquire desired lands interests and pay fair market value. Where circumstances exist that require resolution of issues such as ownership or value, procedures exist under eminent domain authority to resolve those questions. Eminent domain requires reimbursement at fair market value.

G-032-002

Thank you for your comment. DoD acknowledges that the issue of land acquisition is a complex and sensitive issue, particularly related to prior acquisition of land in Guam by the federal government. Prior land acquisition policies and procedures are not reflective of current land acquisition laws and DoD policy.

G-032-003

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of reducing adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources, and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to ensure that the short-term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long-term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

G-032-004

My beloved island is one that values her traditions while opening her arms to the United States of America. We continuously open our hearts and homes to a country that repeatedly turns a deaf ear to our concerns and distances us from the considerations shown to citizens who live in the states. We deserve better. As residents who sacrifice more than many Americans who live in the states for the protection of this country, we do deserve to be treated as valid and valued citizens of this country.

I am a proud Chamorro; and I am a proud American. Like many Chamorros and Guamanians, I am a proud American despite the disregard and negligence our country has shown for the preservation of our unique way of life and history of sacrifices. In the Chamorro spirit of *I na fa mao leg*, if I have something you need (and I can give it to you), I will offer it. But I have nothing left to give! If my home is taken, I have nothing left to leave my children. While you protect the legacy and homes of our friends in the states and other foreign countries, you prevent me from protecting the legacy I would like to leave my children. Haven't we proven ourselves to our country? Aren't we whom we claim to be when we have given so much there is almost nothing left to give or leave behind?

We are a proud people from Micronesia who have withstood many natural disasters. We have withstood unparalleled cruelty during the time of Japanese occupation. We have quietly withstood the taking of our lands by our American brothers and sisters. We watch them return the fate of our island to the very country that once occupied us. With plans for the buildup, we are watching as Japan's concerns are taken into consideration, America's concerns are taken into consideration; but our concerns... the concerns of Chamorros and Guamanians are ignored. Have we supported the country and shown so much loyalty in order for you to value the sentiments of the very country you saved us from more than ours? These plans are in the best interest of Japan's prefectures and territories. They are in the best interest of residents in the Philippines and Korea. These plans are in the best interest of Americans in the states. When will our best interest be considered? You must consider our best interest now! Would the condemnation of homes, the inability to have concerns carry weight within the nation's government and jeopardizing the integrity of a people's beliefs be quickly allowed within stateside communities? No! Would our friends in the states allow the level of displacement and loss this island has endured to easily visit their future generations? No! They would fight to prevent it; and as an American citizen, I deserve my country's support in efforts to protect myself and my family. I deserve to be heard fighting against it.

G-032-005

This body is not doing enough due to its lack of unity. As one, united body, we could be a powerful voice that can advocate the good for all; but instead, I see individual leaders with different political agendas. I see fragmented, shallow and weak individuals who refuse to stand do what is right for our island and its people. I see leaders who are willing to give away or sell the future of our children to the highest bidder. Dig deep senators! Find the courage and wisdom to set aside your personal agendas and come together for the good of all. All, not just our wealthy business men and our political leaders, not just for our foreign investors,

G-032-004

Thank you for your comment. Please see response to G-032-003.

G-032-005

Thank you for your comment.

neighboring countries and stateside residents! All, which means the well being of Guamanians and Chamorros must be taken into consideration.

G-032-006

Many of our local advocate groups feel powerless. They do not believe they have the influence necessary to change these problems on their own. The United States and our local government must come forward to aide our people in their quests for fairness and self-determination. We have run out of time and we must stand up now to stop these abuses. The United States must acknowledge our past and present sacrifices and allow us to manage our lives independent of harmful influences. We cannot stand by idly as our cultural resources, our homes and the futures of our children are trampled upon, given away or sold to those who do not truly value it. We have the right to control our lands and destinies for the sake of our children. Our land rights are of particular concern since the U.S. government has previously used lands we have willingly offered as the dumping grounds for toxic waste. willingly or unwillingly? Did we give you permission to fill our home with toxic waste? No. These sites have been identified! The federal government has done nothing to clean these sites! Have they done anything before moving into to destroy it again? Must we leave our children with an island even more contaminated and burdened? Must we jeopardize the health and well being of our children and our island for the protection of the health of children who live in the states? Why don't our local children mean as much to the country so many of their fathers, brothers, sisters, mothers, grandfathers, and great grand fathers fought and died in support of?

Why does the relationship between the federal government and the government of Guam appear to be so detrimental to our survival? Our leaders must learn from past failures in dealings with the federal government. Why do our leaders seem to be making the same mistakes and allowing the same injustices to take place instead of working to prevent them? Some of our private landowners plan to voluntarily sell their property to the federal government instead of preserve them as a legacy for future generations. I feel this is unfortunate; but it is their prerogative. I speak for my family; and we have decided that our home will continue to be maintained for our future generations.

G-032-007

We love our land and we will hold on to it. If our land is taken, it will not be loved as we love it. It will not be revered as we revere it. It will not be intertwined with the identities of those who run across it firing guns and dumping waste. It will not be the place where the collective memories and histories of those who have been raised on it are stored if it is allowed to be condemned. If taken, the meaning of this land will be hallowed out and it will be left meaningless. Our people will be left meaningless. Our environment will be left meaningless.

G-032-008

Our friends in the states have taken many steps to preserve their lands for future generations. There are widely recognized movements campaigns across the nation to preserve the environment and maintain what is left of the country's natural resources. Why are we being prevented from taking the same steps for our island?

G-032-006

Thank you for your comment. Public comments on the Draft EIS are an important part of the decision-making process. This information becomes part of the Final EIS and is evaluated when DoD prepares the Final EIS and issues a Record of Decision at the end of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process.

G-032-007

Thank you for your comment. DoD acknowledges that the issue of land acquisition is a complex and sensitive one with both historical and contemporary contexts. Should DoD determine that additional land is necessary to meet its requirements, DoD policy requires that it negotiate with affected public and private land owners in good faith, seek agreements to acquire desired lands interests and pay fair market value. DoD is confident that all parties can reach agreement on any potential land acquisition. Further, any proposed major DoD land acquisition, such as those associated with the preferred alternatives for the main cantonment and live fire ranges, must be approved by the Congressional defense committees. Specific areas being considered for acquisition are identified in the Final EIS.

G-032-008

Thank you for your comment. Please see response to G-032-003.

G-032-009

Our island neighbors have been granted the rights to self determination that we have repeatedly asked for and been denied. Why is this? Why does our country refuse to show us the same sensitivity it shows toward other islands and their stateside residents?

G-032-010

We have always strived to protect what is precious: our children, our land and our waters. We must impress upon the United States that we are all connected within in a global community. This land is part of the earth we all share. This place that is precious to us is also precious to you.

One day, we will all die. When we are gone, what will we leave our future generations? What do we leave the people of Guam? Will we leave them crowded neighborhoods full of apartments, homelessness and a concrete island with a stressed environment and infrastructure? Do we have the peace of mind to promise them that we have done all we can to leave them with what we know is valuable? I am here secure that peace of mind. I am here to fulfill my obligation to our children and this island as a resident who loves it should. Fulfill your obligations and your promises for the well fare of the people of Guam that you represent. They are depending on you; and now is the time to demonstrate real leadership. As leaders, you are expected to help our island progress; but your actions (or LACK OF ACTION) only allows for further regression.

Si Yu'us Ma'ase,

Gloria B. Nelson

G-032-009

Thank you for your comment. Topics such as the political status of Guam are important issues but are not part of the proposed action.

Comments related to these issues were numerous and indicate underlying social and political dissatisfaction with longstanding federal-territorial status issues outside the scope of DOD legal authority. The various EIS public engagement forums provided an indirect avenue for informing some and reminding others in local and federal policy-making institutions of issues that are important to a significant segment of the Guam community.

G-032-010

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of reducing adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources, and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to ensure that the short-term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long-term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.



COMMENT SHEET

Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Please Circle Meeting Location: University of Guam Southern High School Okkodo High School Yigo Tinian Saipan

The Department of the Navy (DoN) and the Joint Guam Program Office (JGPO) invites your comments on the Draft EIS/OEIS for the Guam and CNMI Military Relocation. Please provide your comments below. Comment forms, or your own letter, will be accepted at the public hearings, or may be mailed to: JGPO, c/o NAVFAC Pacific, 258 Makalapa Drive Suite 100, Pearl Harbor, HI 96960-3134, Attention: GMPO. You can also visit www.guambuldupeis.us to comment. Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010 Eastern Standard Time. Copies of the Draft EIS/OEIS are available for review at Nieves M. Flores Memorial Public Library, University of Guam Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Library, Joeten-Kiyu Public Library, Northern Marianas College Olympia T. Dorja Memorial Library, and the Tinian Public Library. A DoN sponsored reading room has also been set up at Agaña Shopping Center for Draft EIS/OEIS review.

Please provide your comments below:

G-033-001

I oppose this massive military build-up on our ancestral land we call home, Saipan.

G-033-002

I am strongly against the dredging of Apra Harbor for the incoming aircraft carriers. As an active waterman and native, we fish for sustenance within Apra Harbor. Hundreds of different coral species will be taken away and damaged not only ruining world class tourists dive destinations but killing natural habitat for fish to congregate. This will definitely affect our fish populations for our future generations.

G-033-003

G-033-004

Condemning native lands is what we are also strongly against! Native Chamorro artifacts exist on these proposed land sites. We have left them alone for as long as thousands of years ago, and still is left alone. Why is it ok for the US military to disrespect us natives and demolish sacred lands? We have been surviving the Guam for centuries, we don't need this movement!

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by: February 17, 2010 Eastern Standard Time

G-033-001

Thank you for your comment. The EIS acknowledges there would be impacts associated with the proposed construction of a new deep-draft wharf in Apra Harbor to accommodate a transient nuclear powered aircraft carrier. Dredging is required to provide the minimum depth requirements to safely navigate the aircraft carrier. The DoD undertook several measures to avoid environmental impacts, including choosing a channel alignment that avoided dredging of coral shoals, reducing the aircraft carrier turning basin radius, and choosing a parallel to shore wharf alignment with a reduced clearance for the aircraft carrier. In addition, best management practices, such as silt curtains, and potential mitigation measures, as discussed in Chapter 11 of the EIS (Marine Biological Resources), have been identified to reduce potential impacts to resources within the harbor.

As identified in the EIS, the proposed dredged areas within the active commercial and DoD areas of Apra Harbor was previously dredged over 60-years ago and maintenance dredging continues. Significantly unavoidable impacts will be seen to coral reef, other immobile invertebrates, and some site-attached reef fish. However, a majority of the fish species and mobile invertebrates will vacate the area and return when in-water construction is completed, experiencing only short-term and localized impacts. To lessen these impacts, the Navy will implement mitigation measures and BMPs during in-water activities (dredging, wharf construction) that include US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) permits requiring silt curtains, biological monitors, halting of dredging activities during potential coral spawning months. Even after efforts by DoD to reduce and minimize the impacts of the aircraft carrier project, there will still remain unavoidable adverse impacts associated with dredging coral reef ecosystems in Outer Apra Harbor.

A detailed compensatory mitigation plan would be submitted as part of the Clean Water Act 404 permit application for construction affecting the navigable waters of the United States (including the CVN transient wharf). Due to the ongoing review of DoD's habitat assessment

methodology for coral reef ecosystems and associated uncertainties regarding the scope of mitigation required, a detailed mitigation plan has not been developed nor will one be available for incorporation into the FEIS. However, a number of mitigation options, including watershed restoration and the use of artificial reefs, are discussed in programmatic nature in Volume 4, Section 11.2 of the FEIS. DoD recognizes that, as part of the CWA Section 404 permitting process, additional NEPA documentation may be required to address specific permitting requirements and implementation of required compensatory mitigations.

G-033-002

Thank you for your comment.

Yes, significantly unavoidable impacts will be seen to coral reef, other immobile invertebrates, and some site-attached reef fish as identified in the EIS. However, a majority of the fish species and mobile invertebrates will vacate the area and return when in-water construction is completed, experiencing short-term and localized impacts. To lessen these impacts, the Navy will implement mitigation measures and BMPs during in-water activities (dredging, wharf construction) that include US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) permits requiring silt curtains, biological monitors, halting of dredging activities during potential coral spawning months.

Even after efforts by DoD to minimize and avoid the impacts of the aircraft carrier project, there will still remain unavoidable adverse impacts associated with dredging coral reef ecosystems in Outer Apra Harbor. As identified in Volume 4, Section 11.2.2.5 - 11.2.2-7, federal law recognizes the value of irreplaceable marine resources and requires compensatory mitigation. Compensatory mitigation is defined as the restoration, establishment, enhancement, and/or preservation of aquatic resources to offset unavoidable impacts to waters of the U.S. (including special aquatic sites, such as coral reefs). The compensatory mitigation is subject to approval by USACE, under the Clean Water Act, through Section 404/10 permit requirements. As identified in the 10 April

2008 Federal Register, 40 CFR Part 230, the final USACE compensatory mitigation rule, permit applicants are required to mitigate to no net loss of ecological services and function.

G-033-003

Thank you for your comment. Should DoD determine that additional land is necessary to meet its requirements, DoD policy requires that it negotiate with affected public and private land owners in good faith, seek agreements to acquire desired lands interests and pay fair market value.

Where circumstances exist that require resolution of issues such as ownership or value, procedures exist under eminent domain authority to resolve those questions. Eminent domain requires reimbursement at fair market value.

G-033-004

Thank you for your comment. DoD has conducted archaeological surveys of over 5,000 acres as part of the build-up. During a three-year planning process, the majority of archaeological sites were avoided by the proposed construction. Mostly importantly, physical impacts to significant sites/artifacts were avoided as the DoD acknowledges the ties that the people of Guam have to these areas. DoD will continue to work with preservation groups and interested parties in an effort to further avoid, minimize, and/or mitigate effects to historic properties, including the artifacts within them.

Hafa adai, I am Carmen Artero Kasperbauer descendant of the indigenous Chamorro people of Guam. I am 74 years old, born August 8, 1935 in Hagatna, Guam. My parents and all of us Chamorro natives of Guam were not American citizens when the U.S. federal government forcibly condemned the first piece of property on Guam shortly after they recapture the island from the Japanese in July 1944. This is how it happened. High ranking military officers with papers came in military jeeps with MPs carrying guns to my grandfather's house (it was next door to my family's house) forcing my grandfather and my aunts and uncles to sign the papers giving them Upi or else they will deport my grandfather to Spain. Anderson Air Force Base is in Upi. Even though the Treaty of Paris gave rights to my grandfather to live on Guam and own land; the family were not sure about their legal rights and they were very, very scared. The officers who came demanded that the papers be signed right then and there on their terms and for the price they dictated; the family was not advised what rights they have and were not given permission to find their own lawyer. My grandfather hardly spoke English the rest of the family who spoke English felt trapped due to the war. Any way who could find a lawyer at that time when the whole island was still completely war torn. There was tremendous suffering, people were trying to rebuild their life. Grand father was more precious to us than Upi. Everybody wept and signed reluctantly.

Haputo and Toguac were condemned a few years later, NCS /NCTS is in Toguac. I will never forget the day I went to Toguac with my father. We were very shocked to find it completely fenced with barbed wires and hanging on it was a huge sign in English:

WARNING!
CONDEMNED LAND!
TRESPASSERS WILL BE SHOT!

I did not know English so I asked Papa what the sign said. He translated it to me in Chamorro. That was the third time I saw my father cry. The first was when all of us, Arteros' with Tun Juan Pangelinan and his family were hiding in Toguac from the American bombardment. Our parents were trying to decide whether to go to Manengon or not when two men came to take Mr. Juan Panglinan to the Japanese officials stating that they were ordered to bring him in to be paid for all the farm produce he supplied the Japanese military. My father, mother, grand father, Tun Juan's wife, Tan Maria and all the grown ups begged him not to go because they believe it was a trick. But he insisted he had to go to protect his family. My father was the first to cry as he was being taken away, then tan Maria, my mom, our grandparents and all the adults, his children followed by the rest of us children as the bombing continued from the ships and from the air planes as we dodged pieces of smoking metal falling above us. I could just see, smell, and hear it right now in my mind's eye. Mr. Pangelinan was brutally tortured and killed for hiding the last American, George Tweed at his ranch (his property is now called FAA). America never honored him and his family for his sacrifice. Instead they condemned his land. Mr. Pangelinan took Mr. Tweed to my father in Toguac asking for help to hide him because he learned that the Japanese will be searching his ranch for the "American". My father asked his father permission to hide Mr. Tweed which he did. There is more to this story.

G-034-001

Thank you for your comment. Topics such as war experiences, war reparations, and veterans benefits are important issues but are not part of the proposed action. Comments related to these issues were numerous and indicate underlying social and political dissatisfaction with a broader range of federal-territorial relations outside the scope of DoD legal authority. The various EIS public engagement forums provided an indirect avenue for informing local and federal policy-makers of issues that are important to a significant segment of the community.

G-034-002

You are all probably thinking, "This old woman is wasting our time. Her griever and the Chamorros' griever has nothing to do with what we want to do on their island." But I want you, the President of the United States, the Senate, the Congress and everyone to know what I have written here and learn some of our painful history caused by the very top echelon of the U.S. Military and the United States Congress with the passage of the Organic Act of Guam. So that you will understand why the scars of those very deep wounds are being reopened by the manner in which this proposed military relocation is causing; and why you are hearing the outcry of our younger generation. There is a lot more that has been written. Our parents were deeply wounded but cried silently. We are a bit more vocal, but you hear the young generation's out cry. Pay attention.

See the movies *Invictus* and *Avita*. If you haven't. Then you will know exactly what I am getting at.

G-034-003

The former military echelon and congress neglected to protect the rights of the indigenous Chamorros of Guam. They denied us our sovereignty as a people on our own island. It is inexcusable for congress to give us inequitable U.S. citizenship replacing our sovereign right to rule ourselves as a nation. Before the Organic Act of Guam, we were the "protectorate" of the United States of America. Now we are not even included in the endangered species list. The Department of Fish and Wild Life were "invited" to give input of this relocation movement but we were not invited to sit at the table from the beginning to work together, yet the impact will cause irreparable harm to our cultural way of life. The kokos, the sea turtles, other animals and fauna are to be protected but not us. Why is that? I want to proclaim that we, native Chamorros of Guam have inalienable rights. We will not continue to tolerate upper handed behaviors from the federal government. We can not bare arms against America because we are a poor people, we can only arm our selves with machetes which is no match for nuclear arms, besides we are not a warring people we rather work with you and invite you to our fiestas.

G-034-004

I will have you know that most of us are not haters of America or Americans. What we hate is the oppression, discrimination and being treated as "possession" of the U.S. Federal Government. Stop dividing our citizenship! Stop the "yours" and "ours" mentality. Can we be Americans together and work together to make good for our nation? Or is it only your nation?

Let it not be too late to include us in the decision making of this relocation plan. Below are my recommendations. If you can not include them it's best to pack up and relocate else where.

Recommendations

- Include local people in the decision making from now on, beside elected officials and one member of the Chamber of Commerce, let us recommend names to you.
- Do not condemn land on Guam, enough is enough.
- Do not change the original names of each area of land on Guam. Do not call Toguac Finagayan. Finagayan is near route 16 in the industrial Harmon area.

G-034-005

G-034-006

G-034-002

Thank you for your comment. Topics such as war experiences, war reparations, and veterans benefits are important issues but are not part of the proposed action. Comments related to these issues were numerous and indicate underlying social and political dissatisfaction with a broader range of federal-territorial relations outside the scope of DOD legal authority. The various EIS public engagement forums provided an indirect avenue for informing local and federal policy-makers of issues that are important to a significant segment of the community.

DoD recognizes the importance of managing efforts in implementing the proposed military relocation to reduce adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to work with the people and Government of Guam to ensure that the short term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

G-034-003

Thank you for your comment. Topics such as the political status also commonly referred to as "decolonization" and "self-determination" of Guam are important issues but are not part of the proposed action. DoD recognizes the importance of reducing adverse socio-economic and cultural change effects on the people of Guam, the island's natural resources, and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to work with the people and Government of Guam to ensure that the short-term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long-term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

0170

G-034-007

- Relocate the aviation fuel pipe away from our land on route 3. You took practically all of our Artero's land leaving a sliver across the street and Urunao; then hurt us more by putting the pipe line there on perpetual easement. My father received the Medal of Freedom for sheltering the only surviving U.S. navy man during the war for 22 months. What good does that do us? The medal is rusting in a box while many Arteros struggle for survival. Give us at least this little sliver of land back.

G-034-008

- Please do not expand route 3 on the civilian side, use the military side.

G-034-009

- Do not put anything or do anything near Urunao that will decrease its value. Family members are in the process of studying to put homes and a resort there.

G-034-010

- In exchange for the relocation of the military to our island and since the Federal Government will not be paying millions of dollars in yearly rent on foreign soil, help us get funding from Washington to build a new hospital, build and repair public schools and help build a new dump.
- Have all military civilian workers and dependants be treated at Navy hospital until the federal government help build the new hospital.
- Have all civilian dependant children be placed in DOD schools until the federal government helps us build new schools and repair the old ones.
- We want you to make it your priority to hire local people first.
- If you can not do these things then again I say relocate else where because there is a history of abuse and destruction that has occurred in the Philippines that forced the U.S. military to get out of there and is now occurring in Okinawa. We do not want the same thing for our island. My family lives in Gugagon, across from Toguac. We fear that our lives and property will be destroyed in value. We also fear that massage parlors will blossom in our area. Outsiders are looking for land to buy in our area
- Real estate market will sky rocket for the rich and new comers. It will destroy our people's chance of affording decent homes, especially the young ones.

Carmen Artero Kasperbauer
P.O. Box 20434
Barrigada, Guam 96921
ababangk@yahoo.com

G-034-004

Thank you for your comment. Public comments on the Draft EIS are an important part of the decision-making process. This information becomes part of the Final EIS and is evaluated when DoD prepares the Final EIS and issues a Record of Decision at the end of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process.

G-034-005

Thank you for your comment. Should DoD determine that additional land is necessary to meet its requirements, DoD policy requires that it negotiate with affected public and private land owners in good faith, seek agreements to acquire desired lands interests and pay fair market value. Where circumstances exist that require resolution of issues such as ownership or value, procedures exist under eminent domain authority to resolve those questions. Eminent domain requires reimbursement at fair market value.

G-034-006

Thank you for your comment. As noted in this comment, some place names may have changed over time and with different usage. Accordingly, place names in the EIS are based on conventions used in current maps of Guam.

G-034-007

Thank you for providing this recommendation; however, relocation of the fuel pipeline is not included in the proposed military buildup actions and is outside the scope of the EIS.

G-034-008

Thank you for comment. The proposed widening for Route 3 will remain within the existing right-of-way on the eastern side (civilian side). The

acquisition of land for the widening will occur on the western side (military side).

G-034-009

Thank you for your comment. There are no proposals to construct facilities adjacent to the Uranao private properties. No impacts from facilities proposed at NCTS Finegayan and Andersen Air Force Base are identified in the EIS.

G-034-010

Thank you for your comments. We have reviewed these several recommendations and have individually addressed them below. It should also be noted that in Okinawa, the Government of Japan pays much of the cost (about \$2 billion per year) for the Marine base. As documented in this EIS, DoD acknowledges the existing sub-standard conditions of key public infrastructure systems and social services on Guam and the interest to have DoD fund improvements to these systems and services. DoD's ability to fund actions is limited by Federal law. However, to minimize adverse impacts associated with the proposed military relocation program, DoD is leading a federal inter-agency effort to identify other Federal programs and funding sources that could benefit the people of Guam.

In the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS), found in Appendix F of Volume 9 in the DEIS, the number of off-island H2B visa foreign laborers was estimated. Two scenarios were reviewed: the maximal number (unconstrained) and a constrained scenario. In Section 4.4 of the SIAS, there is detailed discussion and analysis of impacts to public services; some of the public services would be impacted by temporary workers and some would not. The Navy would require contractors who work on DoD projects to provide healthcare for their employees, including off-island/H2B workers. A small percentage may seek health and/or social services provided by Guam. However, workers

would also contribute to the Government of Guam revenues in form of personal income and gross receipts taxes; corporations would pay corporate income taxes (See section 4.3.3, page 4-24 of the SIAS). The additional money would flow into Guam's revenues and, depending on executive and legislative branches decisions, could be used to provide for additional public health and social services.

Relating to the population figure of about 80,000 people; it should be noted the figure represents a maximal figure when most of the construction workers are still on Guam and the military populations arrive (2014); once construction is completed, the operational population would be about 33,400 (2016) (see the SIAS, Table ES-1, on page iii). Mitigation measures (as appropriate) to address the significant impacts will be discussed in the Final EIS.

Hospital considerations. The Naval Hospital has been planned to support current and long-range military population projections and would provide health services to the military personnel, their dependents, and military beneficiaries. Under current conditions, and with few exceptions, the Naval Hospital cannot provide health care services to non-military personnel.

DoD schools. DoD schools have enrollment requirements; only military personnel dependents are eligible to attend; other Federal government employees, under special conditions (including payment) could also attend. Guam public schools would receive federal monies (per student), and schools would be part of Guam budget that receive money from taxes (income, gross receipts) paid by the new populations.

Guam landfill. Tipping fees that the DoD would pay to dispose of solid waste in the new landfill would be used to pay for the construction of the landfill and repayment of bond that Guam borrowed to construct the new landfill. DoD has signed a Letter of Intent to use the new Guam Landfill

for the disposal of municipal solid waste.

Hire local people first On-island residents would be hired if they are qualified for the positions during the construction and operations periods. Because the number of qualified on-island residents would likely be exhausted, especially in the anticipated years of construction (2010 through 2016), thousands of H2B visa foreign workers are anticipated. See the detailed discussion on workers in Section 4.3 of the SIAS.

Reasons for Marines Relocating from Okinawa There are many reasons for why the Marines (about half) are being moved from Okinawa. This discussion is provided in section 3.5.2. Serious military personnel crimes in Okinawa (including rape) are relatively low, despite reports to the contrary. Many serious crimes are based on singular incidents that are repeated many times so that it appears to be multiple incidents. The preferred site for the Marine main base will be in Finegayan.

Real estate market will sky rocket due to the military buildup The FEIS anticipates that military housing will be built within the main cantonment area. It is anticipated that the majority of Marine families would rent units in the military housing and generally not compete with Guam residents for available housing units. It is likely that housing prices and rent will increase in the short term. After the construction period, housing and rental prices could decline because the construction labor force (not including the H2B workers who will live in dormitory type quarters) would leave Guam.

As documented in this EIS, DoD acknowledges the existing sub-standard conditions of key public infrastructure systems and social services on Guam and the interest to have DoD fund improvements to these systems and services. DoD's ability to fund actions is limited by Federal law. However, to minimize adverse impacts associated with the

proposed military relocation program, DoD is leading a federal inter-agency effort to identify other Federal programs and funding sources that could benefit the people of Guam.



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Please provide your comments below:

G-035-001

Without self-determination this build up is in humane and unfair. All that we gain from this build up create losses in parts of life that is more important than money, economic security, national security, and patriotism can offer.

G-035-002

We are Chamorro because of our land. Taking more of our land takes away our identity as a people whose culture is all we have. To lose our land, we lose our culture. This DEIS needs more time, study, and more efforts to create an EIS to negotiate with the Guam and its people; and that is only to negotiate.

G-035-003

We do not desire to be rich or developed as your really and society, but to protect, and continue our culture as it always have been with our ancestors since 4000 BC. I have made a choice if ever given the chance to choose. I choose "no" to the military build up because when it comes down to choose. I choose to stand by my people, my culture, I choose to stand for what is right.

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by: February 17, 2010 Eastern Standard Time



G-035-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD acknowledges that the issue of land acquisition is a complex and sensitive one with both historical and contemporary contexts. Should DoD determine that additional land is necessary to meet its requirements, DoD policy requires that it negotiate with affected public and private land owners in good faith, seek agreements to acquire desired lands interests and pay fair market value.

DoD is confident that all parties can reach agreement on any potential land acquisition. Further, any proposed major DoD land acquisition, such as those associated with the preferred alternatives for the main cantonment and live fire ranges, must be approved by the Congressional defense committees.

Specific areas being considered for acquisition are identified in the Final EIS.

Through the process of public involvement that has accompanied this proposed action (see FEIS, Volumes 1 & 10), the Chamorro people of Guam have voiced clearly and concisely their concern that the traditional Chamorro culture, including dance, language and traditions, will be forgotten or significantly marginalized by western culture. While population increases can highlight cultural differences, they also present unique and new opportunities for cultural learning and sharing. As indicated in the FEIS (Volume 2, Section 16.2.5; Volume 4, Section 16.2.5), the DoD plans for cultural sensitivity orientation and awareness programs which will focus on mutual respect and tolerance and strive to educate all incoming and currently present military personnel on the rich and varied cultural history that has created the culture that is Guam today. Finally, the DoD plans to increase military civilian joint activities in order to foster strong and mutually beneficial military civilian relationships that include the sharing and understanding of culture.

G-035-002

Thank you for your comment. The EIS process identifies ways to

implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to work with the people and Government of Guam to ensure that the short-term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long-term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

G-035-003

Thank you for providing your comments, beliefs, and opinion on the value of land to the Chamorro culture.

0164

G-036-001 WE ARE TO TODAY TO PUT OUR TWO SENCE IN THIS MILITARY BUILD UP. WELL I SAY NO WHY FOR A LOT OF RESONS. THE LAND THAT RIGHFULLY BELONGS TO THE CHAMORROS CAN BE USED FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS OF CHAMORROS, NOT FOR WAR GAMES, AND TRAINING GROUNDS TO KILL. ALSO WHAT IS THE REAL TRUTH IN THIS BUILD UP POLITICS, AND MONEY, BECAUSE IF IT'S REALY ABOUT NATIONAL SECURITY WE ALREADY HAVE THE NAVY, AND AIR FORCE HERE. WE DON'T NEED ANY MORE MILITARY WE NEED MORE LAND FOR THE CHAMORROS. ALSO GOES TO SHOW THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAS NO RESPECT FOR THE CHAMORROS SACRET LANDS, AND RIGHTS, BUT YOUR GOVERNMENT CAN RSPECT THE NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS LANDS, AND RIGHTS.

IF THIS MILITARY BUILD UP IS TO HAPPEN ANY WAYS EVEN WITH THE GOOD AMOUNT OF CHAMORROS AGAINST IT LET ME SAY THIS I HOPE YOUR COUNTRY ONE DAY STAND UP TO FIX THE WRONGS OF IT'S PAST, OR ANOTHER NATION HELP US AGAINST YOUR UNFAIRNEST TO THE CHAMORROS DESTINY TO SELF DETERMINATION.

G-036-002 TELL ME THE TRUTH ABOUT WHAT REALLY HAPPENED IN HISTORY ABOUT THE CHAMORROS LANDS, AND OUR RIGHTS STARTING WITH THE SPANISH, JAPANESE, AND NOW WHERE DEALING WITH WAR MONGORS THE PROUD AMERICAN FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES. IF THIS SO CALLED GOVERNMENT IS TRULY AN ENTITY FOR WORLD PEACE, IN FOREIGN RELATIONS, THEN I SAY THIS RESPECT ME HAS A CHAMORRO NOT AS A PERSON THAT HAS US CITICEN SHIP THRU A AGREEMENT THAT MY PAST LEADERS MADE WITH OUT THE CONCENT OF THE REST OF THE CHAMORROS AFTER WORLD WAR 2.

KEEP THIS IN MIND IF THE PLOITICAL PRACTICES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ARE NOT TO BE CORRECTED THEN ALL THE PEOPLE THAT DIED FOR FIGHTING FREEDOM UNDER YOUR COUNTRY'S NAME DIED FOR NOTHING MORE THAN LIE.

NED R. PABLO

ANIGUA, GUAHAN

1/12 /10

G-036-001

Thank you for your comment. Topics such as the political status also commonly referred to as “decolonization” and “self-determination” of Guam are important issues but are not part of the proposed action. DoD recognizes the importance of reducing adverse socio-economic and cultural change effects on the people of Guam, the island’s natural resources, and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to work with the people and Government of Guam to ensure that the short-term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long-term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

G-036-002

Thank you for your comment. Topics such as war experiences, war reparations, and veterans benefits are important issues but are not part of the proposed action. Comments related to these issues were numerous and indicate underlying social and political dissatisfaction with a broader range of federal-territorial relations outside the scope of DoD legal authority. The various EIS public engagement forums provided an indirect avenue for informing local and federal policy-makers of issues that are important to a significant segment of the community.

Pascual Artero
P.O. Box 1452
Hagatna, Guam 96932

January 12, 2010

Guam Advisory Consulting Team

Dear Sir/Madam:

I would like to submit this brief letter as written testimony expressing my concerns about the impending military buildup

- G-037-001** | 1) Our island cannot support another 20,000 to 80,000 more people over the next ten years. Our government, as well as the US Federal government with the money it grants us and current military structure, have enough trouble as it is barely administering to and really caring for the 170,000 or more that call Guam home.
- G-037-002** | 2) Past history is a good predictor of the future. It is difficult for us Chamorros to fully entrust our future, our children and grandchildren's future to the Japanese Government who has been wavering in their support of the military buildup and a US Government that unilaterally makes important and crucial decisions without consultation and not fully owning up to the consequences of their actions. A good example would be the pittance of Compact-Impact money the Federal Government gives Guam relative to the economic, social, and cultural effects of the Compact of Free Association agreement signed 24 years ago. The Guam Loyalty Recognition Act is another sore spot for us Chamorros. What is being offered is so miniscule compared to the other "reparation" monies given to others who suffered during WWII. Both Japan and US governments caused the suffering and neither have acknowledged or paid one dollar of reparations to the Chamorro people for almost 66 years. How is this buildup with the same imperial powers going to be different? It is very hard to trust either government!
- G-037-003** | 3) The socio-cultural aspects are not being fully addressed in my opinion. We need to have open and honest dialogue about how our island will change when thousands of young US Marines descend upon Guam. There must be a reason why the Okinawans want them out of their land. Do not get me wrong, I am grateful for the fighting US Marines and soldiers who fought and died for our freedom in WWII, but this is a new century and a new decade and a different war.

Sincerely,


Pascual V. Artero

G-037-001

Thank you for your comment. As documented in this EIS, DoD acknowledges the existing sub-standard conditions of key public infrastructure systems and social services on Guam and the interest to have DoD fund improvements to these systems and services. DoD's ability to fund actions is limited by Federal law. However, to minimize adverse impacts associated with the proposed military relocation program, DoD is leading a federal inter-agency effort to identify other Federal programs and funding sources that could benefit the people of Guam.

G-037-002

Thank you for your comment. Topics such as war experiences, war reparations, and veterans benefits are important issues but are not part of the proposed action. Comments related to these issues were numerous and indicate underlying social and political dissatisfaction with a broader range of federal-territorial relations outside the scope of DOD legal authority. The various EIS public engagement forums provided an indirect avenue for informing local and federal policy-makers of issues that are important to a significant segment of the community.

G-037-003

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of reducing adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources, and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to ensure that the short-term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long-term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

The DoD also acknowledges that any increase in population, such as the one that these proposed actions would cause, may be accompanied by an increase in overall crime and social disorder. The DoD also acknowledges that widely publicized instances of military crime in Okinawa cause Guam residents to be concerned about possible repercussions on the island brought about by the increase in military population on Guam. The increase in population during the construction phase of the build up is recognized as a time for concern for increases in incidents of crime. Moreover, it is also acknowledged that the age group of many military personnel is often characterized as prone to conflicts and misbehavior. DoD educates its service men and woman on good behavior and will act promptly and rigorously to curtail any misconduct and enforce laws to protect the citizens of Guam and our military personnel.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 131

Received: 1/12/2010 7:20:11 PM

G-038-001

I respectfully submit this message as a comment to be used for the proactive planning for the definite buildup of military personnel to my home land of Guam. I say definite as there is no "proposal" here. When the US government makes a decision it is near impossible to change their stance; especially, when there is another nation involved with these proceedings and the final plans have been drawn up for the relocation of the Marines in Okinawa. I am a Chamorro from Mangilao, a former US Marine who was stationed in Okinawa and a graduate of the University of Guam. In the mid 90's a Japanese school girl was raped by 2 Marines and a Navy corpsman, this sparked the move for the Japanese and Okinawa people to have the Marines leave. Where would they put them, on my beautiful island of Guam? We are an island with a smaller population and geographic size than Okinawa. I was stationed on Okinawa and the Marines did not respect the land or the people. The young majority of US Marines will not respect Guam. We have significant amounts of cultural and archeological treasures that need to be protected. Our beaches and ocean do not have the carrying capacity to sustain people wrecking the reefs. This influx is good for the economy but will forever change the people and society I grew up in. Chamorro's will follow the Hawaiians and Native Americans in losing their land and way of life.

G-038-002

Where will the Chamorro's go? Our 25 mile stretch of land is all we have and now we lose it all again like WWII. How much must you take? The leaders of Guam can hardly compete with the US government and if they oppose they become the minority. Why must the US Government decide what is best for my island people. Folks from Kansas and New York are making decisions about a land they know nothing about and half of them have never been to Japan or an island in the pacific.

G-038-003

When you take my land, please:

G-038-004

- Enforce a strict code of conduct for the US Military and their dependants
- Protect the archeological sites on the island
- Encourage the continued cultural growth of the people
- Educate the military on respecting the people and their land
- Create new laws protecting the Guamanian's (All people living on Guam permanently) right to vote as a majority

I am sad to see my homeland slip away like my grandparents did. I support the USA, I am a proud Marine, but I am a Chamorro by birth; Chamorro's deserve the right to make decisions about their land.

Thank you,
Jess Cruz
Familian Gaga

G-038-001

Thank you for your comment. Statistically, an increase in the number of rape incidents could result as a result of increased military personnel, increased workers coming to Guam, as well as natural population increases. With orientation of military personnel to the customs and protocols of Guam and adequate Shore Patrol and local police presence in areas frequented by military personnel, the number of incidents should be eliminated. Military personnel living on Guam will have a clear understanding of the consequences of their conduct and actions with the local community.

G-038-002

Thank you for your comment. While population increases can highlight cultural differences, they also present unique opportunities for cultural learning and sharing. The DoD plans for cultural sensitivity orientation and awareness programs will focus on mutual respect and tolerance and strive to educate all incoming and currently present military personnel on the rich and varied cultural history that has created the culture that is Guam today. In terms of cultural and historical sites, every effort is being made to leave sites undisturbed. Finally, the DoD plans to increase military civilian joint activities in order to foster strong and mutually beneficial military civilian relationships that include the sharing and understanding of culture.

G-038-003

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of reducing adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources, and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to ensure that the short-term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long-term effects of the military

relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

G-038-004

Thank you for your comment. The Department of the Navy has a vigorous program of managing and protecting archaeological resources on its lands on Guam. Archaeological sites on any new lands (either through lease or other means) would be given the same protection.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 133

Received: 1/12/2010 9:11:19 PM

January 9, 2010 Saturday
MARBO LAND ISSUE
USA Military and Island Civil Communities of Guam Public Hearing

TRANSCRIPT

Part I of III

By show of hands, how many people here saw the movie Avatar? Good.

First I will lay out my position based on Pedigree, Education, and Professional Capacity, and then I will share a position of the Guam land issue based on facts. I'm from Barrigada.

PEDIGREE

I am Robin L.G. Marquardt, and on Guam, to remember my predecessors, I am Robin Santos familial Balen Tres (strength of three), Dela Rosa familial ?Tatiyi (to follow), Leon Guerrero familial Sombrero (hat for shade), Cruz familial Manok (chicken), Gogue familial ?Lazaru Isã Buli (Lazarus raises the flag with a rainbow above it), and Borja familial ?Dasu (? tool to make fire) Marquardt recently named familial Balen Quatro (strength of four). These sir names are European. Regarding indigenous Chamorro sir names, I regret to admit, I don't know nor can I claim to know of any that my Chamorro mother may be associated with; nonetheless I share the native-American Chamorro identity and struggles on my maternal side, to the best of my knowledge for the past 90 years, as well as a US American patriotism based on her founding father's humanitarian ethical needs toward liberty and justice as a descendant of Franco-German immigrants to America at least four generations ago.

The Document of Attestation enclosed [in my hard copy notes] is the 5th of six pages of a Deed of Partition, in it my grandmother is the 3rd signatory, helps reveal that my personal PTSD was caused, in my family's case, by mismanagement by the estate's heirs, not an external entity, after the fact; was written via my Great-Grandfather Francisco Dela Rosa Leon Guerrero on April 3, 1939 recorded in it the earliest relevant date mentioned is May 19, 1920, and recorded five months later on September 11, 1939 at the Naval Government of Guam Instrument #14831.

This testimonial is my effort to reason with the Uncle Sam, on behalf of others, to uphold ethical morality, not to take anymore land, and to prevent unnecessary trauma to Guam land owners.

EDUCATION

I am in the 24th course of Capella University's Business Administration 30 course program, current, with seven more courses to graduate with a Bachelor of Science degree.

PROFESSIONAL CAPACITY

I am a General Contractor of 10 years, current on Guam, and I am a Realtor® of 14 years, current on Guam, which requires continuing education; both starting with...

G-039-001

Thank you for your comment.

G-039-002

Thank you for your comment. Should DoD determine that additional land is necessary to meet its requirements, DoD policy requires that it negotiate with affected public and private land owners in good faith, seek agreements to acquire desired lands interests and pay fair market value. Where circumstances exist that require resolution of issues such as ownership or value, procedures exist under eminent domain authority to resolve those questions. Eminent domain requires reimbursement at fair market value.

G-039-001

G-039-002



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 134

Received: 1/12/2010 9:12:40 PM

...experience in California from 1993 and 1996 respectively.

TESTIMONY

For those of you here listening and seeking additional audience, the White House "Contact Us" e-address is www.whitehouse.gov which has a link to the US Constitution. I have email addresses for anyone who wants these email addresses in its entirety::

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/contact>

www.archives.gov.

http://www.archives.gov/exhibits/charters/constitution_transcript.html

http://www.constitution.org/constit_.htm).

January 11, 2009 Monday

PART II of III

TESTIMONY – Robin E. Marquardt, 100% sober for over 3 years.

I'm from Barrigada.

By show of hands, how many people saw the movie Avatar?

Remember, President Clinton saw the excessive US Federal land holdings and humanely returned excess land portions to Guam's original land owners, to it Bravo President Clinton!

I own no interest to the Marbo land; I am a concerned American Chamorro Guamanian, thus my position is neutral based on facts. However, I am against the United States Federal Government (USFG) taking more land than they already have on Guam. For example, Orote Point, already held by the military; or as a worst case alternative Cocos Island, a Gov. Guam holding for the Marine Firing Range [On January 12, 2009 Tuesday, Senator Pangelinan recommended turning the military base golf courses into the firing ranges the Marine Corps needs and invites military personnel to use off-base golf courses, to which I reference in the comments in my Part III of III below].

Yes, the USFG has an extreme responsibility to protect its people, and this requires using its tax paid resources to full pragmatic capacity; on a college level using the subjects Ethics, Statistics, Accounting, Financial Management, and Global Relations just to name a few will prevent unnecessary eminent domain land acquisitions which connotes public use, a freeway for example.

May I remind you that the military in and of itself has no rights other than what the USFG allows with military regulation and in time of peace no quarter without the consent of the owner?

The Constitution of the United States, Amendment II states, "A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed;"

G-040-001

G-040-002

G-040-003

G-040-001

Thank you for your comment.

G-040-002

Thank you for your comment. DoD acknowledges that the issue of land acquisition is a complex and sensitive one with both historical and contemporary contexts. Should DoD determine that additional land is necessary to meet its requirements, DoD policy requires that it negotiate with affected public and private land owners in good faith, seek agreements to acquire desired lands interests and pay fair market value.

DoD is confident that all parties can reach agreement on any potential land acquisition. Further, any proposed major DoD land acquisition, such as those associated with the preferred alternatives for the main cantonment and live fire ranges, must be approved by the Congressional defense committees.

Specific areas being considered for acquisition are identified in the Final EIS.

G-040-003

Thank you for your comment.

and Amendment III states, “No soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law” (Merriam..

COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation



Website Comment Number: 135

Received: 1/12/2010 9:14:48 PM

...Webster's Dictionary of Law. 1996, p627).

G-041-001

The USFG should respect the 21st century rights of the Guam land owners, at the very least, to prevent PTSD, and future claims of restitution. Just as Asian investors to date have respectfully practiced, the USFG should exercise ethical real estate practice negotiations to the land owners offering to purchase, and being willing to settle for leases, and at best practice – NO DEAL – if it suites Guam land owners, and if the USFG's procurement agents have not dug deep enough to find win/win solutions. For example, a new concept: if leases are settled on, create a Board of Directors of sorts, where the named land owners receive military base agent privileges, and a steady voice with military leaders, similar to the House of Representatives, U.S. Congress, and or a senate.

January 12, Tuesday

Part III of III

Maninghing, no? (It's cold, isn't it?)

My name is Robin L.G. Marquardt, I'm 41 years old, from Barrigada.

I recently saw the movie Avatar.

I wish Senator Cruz told us what the Okinawans said; and I'd like to ask Senator Pangelinan to put his base golf course idea in writing.

G-041-002

A reasonable starting point is using real estate market trend analysis from 1951 to the present and forward to future projections. Land leases could be a focus, with spot purchases considered for land owner(s) considering selling. Again, current market value precedes all ethical proposals and negotiations, IF and ONLY if, the Guamanian land owner wills it. By the way, if a Guam land owner wants \$100 million to lease his or her property, surely installment payments may be negotiated. You know their great grandparents worked hard to provide the best they can for all their children.

The reasoning not to take anymore land, is that the USFG taking lands from Guam land owners serves no immediate threat to the security of our nation, in this largely peaceful region, and Guam's scarcity of land relative to war-inciting countries land masses begs the notion to ask that you consider condemning lands in countries hostile to US America, not to those Guamanians that honor the USA, and that serve in its very own military. For example, I propose an international penal system I call Territory for Terror. This idea sent from above hereby proposed: Developed and passed by the United Nations and enforced by 3 to 5 UN voted countries decanually, Territory for Terror would penalize undeclared-war-terror-attacks by seizing a quid pro quo portion of land..

G-041-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD acknowledges that the issue of land acquisition is a complex and sensitive one with both historical and contemporary contexts. Should DoD determine that additional land is necessary to meet its requirements, DoD policy requires that it negotiate with affected public and private land owners in good faith, seek agreements to acquire desired lands interests and pay fair market value.

DoD is confident that all parties can reach agreement on any potential land acquisition. Further, any proposed major DoD land acquisition, such as those associated with the preferred alternatives for the main cantonment and live fire ranges, must be approved by the Congressional defense committees.

Specific areas being considered for acquisition are identified in the Final EIS.

G-041-002

Thank you for your comment. Topics such as the political status also commonly referred to as "decolonization" and "self-determination" of Guam are important issues but are not part of the proposed action. DoD recognizes the importance of reducing adverse socio-economic and cultural change effects on the people of Guam, the island's natural resources, and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to work with the people and Government of Guam to ensure that the short-term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long-term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 136

Received: 1/12/2010 9:15:36 PM

G-042-001

...by the Terrorist's backing country to be held for a predetermined time period, say increments of 25 years. These Territories for Terror seized lands, named Marquardt, will be held by the UN, led by the victimized country, and used for global purposes, with the first 10 to 25% of Marquardt production going to the victimized country.

G-042-002

No analysis is complete without a risk assessment, thus there is a weakness and threat that came up while preparing this testimony that I must present out of concern: Guam's east coast has no naval presence to speak of. "Location, location, location;" if anti-US American governments wanted to disable this US American region's first line of defense, the east coast of Guam would be the weakest point for quick access due to nominal US Naval presence.

By far, the US Federal Government is our big watch keeper, protector, and sharing respect with them as we would treat a father, a priest, or an elder – it will serve us well to treat them kindly with mutual intellect because even a father makes mistakes, and they need encouragement to see through to ...complete moral treatment and best practices on levels of security and economy alike.

Finally, we've learned a lot since World War II, and with the US American presence, the Japanese respect Guam landowner's rights by asking to invest in Guam, and in some cases buying and leasing property on Guam USA; with these precepts surely the United States American Federal Government can regard Guam land owner's rights in this historically and technologically advanced time of peace in this region.

Si Yuus Maasi,
Robin L.G. Marquardt
(671) SPQR-564
remarq777@yahoo.com

G-042-001

Thank you for your comment. Topics such as the political status also commonly referred to as "decolonization" and "self-determination" of Guam are important issues but are not part of the proposed action. DoD recognizes the importance of reducing adverse socio-economic and cultural change effects on the people of Guam, the island's natural resources, and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to work with the people and Government of Guam to ensure that the short-term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long-term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

G-042-002

Thank you for your comment. Effects of the proposed action on land ownership are addressed in Chapter 8 (Land and Submerged Land Use) and Chapter 16 (Socioeconomics and General Services) of Volume 2.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 141

Received: 1/13/2010 3:45:12 PM

G-043-001

I used to defend the US military when my friends in high school would trash them. I used to point out that they saved us from the Japanese and we should be thankful. What I failed to realize at such a young age is that the US government could care less about us. They saved us only for their own strategic benefits. They have completely taken over some beautiful areas of our land and now are trying to take even more?! This I cannot defend. I have been home once every three years since 2001. My last visit was in 08 and I have to say I was a little depressed at how the island's beauty had depleted. Having more military troops and taking more land from the Chamorros is not going to make it any better. I really hope that the fight my fellow Chamorros are fighting back home will be strong enough to prevent this. I will pray for my island and its people. Don't give up Guam! You can do this!

G-043-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of reducing adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources, and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to ensure that the short-term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long-term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.



COMMENT SHEET

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas
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Website Comment Number: 142

Received: 1/13/2010 8:13:32 PM

G-044-001

I am a Chamorro from Guam, currently deployed in the Middle East. A buddy of mine back home recently complained about the irony of the military buildup, saying that the freedom provided by the military would in fact stifle our freedoms as Guamanians. He went on to explain that our infrastructure was incapable of carrying the additional load, and the capacity of our local businesses would be choked out by drunk and belligerent Marines.

G-044-002

I understand that as second-class people, we are sensitive to any impositions made by the Federal Government. We are already banned from voting for the Presidential slate, and we have no voting representation in Congress. This is a completely separate issue, although it speaks to the sensitivity of the community as a whole.

G-044-003

That being said, I wonder about the outlook of this proposed buildup as a potential threat to our way of life and business. I wonder if a part of our freedom includes having the opportunity for entrepreneurs to open new businesses to relieve said choke points at evening venues. Supermarkets and clinics will be on their own post. But this could be an opportunity to stimulate local F and B, entertainment, and cultural/ecotourism revenue if our people could capitalize on supplying the new demand.

G-044-004

With regard to local infrastructure, my experience with the federal government is that they are sensitive to the needs of local populations in which they impose a presence. If we could organize a united front, with clarity of purpose and statement of need, they will understand what needs to be done. But right now no one seems to be able to communicate our concerns, or offer any coherent guidance. We are fumbling in our own lack of accountability.

G-044-005

The question is, who is going to sit at the Big Table and say, "Hey, this buildup is going to help us here, and hurt us here and here and here. These are our needs based on your plans. Now, lets work together so that this transition is done smoothly, and in a manner that our Island's patriots may continue to serve with honor and pride. Not alienated and disadvantaged at the hands of the government to which we are supposed to be loyal.

Where is the leadership on our island?!

G-044-001

Thank you for your comment. As documented in this EIS, DoD acknowledges the existing sub-standard conditions of key public infrastructure systems and social services on Guam and the interest to have DoD fund improvements to these systems and services. DoD's ability to fund actions is limited by Federal law. However, to minimize adverse impacts associated with the proposed military relocation program, DoD is leading a federal inter-agency effort to identify other Federal programs and funding sources that could benefit the people of Guam.

Relating to your comments on military crimes: there are many reasons why the Marines (about half) are being moved from Okinawa. This discussion is provided in section 3.5.2 of the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) that is Appendix F, Volume 9 of the Draft EIS. Serious crimes by military personnel in Okinawa are committed at lower rate than the overall civilian population in Okinawa, despite reports to the contrary. Many serious crimes are based on singular incidents that are reported multiple times so that it appears to be multiple incidents.

The impacts of crimes on Guam are discussed in Volume 2 of the Final EIS. As noted in the SIAS: "A critical distinction when analyzing crime impacts is between the total numbers of crimes ("volume of crime") and the actual crime rate (numbers divided by population). Population increases always bring with them increases in the volume of crime, but the crime rate would increase only if new populations are disproportionately likely to commit crimes."

The DoD acknowledges that any increase in population, such as the one that these proposed actions would cause, may be accompanied by an increase in overall crime and social disorder. The DoD also acknowledges that widely publicized instances of military crime in Okinawa cause Guam residents to be concerned about possible

repercussions on the island brought about by the increase in military population on Guam. The increase in population during the construction phase of the build up is recognized as a time for concern for increases in incidents of crime. Moreover, it is also acknowledged that the age group of many military personnel is often characterized as prone to conflicts and misbehavior. DoD educates its service men and woman on good behavior and will act promptly and rigorously to curtail any misconduct and enforce laws to protect the citizens of Guam and our military personnel.

G-044-002

Thank you for your comment. Topics such as the political status of Guam are important issues but are not part of the proposed action.

Comments related to these issues were numerous and indicate underlying social and political dissatisfaction with longstanding federal-territorial status issues outside the scope of DoD legal authority. The various EIS public engagement forums provided an indirect avenue for informing some and reminding others in local and federal policy-making institutions of issues that are important to a significant segment of the Guam community.

G-044-003

Thank you for your comment. The proposed Marine base, like others in the U.S. provide for on-base stores offering discounted prices; similarly, the medical clinics would be located on-base near the population it services. These are businesses that are part of the benefits provided to the military and their dependents. While these are part of the base, other local business opportunities would arise from military expenditures and individual spending. The Final EIS Volume 2, Chapter 16 provides a jobs analysis related to the issue of business opportunities. It also provides qualitative information on local business contract opportunities.

G-044-004

Thank you for your comment. Public comments on the Draft EIS are an important part of the decision-making process. This information becomes part of the Final EIS and is evaluated when DoD prepares the Final EIS and issues a Record of Decision at the end of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process.

G-044-005

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of managing efforts in implementing the proposed military relocation to reduce adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to work with the people and Government of Guam to ensure that the short term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 184

Received: 1/15/2010 7:17:43 AM

G-045-001

Guam is already at its capacity. Our government alone doesn't even have enough money to fix the existing challenges, much less expand. Its not fair to the locals to have to suffer because of the wrong doings the military did in Japan and to their people. They brought it upon themselves to get kicked out. For the military to just take what little land we still own is straight robbery. Robbery of our life style, lively hood and most of all our culture. Lets face the facts. Guam is only 30 miles long! There isn't enough room for more military. Why can't you put them somewhere logical? Somewhere that makes sense. Somewhere where their wanted. Why should we have to suffer for their wrong doings? As a chamorro born and raised on Guam and now I have a child, I want my child to grow up the way I did. In a safe, cultural and peaceful environment.

G-045-002

Especially about preserving our history, land, ancestors spirits, sea life, and the earth itself. We all need oxygen to breath and the ocean provides oxygen. If we pollute the water in Apra harbor it will kill the turtles, dolphins and coral, not to mention a lot of the sea life on Guam is on the endangered list. You also take away from feeding families. Many families get their food from fishing.

G-045-003

If you take the land at Marble Cave you will put families out in the street. Many families live, fish and farm happily on their land. It is our way of living. Where will they go? You want it just to train your soldiers. What's wrong with the navy base? If you think its OK and no risk for the people that live there and their children then it should be perfectly OK for you to set up training on your navy or air force base. What makes you think the military people are more important than the locals. We are all humans and should be treated equally and with respect.

There is so much I want to mention and it's overwhelming.

G-045-004

Main thing... With all the military there you put Guam at a high risk. We are so small and with the whole world knowing you're putting so much military in one SMALL spot it makes us a HUGE TARGET.

WE DON'T WANT OR NEED ANOTHER WAR!!!

G-045-001

Thank you for your comment, which focused on how Guam was chosen for the military relocation, rather than other places within the Pacific region. Volume 1 at Section 1.4 in the Draft EIS provides a Global Perspective Background, which explains the various international and military capability requirements that were considered for the realignment of military forces. Because this section of the Draft EIS explains the background analysis of strategic military capability locations within the Pacific, it will remain the same for the Final EIS. For instance, this section describes how several locations were considered throughout the Pacific region for the military relocation based upon 1) response times, 2) freedom of action (the ability of the U.S. to use bases and training facilities freely and without restriction at a particular locale), and 3) international treaties and agreements with Japan and other Western Pacific allies. The U.S. locations in the Pacific region considered for the military relocation were Hawaii, Alaska, California, and Guam. Non-U.S. locations considered included Korea, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Australia, because they are allies to the U.S. and are well situated for strategic force deployment. After analyzing the international and military capability requirements for each locale mentioned above, Guam was the only location for the relocation that met all the criteria. DoD recognizes the importance of managing efforts in implementing the proposed military relocation to reduce adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to work with the people and Government of Guam to ensure that the short term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

G-045-002

Thank you for your comment. The Navy has considered the potential

effects of dredging and construction activities that result in additional sediment and pollutant discharges upon coral reef ecosystem and protected species within Apra Harbor and around Guam. Land-based building and grading activities will have permits requiring best management practices (BMPs) that contain and reduce sediment and pollutant discharges into nearby waters. Additionally, the Navy will utilize low impact development (LID) and stormwater management strategies during construction activities. The goal is to maintain or restore the natural hydrologic functions of a site to achieve natural resource protection objectives and fulfill environmental regulatory requirements. The Navy will implement mitigation measures and BMPs during in-water activities (dredging, wharf construction) that include US Army Corps of Engineers permits requiring the use of silt curtains, biological monitoring to protect sea turtles and dolphins, restricting dredging activities during potential coral spawning months, and developing compensatory mitigation projects to help improve nearshore water quality through upland watershed reforestation and/or artificial reef construction, to name a few. The upland watershed reforestation measures are intended to improve coastal water quality and benefit the marine environment. Additionally, as part of the military "build-up" of Guam, the DoD will be participating in the future upgrade of Guam's Northern District Waste Water Treatment Plant from primary to secondary treatment if ultimately required by the EPA. This action alone will assist the GWA in meeting its coastal water quality standards for the benefit of sea life and people of Guam.

G-045-003

Thank you for your comment. DoD acknowledges that the issue of land acquisition is a complex and sensitive one with both historical and contemporary contexts. Should DoD determine that additional land is necessary to meet its requirements, DoD policy requires that it negotiate with affected public and private land owners in good faith, seek agreements to acquire desired lands interests and pay fair market value.

DoD is confident that all parties can reach agreement on any potential land acquisition. Further, any proposed major DoD land acquisition, such as those associated with the preferred alternatives for the main cantonment and live fire ranges, must be approved by the Congressional defense committees.

Specific areas being considered for acquisition are identified in the Final EIS.

G-045-004

Thank you for your comment. DoD has been a longstanding member of the community. The intent of the proposed Army Air and Missile Defense Task Force component of the proposed action is to protect the territory of Guam, its citizens, and U.S. forces on Guam from the threat of harm from ballistic missile attacks from other countries and enemies of the U.S. Defense of Guam, which will continue to be a focus of the DoD.



COMMENT SHEET

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas
Environmental Impact Statement
Guam and CNMI Military Relocation**

Website Comment Number: 197

Received: 1/16/2010 9:19:44 AM

G-046-001

THE LAND THAT IS GOV. GUAM LAND RIGHTFULLY BELONGS TO THE CHAMORROS, AND IS NOT FOR THE MILLITARY, OR WAR GAMES, AND TRAINING GROUNDS TO KILL.THE CHOMORROS DO NOT NEED MORE MILITARY WE NEED MORE LANDS FOR CHAMORROS.WELL TO LET YOU KNOW I HAVE FIVE CHILDREN, AND ARE INTITLED TO THESE LANDS. IF THIS BUILD UP IS TO START THE FIRST CLEARING OF LANDS ME MY CHILDREN, AND COUNTLESS CHAMORROS WILL BE READY TO FIGHT TO THE DEATH TO SAVE OUR LEFT OVER LANDS. TAKE THIS VERY SERIOUSLY FOR I AM ONLY DEFENDING MY CHILDRENS LIFE FROM LOSING THE ONLY THING THAT CAN SAVE THEM IN THE FUTURE FROM BEING, ALSO ROBBED OF THIER INHERIT RIGHT TO THE LANDS THAT DO NOT BELONG TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

G-046-002

I DO NOT WHANT GUAM TO BE OVER CROWDED,STRAINED MORE FROM OUR POCKETS THRU HIGHER TAXES, OR RATES TO OUR WATER, POWER, etc.I ALSO FISH TRADITIONALLY, AND THIS BIULD UP WILL AFFECT ME DUE TO THE RESTICTIONS, CONTAMINATIONS, DREDGING,.

G-046-003

THE SOLUTION TO THIS IS TO JUST RESPECT THE CHAMORROS, AND GO SOME WERE ELSE, AND NOT HERE. PLEASE REMEMBER CHAMORROS STILL ARE HERE, AND ARE READY TO DEFEND OUR FREEDOM FROM INJUSTICES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

G-046-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD was required to determine whether military relocation requirements could be met by excess, underutilized or otherwise available property held by DoD on Guam. Early development plans attempted to keep all activities on existing DoD lands. However, as discussed in the FEIS (Volume 2, Chapter 2), after applying operational and environmental screening criteria, no contiguous DoD area on Guam was identified that could support all the land use and operational requirements of the action.

DoD acknowledges that the issue of land acquisition is a complex and sensitive one with both historical and contemporary contexts. Should DoD determine that additional land is necessary to meet its requirements, DoD policy requires that it negotiate with affected public and private land owners in good faith, seek agreements to acquire desired lands interests and pay fair market value. DoD is confident that all parties can reach agreement on any potential land acquisition. Further, any proposed major DoD land acquisition, such as those associated with the preferred alternatives for the main cantonment and live fire ranges, must be approved by the Congressional defense committees.

Specific areas being considered for acquisition are identified in the Final EIS.

G-046-002

Thank you for your comments. As documented in this EIS, DoD acknowledges the existing sub-standard conditions of key public infrastructure systems and social services on Guam and the interest to have DoD fund improvements to these systems and services. DoD's ability to fund actions is limited by Federal law. However, to minimize adverse impacts associated with the proposed military relocation program, DoD is leading a federal inter-agency effort to identify other

Federal programs and funding sources that could benefit the people of Guam.

DoD also recognizes the importance of managing efforts in implementing the proposed military relocation to reduce adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to work with the people and Government of Guam to ensure that the short term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

G-046-003

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of reducing adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources, and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to ensure that the short-term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long-term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

COMMENT SHEET



Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 207

Received: 1/18/2010 5:38:45 AM

G-047-001

I have always wanted the best for our island and when I first heard about the military buildup I thought it was a good way to improve everyone's way of life. It would boost our economy, improve our infrastructure, and give a sense of direction to our island. However, as I reviewed the EIS draft and attended public hearings my stance on the buildup has dramatically changed. Every positive aspect of the buildup is counteracted by a negative impact. It seems that our island environment, infrastructure, and people cannot handle the substantial increase in the population.

G-047-002

I have seen it before, in Hawaii. The military gets what it needs out of the island and then leaves the local people outside its gates to get the scraps left behind. The build up would only cause the local people to be left behind while the best schools, hospitals, gyms, baseball fields, playgrounds, ECT. go onto the military base with our local people as onlookers from the military gates.

G-047-003

Guam is such a small piece of land, and it is all that we have as a Chamorro people. If the military takes this away from us where will we go? Will we end up like the Hawaiians and Marshallese displaced from our own homeland for the good of the military?

As locals we are proud, mindful, and protective of our culture, history, and land. Without our perseverance the beauty of Guam and the other Micronesian Islands would be lost forever to this dominant society. Who will our children identify with once the land and cultures of our islands have completely assimilated into western society? What will our island society become? And is that something we want to see?

It is time for the government and military to do what is right and not repeat their past mistakes. The indigenous people of Bikini Atoll (Marshallese), Hawaii (Hawaiians), and America (Native Americans) are all second rate citizens on land their native land. Will we, the Chamorro people end up like them?

G-047-004

Can the military look beyond their own gains and see what is best for a small island community?

G-047-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of reducing adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources, and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to ensure that the short-term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long-term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

G-047-002

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of managing efforts in implementing the proposed military relocation to reduce adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to work to ensure that the short term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam

The military secures its bases and property primarily to protect its facilities, personnel, and other assets; this is typical of military bases everywhere, including the U.S. mainland. Restrictions to certain areas are required to maintain national security and public safety. However, access to and through military property may be allowed and in certain cases access may be allowed pursuant to policies in place at the time.

The military base, in itself, is a community. It includes military personnel, housing for the military and their dependents, medical and dental facilities, discount stores, recreational areas, and schools. These are provided for the benefit of the military personnel and their dependents.

G-047-003

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of managing efforts in implementing the proposed military relocation to reduce adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to work with the people and Government of Guam to ensure that the short term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

G-047-004

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of reducing adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources, and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to ensure that the short-term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long-term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.



COMMENT SHEET

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas
Environmental Impact Statement
Guam and CNMI Military Relocation**

Website Comment Number: 209

Received: 1/18/2010 10:15:43 PM

G-048-001

I as a native Chamoru that promotes and perpetuates the language and culture is in opposition of the military buildup in all matters pertaining to it's presence here on Guam. The influx of military personnel, their families as well as outside workers to support the buildup will place a strain on the islands people in sustaining the 7 elements of a peoplehood. Such elements are the land, air, water and (ocean), language, culture, and spirituality. These elements are subject to exploitation for it's very nature directly dependent by we as native Chamorus being a minority on our homeland.

G-048-002

Overpopulation, strain on our natural resources is detrimental to our existence. We currently suffer many social ills now resulting from the influx of minority groups from Micronesia as a result of the 1989 Compact Impact Agreement which congress passed and we now suffer through lack of and poor infrastructure such as lack of water, power, poor sewer systems, adequate roads and traffic congestion, poor and inadequate health care, environmental pollution and many others. I recommend the Marines stay in Okinawa, Japan or be relocated to another country else where other than Guam.

G-048-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of managing efforts in implementing the proposed military relocation to reduce adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to work with the people and Government of Guam to ensure that the short term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

G-048-002

Thank you for your comment, which focused on how Guam was chosen for the military relocation rather than other places within the Pacific region. Volume 1 at Section 1.4 in the Draft EIS provides a Global Perspective Background, which explains the various international and military capability requirements that were considered for the realignment of military forces. Because this section of the Draft EIS explains the background analysis of strategic military capability locations within the Pacific, it will remain the same for the Final EIS. For instance, this section describes how several locations were considered throughout the Pacific region for the military relocation based upon 1) response times, 2) freedom of action (the ability of the U.S. to use bases and training facilities freely and without restriction at a particular locale), and 3) international treaties and agreements with Japan and other Western Pacific allies. The U.S. locations in the Pacific region considered for the military relocation were Hawaii, Alaska, California, and Guam. Non-U.S. locations considered included Korea, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Australia, because they are allies to the U.S. and are well situated for strategic force deployment. After analyzing the international and military capability requirements for each locale mentioned above, Guam was the only location for the relocation that met all the criteria.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 211

Received: 1/19/2010 1:10:14 AM

I am a 37 year old mother of 4 and wife to a man who has served for the u.s. army for the past 18 years and my oldest son is headed to join the force himself in a few weeks. My concern about the military build up is our environment and our people, Guam as we all know has a very traumatic history we were never really given a chance to ever speak about our island, our culture, our beliefs. If the military will move here on island then I believe Guam should be handed an area of our people's choice to keep from buildup and that the military should build a college for "Chamorro Descendents" ONLY and come with benefits, you have to understand that all has always been taken away at our people's expense...our language, our beliefs, our culture, our island. Just as they have done with the Hawaiian people. This island is so tiny nothing compared to Hawaii our natural resources are limited and we can barely handle the growth of our existing population in regards, to trash, medical, power, water, phone, cable, internet, traffic, even at times food, we should make laws like we cannot destroy fruit bearing trees for it is a natural food resource, etc. Is the military going to be a part of Guam or just use us as door mat take what you want then leave? All we want is respect and acknowledgement that we as "Chamorro's" do own this island.

G-049-001

G-049-001

Thank you for your comment. As documented in this EIS, DoD acknowledges the existing sub-standard conditions of key public infrastructure systems and social services on Guam and the interest to have DoD fund improvements to these systems and services. DoD's ability to fund actions is limited by Federal law. However, to minimize adverse impacts associated with the proposed military relocation program, DoD is leading a federal inter-agency effort to identify other Federal programs and funding sources that could benefit the people of Guam.



COMMENT SHEET

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas
Environmental Impact Statement
Guam and CNMI Military Relocation**

Website Comment Number: 215

Received: 1/19/2010 10:32:52 AM

Hafa Adai,

G-050-001

I would like to comment on the Military Buildup on Guam. As a former educator and now Program Coordinator with the Chamoru Studies Division of the Guam Department of Education, I feel that it is my goal to continue to protect, promote and preserve my island's Chamoru Language, Culture and Heritage for our future prosperities.

G-050-002

I don't agree with the Environmental Impact Study that was done on the island regarding cultural preservation. The military would need to close off Marbo Cave, Pagat Cave, and trails in the adjoining area for a firing range. The EIS suggested that we consider indoor recreation such as bowling, skating rink, youth centers, theater, etc. Yes, in conversation with your representatives, the area would be open to the public when not in use. However these lands are ancestral lands that still have ancient Chamoru artifacts. Uneducated military persons unaware of our culture would not think twice about stepping on one of our lusongs to pushing down a latte, or be able to decipher ancient pottery from rocks.

Outdoor activities are the island way of life and what attracts people here. People pay thousands of dollars to be in the tropics and ecotourism has become an interest with some businesspeople. I find it a joke and an insult for you to be recommending indoor activities.

The surrounding lands will be contaminated by the foot traffic, bullet shells, and by whatever waste you leave behind. Our ancestors have harvested these lands for medicinal plants; our Siruanus (Witch Doctors) today still continue seek out in the jungles, plants that can remedy sicknesses your western medicine cannot. Desecrating these lands would only cause a loss of our self, our identity, our culture.

I would like to one day bring my children to these areas and show them the sites of our ancestor's ancient village or the tools they used. Perhaps show them the plants my grandmother would gather to make medicinal teas that cured the common cold and cough. These are something that a book or museum cannot show.

I urge you to relocate the military elsewhere to a place that has sufficient lands and adequate infrastructures that can handle such an influx of population. No matter what your EIS dictates, this is our home and the Chamoru people will prevail. Lao pa'go na ha'ane nisisita ta fanachu put i tano'ta, para i famagu'on-ta. (Now is the time to Stand up for our Land for the Future of our Children).

G-050-001

Thank you for your comment. Through the process of public involvement that has accompanied this proposed action (see Final EIS, Volumes 1 & 10), the Chamorro people of Guam have voiced clearly and concisely their concern that the traditional Chamorro culture, including dance, language and traditions, will be forgotten or significantly marginalized by western culture. While population increases can highlight cultural differences, they also present unique and new opportunities for cultural learning and sharing. As indicated in the Final EIS (Volume 2, Section 16.2.5; Volume 4, Section 16.2.5), the DoD plans for cultural sensitivity orientation and awareness programs which will focus on mutual respect and tolerance and strive to educate all incoming and currently present military personnel on the rich and varied cultural history that has created the culture that is Guam today. Finally, the DoD plans to increase military civilian joint activities in order to foster strong and mutually beneficial military civilian relationships that include the sharing and understanding of culture.

G-050-002

Thank you for your comment. Through the process of public involvement that has accompanied this proposed action (see FEIS, Volumes 1 & 10), the Chamorro people of Guam have voiced clearly and concisely their concern that the traditional Chamorro culture, including dance, language and traditions, will be forgotten or significantly marginalized by western culture. While population increases can highlight cultural differences, they also present unique and new opportunities for cultural learning and sharing. As indicated in the FEIS (Volume 2, Section 16.2.5; Volume 4, Section 16.2.5), the DoD plans for cultural sensitivity orientation and awareness programs which will focus on mutual respect and tolerance and strive to educate all incoming and currently present military personnel on the rich and varied cultural history that has created the culture that is Guam today. Finally, the DoD plans to increase military civilian joint activities in order to foster strong and mutually beneficial

military civilian relationships that include the sharing and understanding of culture.

DoD understands and recognizes the significance of cultural and recreational sites located on DoD property in Guam. Restricting access to certain DoD areas at certain times is required to maintain public safety. It is the intent of DoD to maintain public access to DoD lands that contain cultural sites consistent with safety and operational requirements. Access will be granted at approved times such as when the lands are not being used for military training. Final plans concerning access to sites potentially impacted by the proposed action have not been developed. DoD looks forward to working with stakeholders to develop plans for cultural stewardship and access that balances operational needs, public safety concerns, and the continuing public use and enjoyment of these sites.

As discussed in Volume 1 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS), various locations were considered throughout the Western Pacific based on 1) response times, 2) freedom of action (the ability of the U.S. to use bases and training facilities freely and without restriction at a particular locale), and 3) international treaties and agreements with Japan and other Western Pacific allies.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas
Environmental Impact Statement
Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 262

Received: 1/22/2010 10:02:39 PM

Hafa Adai,

My name is Joseph Certeza, I am a native Chamorro from Guåhan. I currently reside in California, but my heart has always been on the island. My concerned is the impact of this Military Build-up which Guåhan is facing. I have been reading pieces of the EIS, and I was wondering in what parts of the EIS do I find where the people of the island, and especially the native people, can benefit. I have heard about job opportunity, but I see a majority of the jobs going to off-island people. I have heard about the economy going up, but I see no way for the people to prosper. The public infrastructure cannot maintain the large number of people coming in the island, and I know the sewer systems cannot hold that capacity. The education of the island is at it's lowest, school are being cancelled because of poor facilities and not enough food to pay for lunches. The the expenses of good being sold at the local markets is only going to get higher, and I do not how people can afford the basic necessities when there is not enough jobs. How can the educational system of the island function properly to even suit the incoming dependents who decide to attend Guåhan's Public schools? I have family members in Guåhan's public schools that talk about classes being cancelled or we have no school to go to. I know that Guåhan is a destination for many tourist, and has claimed the island as paradise. Looking at the impact of the island in terms of the environment, can we sustain this paradise? Already our island's sea life is becoming contaminated from various metals, and a recent incident a few years ago with a leakage from a US nuclear submarine. The soils on parts of the island have dangerous chemical, which may have been reason to why Guåhan has a high cancer rate. The value of the island's life has been at the state of its environment. This paradise is becoming a strong-hold or castle, which only certain permits can come in. From what I have been reading, Guåhan is being industrialized and/or urbanized. The native people loved the trees and clean oceans, and now looking over the land; its becoming residential with waters soon to be dirty like the beaches in California.

Please do re-think about the impacts your putting on the native people, and the land. We have been trying to take of the land since our ancestors have discovered Guåhan, and took care of the land with respect. We are loosing land to take care of and the life will become un-inhabitable for us to live.

G-051-001

G-051-002

G-051-003

G-051-001

Thank you for your comment. You asked where in the EIS (Draft EIS) you can find the benefits of the proposed action. The DEIS analyzes a number of disciplinary subjects identifying the potential impacts of the proposed action. In many cases, the impacts are less than significant; however, many of the "benefits" attributable to the proposed action is based on jobs and money (from construction and operational expenditure) will flow into the economy. That specific information can be found in the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) that is Appendix F of Volume 9 in the DEIS as well as the socioeconomic chapters of volumes 2 through 7.

Jobs analysis was based on the number of dollars estimated to enter the Guam economy as a result of the proposed action. Overall, at the 2014 peak of construction and beginning of operations, the civilian labor force demand with the proposed action is 75% higher than it otherwise would have been without the project. By 2020, the difference declines to 12%. Analysis took into account historical information of people arriving on Guam from other areas (such as the Philippines and Freely Associated States of Micronesia) in search of jobs, to determine the number of new jobs generated by the proposed action that would go to Guam residents. Overall, analysis indicated that at the 2014 construction peak, Guam residents are expected to capture approximately 2,566 jobs and off-island workers would take 15,157 jobs. By 2020, the number of these jobs filled by Guam residents would decrease to 2,211 jobs, and off-island worker jobs would decrease to 3,935 jobs. It should be noted that the jobs that Guam residents would fill are based on the available supply of qualified workers. That is, it is anticipated that the new jobs would capture the amount of qualified workers on Guam for those positions. Economic benefits would also occur through the circulation of construction and operational dollars spent on Guam and the multiplier affect (recirculation of money) in the Guam economy. The economic benefit also consists of revenue to the government of Guam in form of

taxes, user fees, and permits and approvals. Another area where benefit is seen is that the local businesses would be able to sell their goods and services during both the construction and operational periods.

Volume 6 of the DEIS describes the existing utilities and infrastructures on Guam as well as the proposed actions that would provide the capacity needed for the additional population. Each utility is covered and for each one, identification of the preferred actions (to achieve adequate capacity) are identified. In some cases, additional capacity with better treatment (i.e., wastewater) is being proposed. Roadways essential for the buildup would be improved, widened, and some bridges replaced by funds provided under the Defense Access Road (DAR) program.

Relating to the higher cost of living because of the proposed military buildup, it is noted that the history of inflation and recession of Guam's economy from the 1970s to present was provided on page 3-47 of the SIAS. In subsection 4.3.1.4 (beginning page 4-10) of the SIAS, the subject of impact on the standard of living is addressed, stating:

Standard of living is a measure of purchasing power. If the standard of living increases for a person it means they can purchase more goods and services. If the standard of living declines for that person, he or she can purchase fewer goods and services. Changes in a person's standard of living are determined by their income and the prices of the goods and services they tend to purchase. A person's standard of living will increase if their income rises faster than the prices of goods and services they tend to purchase. A person's standard of living will decline if the prices of goods and services they tend to purchase rise faster than the person's income. In both the construction and operational components, the average wage of workers would increase as a function of greater demand for labor. However, the price of goods and services purchased by individuals would rise as well. It cannot be definitively predicted whether wages or the price of goods and services would increase at a faster pace. If wages earned by a particular household rise more quickly

than the price of goods and services, then the standard of living would increase. If the price of goods and services rises more quickly than wages, the standard of living would decrease. For households on fixed incomes, the result would be reduced purchasing power. Those with the ability to quickly renegotiate their wages will have a better chance at maintaining or increasing their standard of living.

On page 4-11 of the SIAS, the discussion continues and discusses the income of military related construction and operational jobs that will, on the average, be higher than the present average wages on Guam. It concludes: In terms of cost of living, from 2000 to 2008 Guam workers have seen their standard of living decline by 30% and there is no reason to expect the military buildup to reverse that trend – Guam workers will likely to continue to see the cost of goods and services rise faster than their incomes. While the proposed action may not represent a reversal of this trend, it will slow the rate of decline in the standard of living that has been prevalent since 2000.

The impacts on the Guam public school system are discussed in subsection 4.4.2, page 4-42 of the SIAS. Table 4.4-4 in the SIAS provides the potential increase (maximal) of student population in the Guam Public School System from 2010 to 2020. Providing a brief summary, at the peak population year (2014), a total of 7,937 students could attend the public school system; by 2017, when the operational (long-term) conditions occur, the students generated could be 909. This is based on the direct and indirect (induced) populations resulting from the military relocation. The military dependents would be educated in the DoD school system and should not affect the public school system. Money generated through taxes from the increased population and federal payments to schools (based on student populations) should provide revenue to fund resources for the public schools.

G-051-002

Thank you for your comment. DoD is committed to performing its mission in a environmentally responsible manner that is protective of Guam's unique natural beauty. DoD has numerous procedures, protocols, and directives that must be followed which are designed to prevent, control, and mitigate the spill or release of hazardous substances and chemicals.

DoD must comply with all applicable Federal, territorial, and local laws and regulations regarding the transportation, handling, use, and disposal of these hazardous substances and chemicals. In addition, DoD is committed to the protection of human health, welfare, and the environment. By policy, the generation, use, and subsequent disposal of hazardous/toxic substances and chemicals is considered by DoD to be a means of last resort. Whenever feasible, less toxic substances are substituted when DoD conducts its operations.

In addition, there are numerous best management practices (BMPs) and controls used by DoD to minimize or eliminate the use of hazardous/toxic substances and chemicals and these are discussed in the EIS Volume 1, Chapter 4. A summary of some these actions designed to minimize or eliminate the use and/or adverse impact of hazardous/toxic substances and chemicals include, but are not limited to:-

- Develop/implement hazardous material management plans (HMMP's) and hazardous waste management plans (HWMP's);
- Develop/implement spill prevention, control, and countermeasures (SPCC) plans (e.g., training, spill containment and control procedures, clean up, notifications, etc.);
- Ensure DoD personnel are trained as to proper labeling, container, storage, staging, and transportation requirements for hazardous substances. Also, ensure they are trained in accordance with spill prevention, control, and cleanup methods;

- Perform all vehicle maintenance activities off-range at existing DoD maintenance shops;
- Implement aggressive hazardous waste minimization plans that substitute hazardous waste for non-hazardous or less toxic waste as applicable and use LEEDs criteria. (LEED is an international organization that promotes energy conservation, reduction of carbon dioxide emissions and other greenhouse gases, the use of alternative energy sources, and the efficient use of resources);
- Ensure that DRMO (DoD's agency that manages the handling and disposal of hazardous waste) has sufficient hazardous substance storage, transportation, and disposal capacity prior to any expected increases;
- Verify through surveillances and inspections that Federal, local, and DoD laws and regulations are being observed and implement corrective actions as necessary;
- Minimize the risk of uncontrolled spills and releases through industry accepted methods for spill prevention, containment, control, and abatement;
- Implement routine firing range clearance operations (e.g., annually or as needed) to mitigate munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) depositions;
- Implement land use controls, fencing, signage, and other means to ensure no unauthorized access to the firing ranges;
- Implement public awareness education seminars and workshops regarding the dangers of MEC, the importance of staying off firing ranges, and what to do if you observe what may be MEC; and
- Minimize the use of contaminated sites for new construction. When new construction occurs on sites where contamination has been identified, ensure that the risk of human exposure to contaminated media is minimized via the use of a site-specific health and safety plan, engineering and administrative controls, and PPE.

G-051-003

Thank you for your comment. DoD acknowledges that the issue of land acquisition is a complex and sensitive one with both historical and contemporary contexts. Should DoD determine that additional land is necessary to meet its requirements, DoD policy requires that it negotiate with affected public and private land owners in good faith, seek agreements to acquire desired lands interests and pay fair market value.

DoD is confident that all parties can reach agreement on any potential land acquisition. Further, any proposed major DoD land acquisition, such as those associated with the preferred alternatives for the main cantonment and live fire ranges, must be approved by the Congressional defense committees.

Specific areas being considered for acquisition are identified in the Final EIS.



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January 19, 2010

JGPO, c/o NAVFAC Pacific
258 Makalapa Drive, Suite 100
Pearl Harbor, HI 96860-3134

Courtesy Copies Sent To:
Congresswoman Madeleine Z. Bordallo
Governor Felix P. Camacho

Re: Request for Time Extension to Submit Comments Regarding the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Dear GMPO Officer:

G-052-001

The Center for Biological Diversity supports Congresswoman Bordallo's request for a 45-day extension to the draft EIS comment period. The draft EIS is incredibly long and detailed and the proposal to relocate thousands of marines and their families will have a profound effect on the island. In light of these facts, we are requesting additional time to review the draft EIS and submit comments. This should be permissible and not interfere with any construction plans at Guam since the siting of the planned Okinawa base relocation must happen before the construction at Guam can start.¹ The plan to resite the military base in Okinawa has been stalled due to opposition by Okinawa officials as well as unmitigated environmental impacts. Prime Minister Hatoyama has announced that he will not make a decision regarding Futenma's replacement site until May 2010.² We hope that you will allow commentators additional time to review the draft EIS and submit comments. Please contact me if you would like to discuss this request. We appreciate the opportunity to have our request taken into consideration.

Sincerely,

Jadyln Lopez, Staff Attorney
Center for Biological Diversity
415-436-9682 x. 305
jlopez@biologicaldiversity.org

¹ Marchessault, J., *Clinton Whips Up 'Snowstorm Diplomacy' For Okinawa-Guam Transfer Deal*, Guam News Factor (Dec. 12, 2009) available at <http://www.guamnewsfactor.com/200912291744/News-Analysis/Clinton-Whips-Up-Snowstorm-Diplomacy-For-Okinawa-Guam-Transfer-Deal.html>; Hauswirth, H. *Cruz asks for more time to review DEIS*, KUAM News (Jan. 14, 2010) available at <http://www.kuam.com/Global/story.asp?S=11820282>.

² Sakamaki, S. and T. Hirokawa, *Japan Seeks Clinton Meeting to Discuss Okinawa Base Dispute*, Bloomberg (Jan. 6, 2010) available at <http://www.businessweek.com/news/2010-01-06/japan-seeks-clinton-meeting-to-discuss-okinawa-base-dispute.html>; Carmichael, L., *Clinton plays down row over air base*, AFP.com (Jan. 12, 2010).

G-052-001

Thank you for your comment. The DoD carefully considered all requests to extend the length of the comment period beyond the 45-day minimum required by NEPA. In evaluating multiple options, DoD leadership determined that a 90-day comment period best balanced the need for sufficient time to review a complex document with the requirement to reach a timely decision regarding the proposed military buildup on Guam.



COMMENT SHEET

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas
Environmental Impact Statement
Guam and CNMI Military Relocation**

Website Comment Number: 267

Received: 1/23/2010 10:42:41 AM

G-053-001

it is no secret as to why the Japan government wants the military out of there and if our government keeps trying to put a sugar coating on things, then the only outcome is that of chaos. in this all ready over populated island, imagine 16,000 soldiers and their families adding to this. the economy may get better yes but what about crime rates? is the government thinking about the current rapes cases, domestic abuse, drunken and disorderly conducts, robberies and the list goes on and on. the only thing that the build up is going to do is increase the all ready rising rates and is this really good for the people of Guam? many would agree not. instead of thinking about what the military would do for our island we should think about what has been done in the past, we Chamorros have lost most of our identities to satisfy that if the military. we have been repressed and as soon as we begin to rise out of this repression our government decides to minimize the voices of the people and intensify the visualization of their wallets without thinking about the long term consequences that this build up will have on our all ready struggling island. yes we all want what is best for the people but there are many alternative ways in doing so with out the "help" of the military. one suggestive measure could be looking at other resources and getting input from the people before any drastic measures be taken that will have unbearable consequences. is our government willing to deal with that and if so how?

G-053-002

G-053-001

Thank you for your comment. There are many reasons why the Marines (about half) are being moved from Okinawa. This discussion is provided in section 3.5.2 of the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) that is in Appendix F, Volume 9 of the Draft EIS. Serious crimes by military personnel in Okinawa are committed at a lower rate than the overall civilian population in Okinawa, despite reports to the contrary. Many serious crimes are based on singular incidents that are reported multiple times so that it appears to be multiple incidents.

The impacts of crimes on Guam are discussed in Volume 2 of the FEIS. As noted in the SIAS: "A critical distinction when analyzing crime impacts is between the total numbers of crimes ("volume of crime") and the actual crime rate (numbers divided by population). Population increases always bring with them increases in the volume of crime, but the crime rate would increase only if new populations are disproportionately likely to commit crimes."

The DoD acknowledges that any increase in population, such as the one that these proposed actions would cause, may be accompanied by a proportionate increase in crime and social disorder. The DoD also acknowledges that widely publicized instances of military crime in Okinawa cause Guam residents to be concerned about possible repercussions on the island brought about by the increase in military population on Guam. The increase in population during the construction phase of the build up is recognized as a time for concern for increases in incidents of crime. Moreover, it is also acknowledged that the age group of many military personnel is often characterized as prone to conflicts and misbehavior. DoD educates its service men and woman on good behavior and will act promptly and rigorously to curtail any misconduct and enforce laws to protect the citizens of Guam and our military personnel.

G-053-002

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of managing efforts in implementing the proposed military relocation to reduce adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to work with the people and Government of Guam to ensure that the short term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.



COMMENT SHEET

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas
Environmental Impact Statement
Guam and CNMI Military Relocation**

Website Comment Number: 283

Received: 1/25/2010 2:00:23 AM

First of all I am an Army brat and the military has been a big part of my life from young to the age i am now..
The presence of the Military on Guam has caused great concern to all our natives who inhabit our Island or live afar that wish to return someday.
The presence of military in great numbers is just too overwhelming for our island..this will cause great racial tension because the military obviously will regulate where the locals are allowed to be and so on..this is not the only issue, but our water table cannot and will not maintain all of your personnel and spouses..We already know that the northern water table is and has been polluted by the previous occupation of military who occupied our island in the past..the water table is just one of the islands concerns of pollution and that the military has been burying hazardous waste stored in barrels in the grounds in the Barrigada area. It has been proven that these wastes have already leached into our water tables and are deemed unsafe for consumption. I grew up in the Southern part of the Island in Merizo and our Lagoon has been polluted by PCB's that was leached into the lagoon waters while occupied by the US Coastguard and we are not to eat the fish caught in the lagoon..Do you know how much fish I've taken from the lagoon and fed to my family?..and a Nuclear Sub that dumped nuclear fuel into the Marianas Trench and limped all the way back to Hawaii? You're not going to be very welcome..Not for the damages you've incurred on the people..Do you agree on cleaning up all the polluted sites and paying for medical bills for the locals for cancers related to these polluted incidences? Do you agree to pay each Chamorro native \$1000.00 each month for your occupation on our island? and \$10.000.00 for cola at the end of each fiscal year? Lets think about this..You messed up here the last time you gave yourself the luxury to occupy our island, and take advantage of our people by disgracing us with pollution,crimes and racial biasness..We are honorable people..and we deserve to be recognized as such..

Michael A. Castro
as Familian Chala..

G-054-001

G-054-002

G-054-003

G-054-004

G-054-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD understands and recognizes the significance of cultural and recreational sites located on DoD property in Guam. Restricting access to certain DoD areas at certain times is required to maintain public safety. It is the intent of DoD to maintain public access to DoD lands that contain cultural sites consistent with safety and operational requirements. Access will be granted at approved times such as when the lands are not being used for military training. Final plans concerning access to sites potentially impacted by the proposed action have not been developed. DoD looks forward to working with stakeholders to develop plans for cultural stewardship and access that balances operational needs, public safety concerns, and the continuing public use and enjoyment of these sites.

Relating to the increase in population, DoD recognizes the importance of managing efforts in implementing the proposed military relocation to reduce adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to work with the people and Government of Guam to ensure that the short term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

G-054-002

Thank you for your comment. Up to 22 new water supply wells are proposed to provide additional capacity for the DoD water system. These wells would be installed in Northern Guam and extract potable water from the northern Guam lens aquifer. Operations at Fena Reservoir would not be modified at this time. The estimated sustainable yield from the northern Guam lens aquifer is estimated at approximately 80 million gallons per day. Aquifer sustainable yield is the amount of water that can continuously be withdrawn from groundwater sources without degrading

water quality or viable production water . The estimated total average daily water demand from this aquifer is 63 million gallons per day at the peak of construction of the proposed DoD buildup. Thus, there will be an adequate supply of potable water. DoD and Guam Waterworks Authority plan to jointly manage the production of water. Also DoD is an advocate for grants and low cost loans to Guam Waterworks Authority so they can improve their distribution system and reduce water loss due to leaks.

The Guam Water Authority (GWA) and DoD are cooperatively working together to plan for the expected increase in population on Guam. DoD has agreed to drill the 22 new DoD water supply wells early, and provide this water to GWA, along with excess water from DoD's Fena Reservoir, to meet the near-term increase in water demand that is expected to occur off-base during the construction phase of the buildup. During this time, GWA will make improvements to their system to meet the long-term water needs of off-base communities. The net positive affect of this strategy is that DOD shoulders the cost to supply early buildup water demand, especially the demand associated with the temporary construction workforce.

G-054-003

Thank you for your comment. There are different chemicals (e.g, hazardous materials/wastes) that may be used by the DoD. However, when feasible, the DoD is committed to reducing or eliminating the use of various hazardous materials/wastes to the greatest extent possible and substituting them for less toxic substances. Hazardous substances (e.g., hazardous materials/wastes) that may be used include:

- pesticides and herbicides;
- fuels, oils, and lubricants;

- solvents;
- cleaning agents; and
- corrosives.

When using hazardous materials/wastes, environmental laws and regulations (e.g., Resource Conservation and Recovery Act or RCRA) must be followed by DoD that are designed to be protective of human health, welfare, and the environment. In order to implement these laws and regulations, DoD has developed various procedures, protocol, and directives designed to proactively eliminate or minimize the inadvertent leakage, spill or release of pollutants to the environment. These actions involve comprehensive administrative, engineering, and operations mandates, best management practices (BMPs) and controls in place to prevent or minimize the inadvertent leakage, spill, or release of hazardous/toxic substances. These protective actions include, but are not limited to:

- comprehensive personnel training including hazardous substance storage, handling, use, transportation, and disposal requirements;
- hazardous substance communications standards that demand the use of material safety data sheets (MSDSs) and other communications tools to train and inform workers and emergency personnel of safe handling and storage, health and safety, and specific hazards posed by all hazardous materials/wastes in use at specific facilities;
- the use of various engineered solutions including secondary containment, leak detection and monitoring systems, the use of inventory records and use records, etc;
- use of hazardous material management plans (HMMPs),

hazardous waste management plans (HWMPs), spill prevention, control, and countermeasures (SPCC) plans, and other related documents;

- waste minimization plans and the use of alternative, less toxic substances where feasible;
- proper transportation, handling, storage, use, and disposal of hazardous substances; and
- other related prevention and mitigation measures.

If a leak, release, or spill is suspected or confirmed, aggressive mitigation measures are used to first clean up the leak, spill, or release as quickly as possible, followed by an assessment of risks to the public and/or the environment and a plan to remediate these risk concerns to within regulatory acceptable levels. These actions generally include environmental media (e.g., groundwater, surface water, soil, air, and/or biota) sampling and monitoring to ensure that hazards are mitigated quickly and effectively. In many cases, part of a remediation plan includes the requirement to perform regularly scheduled long-term sampling and monitoring of environmental media to ensure that remedial actions have been effective. If long-term monitoring indicates that risks to human health or the environment are still unacceptable, more aggressive remediation approaches are generally considered.

These and other actions will protect public health, welfare, and the environment from adverse impacts associated with the use of solvents, herbicides, pesticides, fertilizers, or other hazardous substances.

G-054-004

Thank you for your comment.

0129

CHAMORRO TRIBE
I' Chamorro Na' Taotaogui

Frank J. Schacher
Tribal Chairman
Magalahan I' Chamorro Na' Taotaogui

Gregory P. Schacher
Tribal Vice Chairman
Magallii I' Chamorro Na' Taotaogui

P.O. Box 24753 GMF, Barrigada, Guam 96921 | Tele/Fax: (671) 632-3534
Email: chamorrotribe671@gmail.com | Website: www.chamorrotribe.webs.com
Video Channel: www.youtube.com/chamorrotribe671

G-055-001

Thank you for your comment. The Chamorro people are not a tribe that has been recognized as an Indian Entity and, subsequently, it is not eligible to receive services from the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs (source: Federal Register, Volume 74, No. 153, August 11, 2009).

January 11, 2010

General David Bice, Executive Director
Joint Guam Program Office, c/o Naval Facilities Engineering Command
258 Makalapa Drive, Suite 1000
Pearl Harbor, Hawaii 96860-3134

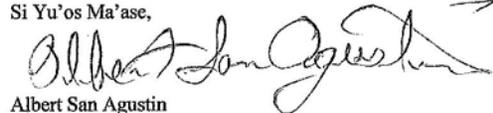
Hafa Adai Mr. Bice,

G-055-001 On May 8, 2009, our Tribal Council passed Resolution 901 Relative to urging The Secretary of the Department of Interior, The Honorable Ken Salazar, to fully acknowledge the Chamorro Tribe (I' Chamorro Na' Taotaogui) of Guam, as a Native American Tribe, as it is our desire and intent to initiate a tribal registration petition under 25 C.F.R. Chapter 1, 83.3 Registration Requirements of Indian Tribes.

As a leader of my district, I am requesting that you look into our Federal Registration and Acknowledgment with the Department of Interior.

On another matter, I wanted to bring to your attention the attached Magalahan Chamorro As Kepuha (The Chamorro Chief) that was bestowed upon our Tribal Chief, Frank Schacher from the Chief Executive of the Organic Act of Guam, Governor Ricardo J. Bordallo in 1986.

Si Yu'os Ma'ase,



Albert San Agustin
Magalahi I' Distritu Katan
(Eastern District Chief)

Magalahi I' Distritu Katan (Eastern District Chief) - Albert San Agustin ~ Magalahi I' Distritu Luchan (Western District Chief) - Juan Limlaco
Magalahi I' Distritu Lagu (Northern District Chief) - Tomas Fejeran ~ Magalahi I' Distritu Haya (Southern District Chief) Romeo Hernandez

CHAMORRO TRIBE

I' Chamorro Na' Taotaogui



CHAMORRO TRIBAL COUNCIL
KONSILIO I' CHAMORRO NA' TAOTAOGUI

0130

Frank J. Schacher
Tribal Chairman

Magalahen I' Chamorro Na' Taotaogui

Gregory P. Schacher
Tribal Vice Chairman

Magali'i I' Chamorro Na' Taotaogui

P.O. Box 24753 GMF, Barrigada, Guam 96921 | Tele/Fax: (671) 632-3534
Email: chamorrotribe671@gmail.com | Website: www.chamorrotribe.webs.com
Video Channel: www.youtube.com/chamorrotribe671

Resolution No. 901

Introduced by: Frank J. Schacher
Gregory P. Schacher

Relative to urging The Secretary of the Department of Interior, The Honorable Ken Salazar, to fully acknowledge the *Chamorro Tribe (I' Chamorro Na' Taotaogui)* of Guam, as a Native American Tribe, as it is our desire and intent to initiate a tribal registration petition under 25 C.F.R.. Chapter 1, § 83.3 Registration Requirements of Indian Tribes.

1. BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CHAMORRO TRIBAL COUNCIL (*KONSILIO I' CHAMORRO NA' TAOTAOGUI*):
2. *CHAMORRO NA' TAOTAOGUI*;
- 3.
4. WHEREAS, the Non-Self Governing Territory of Guam became a Trust Territory of the
5. United States of America under Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations; and
- 6.
7. WHEREAS, Chapters XII and XIII of the Charter of the United Nations provides for the
8. establishment of an International Trusteeship System, the basic objectives of which, among
9. others, are to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the
10. inhabitants of Trust Territories and to promote their progressive development towards self
11. government or independence; and
- 12.
13. WHEREAS, Principle VI of United Nations General Assembly Resolution 1541 of 1960,
14. states that a Non-Self Governing Territory can reach a full measure of self government by: (a)
15. emergence as a sovereign independent state; (b) free association with an independent state; or

16. (c) integration with an independent state; and
- 17.
18. WHEREAS, the United States of America is a signatory of the Charter of the United Nations; and
19. Nations; and
- 20.
21. WHEREAS, Chapter VIII "Equal Rights and Self Determination of Peoples" of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe's "Helsinki Accord," delineates that
22. participating states will respect the equal rights of peoples and their right to self
23. determination, acting at all times in conformity with the purposes and principles of the
24. Charter of the United Nations; and
25. Charter of the United Nations; and
- 26.
27. WHEREAS, the United States of America is a signatory of the "Helsinki Accord"; and
- 28.
29. WHEREAS, the *Chamorro* people do not enjoy full, equal rights, and protection
30. as constitutional citizens of the United States, under the Organic Act of Guam; and
- 31.
32. WHEREAS, the *Chamorro* people of Guam were not a consensual party to 48 U.S.C.
33. Section 8A- The Organic Act of Guam; and
- 34.
35. WHEREAS, the *Chamorro* people of Guam have had their lands unjustly condemned by
36. the United States; and
- 37.
38. WHEREAS, the *Chamorro* people of Guam have been exposed to radiation fall-out from
39. atomic bomb tests conducted by the United States; and
- 40.
41. WHEREAS, the *Chamorro* people of Guam were exposed to dichlorodiphenyl
42. trichloroethane (DDT) for over two decades by the United States; and
- 43.
44. WHEREAS, the United States military's use, storage, and disposal of hazardous
45. materials, toxics, and contaminants within Guam, without the free, prior and informed
46. consent of the *Chamorro* people since World War II, including Agent Orange, Agent Purple,
47. dioxins, heavy metals, and Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs), continues to negatively affect
48. Guam's people and land, and the effects of these hazardous materials, toxics, and
49. contaminants within Guam remain undocumented, untreated, and unmitigated; and
- 50.
51. WHEREAS, the incidences of cancer in the *Chamorro* people of Guam are far out of
52. proportion to the incidences in non-contaminated areas, and nasopharyngeal cancer
53. incidences far outweigh all other cancer incidences in Guam; and
- 54.
55. WHEREAS, the combination of radiation exposure, chemical contamination, ecological
56. destruction, and the uncontrolled introduction of invasive species of plants, insects, animals,
57. and people has destroyed the *Chamorro* People of Guam's ability to sustain themselves
58. through traditional means; and
- 59.
60. WHEREAS, the formation of United States military installations and Federal preserves
61. has restricted the rights of the *Chamorro* people from the harvesting of their natural
62. resources; and

63. WHEREAS, restrictions were placed on studying and perpetuating the history, culture,
64. and language of the *Chamorro* people by the United States from 1899 through 1962; and
65.
66. WHEREAS, prior to 1962, a security clearance, requiring approval from the United
67. States appointed Governor of Guam, was needed to travel to and from the island of Guam;
68. and
69.
70. WHEREAS, the United States has effectively denied Guam's request for Commonwealth
71. status; and
72.
73. WHEREAS, Compacts of Free Association negotiated between the United States and the
74. Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of Palau, and The Republic of the Marshall
75. Islands without Guam's participation or input have resulted in an overwhelming influx of
76. immigrants to the island of Guam; and
77.
78. WHEREAS, a complete and independent study of the true impact that the Compacts of
79. Free Association have had on Guam's society and economy has never been conducted,
80. resulting in the United States Government providing far less in Compact Impact funding than
81. actually needed; and
82.
83. WHEREAS, it is the intent of the United States Government to undertake the largest
84. military buildup in the history of the United States, on the island of Guam without adequately
85. addressing Guam's infrastructure needs as they relate to this endeavor; and
86.
87. WHEREAS, the general contractors awarded Federal contracts for all construction related
88. to the United States military buildup in Guam are not from Guam and currently there are no
89. Federal safeguards to ensure that contractors performing construction relative to the buildup
90. will be paying taxes to the Territorial Government of Guam; and
91.
92. WHEREAS, the majority of the *Chamorro* people of Guam are patriotic statutory citizens
93. of the United States; and
94.
95. WHEREAS, Guam has the highest per capita enlistment rate in the United States military
96. and the highest per capita ratio of United States military veterans; and
97.
98. WHEREAS, *Chamorro* veterans in Guam are frustrated and dissatisfied with the lack of
99. services to which they are rightfully entitled; and
100.
101. WHEREAS, the *Chamorro* people seek a relationship with the United States based on
102. equal rights and mutual respect; and
103.
104. WHEREAS, it is the wish of the *Chamorro* People of Guam to evolve beyond the
105. psychological stagnation of second class statutory citizens of the United States; and
106.
107. WHEREAS, it is also the wish of the *Chamorro* people of Guam to regain their dignity
108. and self respect as a people through equal Constitutional rights and protections; and
109.

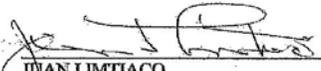
110. WHEREAS, the Federal Register of September 7, 1995, Vol. 60.173 identified *Chamorro*
 111. people of Guam as Native American Pacific Islanders; and
 112.
 113. WHEREAS, 25 U.S.C. Chapter 43 includes Guam under definition of State; and
 114.
 115. WHEREAS, an option available to *Chamorro* people of Guam which would satisfy the
 116. obligations of the United States to the United Nations in regards to Guam and the Charter of
 117. the United Nations would be to grant *Chamorros* of Guam full and equal constitutional
 118. citizenship, and allow for the protection of the native rights of the *Chamorro* people of
 119. Guam by Federal Registration under 25 U.S.C. as a Native American Indian Tribe known as
 120. *I' Chamorro Na' Taotaogui*; and
 121.
 122. WHEREAS, the Non-Self Governing Territory of Guam remains an Unincorporated,
 123. Organized Trust Territory of the United States of America; and
 124.
 125. WHEREAS, the passage of the Organic Act of Guam without the free consent of the
 126. *Chamorro* people of Guam was, and is a violation of the Charter of the United Nations; and
 127.
 128. WHEREAS, any violations of Senate ratified treaties by the United States is also a
 129. violation of The Constitution of the United States; and
 130.
 131. WHEREAS, the Territorial Government of Guam was created by the Congress of the
 132. United States and was placed under the Administration of the Secretary of Interior, it is
 133. therefore a branch of the Department of Interior; and
 134.
 135. WHEREAS, the Territorial Government of Guam does not represent the *Chamorro*
 136. people of Guam; and
 137.
 138. WHEREAS, the taxation of the *Chamorro* people of Guam without equal voting
 139. representation is a violation of the Constitution of the United States; and
 140.
 141. WHEREAS, the Territorial Government of Guam has failed in its Federal Trust
 142. responsibilities through the illegal transfer of *Chamorro* Homelands and other government
 143. controlled lands; and
 144.
 145. WHEREAS, the Territorial Government of Guam does not honor or protect the sacred,
 146. ancient remains of *Chamorro* ancestors, granting ownership of those sacred remains unto
 147. whomsoever owns the land upon which they are discovered; and
 148.
 149. WHEREAS, the Territorial Government of Guam does not honor or protect the sacred,
 150. ancient artifacts of *Chamorro* ancestors, granting ownership of those sacred artifacts unto
 151. whomsoever owns the land upon which they are discovered; and
 152.
 153. WHEREAS, the Territorial Government of Guam is a conspiratory, corrupted,
 154. malignancy, in all three branches, which has debased the *Chamorro* peoples aboriginal
 155. rights to self preservation; and

- 157. WHEREAS, it is a violation of United Nations General Assembly Resolution 1541
- 158. for the Territorial Government of Guam, as a representative of the United States
- 159. Government, to in any way participate or interfere with any self determination plebiscite;
- 160. and
- 161.
- 162. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Chamorro Tribal Council (*Konsilio*
- 163. *I' Chamorro Na' Taotaogui*) does hereby, on behalf of the *Chamorro Tribe*, humbly request
- 164. from the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, full acknowledgement of the
- 165. *Chamorro Tribe* as a Native American Tribe thereby affording the *Chamorro* people of
- 166. Guam the opportunity for full integration and inclusion under 25 U.S.C. as a Native
- 167. American Indian Tribe, known as: *I' Chamorro Na' Taotaogui*; and
- 168.
- 169. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that it is the intent of the *Chamorro Tribe (I' Chamorro*
- 170. *Na' Taotaogui)* to petition to the Secretary of the Interior for Tribal Registration in
- 171. accordance with 25 C.F.R.; and
- 172.
- 173. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Chairman, Vice Chairman, and all Tribal
- 174. Council Members of *I' Chamorro Na' Taotaogui* attest to the adoption hereof, and that
- 175. copies of the same be thereafter transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior, Ken Salazar and
- 176. to the Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs, Department of Interior, Larry EchoHawk.
- 177.
- 178. DULY AND REGULARLY ADOPTED BY THE CHAMORRO TRIBAL COUNCIL
- 179. (*KONSILIO I' CHAMORRO NA' TAOTAOGUI*) ON THE 8th DAY OF MAY, 2009.


 FRANK J. SCHACHER
Magalahi I' Chamorro Na' Taotaogui
 Tribal Chairman


 GREGORY P. SCHACHER
Magalahi I' Chamorro Na' Taotaogui
 Tribal Vice Chairman


 ALBERT SAN AGUSTIN
Magalahi I' Distritu Kagan
 Eastern District Chief


 JUAN LIMTIACO
Magalahi I' Distritu Luchan
 Western District Chief


 TOMAS FEJERAN
Magalahi I' Distritu Lagu
 Northern District Chief


 ROMEO HERNANDEZ
Magalahi I' Distritu Muya
 Southern District Chief


 SYLVIA F. SCHACHER
 Tribal Secretary



0135

I Man Haiyi Na Inetnon Maga' Lahen Chamorro As Kepuha

THE HIGHEST FRATERNITY OF WISDOM OF THE CHAMORRO CHIEF, KEPUHA

*Pot i sinaton-mu yan zheftaomo gi achataoamo,
un miresi na un pagsi to gi sentagablo na estao.*
(Your outstanding dedication and contribution to humanity merits recognition of the highest order.)

*Pot i finachocho-mu ni' un kumpli siba,
cbumilong bao yan i bulon na maga'lahen Chamorro as Kepuha.*
(Your achievements exalt you to the image of the great Chief Kepuha of the Chamorro people.)

Todo pumetsisigi i tinetnon sa i sinaton-mu' hubuyong i tinagablo.
(To act in wisdom is a superior attribute for a person that gives birth to greatness.)

*Signu gi tradision i fayi na maga'lahen Kepuha, komo guabu si
Ricardo J. Bordallo, maga'lahen pagu'ba nae' bera'oma na un membro.*
(In the tradition of our wise Chief Kepuha, Ricardo J. Bordallo hereby confer membership to:)

**Sgt. Frank Joseph Rabon
Schacher, U.S.A.F.**

I mas fayi na inetnon maga'lahen Chamorro as Kepuha
(In the Highest Fraternity of Wisdom of the Chamorro Chief Kepuha)

*In saluda i tafinak pagsi imenbalon i Chamorro siba,
saonao komo membro gumu na inetnon para sabinekok na tiempo*
(In tribute to the traditions of the wisdom of the Chamorro people,
this membership is bestowed to you for ever and perpetuity.)

*Para uanok, bu fitma i na an bu yan
upega, i seyin maga'lahen pago na
ba'ani, dia **Onse'U'U' mima' tetset**
sista gi estorian Kepuha, gi Kapitai
i Sindat Hagat-na, Guahan.*

*In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed
my name and caused the great seal of the
Governor of Guam to be affixed on this
11th day of **March, 1986**
in the Third Century of the history of Kepuha,
in the Capital City of Agaña, Guam.*

RICARDO J. BORDALLO
(Maga'lahen Guahan/Governor of Guam)

COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation



Website Comment Number: 297

Received: 1/27/2010 2:48:38 AM

Dear EIS Committee:

G-056-001

Thank you for giving the People of Guam the opportunity to speak in behalf of the Chamorro Ancestors about this upcoming U.S. Military Buildup in Guam.

Remotely, I am making this EIS Comments online to force changes that will occur in years 2010-2014 to turk back the funny distinction the EIS Draft has intended to cabal the livelihood of the Chamorro's Culture and Heritage, especially for the Native Guam Chamorros/Guamanians. Chamorros are only one of a few endangered species to keep what belong to them.

The U.S. Federal Gov't has supported the local government only in cliques of power and dough in which Guam and its citizens have found to establish co-opt with the U.S. However, I do not believe and trust this EIS and the forthcoming proposa of this U.S. Military Buildup to absorb growth and opportunities for the local people of Guam; but a new equilibrium for the U.S. Military and U.S. Industrial Park to be established through politics in which I find it very troublesome for our Chamorro Motherland (Guam).

G-056-002

EIS Draft does kick the strength of our island's Natural Resources and artificially commits Environmental and Patrimonial Crimes against the Chamorro Cultural Heritage, Citizens, and the Geological Structure of Guam's Aerial View. The Ancient Chamorro People suffered and significantly regained control over their own Natural Resources for the dignity of their own preservations and kinships. What can be done? Many People thought that one solution is Revolution. Revolution destroys, not construct. The People of Guam need to Reform or Circumvent, a means to leave the combative movements of the U.S. Military Armed Forces out of Guam, as without the institutionalized Military Armed Forces, there will be many privileges and emoluments, but taking away what belong to the Chamorro Cultural Heritage (Pagat Caves, Diver's Spot, Private lands, Burial Plots..) and many functions of the local government without the consent of the Voters of Guam and Chamorro Organizations, only destroys humanities and the principles the Chamorro/Guamanian People have in existence. This I believe that a built-in rules of destruction will surpass the one-man center in the exception that citizens in Guam will die illegitimately in the hands of the U.S.

G-056-003

I, a Chamorro "le'an", subjectively know the consciousness of those opposing this U.S. Military Buildup in Guam. Max Weber quoted, "What is it that governs what a profession does?" I support Weber's words.

G-056-004

G-056-001

Thank you for your comment. Topics such as the political status also commonly referred to as "decolonization" and "self-determination" of Guam are important issues but are not part of the proposed action. DoD recognizes the importance of reducing adverse socioeconomic and cultural change effects on the people of Guam, the island's natural resources, and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to work with the people and Government of Guam to ensure that the short-term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long-term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

G-056-002

Thank you for your comment. DoD understands and recognizes the significance of cultural and recreational sites located on DoD property in Guam. Restricting access to certain DoD areas at certain times is required to maintain public safety. It is the intent of DoD to maintain public access to DoD lands that contain cultural sites consistent with safety and operational requirements. Access will be granted at approved times such as when the lands are not being used for military training. Final plans concerning access to sites potentially impacted by the proposed action have not been developed. DoD looks forward to working with stakeholders to develop plans for cultural stewardship and access that balances operational needs, public safety concerns, and the continuing public use and enjoyment of these sites.

G-056-003

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of reducing adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources, and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to ensure that the short-term impacts of construction are

managed effectively and that the long-term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

G-056-004

Thank you for your comment.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 308

Received: 1/28/2010 10:35:48 AM

G-057-001

Volume 2, chapter 12 states that traditional natural resources such as the nunu tree, dukduk tree, ifit tree, and da'ok tree, are in danger of destruction. The dao'ok and dukduk trees are traditional resources used by canoe builders.

I oppose the destruction of any of the above-mentioned trees. Only recently have the Chamorro people engaged in a revival of our sea-faring traditions, after almost 300 years of extinction. This revival movement has taken several decades to grow, has relied upon the goodwill and generosity of many volunteers and donors, and to endanger this revival movement at such a critical point in its history would be a serious cultural offense.

Alternative #1: I support the No Action Alternative.

Alternative #1: I recommend that areas with any nunu tree, dukduk tree, ifit tree, and da'ok tree be avoided altogether, and that construction instead be limited to areas, such as the 2 military golf courses, where such trees are not commonly found.

One mitigation would be that, for every tree destroyed, the military plant 10 viable saplings in its place, in an environment conducive to its growth and proliferation.

signed,
Anne Perez Hattori, Ph.d.
Professor, Pacific History
University of Guam

G-057-001

Thank you for your comment. In acknowledgement of the importance of natural resources that are seen as cultural resources, early planning efforts by the DoD to avoid the most heavily forested areas of each alternative considered. As such, trees such as the nunu, ifit, dukduk, and da'ok, were taken into account in the planning process prior to developing plans for construction and these heavily forested areas were set aside for natural and cultural resources preservation. DoD will work with the Guam Historic Preservation Officer and other interested parties to continue our efforts to avoid, minimize, and/or mitigation affects to these culturally important natural resources.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 311

Received: 1/28/2010 11:30:55 AM

G-058-001

I am a 9 year old girl who goes to school at Santa Barbara Catholic School. I went to a hearing about the military build up with my godmother (my nina) and I learned a lot from the people who talked.

I learned that the military is planning to take more land away from the Chamorro people. This is just wrong because it is our land and it shouldn't be taken away from us.

Instead of taking more of our land, the military should use their 2 golf courses. Golf courses are big and use a lot of land. The military golf courses are not even needed because they can use the golf courses outside. They should learn to share with the people who live on Guam.

The military golf courses could be turned into homes for the needy people or the homeless people. There are a lot of homeless people on Guam and I know this because my mom goes out with her students looking for how many homeless people are on Guam, even some people living in caves.

G-058-001

Thank you for your comments. DoD was required to determine whether military relocation requirements could be met by excess, underutilized or otherwise available property held by DoD on Guam. Early development plans attempted to keep all activities on existing DoD lands. However, as discussed in the FEIS (Volume 2, Chapter 2), after applying operational and environmental screening criteria, no contiguous DoD area on Guam was identified that could support all the land use and operational requirements of the action.

Should DoD determine that additional land is necessary to meet its requirements, DoD policy requires that it negotiate with affected public and private land owners in good faith, seek agreements to acquire desired lands interests and pay fair market value. Where circumstances exist that require resolution of issues such as ownership or value, procedures exist under eminent domain authority to resolve those questions. Eminent domain requires reimbursement at fair market value.

COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation



Website Comment Number: 318

Received: 1/28/2010 1:49:35 PM

I submit the following comment on behalf of We Are Guahan.

Re: Volume 4, Chapters 2

G-059-001

As many as 59 aircraft "would either remain onboard the ship or fly to Andersen Air Force Base (AFB)... No airfield facility improvements are proposed", and total in-port time will increase from 16-days per year to 69-days per year. This infers a significant increase in demand for airfield space and support facilities at AAFB as a direct result of the proposed action.

G-059-002

1. Anecdotal evidence suggests that there are existing projects to increase the airfield capacity at AAFB currently underway or nearing completion. Please describe the correlation between these airfield improvements and the increased demand proposed in this DEIS.
2. Does the AAFB expansion significantly or primarily mitigate shortfall in airfield space/support facilities resulting from increased demand due to the proposed action?
3. Why are the airfield improvements not included as part of this DEIS due to the cumulative impacts of major construction on the ecosystem in northern Guam?
4. I recommend additional analysis on the expansion of facilities on AAFB be included in this DEIS as they significantly benefit the increase demand from action proposed in this DEIS; airfield expansion has/will continue to impact the human and natural environment in northern Guam.

G-059-001

Thank you for your comment. The 59 aircraft you refer to in your comment do not have to fly off of the aircraft carrier. As described in Volume 4, Section 2.2, the aircraft would be accommodated at Andersen Air Force Base on a space-available basis. This is current practice for visiting aircraft carriers. No new facilities would be constructed to support the aircraft. Andersen Air Force Base decides if there is capacity in the air or on the ground to accommodate the visiting aircraft.

G-059-002

Thank you for your comment. Volume 7, Chapter 4 of the EIS is devoted to cumulative impacts. Section 4.3 2, specifically describes the Intelligence Surveillance Reconnaissance and Strike (ISR/STRIKE) initiative proposed by the Air Force. There was an EIS prepared and the Record of Decision was issued January 2007. The impacts to airfield operations and the surrounding community are disclosed in that EIS. Other past, present and reasonably foreseeable projects are also addressed in Chapter 4. The Marine Corps facility siting and increased use of the airfield were subject to approval by Andersen Air Force Base Command and Federal Aviation Administration. The Marine Corps proposed actions are compatible with Air Force land use and mission. The Marine Corps proposes to use different aircraft than employed by the Air Force and there is no competition for or shortfall of space or facilities. The affected environment section for noise assumes the ISR/STRIKE increase in airfield use even though the project has not been fully implemented. Therefore, the noise impacts described in EIS Volume 2, Chapter 6 are cumulative. Potential impacts to cultural resources and biological resources for all federal projects are reviewed by federal and state agencies with regulatory authority over the management of these resources. These agencies (e.g., US Fish and Wildlife Service) review every EIS and are aware of the potential cumulative impacts of historical projects. Mitigation measures are mandated by these agencies to ensure mitigation for historical projects is

not jeopardized by the proposed action. These regulatory reviews are ongoing for the Marine Corps proposed action and may not be completed by the Record of Decision.

ISR/STRIKE impacts due to construction would be well within the Andersen AFB boundaries and would be completed prior to construction for the Marine Corps Proposed Action. No cumulative construction related impacts are anticipated.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 319

Received: 1/28/2010 4:50:40 PM

G-060-001

I submit this comment on behalf of We Are Guahan.

RE: Volume 4, Figure 11.1-1

This figure shows the proposed action will directly interfere with the migratory/breeding path of "Sea Turtle" (meaning the Green Sea Turtle and likely the Hawksbill Turtle). Both species are endangered and therefore protected under the Federal Endangered Species Act of 1973. The proposed action will have a significant impact on the reproductive patterns of these species in direct violation of the Federal Government's obligation to protect and conserve these species. Disruption of the reproductive patterns will have a profound and irreversible impact on the local population of these protected species and should be avoided at all costs.

Based on the irreversible negative impact on these protected species, the actions proposed in Volume 4 must be rated "Environmentally Unsatisfactory". Based on the insufficient analysis provided in this section, the DEIS must be rated "Inadequate". Therefore, I recommend the "No Action" alternative.

G-060-001

Thank you for your comment. The proposed action within Apra Harbor (an active commercial and DoD port) has been evaluated in the DEIS and it is the Navy's position that we will not significantly impact the federally protected green or hawksbill sea turtles with implementation of mitigation measures. The Navy is currently in consultation with NOAA on this issue and will abide by any and all results of this consultation. The Navy currently implements standard operation procedures, mitigation measures and best management practices (BMPs) that consider federally protected species and their well-being. The Navy has co-existed with sea turtles in the Harbor for over 60-years. The Navy, in partnership with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and Guam Department of Aquatic and Wildlife Resources (DAWR), monitors sea turtle activities within Apra Harbor and around Guam. There are no records of sea turtles nesting on beaches within Apra Harbor that would potentially be impacted by the proposed action and there have been no reported observations of sea turtles grazing within the area to be dredged. Volume 4, Figure 11.1-1 does not show the proposed action affecting breeding and/or migratory patterns. As shown on Figure 11.1-18 and described in the DEIS, Section 11.1.4, there are only three active nesting areas in Apra Harbor, which are over 3,000 m away from the proposed activities. The closest historic nesting site (has not seen activity since anecdotal reports in 1997) is Sumay Cove, which is approximately 150 m away (for Alternative 2) and 300 m (for Alternative 1) from the proposed activities. There are no sea turtle migration patterns in Apra Harbor and forage areas are not limited to Sasa Bay. The Navy will also implement mitigation measures and BMPs during in-water and land-based construction activities (i.e. dredging and wharf construction) to lessen any potential impacts to sea turtles and marine life in general. Additionally, the Army Corps permit will require measures to protect biological resources. These measures may include but are not limited to the following: biological monitors on vessels (making sure sea turtles and dolphins [although rare in Apra Harbor] do not approach the

area); halting of dredging activities, if these animals enter the buffer zone, until the sea turtle and/or dolphin voluntarily leave the area; low lighting; and as described above, joint Navy/USFWS/DAWR monitoring of nesting beaches though out Guam.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 321

Received: 1/29/2010 3:38:44 AM

G-061-001

Hi there , Im a student attending Okkodo High School and Ive wanted to come here and give you my side of the story about the whole military buildup. This is going to affect the people of guam in a big way. Alot of jobs of the locals would be lost and our enviroment pollution would increase.As a chammoru I feel really invaded about this military thing. We deserve the right to say NO to this because its our island thank you very much.

G-061-001

Thank you for your comment.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas
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Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 327

Received: 1/29/2010 9:44:51 PM

Buenas. First off, thank you for the false sense of participation created by the comment period. The opportunity to vent, while completely meaningless, is at the very least cathartic. Like a typhoon, we can hope and pray it avoids us. But ultimately, all we can do is from and bear it. All we can do is stock up in anticipation.

G-062-001

Let me dispel one myth. One's opposition or support of the buildup has absolutely nothing to do with patriotism. Chamorus are among the most patriotic Americans in the world. One indicator is the huge numbers of our sons and daughters joining the military. It seems that the more our sons and daughters in the armed forces come home in body bags, the more our children want to join the military. Nimby. Not in my backyard. It has nothing to do with patriotism and everything to do with commonsense. Would anyone accuse Californians or Texans of being unpatriotic because they refuse to store nuclear waste in their backyard? Absolutely not. We are not unpatriotic for opposing the buildup!! Also, most people in support of the buildup do so for greedy purposes as opposed to a patriotic attitude. The problem I have with the EIS is that it does not clearly indicate who will foot the bill for mitigating the impact. At a minimum, the U.S. should employ a strategy like the one being used in Afghanistan. The "hearts and minds" approach uses a big wallet strategy as opposed to a big stick philosophy. It would require the military to assume the costs of upgrading the infrastructure. The military should be required to build and use a desalinization plant. They should have to build a power plant and turn it over to Guam. As they are doing in Afghanistan, build some schools for Guam. Build a hospital for Guam. If they can buy the hearts and minds of the Afghanistan people with Trojan horse gifts, can we not demand the same? We would be foolish not to. In fact, it would be un-American to not oppose it we cannot avoid the buildup!! But we can mitigate the damages!!! The military should build their own sewage treatment and power plant. They should build a desalinization plant to avoid destroying the northern water lens. They should build some schools for the people off Guam. It is the American thing to do!!!

G-062-001

Thank you for your comment. Table 2.2-1 of Volume 7 specifically identifies those proposed mitigation measures within the control of the Department of Defense (DoD), and therefore, to be funded by DoD. There are other proposed mitigation measures identified that are not within DoD control. Those proposed measures would be funded by others. This table includes proposed mitigation related to utilities, infrastructure, and socioeconomic effects. Certain infrastructure and utilities upgrades are required to support the proposed actions. These proposed actions and alternatives are discussed in Chapter 2 of Volume 6. Utilities and infrastructure discussed include power, potable water, and sewage treatment. The protection and sustainability of the northern freshwater lens is also a concern of the DoD. Up to 22 new water supply wells are proposed to provide additional capacity for the DoD water system. These wells would be installed in Northern Guam and extract potable water from the northern Guam lens aquifer. Operations at Fena Reservoir would not be modified at this time. The estimated sustainable yield from the northern Guam lens aquifer is estimated at approximately 80 million gallons per day. Sustainable yield means the amount of potable water that can continuously be withdrawn from the aquifer without degrading water quality or the production of the extraction wells. The estimated total average daily water demand from this aquifer is 63 million gallons per day at the peak of construction of the proposed DoD buildup. Thus there should be an adequate supply of potable water. DoD and Guam Waterworks Authority plan to jointly manage the extraction of water. Also DoD is an advocate for grants and low cost loans to Guam Waterworks Authority so they can improve their distribution system and reduce water loss due to leaks. DoD will also make available excess water extraction capacity to Guam Waterworks Authority should that need arise. Chapter 16 of Volume 2 identifies the effects of the proposed actions relative to the existing medical and education services, including proposed mitigation measures to include assisting the Government of Guam in seeking technical and

funding assistance for public services. At present, however, there are no plans for DoD to build a hospital or schools solely for the use of the citizens of Guam.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 338

Received: 1/31/2010 2:02:02 AM

G-063-001

Buildup more like BUILD DOWN: Finally!! A leader that gives a sense of dignity in the rights of TAOTAO TANO (OUR...People of the land)! In the realm of politics we have been silenced because of wrongful decisions made by leaders that have garnished potential votes from our people who believed that they would make great decisions on massive issues which eventually effects and affects our island and the people...a making that will change the lives of our ancestors, children, and most especially their future forever. HELLO....WE ARE HERE PEOPLE!!!! They are talking as if we are the aliens. Remember WE are not the outcast, they are. WE make our decisions as a people not as "one" leader. WE are GUAHAN meaning, WE have...WE have every right as a people to make wise decisions and the buildup is just a disease in disguise. Here is the question that WE should impose to our leaders: Economy or the future of OUR children? Money vs. what is left for our children and generations to come. It is bad enough we are preserving such areas in our island just to save some for them in the future. What does that tell you? Our leaders are just blinded because they think of the "now." Believe what you want, but PEOPLE, PEOPLE! Wake up and smell the future of our kids and our culture because the if we don't make them understand what this "disease" will cause, then WE will be forever silenced. I am a member of a cultural dance group and proud to say that we are lucky to have a great master in the arts of Chamoru dance, Saina F. Rabon because he has paved the way to preserving, promoting, and perpetuating the Chamoru culture.. through this, I was more aware of the rights of our people and finally have the courage to stand up and be the Chamoru WE are. Beware, we are here and WE stand together! Please, pot fabot people our ancestors are right beside you (gi fion-mu), just as we are here. Speak up!! Be heard, because you will help a wise decision...Again, lets not make an outbreak of that disease (buildup) ruin the our present and the future of our children.

G-063-001

Thank you for your comment.



COMMENT SHEET

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas
Environmental Impact Statement
Guam and CNMI Military Relocation**

Website Comment Number: 344

Received: 2/1/2010 9:25:22 AM

G-064-001

Although I don't completely understand the whole military build-up issue regarding the relocation of the marines to guam, I do wish to express my concerns and share my ideas on how the military should do things. First of all I would like to make it clear that I am not against this move, provided that they work alongside the local people of Guam. This also includes sharing all the important information regarding the move and most especially what type of impact will affect the island And also allowing the Locals to participate in the decision making process. I believe that this move is a good move for us because of the financial hardship that we have had to face as an island. This of course will infuse the island with the much needed revenue and will hopefully restore our ailing economy. I feel this way because as it stands today we rely on the US Military for a number of things. Protection during time of War, Conservation of Local resources to include animals, land, trees, plants and prestine historical sites And also opportunities to be part of the Armed Forces and for some of us to enjoy its benefits, not to mention Federal Funding for Natural Disasters, education, etc. I think that this is the best option overall to insure that we continue to live in a Safe and Healthy Environment.

G-064-002

Guam is still trying to recover from the war and all that has happened int the past. We are still in the process of trying to recover land that was taken from our people long ago from the US Military. Not to mention the land that the Military are currently occupying on guam at this time. I feel it is so wrong, Morally, Ethically or however way you might want to look at it, to take away any more land from the people of Guam. If there is no other way to fit the marines in the current Bases, then maybe we should be the ones to decide what area they can have and build on. Who are they to come over to our island and dictate what piece of land they wish to occupy. This thought really disgusts me. As if we don't already face enough problems as it is. I feel this a total DIGRACE and total DISRESPECT to our island and it's people.

G-064-003

We talk about the preservation of animals, how they are endangered and how they might soon be extinct, about how important it is to do ensure they survive stopping at nothing, doing whatever it takes to keep them safe and alive. Yet when we talk about the Marines there is TOTAL DISREGARD for us Native Chamorus and the land we call Home. NO RESPECT! PBB

G-064-001

Thank you for your comment.

G-064-002

Thank you for your comments, Guam was chosen for the military relocation rather than other places within the Pacific region. Volume 1 at Section 1.4 in the Draft EIS provides a Global Perspective Background, which explains the various international and military capability requirements that were considered for the realignment of military forces. Because this section of the Draft EIS explains the background analysis of strategic military capability locations within the Pacific, it will remain the same for the Final EIS. For instance, this section describes how several locations were considered throughout the Pacific region for the military relocation based upon 1) response times, 2) freedom of action (the ability of the U.S. to use bases and training facilities freely and without restriction at a particular locale), and 3) international treaties and agreements with Japan and other Western Pacific allies. The U.S. locations in the Pacific region considered for the military relocation were Hawaii, Alaska, California, and Guam. Non-U.S. locations considered included Korea, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Australia, because they are allies to the U.S. and are well situated for strategic force deployment. After analyzing the international and military capability requirements for each locale mentioned above, Guam was the only location for the relocation that met all the criteria.

DoD was required to determine whether military relocation requirements could be met by excess, underutilized or otherwise available property held by DoD on Guam. Early development plans attempted to keep all activities on existing DoD lands. However, as discussed in the FEIS (Volume 2, Chapter 2), after applying operational and environmental screening criteria, no contiguous DoD area on Guam was identified that could support all the land use and operational requirements of the action. DoD acknowledges that the issue of land acquisition is a

complex and sensitive issue, particularly related to prior acquisition of land in Guam by the federal government. Prior land acquisition policies and procedures are not reflective of current land acquisition laws and DoD policy.

G-064-003

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of reducing adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources, and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to ensure that the short-term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long-term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 345

Received: 2/1/2010 9:29:35 AM

G-065-001

All we CHAMORUS ask for is RESPECT and a chance to enjoy our land!

We all know that there are other options, so please consider us and if

need be, think of us as endangered animals of Guam.

G-065-001

Thank you for your comment, which focused on how Guam was chosen for the military relocation rather than other places within the Pacific region. Volume 1 at Section 1.4 in the DEIS provides a Global Perspective Background, which explains the various international and military capability requirements that were considered for the realignment of military forces. Because this section of the DEIS explains the background analysis of strategic military capability locations within the Pacific, it will remain the same for the FEIS. For instance, this section describes how several locations were considered throughout the Pacific region for the military relocation based upon 1) response times, 2) freedom of action (the ability of the U.S. to use bases and training facilities freely and without restriction at a particular locale), and 3) international treaties and agreements with Japan and other Western Pacific allies. The U.S. locations in the Pacific region considered for the military relocation were Hawaii, Alaska, California, and Guam. Non-U.S. locations considered included Korea, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Australia, because they are allies to the U.S. and are well situated for strategic force deployment. After analyzing the international and military capability requirements for each locale mentioned above, Guam was the only location for the relocation that met all the criteria.

Alternative sites for the proposed Marine actions on Guam, like other component actions, were considered. These alternatives were discussed in Chapter 2 of Volume 2 of the DEIS. Many additional alternatives were initially screened but eliminated from further review and evaluation because the basic criteria were not met.

0032

CHAMORRO TRIBE
I' Chamorro Na' Taotaogui

Frank J. Schacher
Tribal Chairman
Magalahen I' Chamorro Na' Taotaogui



Gregory P. Schacher
Tribal Vice Chairman
Magalliti I' Chamorro Na' Taotaogui

P.O. Box 24753 GMF, Barrigada, Guam 96921 | Tele/Fax: (671) 632-3534
Email: chamorrotribe671@gmail.com | Website: www.chamorrotribe.webs.com
Video Channel: www.youtube.com/chamorrotribe671

January 7, 2010

Joint Guam Program Office, c/o Naval Facilities Engineering Command
258 Makalapa Drive, Suite 1000
Pearl Harbor, Hawaii 96860-3134

Ladies/Gentlemen,

G-066-001 For the past couple of months I have been carefully studying the draft E.I.S. I must say that it is exceptionally alarming both in intent as well as the total lack of any acknowledgement, or reference to the aboriginal and inherent rights of the Chamorro People, most especially since it is our island, our ancestral remains, our sacred artifacts, our waters, our culture, and our right to exist as a race that would be destroyed by these intended actions. Once again, your actions prove the deceit within your words and the total disregard of everything outside the parameters of your desires, to include your own laws.

G-066-002 When I was a young man, like most of my peers and our elders, I believed in the inherent good of the United States. I believed that truth, justice, and equality were the "American way". I believed that America was a country founded upon and bound to the principles of The Constitution of the United States of America. I believed America's morality and integrity were above reproach. These beliefs were what led me, and so many of my people to serve such a great nation through her armed services, proud to be Americans. Shame on us for being so trusting and naïve.

We now live in the 21st century, the age of information, where the truth has been revealed. We have educated ourselves and are now armed with the knowledge of your true nature. That of a Usurper and destroyer of the weak, the innocent, and the ignorant. We are a living testimony to the continuing saga of your hypocrisy. For those of you who are not so knowledgeable of the immoral and inhumane acts committed against my people, allow me to educate you:

G-066-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of managing efforts in implementing the proposed military relocation to reduce adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources and infrastructure. The FEIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to ensure that the short term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

Through the process of public involvement that has accompanied this proposed action, the Chamorro people of Guam have voiced clearly and concisely their concern that the traditional Chamorro culture, including dance, language and traditions, will be forgotten. While population increases can highlight cultural differences, they also present unique opportunities for cultural learning and sharing. As noted in the FEIS, the DoD plans for cultural sensitivity orientation and awareness programs will focus on mutual respect and tolerance and strive to educate all incoming and currently present military personnel on the rich and varied cultural history that has created the culture that is Guam today. Finally, the DoD plans to increase military civilian joint activities in order to foster strong and mutually beneficial military civilian relationships that include the sharing and understanding of culture.

G-066-002

Comment noted.



0033

G-066-003

Thank you for your comment.

G-066-003

- As a colony of the United States, prior to the Japanese invasion, all military and civilian dependents, and all civilian contractors were evacuated from Guam in anticipation of the Japanese invasion. The *Chamorro* people were left to the mercy of the Japanese with just a token force of U.S. Navy personnel to surrender the Island;
- On December 8, 1941, Guam was surrendered to the Japanese. No words could ever fully describe the inhuman atrocities committed by the Japanese upon the *Chamorros* who had been abandoned;
- The naval and aerial bombardment carpeting Guam for 21 days and nights by the United States preceding the reoccupation of Guam more than two-and-a-half years later killed more *Chamorros* than the Japanese did and caused total, irreversible ecological destruction of our tropical rain forests;
- The United States forgave the nation of Japan for the atrocities committed against the *Chamorro* people, without consideration of the *Chamorro* people or their land;
- The Non-Self Governing Territory of Guam became a Trust Territory of the United States of America under Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations;
- Chapters XII and XIII of the Charter of the United Nations provides for the establishment of an International Trusteeship System, the basic objectives of which, among others, are to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of Trust Territories and to promote their progressive development towards self government or independence;
- Principle VI of United Nations General Assembly Resolution 1541 of 1960, states that a Non-Self Governing Territory can reach a full measure of self government by: (a) emergence as a sovereign independent state; (b) free association with an independent state; or (c) integration with an independent state;
- The United States of America is a signatory of the Trusteeship agreement with the United Nations;
- On August 1st, 1950 the Guam Organic Act was approved by Congress, this Act was written by the Dept. of the Navy without any input, or approval from the *Chamorro* people of Guam;
- The *Chamorro* people do not enjoy full, equal rights, and protection as Constitutional Citizens of the United States, under the Organic Act of Guam;

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CHAMORRO TRIBE

I' Chamorro Na' Taotaogui

P.O. Box 24753 GMF, Barrigada, Guam 96921 | Tele/Fax: (671) 632-3534

Email: chamorrotribe671@gmail.com | Website: www.chamorrotribe.webs.com | Video Channel: www.youtube.com/chamorrotribe671



0034

G-066-003

- The Organic Act of Guam juxtaposed the military government of Guam with the Territorial Government of Guam and placed administrative authority of that government under the Secretary of Interior, thereby making it a branch of the Department of Interior;
- The *Chamorro* people of Guam have had over one third of their island unconstitutionally condemned by the United States;
- In 1952 the United States of America was a signatory of the San Francisco Accord with the nation of Japan, which mandated the protection of the inherent and aboriginal rights of the native inhabitants of Guam;
- Chapter VIII "Equal Rights and Self Determination of Peoples" of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe's "Helsinki Accord," delineates that participating states will respect the equal rights of peoples and their right to self determination, acting at all times in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;
- The United States of America is a signatory of the "Helsinki Accord";
- The *Chamorro* people of Guam have been exposed to radiation fall-out from atomic bomb tests conducted by the United States;
- The *Chamorro* people of Guam were exposed to dichlorodiphenyl-trichloroethane (DDT) for over two decades by the United States;
- The United States military's use, storage, and disposal of hazardous materials, toxins, and contaminants within Guam without the free, prior and informed consent of the *Chamorro* people since World War II, including Agent Orange, Agent Purple, dioxins, heavy metals, and Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs), continues to negatively affect Guam's people and land, and the effects of these hazardous materials, toxics, and contaminants within Guam remain undocumented, untreated, and unmitigated;
- The incidences of cancer in the *Chamorro* people of Guam are far out of proportion to the incidences in non-contaminated areas, and nasopharyngeal cancer incidences far outweigh all other cancer incidences in Guam;
- The combination of radiation exposure, chemical contamination, ecological destruction, and the uncontrolled introduction of invasive species of plants, insects, and people has destroyed the *Chamorro* People of Guam's ability to sustain themselves through traditional means;
- The formation of United States military installations and Federal preserves has restricted the rights of the *Chamorro* people from the harvesting of their natural resources;

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I' Chamorro Na' Taotaogui

P.O. Box 24753 GMF, Barrigada, Guam 96921 | Tele/Fax: (671) 632-3534
Email: chamorrotribe671@gmail.com | Website: www.chamorrotribe.webs.com | Video Channel: www.youtube.com/chamorrotribe671



G-066-003

- Restrictions were placed on studying and perpetuating the history, culture, and language of the *Chamorro* people by the United States until Congress' enactment of the Organic Act in 1950;
- Prior to 1962, a security clearance, requiring approval from the United States appointed Governor of Guam, was needed to travel to and from the island of Guam;
- Although Guam is an Unincorporated Territory, the United States has designated several National Parks on our island. National Parks are incorporated areas of the United States;
- In 1995 the Federal Register announced the change in the United States designation of the Chamorro people to Native American Pacific Islanders;
- Compacts of Free Association negotiated between the United States and the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of Palau, and the Republic of the Marshall Islands without Guam's participation or input have resulted in an overwhelming influx of immigrants to the island of Guam;
- A complete and independent study of the true impact that the Compacts of Free Association have had on Guam's society and economy has never been conducted, resulting in the Federal Government providing far less in Compact Impact funding than actually needed, in the form of grants which do not compensate the additional local agency expenditures due to these compacts;
- 1999 Supreme Court ruling in *Government of Guam/Guam Economic Development Authority vs. The United States of America*, the court ruled the Gov. of Guam had no authority to represent the aboriginal rights of the native inhabitants of Guam, only a Tribe, or under special circumstances a tribal member has that authority;
- Although the United States surrendered ownership of Guam upon ratification of the Trusteeship agreement with the United Nations, President George W. Bush recently ordered the establishment of the Mariana's Trench National Monument. Thereby incorporating into the United States waters belonging to the *Chamorro* people.

G-066-004

Now, the United States wants to conduct the largest military buildup outside of the United States here on our little island. Non-inclusive of the transient presence of any aircraft carrier or carrier strike group, it is your estimate that this would involve increasing the population of our island by an additional 79,178 non-Chamorro by 2014. There is not one single reference within your E.I.S. on the **SIGNIFICANT IMPACT** this would have on the Chamorro people. Your reference to our race and culture within the section addressing the potential rise in crime shows that you are both aware of our existence and ignorant of the impact your current immigration policies have already had on our race. We have been a minority race on our island for over 20 years now. Within your E.I.S. you seem to have answered all of the questions that you have asked yourselves. I don't

G-066-005

CHAMORRO TRIBE

I' Chamorro Na' Taotaogui

P.O. Box 24753 GMF, Barrigada, Guam 96921 | Tele/Fax: (671) 632-3534
 Email: chamorrotribe671@gmail.com | Website: www.chamorrotribe.webs.com | Video Channel: www.youtube.com/chamorrotribe671

G-066-004

Thank you for your comments. The population estimates in the DEIS were based on the maximal scenario. The year 2014 includes the foreign worker population on Guam as well as the military and their dependents. However, after 2017, the population increase (from the 2010 baseline) would be approximately 33,500 (maximal scenario) primarily because the foreign worker population would leave Guam.

The DEIS identifies a number of significant environmental impacts to Guam and its resources; this is summarized at the end of various impact chapters in volumes 2 through 6. Impacts to the Chamorro people are also addressed in the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) that is Appendix F, Volume 9 of the DEIS.

Chamorros, although considered a minority population in comparison to the U.S. as a whole, represented over 40% of Guam's population in the 2000 U.S. Census. More information on the minority of the Chamorros is provided in the Environmental Justice and the Protection of Children chapters of the DEIS, specifically, chapters 19 in volumes 2, 3, 4, 5, and chapter 20 in volume 6, and under cumulative impacts (chapter 4) of Volume 7.

G-066-005

Thank you for your comment. In formulating areas of impact for the analysis of this DEIS document, authors took into account the comments presented at several public scoping meetings held on Guam and in the CNMI during 2007. Categories of most often mentioned issues were highlighted in the DEIS. A similar approach is being taken with the comments being provided in the DEIS, as we strive to provide as much information and analysis on impacts the public is concerned with in the document.



0036

- G-066-005** | believe you even attempted to answer the questions involving the issues we are concerned with, other than to defer mitigation to the branch of the Department of Interior locally referred to as the Government of Guam.
- G-066-006** | When are you people going to stop treating us like your little *Salt Water Niggers*' and start conforming with your **FEDERAL TRUST RESPONSIBILITIES?????** We are not illiterate, we are not dumb, and we do have a fair grasp of the English language; far better than your grasp of our language. Just as we have a far broader knowledge of our island, our waters, and our ecology than your paid experts who developed this incomplete, inaccurate, over zealous, bureaucratic abortion you refer to as your Draft EIS/OEIS.
- G-066-007** | Let's begin with consideration of the destruction of the coral reefs adjacent to, or downhill from any proposed construction projects: Silt runoff generated from the construction, and existence of concrete and/or asphalt structures and substrates without the permanent emplacement of silt filters, or catchments would result in the destruction of the coral reefs. Have you considered the Federal Coral Reef Preservation Act? Or, are our reefs that provide the habitat for our traditional sources of protein (fish), similar to the Native American bison?
- G-066-008** | Potable Water: Contrary to what your experts have told you, anyone who has lived on our island during a drought year can tell you from experience that the Northern Aquifer does not contain an unlimited supply of fresh water. Besides that, you haven't even had the decency to ask before assuming you can just take.
- G-066-009** | Land: Every Chamorro family I know who own land within your proposed areas are abjectly opposed to your use, rental, lease, purchase, or condemnation of their lands. Your Government has already stolen enough of our lands.
- G-066-010** | Terrestrial Biological Resources: You have already killed off the vast majority of indigenous species of terrestrial resources with your toxic pesticides. Your destruction of the remaining natural habitat would result in the completion of your previous attempts.
- G-066-011** | Marine Biological Resources: Your mitigation seems to be focused on replacement somewhere else with an artificial reef, or a watershed management system. This is not your neighbors tool shed your talking about, our reefs are as much a part of our lives as our families. They have sustained us since the beginning of time.
- G-066-012** | Cultural Resources: Contrary to your Assistant U.S. Attorney Fred Black's labeling of us as "Chamorrons", we are intelligent enough to understand the Supreme Courts ruling regarding the Government of Guam's authority over the aboriginal rights of the native inhabitants of this island. Are you? If you are, why do you persist on mitigating these issues with them? I suggest you familiarize yourselves with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act. Oh, by the way, we consider all of the above topics, as inherent and aboriginal issues.

CHAMORRO TRIBE

I' Chamorro Na' Taotaogui

P.O. Box 24753 GMF, Barrigada, Guam 96921 | Tele/Fax: (671) 632-3534

Email: chamorrotribe671@gmail.com | Website: www.chamorrotribe.webs.com | Video Channel: www.youtube.com/chamorrotribe671

G-066-006

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of reducing adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources, and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to ensure that the short-term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long-term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

G-066-007

Thank you for your comment.

The Navy has considered sediment runoff and resuspension as potential impacts to the coral reef ecosystem. Land-based construction activities require permits, which include best management practices (BMPs) that help contain and reduce sediment and pollutant discharges into nearby waters. The Navy, along with local agencies, have a role in ensuring compliance and proper implementation of these permit conditions and BMP methodologies. Additionally, the Navy will implement comprehensive stormwater management strategies during construction activities that feature low impact development (LID) methods. The goal of LID is to maintain or restore the natural hydrologic functions of a site to achieve natural resource protection objectives and fulfill environmental regulatory requirements. The Navy will also comply with permit regulations and implement appropriate BMPs as mitigation measures during in-water activities (dredging, wharf construction). The US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) permits will likely contain requirements for silt curtains, biological monitoring, restriction of dredging activities during potential coral spawning months, and compensatory mitigation projects to help improve



0037

G-066-012 You present yourselves to the world as the pillar of democracy, the defenders of freedom and morality. President Obama speaks of righting the wrongs, the right of indigenous peoples to govern themselves according to their cultural beliefs. Yet, your actions in regards to the Chamorro People and our archipelago tell a different story. The United Nations defines genocide as *the denial of a peoples right to exist, just as murder is the denial of a persons right to life*. The United States Government's continued subjugation of my people and our homeland, the continuous infusion of different ethnicities without regard to the protection of our aboriginal rights and cultural values is a denial of our right to exist. Shame on you.

You have exposed us to radiation fallout, you have sprayed us with toxins, you have stolen our lands, and you have exploited our culture and our people all for your benefit. We have watched our family members suffer and die, victims of your benevolent assimilation. You show more respect and provide better care to those who have attacked you, than to we who have been loyal to you. You court us with words of righteousness, giving us hope without substance. You subject us to your laws, but hold yourselves above those same laws. Throughout all of this we have persevered. We have remained steadfast in our loyalty, because we are enamored with the Constitution that you advertise but don't adhere to. Shame on you. We have reached a pinnacle in our relationship wherein change must occur.

This proposed military buildup, with our current political status will result in the cultural and racial genocide of the Chamorro people. We know this to be true. You are forcing us to choose between the destruction of our race, our homeland, and our culture, or to rise up against you in the hope that we may preserve something for our children and the generations to follow. Once my people recognize a threat, it is not in our nature to sit idle and be consumed. This is the final chapter in your benevolent assimilation doctrine. Your future actions shall be the determining factor of our own. We will not lay down and quietly die for the sake of another's greed and convenience.

Frank J. Schacher
Frank J. Schacher, Chairman
CHAMORRO TRIBE

cc:
President of the United States of America
Speaker of the United States House of Representatives
President Pro Tempore of the United States Senate
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States of America
Secretary of the Department of Interior
Secretary of Defense
Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Installations & Environment
Elected Leaders of the Territorial Government of Guam
All Local and National Media

CHAMORRO TRIBE

I' Chamorro Na' Taotaogui

P.O. Box 24753 GMF, Barrigada, Guam 96921 | Tele/Fax: (671) 632-3534
Email: chamorrotribe71@gmail.com | Website: www.chamorrotribe.webs.com | Video Channel: www.youtube.com/chamorrotribe671

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nearshore water quality through upland watershed reforestation and/or artificial reef construction, to name a few. The mitigation projects for upland watersheds are designed to improve overall coastal water quality to benefit coral reefs ecosystems and the people of Guam.

The Navy is required to comply with the USACE Compensatory Mitigation Rule as well as the Coral Reef Preservation Act mentioned in the comment. The primary goal of the USACE's regulatory program is to protect the nation's aquatic resources. This is accomplished through the issuance of permits for projects that have undergone careful evaluation in light of applicable laws, regulations and policies to insure that no action authorized by the USACE program will have an adverse impact on the overall public welfare. It is their mission to provide strong protection of the Nation's aquatic environment, including wetlands and coral reefs and to ensure that the USACE provides the public with fair and reasonable decisions.

As identified in the 10 April 2008 Federal Register, 40 CFR Part 230, the USACE Compensatory Mitigation Rule requires all permit applicants to avoid and minimize the impacts of their project. If there remains unavoidable adverse impacts associated with special aquatic sites, the rules require applicants to mitigate to no net loss of ecological services and function. The Navy's compensatory mitigation plan to address impacts to the coral reef will be subject to approval by the USACE.

G-066-008

Thank you for your comment. It is a correct obseravation that the Northern Guam Lens Aquifer does not contain an unlimited source of water. The Draft EIS examined the sustainable yeild of the aquifer, meaning the amount of water that could be consistently withdrawn from the aquifer without affect the quality of the aquifer. A recent report by Dr.

Jensen of the University of Guam Water and Environmental Research Institute (WERI) was used as the basis for the conclusion in the Draft EIS that the aquifer sustainable yield can meet the needs of both DoD and Guam today and in the future. data and assumptions used in the 1991 WERI study on the sustainable yield of the northern Guam lens aquifer are still valid today. That 1991 study placed the sustainable yield at approximately 80 million gallons per day. Sustainable yield means that, if properly managed, the aquifer can yield that amount of water on a continuous basis, even through years of reduced rainfall. The maximum average daily rate of combined DoD and Guam water extraction is estimated at 62.5 million gallons per day, well below the 80 million gallons per day sustainable yield estimate. That withdrawal rate includes the current high amount of "lost" water in the Guam Waterworks Authority system, which should be reduced in future years as GWA's repairs occur. Thus, the Draft EIS concludes that the aquifer can sustain the demand. It is possible that the current well fields being used by GWA is not optimized for water production during drought years. Planned improvements in both the DoD and GWA water wells and their joint management of the aquifer should correct this potential deficiency.

G-066-009

Thank you for your comment. DoD acknowledges that the issue of land acquisition is a complex and sensitive issue, particularly related to prior acquisition of land in Guam by the federal government. Prior land acquisition policies and procedures are not reflective of current land acquisition laws and DoD policy.

Should DoD determine that additional land is necessary to meet its requirements, DoD policy requires that it negotiate with affected public and private land owners in good faith, seek agreements to acquire desired lands interests and pay fair market value. DoD is confident that all parties can reach agreement on any potential land acquisition. Further, any proposed major DoD land acquisition, such as those associated with the preferred alternatives for the main cantonment and

live fire ranges, must be approved by the Congressional defense committees.

Specific areas being considered for acquisition are identified in the Final EIS.

G-066-010

Thank you for your comments. The project as proposed is anticipated to impact approximately 3,692 acres of vegetation. Included within that 3,692 acres is 1,307 acres of land classified as "Developed land"; defined in the DEIS as "human-occupied or otherwise highly disturbed areas that include lawns and other landscaped areas and impervious surfaces such as buildings, roads, and parking lots". The proposed impacts to native vegetation are anticipated at 2,385 acres. Specific conservation measures proposed to avoid, minimize or compensate for the impacts related to the Proposed Action include: Developing a biosecurity program. Full-time terrestrial and marine resources Biosecurity Strike Teams (BST) or Rapid Response teams. Non-native invasive lizard control (e.g., suppression) and eradication on Guam and in CNMI. Public Education/ Communication Specialist for non-native invasive species issues on Guam and CNMI. Non-native rodent control (e.g., suppression) and eradication on Guam and in CNMI. Landscape-level Brown Tree Snake suppression. Technical assistance to contractors and personnel with HACCP and general sanitation and cleaning procedures. Non-native invasive insect and invertebrate control (e.g., suppression) and eradication on Guam and in CNMI. Examples would be eradication or suppression of boonie bees for human health and safety and flatworms to reduced predation on snails. Non-native invasive ungulate control (e.g., suppression) and eradication on Guam and in CNMI. Examples would be fencing areas to exclude ungulates. Expand Orote ERA – expand the Orote ERA to protect the Spanish Steps area which supports sea turtle nesting and Orote Island which supports nesting seabirds. Establish a new ERAs in the NMS – the NMS has the largest extent of interior limestone forest. Forest Enhancement

on the NMS. Proposed forest enhancement measures would include: a) establishing greenbelts of Acacia to fix soil nitrogen, build soil quality, and limit the spread of wildland fires; b) extending greenbelts to become continuous forest areas; c) underplanting of Acacia with native species; and d) reduction of Acacia after native species are established. Ungulate Management Planning on Navy-managed Lands, Protection of Leased Areas on Eastern Guam, Fire Management Planning - Wildland fires from weapons training can be prevented and controlled by implementing a Fire Management Program which would reduce the fire risk associated with military training to listed species, trust resources, and their habitats. Wetland Restoration/Conservation - Restore and conserve wetland habitat at Camp Covington and/or Atantano wetlands to provide better Mariana common moorhen habitat. Establishment of Outdoor Recreation Areas on NCTS Finegayan - develop an approximate 450-acres (182-ha) outdoor recreation area (trails, picnicking, and land navigation training) on NCTS Finegayan that encourages the use of the natural areas of Guam but avoids impacts to sensitive habitats.

G-066-011

Thank you for your comment and concern for the coral reef ecosystem. After efforts to avoid and minimize the impacts of the aircraft carrier project, there remain unavoidable adverse impacts associated with dredging coral reef ecosystems in Outer Apra Harbor. Federal law recognizes the value of irreplaceable marine resources and requires compensatory mitigation. Compensatory mitigation is defined as the restoration, establishment, enhancement, and/or preservation of aquatic resources to offset unavoidable impacts to waters of the U.S. (including special aquatic sites, such as coral reefs). The compensatory mitigation is subject to approval by US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), under the Clean Water Act, through Section 404/10 permit requirements. As identified in the 10 April 2008 Federal Register, 40 CFR Part 230 of the USACE's Compensatory Mitigation Rule, permit applicants are required to mitigate to no net loss of ecological services and function. These

regulations establish performance standards and criteria for the use of permittee-responsible mitigation projects, mitigation banks, and in-lieu programs to improve the quality and success of compensatory mitigation projects for activities authorized by USACE permits.

A detailed compensatory mitigation plan would be submitted as part of the Clean Water Act 404 permit application for construction affecting the navigable waters of the United States (including the CVN transient wharf). Due to the ongoing review of DoD's habitat assessment methodology for coral reef ecosystems and associated uncertainties regarding the scope of mitigation required, a detailed mitigation plan has not been developed nor will one be available for incorporation into the FEIS. However, a number of mitigation options, including watershed restoration and the use of artificial reefs, are discussed in programmatic nature in Volume 4, Section 11.2 of the FEIS. DoD recognizes that, as part of the CWA Sec. 404 permitting process, additional NEPA documentation may be required to address specific permitting requirements and implementation of required compensatory mitigations.

G-066-012

Thank you for your comment. Topics such as the political status of Guam are important issues but are not part of the proposed action. Comments related to these issues were numerous and indicate underlying social and political dissatisfaction with longstanding federal-territorial status issues outside the scope of DOD legal authority. The various EIS public engagement forums provided an indirect avenue for informing some and reminding others in local and federal policy-making institutions of issues that are important to a significant segment of the Guam community.

From Brandi Lizama

G-067-001

Hi i'm Brandi Lizama and i'm from the village of Yona. To let you know I am a chamoru and I don't like the idea of the Military build-up. If you build another station, it would damage or increase our chances of not finding a job. The military build-up is also not good for the environment, and we don't really have much of our culture as we used to. If they do this, ~~the~~ future generation of Guam would have no idea where they came from.

Sincerely,
Brandi L.

G-067-001

Thank you for your comment. Jobs analysis was based upon the number of dollars estimated to enter the Guam economy as a result of the proposed action. Overall, at the 2014 peak of construction and beginning of operations, the civilian labor force demand with the proposed action is 75% higher than it otherwise would have been without the project. At 2020, the difference declines to 12%. Analysis took into account historical information of people arriving on Guam from other areas (such as the Phillipines and FAS) in search of jobs, in order to determine the number of new jobs generated by the proposed action that would go to Guam residents. Overall, analysis indicated that at the 2014 construction peak, Guam residents are expected to capture approximately 2,566 jobs and off-island workers would take 15,157 jobs. By 2020, the number of these jobs filled by Guam residents would decrease to 2,211 jobs, and off-island worker jobs would decrease to 3,935 jobs.

G-068-001

Thank you for your comment.

G-068-001

My name is Calvin Aguon
I live on Guam especially the
nice village Merizo. I'm a chommonu.
14 years old. I'll tell more
people about it.



COMMENT SHEET

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas
Environmental Impact Statement
Guam and CNMI Military Relocation**

Website Comment Number: 370

Received: 2/5/2010 5:28:29 AM

On behalf of We Are Guahan I am submitting the following comment:

Volume 2 chapter 16 page 95 states: "For public education services, the GPSS, GCC, and UoG together would need to hire a combined 490 teachers/faculty for the year 2014, falling to a combined 135 after construction ends."

If we manage to hire 490 teachers, what will happen to the 355 teachers after the construction period ends. Becoming a teacher is not easy. Should we expect people to go to school for 4 years or more to get a degree and then get certified, to have a job for only a short period of time?

G-069-001

G-069-001

Thank you for your comment. It is anticipated there would be a rapid rise in H2B visa foreign workers (for construction jobs), followed by a decline because their construction jobs would go away after structures and facilities for the buildup are completed. The result of this characteristic "boomtown" economy is discussed in the SIAS (section 1.2.2).

Residents who are preoccupied with social change and its consequences may note a large increase in crime as a result of the population growth, regard newcomers as largely responsible for the crime, and are more likely to report crime (Covey and Menard 1984; also, see "Boomtown" discussion in Section 1.2.2)."

In the SIAS it is noted that these jobs should be identified as temporary with the understanding that they may be eliminated after the population peak. Additionally, it should be noted that the FEIS has identified several population controls (such as timing the military personnel and their dependents) until the construction of the required facilities are completed.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 371

Received: 2/5/2010 5:29:17 AM

On behalf of We Are Guahan I am submitting the following comment:

Volume 2 Chapter 16 page 95 states "For health and human services, this chapter considered impacts on various aspects of the GMHA, the GDPHSS, the GDMHSA, and the GDISID. These agencies would need a combined 192 new key professional workers by 2014, dropping to a combined 52 a few years later."

What will happen to the excess professionals after they are no longer needed?

G-070-001

G-070-001

Thank you for your comment. It is anticipated there would be a rapid rise in H2B visa foreign workers (for construction jobs), followed by a decline because their construction jobs would go away after structures and facilities for the buildup are completed. The result of this characteristic "boomtown" economy is discussed in the SIAS (section 1.2.2).

Residents who are preoccupied with social change and its consequences may note a large increase in crime as a result of the population growth, regard newcomers as largely responsible for the crime, and are more likely to report crime (Covey and Menard 1984; also, see "Boomtown" discussion in Section 1.2.2)."



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 372

Received: 2/5/2010 5:30:11 AM

On behalf of We Are Guahan I am submitting the following comment:

Volume 2 chapter 16 page 95 states: "Public safety agencies – Police, Fire, Corrections, and Youth Affairs – would require a combined 249 key professionals in 2014, falling to a combined 99 a few years later."

150 key professionals will be left jobless after the construction period? I thought the build up was supposed help national security. Is job security not a national problem?

G-071-001

Thank you for your comment. The proposed action would increase overall job opportunities over the baseline growth conditions. It is anticipated there would be a rapid rise in H2B visa foreign workers (for construction jobs), (this would also be applied to jobs within the Government of Guam to service the population increase) followed by a decline because their construction jobs would go away after structures and facilities for the buildup are completed. The result of this characteristic "boomtown" economy is discussed in the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment (SIAS) that is Appendix F of Volume 9 (section 1.2.2). In the SIAS it is noted that these jobs should be identified as temporary with the understanding that they may be eliminated after the population peak. Additionally, it should be noted that the FEIS has identified several population controls (such as timing the military personnel and their dependents) until the construction of the required facilities are completed.

G-071-001



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 373

Received: 2/5/2010 5:31:15 AM

I am submitting this comment on behalf of We Are Guahan:

Volume 2 Chapter 16 Page 96 states "Chamorro concerns involves political autonomy are impacted by the potential increase in non-Chamorro populations due to the buildup, increasing the likelihood of more non-Chamorro local political office-holders. More non-Chamorro voters would decrease the possibility of Chamorro political self determination. They would also decrease the possibility of successful plebiscites to achieve greater independence from U.S. control, although at present there is little evidence that a majority would support such moves at any rate."

How will this issue be addressed? And I'm quite curious to know what evidence there is to suggest that a majority would not support such a move. Also, as far as I know, self determination is not something granted by voters. Self determination is a fundamental principle in international law and is embodied in the charter of the United Nations.

I believe this section was poorly written and further propogates a sense of hoplessness in our community, as well as undermines the rights of the indiginous people of Guahan.

G-072-001

Thank you for your comment. Topics such as the political status of Guam are important issues but are not part of the proposed action. Comments related to these issues were numerous and indicate underlying social and political dissatisfaction with longstanding federal-territorial status issues outside the scope of DOD legal authority. The various EIS public engagement forums provided an indirect avenue for informing some and reminding others in local and federal policy-making institutions of issues that are important to a significant segment of the Guam community.

G-072-001



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas
Environmental Impact Statement
Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 389

Received: 2/7/2010 5:17:53 AM

I'm submitting the following comment on behalf of We Are Guahan.

It is a known fact that there are Superfund sites on Guam, that were caused by the United States military activities, on the island. Until all these sites are completely cleaned up, the U.S. Department of Defense should not even consider any actions that may further damage the environment on Guam. The military build up and the preferred alternative actions described in this D.E.I.S. will further negatively affect the environment of Guam and consequently should not be considered at all. If this build up happens, and the Guam environment further degrades due to the actions of the military, it will be a crime not only against the people of Guam, but also the people in the United States of America and Japan - who will unknowingly have to pay for; the destruction of coral reefs and mangroves, the depletion of the people of Guam's fresh water, the poisoning of land from firing range activities, the disposal of more toxic waste, the creation of more landfills, and all the inadequate mitigation measures this D.E.I.S. proposes. Until all military Superfund sites on the island are cleaned up and this D.E.I.S. is found to be adequate, by all our local leaders, officials, and environmental and economic scientists, than the only proper alternative is the No Action alternative.

G-073-001

G-073-001

Thank you for your comment. The DoD is committed to the protection and responsible stewardship of the environment. As with all industrial-type operations such as those being performed by the DoD, there are various chemicals (e.g., hazardous materials/wastes) that may be used.

However, when feasible, the DoD is committed to reducing or eliminating the use of various hazardous materials/wastes to the greatest extent possible and substituting them for less toxic substances. Hazardous substances (e.g., hazardous materials/wastes) that may be used include:

- pesticides and herbicides;
- fuels, oils, and lubricants;
- solvents;
- cleaning agents; and
- corrosives.

When using hazardous materials/wastes, environmental laws and regulations (e.g., RCRA) must be followed by DoD that are designed to be protective of human health, welfare, and the environment. In order to implement these laws and regulations, DoD has developed various procedures, protocol, and directives designed to proactively eliminate or minimize the inadvertent leakage, spill or release of pollutants to the environment. These actions involve comprehensive administrative, engineering, and operations mandates, best management practices (BMPs) and controls in place to prevent or minimize the inadvertent leakage, spill, or release of hazardous/toxic substances. These protective actions include, but are not limited to:

- comprehensive personnel training including hazardous substance

storage, handling, use, transportation, and disposal requirements;

- hazardous substance communications standards that demand the use of material safety data sheets (MSDSs) and other communications tools to train and inform workers and emergency personnel of safe handling and storage, health and safety, and specific hazards posed by all hazardous materials/wastes in use at specific facilities;
- the use of various engineered solutions including secondary containment, leak detection and monitoring systems, the use of inventory records and use records, etc;
- use of hazardous material management plans (HMMPs), hazardous waste management plans (HWMPs), spill prevention, control, and countermeasures (SPCC) plans, and other related documents;
- waste minimization plans and the use of alternative, less toxic substances where feasible;
- Implement routine firing range clearance operations (e.g., annually or as needed) to mitigate munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) depositions;
- Implement land use controls, fencing, signage, and other means to ensure no unauthorized access to the firing ranges;
- Implement public awareness education seminars and workshops regarding the dangers of MEC, the importance of staying off firing ranges, and what to do if you observe what may be MEC;
- Minimize the use of contaminated sites for new construction. When new construction occurs on sites where contamination has been identified, ensure that the risk of human exposure to contaminated media

is minimized via the use of a site-specific health and safety plan, engineering and administrative controls, and PPE;

- proper transportation, handling, storage, use, and disposal of hazardous substances; and
- other related prevention and mitigation measures.

If a leak, release, or spill is suspected or confirmed, aggressive mitigation measures are used to first clean up the leak, spill, or release as quickly as possible, followed by an assessment of risks to the public and/or the environment and a plan to remediate these risk concerns to within regulatory acceptable levels. These actions generally include environmental media (e.g., groundwater, surface water, soil, air, and/or biota) sampling and monitoring to ensure that hazards are mitigated quickly and effectively. In many cases, part of remediation plan includes the requirement to perform regularly scheduled long-term sampling and monitoring of environmental media to ensure that remedial actions have been effective. If long-term monitoring indicates that risks to human health or the environment are still unacceptable, more aggressive remediation approaches are considered.

In fact, many such sites on Guam have been or are in the process of being cleaned up/remediated by DoD. These and other actions will protect public health, welfare, and the environment from adverse impacts associated with the use of solvents, herbicides, pesticides, fertilizers, or other hazardous substances.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 390

Received: 2/7/2010 6:14:40 AM

I am submitting the following comment on behalf of We Are Guahan.

G-074-001

Because of the population boom, caused by this military build up, travel time will be severely affected, for Guamanians. Our road ways will be congested with local traffic as well as increased military personnel and migrant workers. Road construction will also increase congestion. I'm deeply concerned about high school and college students who are also part time and full time workers. How much time will they spend, on the road ,getting to and from work, school, and home. As a college student and full time employee, I know how important time management is. I, like most students and workers, will be unable to adjust my class schedule and work schedule to accommodate the build up. So increased travel time may affect my ability to register for certain classes. I may need to sacrifice either classes or work hours: income. Another impact not often discussed, is the loss of sleep time and study time, caused by the increase in travel time. This is an extremely significant impact to our community and should be addressed as such in the D.E.I.S.

G-074-002

The president of the United States has been publicly speaking about the importance of education. Is our education, on Guam, equally of importance or should it be sacrificed for the military realignment?

G-074-001

Thank you for your comment. Overall traffic congestion and resulting travel times will increase as organic (non-military) population increases on Guam. The increase in population associated with the military build-up will also add traffic and increase congestion. The Draft EIS identifies a number of roadway improvement projects for the 2030 planning horizon, that if implemented, will offset the increased congestion attributable to the military at many locations.

G-074-002

Thank you for your comment. The impacts on the Guam public school system are discussed in subsection 4.4.2, page 4-42 of the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS). Table 4.4-4 in the SIAS provides the potential increase (maximal) of student population in the Guam Public School System from 2010 to 2020. Providing a brief summary, at the peak population year (2014), a total of 7,937 students could attend the public school system; by 2017, when the operational (long-term) conditions occur, the students generated could be 909. This is based on the direct and indirect (induced) populations resulting from the military relocation. The military dependents would be educated in the DoD school system and should not affect the public school system. Money generated through taxes from the increased population and federal payments to schools (based on student populations) should provide revenue to fund resources for the public schools.

COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation



Website Comment Number: 395

Received: 2/8/2010 4:05:24 AM

Dear General Bice and members of the JGPO,

G-075-001

I am very concerned about the short period of time left to comment on the DEIS. 90 days to read, analyze and respond to 11,000 pages of dense text written in foreign jargon is simply not enough time for a lay person like me. This extension is also personally important to me because I am currently attending graduate school in New England. I have been unable to attend any of the hearings or informational meetings. I have not been able to sit in a library on Guam to review the volumes. My computer does not have the amount of memory it takes to download the DEIS on to my hard drive. I have downloaded and read several sections and could not understand what was being said. I was born and raised on Guam, I plan to move back after I graduate, and live there. It deeply distresses me that I have not been provided the time and the resources I need to comprehend the complexity of the information in the DEIS.

G-075-002

I have several concerns about some of the plans detailed in the DEIS. One of those is on the issue of land acquisition. There has been a lot of confusion over the details about this. Part of the problem is that the Land Acquisition Impact Study portion of the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study has not been released to the public. Please consider extending the comment period until that information is released and the public has had time to review and respond to it.

All I ask is for fair treatment and transparency because as of now your own statements have been vague. In the press, General Bice, you've been quoted to say you are sure agreements will be made with land owners but have not assured the public that should an agreement not be reached, the plans for the build up will not lead the Federal Government to acquire land by condemnation or the use of eminent domain. Local residents are against this motion, the legislature is against this motion, the Congresswoman is against this motion- I am against this motion. By releasing the Social Impact Assessment Study, the JGPO would be able lay these concerns to rest and allow the attention and conversation to focus on something more productive.

In summation, before releasing the final EIS, I call on the JGPO to release the Social Impact Assessment Study & to extend the commenting period of the DEIS for the sake of transparency and fairness. Thank you for your consideration and I look forward to your prompt response.

sincerely,

Christina, We Are Guahan

G-075-001

Thank you for your comment. The DoD carefully considered all requests to extend the length of the comment period beyond the 45-day minimum required by NEPA. In evaluating multiple options, DoD leadership determined that a 90-day comment period best balanced the need for sufficient time to review a complex document with the requirement to reach a timely decision regarding the proposed military buildup on Guam.

G-075-002

Thank you for your comment. The DoD has kept the public informed as required by NEPA, which includes holding public scoping meetings and public hearings and allowing the public to comment on the DEIS. DoD has had ongoing discussions with Cooperating Agencies (those federal and local agencies with special expertise or regulatory oversight) throughout the preparation of the DEIS and will continue these discussions with agencies through the completion of the FEIS. As part of the engagement with Cooperating Agencies, they were asked to conduct an early technical review of the partially completed DEIS in late July 2009. The DoD has also met extensively with elected officials and other community stakeholders on the progress of the EIS and notional/preliminary relocation plans.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 399

Received: 2/8/2010 10:23:34 AM

The military build-up on Guam will change life and culture on the island forever. Soon, businesses will have new customers and earn more money. The roads and properties will be filled up with cars and buildings. The population on Guam will be tripled from the original population (160,000) with Marines in it. Nature can be cleaned or dirtied by everyone on the island. The Government decided to move the troops from Okinawa to Guam because of two reasons: The rape incident in 1995 and President Obama got a protest greeting from the Japanese. People have issues about the relocation of Marines in a good and bad way. It does not matter about the big event that will happen in the future because we need good economy to survive the day.

At first, I don't know if I want to support or oppose the project because I never like decisions. I think that with more people coming to Guam it will not only bring complaints, but also good business and protection against the terrorist threat. With good business, there will be more money, water, power, and supplies for our island. I can agree with the idea of the relocation because we can all be friends and help out with different situations in real life. On the bright side, the military relocation will start in the next four years which means more business sooner.

G-076-001

Guam is one of the islands in the Mariana Trench and home to the Chamorro culture. In history, our ancestors develop a lot of ways to experience the way of island life. If more people come here and not respect our culture, there is a chance that our culture will cease to exist. To preserve our culture, our people have talked about building a museum to store the remains of our rich culture. With the museum, we will teach our children and visitors about the culture on Guam. The military should fund the museum for the local people to keep the culture alive and preserve it for the future.

G-076-002

With 8,000 U.S. troops coming from Okinawa, it will be hard to fit them on Guam because of the space we have on the island. In the past, they have bases around the island, but now they want new land to expand their bases. The land should stay with the people of Guam. The military will try to use up all our land by means of buying it by fair market value. Some owners are okay with this and some owners don't want it. My question is, "Can your troops be accommodated in their own bases that they already have"?

G-076-001

Thank you for your comment. While population increases can highlight cultural differences, they also present unique opportunities for cultural learning and sharing. The DoD plans for cultural sensitivity orientation and awareness programs will focus on mutual respect and tolerance and strive to educate all incoming and currently present military personnel on the rich and varied cultural history that has created the culture that is Guam today. In terms of cultural and historical sites, every effort is being made to leave sites undisturbed. DoD will continue to work with the Guam Museum to respectfully curate artifacts stored in this facility and will provide financial compensation for their efforts in storing and caring for these materials. Finally, the DoD plans to increase military civilian joint activities in order to foster strong and mutually beneficial military civilian relationships that include the sharing and understanding of culture.

G-076-002

Thank you for your comment. DoD was required to determine whether military relocation requirements could be met by excess, underutilized or otherwise available property held by DoD on Guam. Early development plans attempted to keep all activities on existing DoD lands. However, as discussed in the FEIS (Volume 2, Chapter 2), after applying operational and environmental screening criteria, no contiguous DoD area on Guam was identified that could support all the land use and operational requirements of the action.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 405

Received: 2/8/2010 8:22:38 PM

G-077-001

On behalf of We Are Guahan: During first-hand conversations with several dive-company employees who regularly conduct submarine and scuba tours in the inner Apra Harbor coral reef system, the dive-tour operators explained that sediment in the water has reduced visibility in Apra Harbor by 50%, meaning that the ability to view objects and marine life underwater has been reduced by half. This phenomena is a result of the ongoing construction activity at Kilo Wharf, which is utilizing silt-screens as a mitigation method for sediment in the water. the effects of this sediment on the marine ecosystem are not fully understood yet, but the DEIS states that the presence of silt will lead to a decline in the quality/health of the coral which is likely to have a compounding effect through the ecosystem. There are three important conclusions from this:1. Silt screen is an ineffective mitigation method for controlling the amount of sediment in the water. 2. The area of impacted ecosystem (arbitrarily designated at 200 yards in DEIS V4 CH11) is much larger than 200 yards, proven by the significant presence of silt as far as a mile away from the current dredging at Kilo Wharf. 3. The negative effect from relatively tiny project such as Kilo Wharf would be immeasurably greater in the proposed dredging action, with compounding negative impact on the Apra ecosystem, including the priceless mangrove forests just inshore from the proposed action area.

G-077-002

Also note that there is a significant economy/economic activity generated by the Apra Harbor coral ecosystem, including dive-boats, submarine tours, snorkel tours, etc. Any destruction of the highly diverse, long-lived, and abundant coral ecosystem will have a direct impact on the vitality of this industry, resulting in a loss of economic activity. In light of this, any actions in the DEIS should not include any impact that would potentially effect, whether through intent, accident or negligence, the coral ecosystem.

On a personal note, this region has special significance to me. As a safe-harbor for my ancestors, I view the Apra Harbor as a sacred and historical area that is befitting protection of the highest degree. I make personal efforts to be in this area to consecrate and continue its use for my personal enjoyment and for my people. My family eats fish from the reef caught just outside the Harbor. I surf inside and outside the harbor. Any action that prevents this will deny my rights as a Chamorro g'ija Guahan.

G-077-001

Thank you for your comment and information provided. A sediment plume is an inevitable effect of in-water construction activities that the Navy proposes to minimize by using best management practices (BMPs) such as silt curtains and operational controls of dredging equipment. Mitigation measures will be determined and agreed upon during the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) permit phase of the projects. The Navy is monitoring dredging activity at Kilo Wharf and is aware of issues involving the subcontractor managing the silt curtain mitigation measures. Changes to the height of the silt curtains and some operational changes have been made to correct these issues. The Kilo wharf project and the proposed action occur in very different areas of Apra Harbor. The setting of Kilo wharf is much more exposed to wind and wave action that impact the BMPs and mitigation measures. The proposed action area is anticipated to be less challenging with regard to the Navy's ability to minimize environmental impacts from sediment plumes. The dredging plume models that were run for the Draft EIS, were based on high silt curtain sediment retention of 90% that were observed at another locations in Apra Harbor having similar conditions to the proposed action area. In general, the Navy has overestimated the direct and indirect impact area, not underestimated it. The assessment of benthic communities report assumes a 60 ft (18 m) dredge depth, which is an overestimate of the actual proposed dredge depth of -49.5 ft (-15.1 m) MLLW plus 2 ft (0.6 m) overdredge, representing an approximately 10-15% increase in assessed benthic habitat in the dredged area. For this reason, the total dredged area differs from the dredged area provided in Volume 4, Chapter 4. Additionally, although the models for indirect impacts indicated that sedimentation exceeding 40 mg/cm² or 0.008 inch (0.2 mm) extended an average distance of 144 ft (44m) from the dredging, the assessment of benthic communities (and the Habitat Equivalency Analysis) assumes an indirect impact distance of 656 ft (200 m) distance from the direct impact area boundary. As noted in Section 11.1.2.2, this is an overestimate because the SEI (2009) plume modeling

summary identifies only 39 ft (12 m) beyond the direct dredge impact area as anticipated to receive cumulative sedimentation totaling at least 0.2 inches (in) (6 millimeters [mm]), which was established as the cumulative sedimentation threshold for corals.

G-077-002

Thank you for your comment. Volume 4, Chapter 16 of the Final EIS acknowledges that there could be impacts to ocean based tourism within Apra Harbor including diving. However, economic impacts to tourism would be somewhat offset by increased tourism from military personnel.

1 **COMMENTS BY MR. FRANK SCHACKER**

2

3 MR. SCHACKER: Good evening ladies and

4 gentlemen. For the record my name is Frank

5 Schacker. I am the Chairman of the Chamorro

6 tribe. In the past three hearings, we've

7 spoken about different issues that were not

8 covered under DEIS, primarily, the 79,178 non-

9 Chamorros who will be brought to our island by

10 2014 and the fact that there is nothing in the

11 EIS that states how this will impact the

12 Chamorro people or the Chamorro culture. Think

13 about that because the only numbers that you're

14 seeing presented are 8,000 or 6,000 or 600, the

15 total figure is 79,178. Those people, if

16 they're American citizens and they stay on our

17 island for 30 days, will be eligible to vote in

18 any of our political elections. How will that

19 affect our political structure? How will that

20 affect our ability to make decisions based on

21 your needs? This military buildup is going to

22 happen. That's already been determined. The

23 process that we're going through now this

24 evening and we have been going through for the

25 past week, is a process wherein they listen to

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George B. Castro

Court Reporter

Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

G-078-001

Thank you for your comment. It should be noted that the population figure of about 80,000 people represents a maximal figure when most of the construction workers are still on Guam and the military populations arrive (2014); once construction is completed, the operational population would be about 33,400 (2016) (see the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study [SIAS] that is Appendix F, Volume 9 of the DEIS, Table ES-1, on page iii). The DEIS identifies that there is a potential for the incoming population (who are eligible) to have the ability to vote like other Guam residents. Additional discussion on this issue is on page 4-130 of the SIAS. Given the opportunity to vote in local elections, there is a possibility that new candidates may choose to run for office and persuade the new population to vote for different leadership or causes. On the other hand, off-island construction workers, military and their dependents would likely choose not to vote in local elections, especially given their typically short tenure on the island. This was discussed only as a possibility.

G-078-002

Thank you for your comment. Public comments on the Draft EIS are an important part of the decision-making process. This information becomes part of the Final EIS and is evaluated when DoD prepares the Final EIS and issues a Record of Decision at the end of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process.

G-078-001

G-078-002

1 our concerns and we should be focused on trying
2 to mitigate the damage that it's going to do to
3 our island lifestyle.

G-078-003

4 These folks didn't determine that this
5 buildup was going to occur, they're just
6 following orders. We didn't find out about it
7 until 2006 and weren't able to put our input in
8 because that input was put in for us by our
9 congressional delegate and our governor who
10 opened the doors wide and said, "Please, come
11 on in" without consulting us.

G-078-004

12 The different issues that we are
13 concerned with on this EIS are of course the
14 environmental impact, the land, the water, our
15 culture, the preservation of our artifacts, the
16 preservation of our sacred remains. None of
17 these were addressed in the EIS. I'd like to
18 offer a recommendation for mitigation on all of
19 those, since all of those are considered
20 aboriginal issues.

21 In 1999, on the case of Guam Economic
22 Development and the Government of Guam versus
23 the United States, the appellate court which is
24 appalled by the Supreme Court ruled that the
25 Government of Guam has no authority to

DEPO RESOURCES
George B. Castro
Court Reporter
Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

G-078-003

Thank you for your comment. Public comments on the Draft EIS are an important part of the decision-making process. This information becomes part of the Final EIS and is evaluated when DoD prepares the Final EIS and issues a Record of Decision at the end of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process.

G-078-004

Thank you for your comment. The issues you mentioned were covered in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS). The DEIS addresses environmental impacts relating to all the issues you mentioned and more. The DEIS have specific chapters on geological and soil resources, water resources, air quality, noise, airspace, land and submerged land use, recreational resources, terrestrial biological resources, marine biological resources, cultural resources, visual resources, marine transportation, utilities, socioeconomic and general services, hazardous materials and waste, public health and safety, and environmental justice and the protection of children. These chapters also covered potential mitigation measures. The Chamorro people are not a tribe that has been recognized as an Indian Entity and, subsequently, it is not eligible to receive services from the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs (source: Federal Register, Volume 74, No. 153, August 11, 2009).

G-078-005

1 represent the aboriginal rights of the native
 2 inhabitants of this island. Those rights can
 3 only be represented by a tribe or under special
 4 circumstances, a tribal member. I'd like to
 5 recommend to JETGO (sic) that you start looking
 6 at the legal ramifications of those aboriginal
 7 rights. And I'd like to let them know and let
 8 everybody know that we've done our homework,
 9 and the tribe stands ready to mitigate or
 10 litigate. Thank you very much.

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G-078-005

Thank you for your comment. The Chamorro people are not a tribe that has been recognized as an Indian Entity and, subsequently, it is not eligible to receive services from the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs (source: Federal Register, Volume 74, No. 153, August 11, 2009).

DEPO RESOURCES
 George B. Castro
Court Reporter
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

1 **COMMENTS BY MR. AL SAN AGUSTIN**

2

3 MR. SAN AGUSTIN: My name is Al San

4 Agustin and I am also a Chamorro tribe. My

5 speech is very simple and I've repeated this

6 thing over again because a lot of people here

7 really don't know what really is going on and

8 being misled by a lot of people that don't know

9 what's going on; makes sense right? Does it?

10 Well, the Obama administration sent over, okay,

11 someone to meet with the tribe, this is a while

12 back, instructed that the military buildup is

13 not a good thing, that the local people will

14 end up losing their culture and whatever else

15 comes behind it, our future. And the only way

16 that we can stand is within the federal laws

17 which all other countries have, Indigenous

18 tribe. As Obama speaks to every country, he

19 always attend to the tribal people. It is the

20 only way we can gain our freedom and go to

21 Washington and negotiate with them mainly

22 because the Organic Act is a branch of the

23 federal which does not give them the land that

24 people that own the land which is the tribal

25 people. That word "tribe" is a highly respect

G-079-001

DEPO RESOURCES
 George B. Castro
Court Reporter
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

G-079-001

Thank you for your comment. Through the process of public involvement that has accompanied this proposed action (see FEIS, Volumes 1 & 10), the Chamorro people of Guam have voiced clearly and concisely their concern that the traditional Chamorro culture, including dance, language and traditions, will be forgotten or significantly marginalized by western culture. While population increases can highlight cultural differences, they also present unique and new opportunities for cultural learning and sharing. As indicated in the FEIS (Volume 2, Section 16.2.5; Volume 4, Section 16.2.5), the DoD plans for cultural sensitivity orientation and awareness programs which will focus on mutual respect and tolerance and strive to educate all incoming and currently present military personnel on the rich and varied cultural history that has created the culture that is Guam today. Finally, the DoD plans to increase military civilian joint activities in order to foster strong and mutually beneficial military civilian relationships that include the sharing and understanding of culture.

1 word through all the world, as leaders of our
2 countries respect that. Think about it, it's
3 the only way we can do what we need and get our
4 freedom as what we have always taught. The
5 federal government has always told our
6 legislature, "You know what to do but you
7 haven't done it. This is what you need to do,
8 in your heart; you are the leaders of your
9 heart, think about that." Are we going to make
10 things happen? Think about that. Thank you.

11 MR. GUZMAN: Caroline Mason. And
12 she'll be followed by Li Yin Mai and Melvin Won
13 Pat Borja. Caroline Mason. As we go through
14 this ladies and gentlemen, I will call the
15 names in advance so that you are prepared, so
16 we can try to get through all the numerous
17 comments this evening. Okay, you're going to
18 speak for her? Lee Yen Mai.

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George B. Castro
Court Reporter
Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

1 **COMMENTS BY MS. LI YIN MAI**

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3 MS. MAI: Hello. I am Li Yin Mai and I
4 am 15 years old and obviously I am attending
5 the school. Tonight, I'm not going to talk
6 about the negative impact because I know that
7 the people who wrote DEIS know that, and I
8 guess it is their decision. But I am going to
9 talk to my peers about how I feel and I hope
10 you listen and listen very well.

11 For those of who do not know me, I am
12 Li Yin Mai and what I have to say is that I
13 agree that this buildup is inevitable but it
14 does not mean that I will stand aside. Right
15 now, all of the younger Chamorro generations
16 have an opportunity to set our skills to better
17 the impact of the buildup. Our Chamorro
18 culture will only die if we let it, but we
19 still have a chance and I know that it is in
20 the Chamorro blood not to give up.

21 We can come together to prevent
22 collateral damage to our island and our people
23 and our history. There is already in a sta- --
24 oh, I'm sorry, I do not want to get into that,
25 that's not my position. But if we all come

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George B. Castro

Court Reporter

Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

G-080-001

Thank you for your comment. Through the process of public involvement that has accompanied this proposed action (see FEIS, Volumes 1 & 10), the Chamorro people of Guam have voiced clearly and concisely their concern that the traditional Chamorro culture, including dance, language and traditions, will be forgotten or significantly marginalized by western culture. While population increases can highlight cultural differences, they also present unique and new opportunities for cultural learning and sharing. As indicated in the FEIS (Volume 2, Section 16.2.5; Volume 4, Section 16.2.5), the DoD plans for cultural sensitivity orientation and awareness programs which will focus on mutual respect and tolerance and strive to educate all incoming and currently present military personnel on the rich and varied cultural history that has created the culture that is Guam today. Finally, the DoD plans to increase military civilian joint activities in order to foster strong and mutually beneficial military civilian relationships that include the sharing and understanding of culture.

G-080-001

G-080-002

1 together as one, we will succeed. Being part
 2 of the younger generation, I say we should
 3 prepare because one day we will take the ball
 4 and we would need to make sure that the
 5 decision has a tremendous impact on the better
 6 lives of our people on Guam. I am proud to be
 7 Chamorro even though I am half Chinese. I know
 8 in my heart that I am Chamorro and I will not
 9 give up. And I hope that my peers follow me.
 10 Thank you.

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G-080-002

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of reducing adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources, and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to ensure that the short-term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long-term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

DEPO RESOURCES
 George B. Castro
Court Reporter
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

1 **COMMENTS BY MR. ANTHONY ADA**

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3 MR. ADA: Good evening. Thank you

4 Mel. I'm going to talk today about the

5 unhealed sores in the soul of the Chamorro

6 people. Our own incorporated status with the

7 United States is constantly blamed on us. But

8 truly, the blame lies with the Interior

9 Department and the powers and the Federal

10 Government. In 1975, President Ford through

11 Secretary of State, Kissinger, instructed the

12 Interior Department to seek an agreement with

13 the Guamanian representatives on a commonwealth

14 arrangement no less favorable than that --

15 which we are negotiating with the Northern

16 Marianas.

17 The Interior Department thwarted the

18 president's policy desire. Imagine, defying a

19 directive from the President of the United

20 States. Why? In 1987, the Draft Commonwealth

21 Act for Guam was voted for by 73% of the

22 people. We wanted to have a relationship that

23 integrated us closer to the United States.

24 This document was introduced in four

25 consecutive congresses, the hundred through the

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George B. Castro

Court Reporter

Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

G-081-001

Thank you for your comment. Topics such as the political status of Guam are important issues but are not part of the proposed action.

Comments related to these issues were numerous and indicate underlying social and political dissatisfaction with longstanding federal-territorial status issues outside the scope of DoD legal authority. The various EIS public engagement forums provided an indirect avenue for informing some and reminding others in local and federal policy-making institutions of issues that are important to a significant segment of the Guam community.

G-081-001

G-081-001

1 hundred and fourth. For whatever reason
2 stated, whatever reason stated, it was
3 rejected.

4 If the federal government really wanted
5 to incorporate Guam and give it a political
6 status that brought us closer, it would have
7 done so a long time ago. The federal
8 government prefers to keep Guam as its [speaks
9 Chamorro; mistress] or mistress. The federal
10 government will give her gifts and money and
11 promises but he does not want to marry her.

G-081-002

12 In the first BRAC, the base realignment
13 and closure, the military abandoned its [speaks
14 Chamorro; mistress] and left. Many of Guam's
15 people lost their jobs. Listen Chamber, homes
16 were repossessed by the banks. Many of our
17 people left the island to follow their work.
18 The military did not care and Guam had to find
19 another way to survive.

20 Today, we are facing another BRAC, a
21 base realignment. Guam, Guam's old boyfriend
22 is calling and wants her to take him back as if
23 nothing has happened in the past. Guam is
24 wondering, will he marry me this time or am I
25 still just an object of his desire? Our

G-081-002

Thank you for your comment. Topics such as war reparations, war experiences, and Guam's political status are important issues but are not part of the proposed action.

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George B. Castro

Court Reporter

Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

G-081-002

1 political status is an old sore in our soul
 2 that must be healed. It's integral to what's
 3 going to be happening between now and the future.

4 War reparations for Guam is estimated
 5 at \$126 million dollars; is the federal
 6 government scared of setting a precedence by
 7 making this payment? Or are they unconcerned
 8 because they are so sure that its [speaks
 9 Chamorro; mistress] won't be going anywhere.
 10 The United States is currently spending \$8
 11 million dollars an hour in a foreign country.
 12 Why are we less deserving than a foreign
 13 country?

G-081-003

14 If the US would just take one hour per
 15 day and send it to us, a small token of money,
 16 largely symbolic, needed to take care of this
 17 sore in our souls, this would be paid off in 16
 18 days. The military has eyes on huge parcels of
 19 ancestral lands, the military says that there
 20 would be negotiations. What are we
 21 negotiating? So far, it looks like the
 22 military will have the land. The only so-
 23 called negotiation is how the land will be
 24 taken. I want your land. Do I buy it? Do I
 25 lease it? Do I condemn it? Let's negotiate;

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 George B. Castro
Court Reporter
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

G-081-003

Thank you for your comment. DoD acknowledges that the issue of land acquisition is a complex and sensitive one with both historical and contemporary contexts. Should DoD determine that additional land is necessary to meet its requirements, DoD policy requires that it negotiate with affected public and private land owners in good faith, seek agreements to acquire desired lands interests and pay fair market value.

DoD is confident that all parties can reach agreement on any potential land acquisition. Further, any proposed major DoD land acquisition, such as those associated with the preferred alternatives for the main cantonment and live fire ranges, must be approved by the Congressional defense committees.

Specific areas being considered for acquisition are identified in the Final EIS.

G-081-003

1 in the end I will have your land.

2 But, if for mission purposes, our
3 ancestral lands are more favorable, why not
4 give us back our unused lands in your
5 possession like Hagatna, Tarague, Ritidian and
6 Fena, among others.

7 In January of 1994, Leslie Turner,
8 Assistant Secretary of the Department of
9 Interior came to Guam to attend a land
10 conference. A woman named Maria Pangelinan
11 Torres Matanane testified about the return of
12 our ancestral lands called Emang and Etchu, now
13 called the Fena watershed. Maria said, "I
14 sincerely pray that history will record all
15 your names as the ones who finally made rights
16 of terrible wrongs." Maria was 78 years old at
17 that time. Today, Maria is dead.

18 In 1994, a 34-year old man cited the
19 declaration of principles of indigenous rights
20 ratified by the United States in 1960. He
21 said, "All indigenous people have the right to
22 self-determination and rights of traditional
23 lands and resources." He also said, "Nothing
24 will come out of this land conference. In a
25 year from now, I'll prove to you just what a

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George B. Castro
Court Reporter
Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

G-081-004

Thank you for your comment.

G-081-004

1 dog and pony show this is." The man was right.
2 The man mysteriously died at the age of 44.
3 The man was Angel Santos. Okay.

4 The military has brought and is
5 bringing to Guam also its arsenal like the B1,
6 the B2 bombers, the global hawk, nuclear
7 submarines and aircraft carrier, and who knows
8 what other top secret weapons we're not allowed
9 to know about. Guam is characterized as an
10 asset, platform, forward deployed position and
11 the tip of the spear. If this buildup
12 proceeds, I see the tip of the spear growing
13 into the hornet's nest. Okay.

14 Quoting from Chief Hurao [speaks in the
15 Chamorro language; we don't want their way to
16 live better, pretending they are teaching us
17 but the truth is that they have misled us, they
18 are enticing us to make us happier, but some of
19 us have been tricked and believed their way,
20 they pressed our way of living and our beliefs,
21 with all of their strength they mislead us and
22 with all their knowledge to put us down.
23 Hurao].

24

25

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George B. Castro
Court Reporter
Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

1 MR. GUZMAN: Thank you very much. Once again
2 ladies and gentlemen, I need your help with
3 trying to stick to the time. We now have over
4 70 people who would like to testify. We want
5 to give them the opportunity. So please,
6 summarize your statements. Next up is Mr. Phil
7 Cruz followed by Trini Torres, John Norman
8 Sarmiento and Mrs. Carmen Kasperbauer.

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George B. Castro
Court Reporter
Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

1 **COMMENTS BY JOHN NORMAN SARMIENTO**

2

3 MR. SARMIENTO: My name is John Norman

4 Sarmiento and I'm a resident of Dededo. I'm 19

5 years old. It is a painful moment in history

6 when a member of the youth feels the need to

7 remind his people that strength is not measured

8 in numbers or size. Strength is measured in

9 spirit and strength can only be overpowered by

10 hopelessness.

11 Guahan, we cannot lose our hope, we

12 maybe of different ethnic backgrounds, we may

13 be separated by the blood in our veins, but the

14 colors of our skin, but we will always be bound

15 together by the love that we have for this

16 island. I ask you, do the ones responsible for

17 this military buildup possess the same love you

18 and I have for our home? They propagate that

19 these hearings are for the public to better

20 understand the issues surrounding the buildup,

21 and yet they used bullet points to explain an

22 11,000 page document and gives three minutes to

23 individuals who may have actually read it.

24 The last time I checked, love knew no

25 limits. They bind us in their rhetoric, limit

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George B. Castro
Court Reporter
Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

G-082-001

Thank you for your comment.

G-082-002

Thank you for your comment. The DEIS is a large document. This is because the proposed actions are complex and have many components. In order to characterize the affected environment and potential impacts, sufficient detail needed to be included in the DEIS. The Executive Summary provides an overview of the proposed actions and potential impacts.

The intent of the public hearings was to make project information readily available through visual aids and open communication with subject matter experts.

There were several ways to submit comments on this project during the public comment period. Comments could be made on the project website, in writing at the public hearings, as verbal comments at the public hearings or by mail.

G-082-001

G-082-002

G-082-003

1 us to time checks. They do not have the same
 2 love as we do for this island. It is easy to
 3 believe that we cannot do anything about this
 4 buildup because we are so young, because we are
 5 so out-numbered, but let me remind you that
 6 resistance can bring change. Let me remind you
 7 where you sit tonight. You are in Dededo, the
 8 most populated village on this island. Let me
 9 remind you as its resident that this is more
 10 than representing for your village. This is
 11 about protecting our entire island. It's about
 12 protecting our home, so, join my spirit with
 13 yours and stand with me. This is our home.
 14 The military are our guest and we cannot allow
 15 them to steal or destroy what we love.

G-082-004

16 Do not blind your strength with the
 17 idea of economic prosperity. A temporary fix
 18 is not a permanent solution. Our economy will
 19 peak at 2014 but by the year 2017, all the jobs
 20 will no longer be needed. Someone tell me how
 21 we are going to handle an exodus of job

G-082-005

22 opportunity? Someone tell me, why, in regards
 23 to hazardous waste, this Volume 2, Chapter 17,
 24 Table 17 of the DEIS state, no mitigation
 25 efforts are identified.

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Court Reporter

Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

G-082-003

Thank you for your comment.

G-082-004

Thank you for your comment. It is anticipated there would be a rapid rise in H2B visa foreign workers (for construction jobs), followed by a decline because their construction jobs would go away after structures and facilities for the buildup are completed. The result of this characteristic "boomtown" economy is discussed in the SIAS (section 1.2.2).

Residents who are preoccupied with social change and its consequences may note a large increase in crime as a result of the population growth, regard newcomers as largely responsible for the crime, and are more likely to report crime (Covey and Menard 1984; also, see "Boomtown" discussion in Section 1.2.2)." In the SIAS it is noted that these jobs should be identified as temporary with the understanding that they may be eliminated after the population peak.

Additionally, it should be noted that the FEIS has identified population controls (such as timing the military personnel and their dependents) until the construction of the required facilities are completed; if this strategy is used, there would lessen the impact to the job levels. Finally, it should be noted that the proposed project would result in a net increase of jobs in Guam over the current baseline growth conditions, providing greater job opportunities in Guam.

G-082-005

Thank you for your comment. The DoD is committed to the protection and responsible stewardship of the environment. As with all industrial-type operations such as those being performed by the DoD, there are various chemicals (e.g., hazardous materials/wastes) that may be used. However, when feasible, the DoD is committed to reducing or eliminating the use of various hazardous materials/wastes to the greatest extent possible and substituting them for less toxic substances. When

G-082-006

1 There are so many inadequacies to the
 2 DEIS but three minutes are not enough to
 3 highlight all of them. And if understanding
 4 the significance of this buildup was the target
 5 of this hearing then their bullet points have
 6 obviously missed it. Guahan, we cannot allow
 7 them to buy our love. We cannot so easily
 8 allow them to take what is ours. We cannot
 9 allow them to pollute our oceans, to harass our
 10 young women, to crush our coral reef, to crush
 11 our lands for training grounds.

G-082-007

12 Guahan, we cannot allow them to crush
 13 our spirit. We are bound because of love. It
 14 is time we join together as a people. It is
 15 time we rise together as a younger generation,
 16 so to the future of this island, I ask you to
 17 stand up and join me as I say enough is enough.

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Court Reporter
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

using hazardous materials/wastes, environmental laws and regulations (e.g., RCRA) must be followed by DoD that are designed to be protective of human health, welfare, and the environment. In order to implement these laws and regulations, DoD has developed various procedures, protocol, and directives designed to proactively eliminate or minimize the inadvertent leakage, spill or release of pollutants to the environment. These actions involve comprehensive administrative, engineering, and operations mandates, best management practices (BMPs) and standard operating procedures (SOPs) are in place to prevent or minimize the inadvertent leakage, spill, or release of hazardous/toxic substances. These BMPs and SOPs are technically not considered "mitigation measures", thus the statement that no mitigation measures are required. However, the BMP and SOPs are designed to protect human health and the environment are summarized in Table 17.2-3 Summary of BMPs and SOPs in Volume 2, Chapter 17. In addition, BMPs and SOPs are further described in Volume 7 of the EIS.

G-082-006

Thank you for your comment.

G-082-007

Thank you for your comment.

Thank you for your comment.

G-083-001

1 **COMMENTS BY MR. DAVID LEDDY**
2
3 MR. LEDDY: Hafa adai. My name is
4 David Leddy and I'm with the Guam Chamber of
5 Commerce. As you know, the Guam Chamber of
6 Commerce we have over almost 400 businesses and
7 most of them, more than 50% are small
8 businesses employing more than 40,000 people
9 that live and work here in Guam. And though
10 we're -- right now, the Chamber is assessing
11 the Draft EIS and we're hoping to provide a
12 position by the February 17th deadline. We're
13 also finding ways to leverage this buildup so
14 that there is -- so that the plans are carried
15 out in such a way that it benefits the
16 community at large, because our members are
17 people that live and work in Guam.
18 I've attended actually all the EIS
19 hearings and the first one in Santa Rita. And
20 we've been taking notes down because even if we
21 know that there's a lot there -- there's ways
22 to leverage this buildup, we're also going to
23 take some of your concerns and put that on the
24 table. And hopefully, we'll be able to have a
25 well-rounded presentation when we present our

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G-083-001

1 report.
2 That being said, I know that this is
3 the last night for the EIS hearing but everyone
4 is more than welcome here to call the Guam
5 Chamber of Commerce if you have more concerns
6 and, you know, you can call me and let me know
7 and we can certainly talk with you and include
8 that in our discussion. Thank you very much.
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1 **COMMENTS BY MR. PHIL SANTOS**

2
3 MR. SANTOS: Hafa Adai and good
4 evening. My name is Philip Santos and I'm with
5 the Chamber of Commerce, and like my previous
6 speakers Dave Leddy and Carl Peterson, we're
7 taking the position of, obviously we're
8 reviewing the EIS, and we just would like to
9 express that with the EIS plan that is set
10 forth that they look at all the opportunities
11 that are going to be out here for Guam and for
12 the people.

13 Those of you that are employed and
14 those of you that are not employed, the
15 opportunities that are coming out here are
16 going to be generous, if that happens. We need
17 to look at other things like the infrastructure
18 that they are planning to implement, and we
19 need to look at how the roads and how the power
20 and the utilities and even the ports-of-entries
21 are going to be improved.

22 And so, if we go forth with this, we
23 just ask that we become cognizant and we look
24 forward to the improvements and the
25 opportunities there. There's going to be a lot

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G-084-001

Thank you for your comments. Job opportunities will be provided in a variety of areas during the construction and operational periods as discussed in the DEIS, Relating to the need to improve the infrastructure, DoD acknowledges the existing sub-standard conditions of key public infrastructure systems and social services on Guam and the interest to have DoD fund improvements to these systems and services. DoD's ability to fund actions is limited by Federal law. However, to minimize adverse impacts associated with the proposed military relocation program, DoD is leading a federal inter-agency effort to identify other Federal programs and funding sources that could benefit the people of Guam.

G-084-001

G-084-002

Thank you for your comment.

G-084-002

1 of opportunities here if that happens, and
 2 those of you that are unemployed right now
 3 might have a job back then. We just need to
 4 look forward to it, we should look forward to
 5 the quality of life that everybody here has
 6 been so concerned about, we remain apathetic to
 7 that.

8 So, look at it from another
 9 opportunity, from another opportunity
 10 perspective: schools, roads, utilities and all
 11 the infrastructure that's going to happen.
 12 I'll end it with that. Thank you very much for
 13 your time.

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Court Reporter
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COMMENTS BY MR. AL SAN AGUSTIN

1
2
3 MR. SAN AGUSTIN: Ladies and gentlemen,
4 my name is Al San Agustin. I am a
5 representative from the Chamorro Tribe, okay?
6 Chamorro/American. Nine months before the
7 president of the United States as he is today,
8 he sent a representative over, I met with this
9 representative, and his word to me that the
10 military buildup on this island will not be a
11 good thing for the Chamorros and the people of
12 this island. So therefore, he says that we
13 need to form together so we can take care of
14 this island because the future of our kids is
15 going to be the facing of what goes on with the
16 buildup of this military. I am very short on
17 this presentation because I do feel that I am
18 giving a message from the president of the
19 United States, deep in my heart it is not a
20 good thing. I'm keeping my speech a little bit
21 short because I'd like to present Mr. Frank
22 Schacher to take up my three minutes much more.
23 Frank.
24 MR. GUZMAN: For the record, Mr.
25 Schacher was the second person to sign up

G-085-001

G-085-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of reducing adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources, and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to ensure that the short-term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long-term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

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Court Reporter
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1 tonight. I just want to make sure that was
2 very clear to everyone.

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Court Reporter
Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

1 **COMMENTS BY MS. TRINI TORRES**

2
3 MS. TORRES: [speaks in the Chamorro
4 language; good evening, I am Trini Torres. I
5 am the Chairman of Commission on Decolonization
6 Task Force for Independence for Guam. I am
7 also part of a group named Taotaomona Native
8 Rights. I am Chairman of the Chamorro Culture
9 Development and Research Institute]. Also I
10 was the former Chairman of Chamorro Nation.
11 [speaks in the Chamorro language; I will speak
12 to you in Chamorro and English. I am so happy
13 to see the young people coming out, boys and
14 girls, all the young ones. They are not my own
15 but we are family and we are together to
16 protect our island, your island and all the
17 things we believe. That's what I am saying
18 when I see you guys protecting and defending
19 your land, our land. And I see a lot of you
20 coming out and speaking and I am happy because
21 we say it like this] "It's not a done deal!"
22 And you are lying to us. A small people can
23 rise up and fight against you, this has
24 happened over and over in history, the poorest
25 people find leaders who would stand up against

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1 a mighty nation, but they can they do the
 2 poorest of a nation stood up against Great
 3 Britain because they were a colony, they were
 4 like slaves, they were slaves. Guam is a US
 5 colony, let's not be in denial about that, we
 6 are not full-fledged US citizen, we are a
 7 colony. [speaks in the Chamorro language; we
 8 are at the edge -- no, we are not at the edge,
 9 we are at the bottom]. Under their feet and
 10 they can kick us around and we have to accept
 11 it without rising and challenging them. No,
 12 enough is enough. You did not clean up our
 13 island with all the contamination. The only
 14 place you cleaned up is the Hagatna Power
 15 Plant. And why? Because we called on you to
 16 clean it up. It was expensive, you did it, you
 17 still haven't finished it. There are still
 18 some complaints about those residents living in
 19 that area. PCBs and a lot of dioxins. Things
 20 that are cancer causing. [speaks in the
 21 Chamorro language; that's why are people are
 22 getting sick] cancer from radiation, and from
 23 those contamination.
 24 Orote point, you refused to clean it
 25 up. Will you refuse up to now? You want to

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 George B. Castro
Court Reporter
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

G-086-001

Thank you for your comment. The DoD is committed to the protection and responsible stewardship of the environment. As with all industrial-type operations such as those being performed by the DoD, there are various chemicals (e.g., hazardous materials/wastes) that may be used.

However, when feasible, the DoD is committed to reducing or eliminating the use of various hazardous materials/wastes to the greatest extent possible and substituting them for less toxic substances. Hazardous substances (e.g., hazardous materials/wastes) that may be used include:

- pesticides and herbicides;
- fuels, oils, and lubricants;
- solvents;
- cleaning agents; and
- corrosives.

When using hazardous materials/wastes, environmental laws and regulations (e.g., RCRA) must be followed by DoD that are designed to be protective of human health, welfare, and the environment. In order to implement these laws and regulations, DoD has developed various procedures, protocol, and directives designed to proactively eliminate or minimize the inadvertent leakage, spill or release of pollutants to the environment. These actions involve comprehensive administrative, engineering, and operations mandates, best management practices (BMPs) and controls in place to prevent or minimize the inadvertent leakage, spill, or release of hazardous/toxic substances. These protective actions include, but are not limited to:

G-086-001

1 let them poison and chemical toxin seep out
 2 until it disappears until it reaches the level
 3 where it's acceptable. No, it's not acceptable
 4 when you allow our people to be exposed, suffer
 5 and become sick; and who is carrying the burden
 6 of getting treatment? They themselves. They
 7 have to go out there and beg people fundraising
 8 because my grandmother, my grandfather needs
 9 chemotherapy. They got cancer or they need
 10 transplant, triple bypass, tri, bypass or go to
 11 the Philippines. It's the cheapest place we
 12 can go. Good thing they have good doctors and
 13 nurses there to help our people.

14 But the point is, we have been carrying
 15 the burdens for you. We have been and we're
 16 still doing it now. We need to stand up and
 17 say no to you. You have not done your share,
 18 you have deceived us all along. Now you're
 19 telling us we are going to do to minimize the
 20 effects. Well, why in the world are you coming
 21 here to destroy things, to ruin things and then
 22 you'll say, "Oh, we going to minimize the
 23 effects, we have programs to teach you and
 24 train you how to get along with people.

25 MR. GUZMAN: Si Yu'us Ma'ase.

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- comprehensive personnel training including hazardous substance storage, handling, use, transportation, and disposal requirements;
- hazardous substance communications standards that demand the use of material safety data sheets (MSDSs) and other communications tools to train and inform workers and emergency personnel of safe handling and storage, health and safety, and specific hazards posed by all hazardous materials/wastes in use at specific facilities;
- the use of various engineered solutions including secondary containment, leak detection and monitoring systems, the use of inventory records and use records, etc;
- use of hazardous material management plans (HMMPs), hazardous waste management plans (HWMPs), spill prevention, control, and countermeasures (SPCC) plans, and other related documents;
- waste minimization plans and the use of alternative, less toxic substances where feasible;
- Implement routine firing range clearance operations (e.g., annually or as needed) to mitigate munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) depositions;
- Implement land use controls, fencing, signage, and other means to ensure no unauthorized access to the firing ranges;
- Implement public awareness education seminars and workshops regarding the dangers of MEC, the importance of staying off firing ranges, and what to do if you observe what may be MEC;
- Minimize the use of contaminated sites for new construction. When new construction occurs on sites where contamination has been

G-086-003

1 MS. TORRES: No. Chamorros have always
2 been known to be generous; right? Caring
3 people, and they see that as our failure, our
4 weakness, it's time to rise up because a wild
5 animal, if you corner it, will bite you back.

6 MR. GUZMAN: Thank you ma'am.

7 MS. TORRES: We have to do that to you

8 --

9 MR. GUZMAN: Si Yu'us Ma'ase.

10 MS. TORRES: -- no matter how little we
11 are, we need to rise up and stand up against
12 you because you have done injustice to us. Si
13 Yu'us Ma'ase.

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Court Reporter
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identified, ensure that the risk of human exposure to contaminated media is minimized via the use of a site-specific health and safety plan, engineering and administrative controls, and PPE;

- proper transportation, handling, storage, use, and disposal of hazardous substances; and
- other related prevention and mitigation measures.

If a leak, release, or spill is suspected or confirmed, aggressive mitigation measures are used to first clean up the leak, spill, or release as quickly as possible, followed by an assessment of risks to the public and/or the environment and a plan to remediate these risk concerns to within regulatory acceptable levels. These actions generally include environmental media (e.g., groundwater, surface water, soil, air, and/or biota) sampling and monitoring to ensure that and hazards are mitigated quickly and effectively. In many cases, part of remediation plan includes the requirement to perform regularly scheduled long-term sampling and monitoring of environmental media to ensure that remedial actions have been effective. If long-term monitoring indicates that risks to human health or the environment are still unacceptable, more aggressive remediation approaches are considered.

In fact, many such sites on Guam have been or are in the process of being cleaned up/remediated by DoD. These and other actions will protect public health, welfare, and the environment from adverse impacts associated with the use of solvents, herbicides, pesticides, fertilizers, or other hazardous substances.

G-086-002

Thank you for your comment, which focused on how Guam was chosen for the military relocation rather than other places within the Pacific region. Volume 1 at Section 1.4 in the DEIS provides a Global

Perspective Background, which explains the various international and military capability requirements that were considered for the realignment of military forces. Because this section of the DEIS explains the background analysis of strategic military capability locations within the Pacific, it will remain the same for the FEIS. For instance, this section describes how several locations were considered throughout the Pacific region for the military relocation based upon 1) response times, 2) freedom of action (the ability of the U.S. to use bases and training facilities freely and without restriction at a particular locale), and 3) international treaties and agreements with Japan and other Western Pacific allies. The U.S. locations in the Pacific region considered for the military relocation were Hawaii, Alaska, California, and Guam. Non-U.S. locations considered included Korea, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Australia, because they are allies to the U.S. and are well situated for strategic force deployment. After analyzing the international and military capability requirements for each locale mentioned above, Guam was the only location for the relocation that met all the criteria. DoD recognizes the importance of managing efforts in implementing the proposed military relocation to reduce adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources and infrastructure. The FEIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to ensure that the short term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam. Through the process of public involvement that has accompanied this proposed action, the Chamorro people of Guam have voiced clearly and concisely their concern that the traditional Chamorro culture, including dance, language and traditions, will be forgotten. While population increases can highlight cultural differences, they also present unique opportunities for cultural learning and sharing. As noted in the FEIS, the DoD plans for cultural sensitivity orientation and awareness programs will focus on mutual respect and tolerance and strive to educate all

incoming and currently present military personnel on the rich and varied cultural history that has created the culture that is Guam today. Finally, the DoD plans to increase military civilian joint activities in order to foster strong and mutually beneficial military civilian relationships that include the sharing and understanding of culture.

G-086-003

Thank you for your comment. The DoD welcomes and encourages public participation during the formal comment period on the DEIS.

Thank you for your comment.

1 COMMENTS BY MR. MELVIN WON PAT BORJA

2
3 MR. BORJA: Hafa adai, my name is
4 Melvin Won Pat Borja, I'm an educator and I
5 represent "We Are Guahan." I had the most real
6 moment in class the other day. When a kid
7 said, "Sir, what if we protest right and unite
8 as a people and in the end, they just do
9 whatever they want?" I never felt so helpless
10 in my classroom, never felt like I didn't have
11 anything to say. So, for a moment, I stopped
12 being a teacher and I started being a native of
13 Guam. I told him, "I am not naïve to the
14 reality of this situation. I understand that
15 the Federal Government has done worse things
16 and gotten away with it like smallpox blankets,
17 like nuclear testing in the Marshall islands,
18 like dropping bombs on -- like holding the
19 sovereign queen of Hawaii at gun point to sign
20 the annexation of Hawaii.

G-087-001

21 I understand that what it all boils
22 down, the military has the sheer force to
23 enforce its will, no matter how unjust on the
24 people of Guam; but that is not enough to make
25 me cower in fear and make me sell out my people

DEPO RESOURCES
George B. Castro
Court Reporter
Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

G-087-001

1 and my island. We have been here for
2 generations. For centuries, we have been the
3 guardians and caretakers of this island and its
4 people. Yet the United States Government
5 believes that this land is part of a perverse
6 manifest destiny, and so I told him, that
7 helplessness makes the mind weak and it makes
8 the spirit waver. Hopelessness has made many
9 of our leaders fold. It has driven them into
10 desperation making them believe that the best
11 course of action is to make a deal. But I
12 cannot go home and look my son in the eyes and
13 tell him that I love him, knowing that behind
14 closed doors I'm making a deal. I cannot look
15 at my students and tell them I care about their
16 future if I am making a deal. I'm not here to
17 make a deal. Deals are for guilty people. And
18 the last time I checked, the Chamorro people
19 had never stole their land under the guise of
20 eminent domain or both for justice for war
21 crimes, hidden beneath bills and bureaucrats.
22 We have never denied an indigenous population
23 with right to self determination. We have
24 never colonized the people. We are not guilty,
25 America. We are loyal servants fighting for

DEPO RESOURCES
George B. Castro
Court Reporter
Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

G-087-001

1 your freedom of action. Fighting, so that you
2 can have the Federal Government label Guam as
3 sovereign US soil and impose the largest
4 military relocation in history. We are so
5 loyal that we enlist more sons and daughters
6 into America's armed services to fight and die
7 than anywhere else in the world. We have paid
8 your ultimate sacrifice.

9 Time and again, the hands of your
10 president are drenching the blood of our
11 fallen, the same presidents that we have never
12 been allowed vote for. But still morally so,
13 tell me how can you say that we are American?
14 And now this country that we have fought and
15 died for wishes to add insult to injury by
16 butting us with 8,600 Marines all of whom
17 Okinawa has lost its patience for. A nuclear
18 aircraft carrier that would cost us a coral
19 reef, over 50,000 people to make it all happen
20 and an army ballistic missile system to defend
21 it all; and it makes me feel like Guam is just
22 a strategic location that our land is more
23 valuable than our lives, because in your
24 environmental impact study, Guam is spoken of
25 as a possession with no regard for the people

DEPO RESOURCES
George B. Castro
Court Reporter
Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

G-087-001

1 who would have to live with this invasion, live
2 with the population of soldiers who have a
3 history of violence against women and girls,
4 live with 2,200 more acres of stolen land in
5 addition to the third of the island it already
6 owns, live with 16,000 pounds of toxic waste
7 per year, live with the depleted freshwater
8 source. I just don't see how America expects
9 us to live in all of this.

10 And so, I ask myself, how would the
11 land of the free and the home of the brave ever
12 understand the kind of oppression that our
13 people have suffered for generations? And I
14 found the answer, in the declaration of
15 independence written by your forefathers, held
16 these truths to be self-evident, that all men
17 are created equal. And if we, the Chamorro
18 people, are truly as American as you say, then
19 we should have the right to life, liberty and
20 the pursuit of happiness. That whenever any
21 form of government becomes destructive at these
22 ends, it is the right of people to abolish you.

23 So, let the record show, in the face of
24 oppression and injustice, the people of Guam
25 refuse to live a life absent of liberty, that

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George B. Castro
Court Reporter
Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

G-087-001

1 we refuse to accept anything less than justice,
 2 that we refuse to sell Guam to the highest
 3 bidder, and should we die fighting your war
 4 machine, let your history book show your
 5 children will struggle that we fought to find
 6 freedom in the country, filled with hypocrisy,
 7 let the record show that Guahan stood and said,
 8 "Uncle Sam, sorry, but no deal."
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DEPO RESOURCES
 George B. Castro
Court Reporter
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

COMMENTS BY MS. VICTORIA LOLA LEON GUERRERO

MS. LEON GUERRERO: Saina Ma'ase. Marvin, I don't know how I'm going to follow that. There's a lot of truth and we really need to begin listening to each other. I know we only have three minutes and I will submit some written comments. My name is Victoria Lola Leon Guerrero. I'm from Toto. I'm also representing We Are Guahan, and you can go to weareguahan.com where we've tried to process a lot of the information in this 11,000-page document.

G-088-001

Today though, I would like to speak about some of the things that are missing from the display boards that are really important, especially for people in this village. First of all is water, and Dr. Hattori started speaking about it. But our water is threatened to be depleted, our freshwater source. And the plans in the DEIS include plans for desalination plant which show the intent to exhaust our freshwater supply. This not only increases the chances for contamination, but it makes us more dependent on the Department of

DEPO RESOURCES
 George B. Castro
Court Reporter
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

G-088-001

Thank you for your comment. Up to 22 new water supply wells are proposed to provide additional capacity for the DoD water system. These wells would be installed in Northern Guam and extract potable water from the northern Guam lens aquifer. Operations at Fena Reservoir would not be modified at this time. The estimated sustainable yield from the northern Guam lens aquifer is estimated at approximately 80 million gallons per day. Aquifer sustainable yield is the amount of water that can continuously be withdrawn from groundwater sources without degrading water quality or viable production water. The estimated total average daily water demand from this aquifer is 63 million gallons per day at the peak of construction of the proposed DoD buildup. Thus, there will be an adequate supply of potable water. DoD and Guam Waterworks Authority plan to jointly manage the production of water. Also DoD is an advocate for grants and low cost loans to Guam Waterworks Authority so they can improve their distribution system and reduce water loss due to leaks.

The Guam Water Authority (GWA) and DoD are cooperatively working together to plan for the expected increase in population on Guam. DoD has agreed to drill the 22 new DoD water supply wells early, and provide this water to GWA, along with excess water from DoD's Fena Reservoir, to meet the near-term increase in water demand that is expected to occur off-base during the construction phase of the buildup. During this time, GWA will make improvements to their system to meet the long-term water needs of off-base communities. The net positive affect of this strategy is that DOD shoulders the cost to supply early buildup water demand, especially the demand associated with the temporary construction workforce.

G-088-001

1 Defense for our most basic necessity in life
 2 which is water. And if we can learn from our
 3 history, whenever a ship comes in, people from
 4 this village experience water shortages because
 5 the priority is always given to the military.
 6 And so, if the military and the Department of
 7 Defense and the 80,000 people who are coming
 8 here are going to deplete our water source,
 9 then we need to begin to challenge that because
 10 we need water to live.

G-088-002

11 Secondly, the landfill on the display
 12 board it says that you will begin to -- once
 13 the landfill is built or when we figure out
 14 where our landfill's going to be, you're going
 15 to be using our landfill. Ordot is largely
 16 contaminated because it began as a Navy
 17 dumpsite. And there is nothing in the EIS, how
 18 are you going to guarantee that you're not
 19 going to continue to contaminate our lands?
 20 And all of that waste from the 80,000 more
 21 people that are coming here, will just continue
 22 to pile up. And before we know it, we will
 23 have more waste than people in our lands. So,
 24 we must learn from our history and not allow
 25 that to happen.

G-088-002

Thank you for your comment. The new Gov Guam landfill is currently being constructed at Layon, in the south eastern part of Guam. It is scheduled to open in July 2011. There is a letter of intent from DoD to utilize this landfill when it opens. Gov Guam and the operator of this new landfill requested this letter of intent from DoD because having DoD as a customer expands the customer base for this new landfill and helps lower the costs for all users, including Guam residents. All solid waste to be disposed at this new landfill will be in compliance with current laws and regulations.

G-088-003

1 Next, is the population increase, there
 2 will be 80,000 more people coming to this
 3 island at its peak, but there are also 9,222
 4 people who will be visiting the island as many
 5 as 63 times a year on a nuclear aircraft
 6 carrier. These are people who are known to be
 7 -- to frequent sex industry types of
 8 establishment and that's not the kind of island
 9 that I want for my children, that's not the
 10 kind of economy that sustains us as a people.
 11 Also these are people, including the other
 12 80,000 people, who don't know our community
 13 like we do, and will not fight to protect the
 14 things that you've just heard people speak of.
 15 So, we need to pay attention to that, we can't
 16 sustain 80,000 more people, and we should not
 17 be asked to take on that burden.

G-088-004

18 Also, part of this community will be
 19 sending money off-island. A lot of them will
 20 be coming as construction workers who will be
 21 sending money back to their families and who
 22 may not leave when that peak ends. And so, how
 23 are we, our social services and our government
 24 services be able to support them when a lot of
 25 their money will be leaving the island?

DEPO RESOURCES
 George B. Castro
Court Reporter
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

G-088-003

Thank you for your comment. There are many reasons why the Marines (about half) are being moved from Okinawa. This discussion is provided in section 3.5.2 of the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) that is in Appendix F, Volume 9 of the Draft EIS. Serious crimes by military personnel in Okinawa are committed at a lower rate than the overall civilian population in Okinawa, despite reports to the contrary. Many serious crimes are based on singular incidents that are reported multiple times so that it appears to be multiple incidents.

The impacts of crimes on Guam are discussed in Volume 2 of the FEIS. As noted in the SIAS: "A critical distinction when analyzing crime impacts is between the total numbers of crimes ("volume of crime") and the actual crime rate (numbers divided by population). Population increases always bring with them increases in the volume of crime, but the crime rate would increase only if new populations are disproportionately likely to commit crimes."

The DoD acknowledges that any increase in population, such as the one that these proposed actions would cause, may be accompanied by a proportionate increase in crime and social disorder. The DoD also acknowledges that widely publicized instances of military crime in Okinawa cause Guam residents to be concerned about possible repercussions on the island brought about by the increase in military population on Guam. The increase in population during the construction phase of the build up is recognized as a time for concern for increases in incidents of crime. Moreover, it is also acknowledged that the age group of many military personnel is often characterized as prone to conflicts and misbehavior. DoD educates its service men and woman on good behavior and will act promptly and rigorously to curtail any misconduct and enforce laws to protect the citizens of Guam and our military personnel.

G-088-005

1 And lastly, and this is very important,
 2 our land. People from down south, it was not
 3 made very clear when we first came, but Mount
 4 Lamlam is an area that is slated to be taken as
 5 an access road. Also Pagat is slated to be
 6 taken, and there are families who live there,
 7 there are endangered species are the families
 8 who live there. You have a whole display about
 9 endangered species and habitats. We are the
 10 largest endangered species on our island; we
 11 will be a minority here. Our habitat is our
 12 island, our island is what we have, we are this
 13 island. This is the habitat we must protect.
 14 You say that you don't want to have, you want
 15 to minimize impact on culture and historical
 16 sites. We can have no impact on these sites.
 17 To ask a family to leave their home for a
 18 firing range is insulting and we must not allow
 19 that to happen. Thank you.

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DEPO RESOURCES
 George B. Castro
Court Reporter
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

G-088-004

Thank you for your comment. In the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS), found in Appendix F of Volume 9 in the DEIS, the number of off-island H2B visa foreign laborers was estimated. Two scenarios were reviewed: the maximal number (unconstrained) and a constrained scenario. In Section 4.4 of the SIAS, there is detailed discussion and analysis of impacts to public services; some of the public services would be impacted by temporary workers and some would not.

The H2B workers (mostly from foreign countries) would be needed primarily because of the limited qualified on-island construction workers. The contracts and Guam's requirements would specify that they leave Guam when their work contract is completed.

The Navy would require contractors who work on DoD projects to provide healthcare for their employees, including off-island/H2B workers. A small percentage may seek health and/or social services provided by Guam. However, workers would also contribute to the Government of Guam revenues in form of personal income and gross receipts taxes; corporations would pay corporate income taxes (See section 4.3.3, page 4-24 of the SIAS). The additional money would flow into Guam's revenues and, depending on executive and legislative branches decisions, could be used to provide for additional public health and social services.

The DoD contracts will require that contractors comply with local laws, including the laws applying to H2B workers. H2B workers would be required to leave Guam after their work contracts are terminated or completed.

G-088-005

Thank you for your comment. DoD acknowledges that the issue of land acquisition is a complex and sensitive one with both historical and

contemporary contexts. Should DoD determine that additional land is necessary to meet its requirements, DoD policy requires that it negotiate with affected public and private land owners in good faith, seek agreements to acquire desired lands interests and pay fair market value.

DoD is confident that all parties can reach agreement on any potential land acquisition. Further, any proposed major DoD land acquisition, such as those associated with the preferred alternatives for the main cantonment and live fire ranges, must be approved by the Congressional defense committees.

Specific areas being considered for acquisition are identified in the Final EIS. It is noted that Mt. Lamlam will not be acquired, and the firing ranges are proposed along Route 15 that is on the northeastern side of Guam.

1 **COMMENTS BY MRS. CARMEN KASPERBAUER**

2

3 MS. KASPERBAUER: Thank you. Thank you

4 Larry, I appreciate it. Hafa adai [speaks in

5 the Chamorro language; hi, everyone. I am

6 Carmen Artero Kasperbauer] descendant of a

7 indigenous Chamorro people of Guam. I am 74

8 years old. My parents and all of us Chamorro

9 natives of Guam were not American citizen when

10 the Federal Government forcibly condemned the

11 first piece of property on Guam shortly after

12 the recapture of Guam in 1944. This is how it

13 happened. A high ranking military officers

14 with papers, came in military jeeps with MP

15 carrying guns to my grandfather's house. It

16 was next door to my family's house, forcing my

17 grandfather and my aunts and uncle to sign the

18 papers giving up Upi or else they will deport

19 my grandfather to Spain. Andersen Air Force

20 Base is in Upi.

21 Even though the Treaty of Paris gave my

22 grandfather the right to live on Guam and on

23 land, the family were not sure about their

24 legal rights and they were very, very scared.

25 The officers who came demanded that the papers

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George B. Castro

Court Reporter

Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

G-089-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD acknowledges that the issue of land acquisition is a complex and sensitive issue, particularly related to prior acquisition of land in Guam by the federal government. Prior land acquisition policies and procedures are not reflective of current land acquisition laws and DoD policy.

G-089-001

G-089-001

1 be signed right then and there on their terms
2 and for the price they dictate it. The family
3 was not advised what rights they have and were
4 not given permission to find their own lawyer.
5 My grandfather barely spoke English, the rest
6 of the family that could speak English were
7 very scared.

8 Anyway, who could find a lawyer at that
9 time when the whole island was still completely
10 war torn? It was tremendous suffering. People
11 were trying to rebuild their life. Grandfather
12 was more precious to us than Upi. Everybody
13 wept and signed reluctantly. Hapoto and Toguac
14 were condemned a few years later. NCS or NCTS
15 is not in Toguac.

16 I will never forget the day when my
17 father and we found a sign and the place was
18 barb-wired all around and the sign said,
19 "Warning. Condemned land. Trespassers will be
20 shot." And I can go on and on, on all this but
21 I would try to cut it short, so that maybe my
22 husband could have time to talk.

23 There's a lot of atrocities that was
24 done by the upper echelon of the US Federal
25 Military right after war and we were all

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George B. Castro

Court Reporter

Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

G-089-001

1 suffering from the atrocities of the Japanese,
2 and then they came and with their coercion and
3 military MP's and their uniform, with guns, we
4 were threatened. And then we were given the
5 Organic Act. And the Organic Act made us
6 citizen of the United States but not equal to
7 any of the citizens of the 50 states. They
8 denied us our sovereignty as a people on our
9 own island.

10 It is inexcusable for congress to give
11 us inequitable US citizenship replacing our
12 sovereign right to rule ourselves as a nation.
13 Before the Organic Act of Guam, we were the
14 protectorate of the United States of America.
15 Now, we are not even included in the endangered
16 species lists. The Department of Fish and
17 Wildlife were invited to give input on working
18 together with DEIS. The cocos, the sea turtle,
19 other animals and fauna are to be protected but
20 not us. Why is that?

21 I want to proclaim that, we, native
22 Chamorros of Guam have inalienable rights. We
23 will not continue to tolerate upper handed
24 behaviors from the Federal Government. We
25 cannot bear arms against America because we're

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George B. Castro

Court Reporter

Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

G-089-001

1 poor people and we can only arm ourselves with
 2 Machetes. And so, that's no match for nuclear
 3 warfare. Besides, we're not a warring people.
 4 We'd rather work with you and invite you to our
 5 fiestas.

6 I will have you know that most of us
 7 are not haters of America. What we hate is the
 8 oppression, discrimination and being treated as
 9 possession of the Federal Government. Stop
 10 dividing our citizenship, stop the yours and
 11 ours mentality. Can we be Americans together
 12 and work together to make good for our nation?
 13 Or it should only your nation? Let it not be
 14 too late to include us in the decision making
 15 of this relocation.

G-089-002

16 Below are my recommendation: first,
 17 include local people in the decision making
 18 from now on, besides elected official and the
 19 Chamber of Commerce, let us recommend names to
 20 sit at the table. Do not condemn land on Guam,
 21 enough is enough. Do not change the original
 22 names of any land area on Guam, do not call
 23 Toguac Finegayan. Finegayan is in Route 16,
 24 near the industrial Harmon land.

G-089-003

25 Sorry, I'm nervous. Relocate the

DEPO RESOURCES
 George B. Castro
Court Reporter
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

G-089-002

Thank you for your comment. Public comments on the Draft EIS are an important part of the decision-making process. This information becomes part of the Final EIS and is evaluated when DoD prepares the Final EIS and issues a Record of Decision at the end of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process.

G-089-003

Thank you for your comment. Should DoD determine that additional land is necessary to meet its requirements, DoD policy requires that it negotiate with affected public and private land owners in good faith, seek agreements to acquire desired lands interests and pay fair market value. Where circumstances exist that require resolution of issues such as ownership or value, procedures exist under eminent domain authority to resolve those questions. Eminent domain requires reimbursement at fair market value.

Use of terms for land areas and locations were based on various maps, including th U.S. Geological Survey maps. These are recognized names and were used because they are recognizable to most individuals. The DEIS contains a number of figures that shows the locations of these areas (such as Finegayan) for reference.

G-089-003

1 aviation fuel line away from our land on Route
 2 3. You took practically all of Artero's land,
 3 leaving a sliver across the street Urunao.
 4 Then you hurt us by putting the pipeline there
 5 on perpetual easement.

6 My father received the Medal of Freedom
 7 for hiding Tweed for 22 months, and it is
 8 rusting in a box at home, but most of the
 9 Arteros are bleeding and trying hard to
 10 survive. Give us at least this little sliver
 11 of land back. Please, do not expand Route 3 on
 12 the civilian side, use the military site. Do
 13 not put anything near Urunao that would
 14 decrease its value. That's all that we have
 15 left. Our family is preparing a way to build
 16 homes over there, or maybe a resort.

G-089-004

17 In exchange for relocation of the
 18 military to our island, I would like for you to
 19 ask the federal government to help pay to build
 20 schools, our hospital, repair the schools and
 21 help us build the dam. Have all military,
 22 civilian workers, and dependent be treated at
 23 Naval Hospital, not at Guam Memorial. Have all
 24 civilian dependant children be schooled in the
 25 DOD school because our schools are overcrowded

DEPO RESOURCES
 George B. Castro
Court Reporter
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

G-089-004

Thank you for your comments. As documented in this EIS, DoD acknowledges the existing sub-standard conditions of key public infrastructure systems and social services on Guam and the interest to have DoD fund improvements to these systems and services. DoD's ability to fund actions is limited by Federal law. However, to minimize adverse impacts associated with the proposed military relocation program, DoD is leading a federal inter-agency effort to identify other Federal programs and funding sources that could benefit the people of Guam.

The Naval Replacement Hospital and the medical/dental clinics would serve the military population and military beneficiaries. It would not be available to routinely treat civilian workers and their dependents.

The hiring of local people would be based on required employment laws and regulations of the Federal government; DoD contractors must follow requirements per compliance with their contract requirements.

G-089-004

1 and it's in poor condition. We want you to
2 make it your priority to hire our local people
3 and I have other recommendation, but I
4 appreciate you listening. Thank you.

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George B. Castro
Court Reporter
Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

COMMENTS BY MR. NED PABLO

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2
3 MR. PABLO: Good evening. I won't
4 waste -- I want this message mostly for Bice,
5 all you military Marine personnel and people
6 affiliated with JGPO and this buildup. And I
7 hope one of these cameras that are recording,
8 Obama, I hope you can hear me. Okay? We are
9 here today to put our 2 cents in this military
10 buildup. Well, I say no. Why? For a lot of
11 reasons. The land that rightfully belongs to
12 the Chamorros can be used for future
13 generations of Chamorros, not for war games and
14 training grounds to kill.

15 Also, what is the real truth in this
16 buildup, politics and money? Because if it's
17 really about national security, we already have
18 the Navy and the air force here, we do not need
19 more military. We need more land for the
20 Chamorros! Also, it goes to show that the
21 federal government has no respect for the
22 Chamorro sacred lands and rights, but yet, the
23 federal government can respect the North
24 American, Indian's lands and rights.

25 If this military buildup is to happen

G-090-001

G-090-002

G-090-003

DEPO RESOURCES
George B. Castro
Court Reporter
Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

G-090-001

Thank you for your comment. Should DoD determine that additional land is necessary to meet its requirements, DoD policy requires that it negotiate with affected public and private land owners in good faith, seek agreements to acquire desired lands interests and pay fair market value. Where circumstances exist that require resolution of issues such as ownership or value, procedures exist under eminent domain authority to resolve those questions. Eminent domain requires reimbursement at fair market value.

G-090-002

Thank you for your comment, which focused on how Guam was chosen for the military relocation rather than other places within the Pacific region. Volume 1 at Section 1.4 in the Draft EIS provides a Global Perspective Background, which explains the various international and military capability requirements that were considered for the realignment of military forces. Because this section of the Draft EIS explains the background analysis of strategic military capability locations within the Pacific, it has remained the same for the Final EIS. For instance, this section describes how several locations were considered throughout the Pacific region for the military relocation based upon 1) response times, 2) freedom of action (the ability of the U.S. to use bases and training facilities freely and without restriction at a particular locale), and 3) international treaties and agreements with Japan and other Western Pacific allies. The U.S. locations in the Pacific region considered for the military relocation were Hawaii, Alaska, California, and Guam. Non-U.S. locations considered included Korea, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Australia, because they are allies to the U.S. and are well situated for strategic force deployment. After analyzing the international and military capability requirements for each locale mentioned above, Guam was the only location for the relocation that met all the criteria.

G-090-004

1 anyways with a good amount of Chamorros against
 2 it, let me say this, Bice, if you are here
 3 listening, I hope your country one day stands
 4 up to fix its wrongs of the past or another
 5 nation help us against your unfairness to the
 6 Chamorros' destiny to self-determination. Bice
 7 and all you people that I mentioned earlier
 8 especially you Obama, please, I hope you're
 9 listening. Know the truth about what really
 10 happened in history about the Chamorros' lands
 11 and our rights starting with the Spanish, the
 12 Japanese and now we are dealing with the
 13 warmongers, the proud American Federal
 14 Government of the United States.

15 If this so-called government is truly
 16 an entity for world peace in foreign relations
 17 then I say this, respect me as a Chamorro, not
 18 as a US citizenship, I'm a US citizen through
 19 an agreement that my past leaders made without
 20 the consent of the rest of the Chamorros after
 21 World War II. Keep this in mind, if the
 22 political practices of the federal government
 23 are not to be corrected then all the people
 24 that died for fighting freedom under your
 25 country's name, died for nothing more than a

DEPO RESOURCES
 George B. Castro
Court Reporter
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

G-090-003

Thank you for your comment. DoD acknowledges that the issue of land acquisition is a complex and sensitive one with both historical and contemporary contexts. Should DoD determine that additional land is necessary to meet its requirements, DoD policy requires that it negotiate with affected public and private land owners in good faith, seek agreements to acquire desired lands interests and pay fair market value.

DoD is confident that all parties can reach agreement on any potential land acquisition. Further, any proposed major DoD land acquisition, such as those associated with the preferred alternatives for the main cantonment and live fire ranges, must be approved by the Congressional defense committees.

Specific areas being considered for acquisition are identified in the Final EIS.

G-090-004

Thank you for your comment.

G-090-004

1 lie.
2 Everyone that's left over here and I'm
3 hoping there's enough of us to show them that
4 what I said here is true. The good amount of
5 Chamorro is against it. Raise up your hand.
6 [speaks in the Chamorro Language; let me speak
7 in Chamorro. I am a young Chamorro, but I want
8 you to know that the fight is not over. Come
9 and join the fight. What I just said, all of
10 you that don't understand, yes to the Chamorro
11 might!]

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George B. Castro
Court Reporter
Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

G-091-001

1 and equality were the American way. I believed
2 that America was a country founded upon and
3 bound to the principles of the constitution of
4 the United States of America. I believed
5 America's morality and integrity were above
6 reproach. These beliefs led me and so many of
7 my people to serve such a great nation through
8 her armed services, proud to be Americans.
9 Shame on us for being so trusting and naive.
10 We now live in the 21st century, the age of
11 information where the truth has been revealed.
12 We have educated ourselves and are armed with
13 the knowledge of your true nature. That of a
14 usurper and destroyer of the weak, the innocent
15 and the ignorant. We are a living testimony to
16 the continuing saga of your hypocrisy. For
17 those of you who are not so knowledgeable of
18 the immoral and inhuman acts committed against
19 my people, allow me to educate you.

20 As a colony of the United States prior
21 to the Japanese invasion, all military and
22 civilian dependents and all civilian
23 contractors were evacuated from Guam in
24 anticipation of the Japanese invasion. The
25 Chamorro people were left to the mercy of the

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George B. Castro
Court Reporter
Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

G-091-001

1 Japanese with just a token force of US Navy
2 Personnel to surrender the island. On December
3 8, 1941, Guam was surrendered to the Japanese.
4 No words could ever fully describe the inhuman
5 atrocities committed by the Japanese upon the
6 Chamorros who had been abandoned.

7 The naval and aerial bombardment
8 carpeting Guam for 21 days and nights by the
9 United States preceding the reoccupation of
10 Guam more than two and half years later killed
11 more Chamorros than the Japanese did and caused
12 total irreversible, ecological destruction of
13 our tropical rainforests. The United States
14 forgave the nation of Japan for the atrocities
15 committed against the Chamorro people without
16 consideration of the Chamorro people or their
17 land. The non-self governing territory of Guam
18 became a trust territory of the United States
19 of America under Chapter 11 of the Charter of
20 the United Nations. Chapters 12 and 13 of the
21 Charter of the United Nations provides for the
22 establishment of an international trusteeship
23 system, the basic objectives of which among
24 others are to promote the political, economic,
25 social, and educational advancement of the

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George B. Castro
Court Reporter
Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

G-091-001

1 inhabitants of trust territories and to promote
2 their progressive development toward self-
3 governance or independence.

4 MR. GUZMAN: Thirty seconds, Mr.
5 Schacher.

G-091-002

6 MR. SCHACHER: There is much more to
7 say and given that I'm only granted three
8 minutes, let me get to the meat. Now, the
9 United States wants to conduct the largest
10 military build-up outside the United States
11 here on our little island. Non-inclusive of
12 the transient presence of any aircraft carrier
13 or carrier strike group, it's your estimate
14 that this would involve increasing the
15 population of our island by additional 79,178
16 non-Chamorro by 2014. There is not one single
17 reference within your EIS on the significant
18 impact this would have on the Chamorro people.
19 Your reference to our race and culture within
20 the section addressing the potential rise in
21 crimes shows that you are both aware of our
22 existence and ignorant of the impact of your
23 current immigration policies have already have
24 on our race. We've been a minority on our own
25 island for over 20 years now. Within your EIS,

G-091-003

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George B. Castro
Court Reporter
Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

G-091-002

Thank you for your comment. The DEIS contains a number of discussions on the impact of the proposed action to the population of Guam. Please refer to the "Chamorro Issues and Interests" "Summary of Impacts" sections in the socioeconomics chapters of volumes 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of the DEIS for discussion of the impacts on the Chamorro people. Additionally, the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) is Appendix F of Volume 9 of the DEIS; the SIAS contains discussions on the impacts to Guam and the Chamorro culture.

It should be noted that the approximate figure of 80,000 represents the maximal population increase over the existing baseline year. It occurs in 2014 when the construction workers from off-island are still there and the military and their dependents arrive. After 2014, the population from the proposed action decreases. By 2017, the increase population reflects the permanent military population, their dependents, civilian federal workers, and the induced (or indirect) population, totaling about 33,000 people.

G-091-003

Thank you for your comment. Through the process of public involvement that has accompanied this proposed action (see Final EIS, Volumes 1 & 10), the Chamorro people of Guam have voiced clearly and concisely their concern that the traditional Chamorro culture, including dance, language and traditions, will be forgotten or significantly marginalized by western culture. While population increases can highlight cultural differences, they also present unique and new opportunities for cultural learning and sharing. As indicated in the Final EIS (Volume 2, Section 16.2.5; Volume 4, Section 16.2.5), the DoD plans for cultural sensitivity orientation and awareness programs which will focus on mutual respect and tolerance and strive to educate all incoming and currently present military personnel on the rich and varied cultural history that has created the culture that is Guam today. Finally, the DoD plans

G-091-003

1 you seem to have answered all of the questions
2 that you have asked yourselves. I don't
3 believe you've even attempted to answer the
4 questions involving the issues we're concerned
5 with.

6 MR. GUZMAN: Thank you Mr. Schacher.

7 MR. SCHACHER: A copy of this is in
8 your box and has also been addressed to the
9 president, secretary of interior, secretary of
10 defense, speaker of the house, speaker of our
11 pro tem of the Senate. Secretary of Interior
12 and Secretary of Defense, Assistant Secretary
13 of the Navy. For the full context you can also
14 find it on our Web site as it has been used as
15 a media release. We're very disappointed in
16 this EIS and I wish that we were given more
17 than three times considering we -- or three
18 minutes considering we spent more than two
19 months reading the 11,000 plus pages.

G-091-004

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George B. Castro
Court Reporter
Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

to increase military civilian joint activities in order to foster strong and mutually beneficial military civilian relationships that include the sharing and understanding of culture.

G-091-004

Thank you for your comment. The DoD carefully considered all requests to extend the length of the comment period beyond the 45-day minimum required by NEPA. In evaluating multiple options, DoD leadership determined that a 90-day comment period best balanced the need for sufficient time to review a complex document with the requirement to reach a timely decision regarding the proposed military buildup on Guam.

1 COMMENTS BY MR. DAVID P. LEDDY

2

3 MR. LEDDY: Good evening ladies and

4 gentlemen. My name is David P. Leddy,

5 president of the Guam Chamber of Commerce. I'm

6 here to share the Chamber's views regarding the

7 relocation of US Marine Corps Forces to Guam.

8 As previously stated in the Chamber's statement

9 during the public scoping meeting on April 18th,

10 2007, the proposed action is multi-facet in

11 scope, broad in expectation and intensity and

12 of obvious significant impact to the islands

13 of Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern

14 Marianas, and the Island States of Micronesia.

15 We thank the Joint Guam Program Office for the

16 opportunity for our island residents to raise

17 any issues about the buildup. And we trust

18 that the concerns being brought forth today and

19 in subsequent hearings to follow will be

20 addressed in good faith, balanced within the

21 context of National Security, but most of all

22 sensitive to our community's sentiments.

G-092-001

G-092-002

23 The Chamber has put together a brief,

24 bullet paper entitled, "14 Reasons Why We Need

25 The Military Buildup" for submission at today's

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George B. Castro
Court Reporter
Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

G-092-001

Thank you for your comment. Public comments on the Draft EIS are an important part of the decision-making process. This information becomes part of the Final EIS and is evaluated when DoD prepares the Final EIS and issues a Record of Decision at the end of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process.

G-092-002

Thank you for your comment.

G-092-003

Thank you for your comment.

G-092-002

1 hearing which in simple terms states how the
 2 buildup on Guam will affect employment,
 3 government revenues, local infrastructure,
 4 healthcare, and the general prosperity of our
 5 island and the region. The Chamber's currently
 6 reviewing the draft EIS in detail and plans to
 7 submit a written response by the February 17,
 8 2010 deadline. We understand that there will
 9 be short-term disruptions as we work towards
 10 the buildup. However, we look forward to a
 11 continued dialogue and a productive working
 12 relationship among GEDCO, the Federal
 13 Government, and the people of Guam, and the
 14 CNMI to bring forth the long-term benefits of
 15 our national security interest and our economic
 16 well being. Thank you for providing the
 17 Chamber of Commerce with the opportunity to
 18 express our views. Si Yu'us Ma'åse'. Thank
 19 you.

G-092-003

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G-093-001

1 COMMENTS BY MR. CHRISTOPHER SALAS

2

3 MR. SALAS: Hi. My name is Chris Salas

4 and I'm from the village of Agat. Okay. Mom's

5 poem, she goes, "Hey, yo, military peeps,

6 please hear me clearly. I don't want no

7 trouble but just believe me, things will go

8 down if you mess up. But anything else besides

9 that, you guys are welcome. Just don't start

10 no bull, like your boys in Okinawa, because

11 things will be so hard for you, that will make

12 you say, 'Oh, ah'. We will make you confused,

13 and make you think, we will make you wonder why

14 you're lower than six feet, because the way

15 that kock sucka (sic) clan, you kock sucka,

16 kuck sucka, also known as the quadruple K, you

17 kock sucka. We want love, peace, harmony and

18 the important word, equality, plus honestly,

19 this is what the quadruple K really thinks."

20 My brother Steven Charfauros wrote this

21 as his assignment from Mr. Won Pat Borja. "We

22 pledge no allegiance to no flag, no land, no

23 blood but our blood and our love for our life

24 that we live for, for sure, we are indivisible,

25 we trust no one, we regret nothing and forget

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 George B. Castro
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G-093-001

Thank you for your comment. There are many reasons why the Marines (about half) are being moved from Okinawa. This discussion is provided in section 3.5.2 of the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) that is in Appendix F, Volume 9 of the Draft EIS. Serious crimes by military personnel in Okinawa are committed at a lower rate than the overall civilian population in Okinawa, despite reports to the contrary. Many serious crimes are based on singular incidents that are reported multiple times so that it appears to be multiple incidents.

The impacts of crimes on Guam are discussed in Volume 2 of the FEIS. As noted in the SIAS: "A critical distinction when analyzing crime impacts is between the total numbers of crimes ("volume of crime") and the actual crime rate (numbers divided by population). Population increases always bring with them increases in the volume of crime, but the crime rate would increase only if new populations are disproportionately likely to commit crimes."

The DoD acknowledges that any increase in population, such as the one that these proposed actions would cause, may be accompanied by a proportionate increase in crime and social disorder. The DoD also acknowledges that widely publicized instances of military crime in Okinawa cause Guam residents to be concerned about possible repercussions on the island brought about by the increase in military population on Guam. The increase in population during the construction phase of the build up is recognized as a time for concern for increases in incidents of crime. Moreover, it is also acknowledged that the age group of many military personnel is often characterized as prone to conflicts and misbehavior. DoD educates its service men and woman on good behavior and will act promptly and rigorously to curtail any misconduct and enforce laws to protect the citizens of Guam and our military personnel.

G-093-001

1 the world. As a young adult, this comes from
 2 the heart because the Chamorro pride in me will
 3 never part. I love you guys, a whole entire
 4 lot, but just please, pretty please don't mess
 5 up."

6 This is from Christopher Salas from the
 7 village of Agat, part of the quadruple K and is
 8 and always will be a Guahan soldier for life.

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Court Reporter
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

Guam Boonie Stompers
29 Dasco Court
Yigo, Guam 96929
5 February 2010

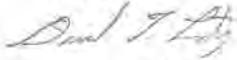
JGPO
c/o NAVFAC Pacific
258 Makalapa Drive, Suite 100
Pearl Harbor, HI 96860-3134
Attn: GMPO

JGPO:

Attached are petitions to keep the hiking trails open on our island of Guam that would be impacted due to the military buildup. These are submitted as comments on the DEIS/OEIS for the Guam and CNMI Military Relocation and are in addition to those previously submitted numbering 474 signatures, with the testimony of Guam Boonie Stompers at the public hearing in Yigo, Guam on Monday January 11, 2010. These additional petitions contain the signatures of 504 individuals that support the position of Guam Boonie Stompers to maintain open trail access.

Please advise me as to what specific changes you make in the DEIS as a result of these petitions.

Sincerely,



DAVID. T. LOTZ
President

PETITION FOR THE CONTINUED AND RENEWED ACCESS TO PUBLIC HIKING DESTINATIONS

G-094-001 We the undersigned hereby petition the Department of the Navy, while reviewing the plans for the military buildup of the island of Guam, to require as a mitigation measure the continuing use of traditional long existing hiking trails and the granting of renewed public access to locations of cultural, historical, natural, and recreational value on the island of Guam. This is necessary to provide an opportunity for the people of Guam and our guests to learn about the island's heritage and to engage in worthwhile outdoor recreation activities. Specific locations that we maintain shall remain open to public access include all of Pagat (including the Cave, Point, and Village site), Ague Cove, Hilaan, Mount Lamlam, and the Southern Mountains. The locations for renewed public access include Haputo, Double Reef Beach, and Orote Point. We further specify that this access be guaranteed in the Environmental Impact Statement Record of Decision.

	Print Name:	Signature:	Village:	Contact e-mail/ Ph. number:	Date:
1.	George DeLacruz			gdelacruz@pagat.com	
2.	Sandhira Sabla			ksa_ftw@yahoo.com	
3.	Marlene Garcia		Y. Eza	jeladna@gaboo.com	28 Jan 09
4.	Mary Rose G. Legaspi		Dededo	mrg.legaspi@yahoo.com	1/28/10
5.	Pedete Joshua		Culuan Paga	joshua.pedete@gmail.com	1/27/10
6.	Camacho Bruce		Mangilao	camacho.bruce@gmail.com	1/28/10
7.	LEORA ALVAREZ		Mangilao	leora.alvarez@gmail.com	01-28-10
8.	Gary Hilos		Tamuning	gary.hilos@gmail.com	1-28-10
9.	Adrian Cruz		Mangilao	talktosus@hotmail.com	1-28-10
10.	Alyssa Muna		Barrigada	alyssa.muna@live.com	1-28-
11.	Nick Garrido		Sinjana	nickgarrido@hotmail.com	1-28-2010
12.	Swami		Sinjana	swamiswami2010@yahoo.com	1/28/2010
13.	Deward		Agaña Heights	liftingmaster2@hotmail.com	1/28/10
14.	Corinna Luching		Mangilao	corinna@gram.net	1/28/10
15.	Paul Calinagan		Dededo	calinagan@hotmail.com 988 6809	1/28/10

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G-094-001

Thank you for your comment and petition. DoD understands and recognizes the significance of access to cultural and recreational sites located on DoD property in Guam. Restricting access to certain DoD areas at certain times is required to maintain public safety. It is the intent of DoD to maintain public access to DoD lands that contain cultural sites consistent with safety and operational requirements. Access will be granted at approved times such as when the lands are not being used for military training. Final plans concerning access to sites potentially impacted by the proposed action have not been developed. DoD looks forward to working with stakeholders to develop plans for cultural stewardship and access that balances operational needs, public safety concerns, and the continuing public use and enjoyment of these sites.

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	Print Name:	Signature:	Village:	Contact e-mail/ Ph. number:	Date:
1.	Tressa Diaz		Mangilao	tpd-ar@upalms.com	1/29/10
2.	DAVID SANTOS		DEREDDO	637-3105	1/29/10
3.	Alicia Anaua		MANGILAO	697-8597	1/29/10
4.	Alissa Eclava		Yona	969-9403	1/29
5.	Trini Torres		MTM	477-0638	1/29/10
6.	Bernice W Santos		Yona	789-1907	1/29/10
7.	LEO ANDRE C MARZO		Banigada	LEO.ANDRE.MARZO @GMAIL.COM	1/29/10
8.	ViaSta-Mario		DEREDDO	via_sm@hotmail.com	1/29/10
9.	Bien DeBelen		DeDebo	bien-ovier@hotmail.com	1/29
10.	Leilani Nelson		Yigo		1/29/10
11.	Sharon Bongto		Chula Pgo	734-1446	275-17
12.	Chelsea Muna Brecht		Mangilao	777-4925 chelsamuna@ymail.com brecht@ymail.com	1/29/10
13.	Wenona smull		Mangilao	7773142 wenonasm@hmi	1/29/10
14.	CAROLIE ^{CR. SOSTOMO}		BARBICANA	475-4637/8	1/29/10
15.	Anthony Nelcon		Yigo	653-2767	1/29/10

15

**PETITION FOR THE CONTINUED AND RENEWED
ACCESS TO PUBLIC HIKING DESTINATIONS**

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	Print Name:	Signature:	Village:	Contact e-mail/ Ph. number:	Date:
1.	Laura Maluwelmeña	<i>Laura Maluwelmeña</i>	Mangilao	lmaluwelmeña@yahoo.com 734-52157	1/30/10
2.	Kenneth J. Cruz	<i>Kenneth J. Cruz</i>	MARIGAO	828-6625	1/30/10
3.	Valeria Francisco	<i>Valeria Francisco</i>	Sigua	653-8411	1/30/10
4.	Francisco Mata	<i>Francisco Mata</i>	Malyit	969-7350	1/30/10
5.	Rita Barcina	<i>Rita Barcina</i>	MERISO		1/30/10
6.	Raymond T. Paz	<i>Raymond T. Paz</i>	Mangilao	734-4150	1/30/10
7.	Raymond T. Paz	<i>Raymond T. Paz</i>	Mangilao	734-4150	1/30/10
8.	Kuan Hie M'Gual	<i>Kuan Hie M'Gual</i>	Tamuning	649-1031	1/30/10
9.	Frank Mangion	<i>Frank Mangion</i>	TAMENTAN	828-8201	1/30/10
10.	Marie A. Mangiona	<i>Marie A. Mangiona</i>	Agaña	11	11
11.	Rosaline Rabago	<i>Rosaline Rabago</i>	Talafu	789-5779	1/30/2010
12.	W.R. CHARENALAT	<i>W.R. Charenalat</i>	MARIGAO	734-9208	1-30-10
13.	Joe Murray	<i>Joe Murray</i>	Torra	789-5895	-30-10
14.	Glenn Cruz	<i>Glenn Cruz</i>	Toromon	6401200	1/30/10
15.	V. Murray	<i>V. Murray</i>	Yona	789-5895	1-30-10

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	Print Name:	Signature:	Village:	Contact e-mail/ Ph. number:	Date:
1.	Patriece Flores	<i>[Signature]</i>	Dededo	87976784	1/29/10
2.	Maureen [unclear]	<i>[Signature]</i>	Chalan Pago	969-5332	1/27/2010
3.	Robert [unclear]	<i>[Signature]</i>	Chalan Pago	969-5332	1/27/2010
4.	Barbara Parrish	<i>[Signature]</i>	Dededo	632-8903	1/30/10
5.	Daniel Weiman	<i>[Signature]</i>	Dededo	868-9292	1-30-10
6.	Lewis Kintaro	<i>[Signature]</i>	Dededo		1-30-10
7.	PRISCILLA QUAN	<i>[Signature]</i>	Yigo	632-4058	1-30-10
8.	Jose N. Napati Jr	<i>[Signature]</i>	Morizo	828-3587	1/30/10
9.	Mahn delw	<i>[Signature]</i>	Pedra	632-2666	1-30-10
10.	RINCAH MORDADO	<i>[Signature]</i>	Dededo	988-9178	1-20-10
11.	Merily Actante	<i>[Signature]</i>	Dededo	777-6375	01-30-10
12.	Devia Malumboro	<i>[Signature]</i>	Maricao	734-8295	1/30/10
13.	Dolores C. Napati	<i>[Signature]</i>	Santa Rita	565-1143	1/30/10
14.	TERESA SUERTE	<i>[Signature]</i>	V/Gro	657-8290	1-30-10
15.	Miraso L. Perez	<i>[Signature]</i>	Dededo	653-3254	1/30/10

15

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	Print Name:	Signature:	Village:	Contact e-mail/ Ph. number:	Date:
1.	Enrique Borja	[Signature]	Agat	696-5211	1/30/10
2.	Gabriela Wanda	[Signature]	Merizo	469-6050	1/30/10
3.	PHUONG M. LE	[Signature]	Merizo	697-0824	1/30/10
4.	ANTHONY T. SMITH	[Signature]	Talofafo	789-5102	1-30/10
5.	Salvador Ignacio	[Signature]	Talofafo	789-5693	1-30-10
6.	FRANCIS BOYFORD	[Signature]	Merizo	653-3520	1-30-10
7.	Chevy Rabago	[Signature]	Talofafo	789-5779	1-30-10
8.	Paulo Agut	[Signature]	Merizo	456-4601	1/30/10
9.	John Acevedo	[Signature]	Merizo	828-1552	1/30/10
10.	Andrea Quimbao	[Signature]	Mongmong	amari.eq@hotmail.com	1/30/10
11.	Anthony Quimbao	[Signature]	Mongmong	adrian.ambrosio@ymail.com	1/30/10
12.	John E. Aguon	[Signature]	DEDEDU	653 10 87	1/30/2010
13.	Lorna Mansaray	[Signature]	Merizo	828-2110-1300-1415 lorna_mansaray@yahoo.com	1/30/2010
14.	Frank Santos	[Signature]	SANTASAR	frankguam@hotmail.com	1/30/2010
15.	Angie Ramirez	[Signature]	SANTASAR	482-8522	1/30/10

PETITION FOR THE CONTINUED AND RENEWED ACCESS TO PUBLIC HIKING DESTINATIONS

We the undersigned hereby petition the Department of the Navy, while reviewing the plans for the military buildup of the island of Guam, to require as a mitigation measure the continuing use of traditional long existing hiking trails and the granting of renewed public access to locations of cultural, historical, natural, and recreational value on the island of Guam. This is necessary to provide an opportunity for the people of Guam and our guests to learn about the island's heritage and to engage in worthwhile outdoor recreation activities. Specific locations that we maintain shall remain open to public access include all of Pagat (including the Cave, Point, and Village site), Ague Cove, Hilaan, Mount Lamlam, and the Southern Mountains. The locations for renewed public access include Haputo, Double Reef Beach, and Orote Point. We further specify that this access be guaranteed in the Environmental Impact Statement Record of Decision.

	Print Name:	Signature:	Village:	Contact e-mail/ Ph. number:	Date:
1.	Robert Taguam	<i>[Signature]</i>	Yona	686-2798	1/29/10
2.	Jacobo Fernando	<i>[Signature]</i>	Yona	686-2798	1/27/10
3.	Michelle R. De la Cruz	<i>[Signature]</i>	Agaña		
4.	Miranda De la Cruz	<i>[Signature]</i>	Asan		1/29/10
5.	Rodney Aguilar	<i>[Signature]</i>	Ungria	707-8553	1/29/10
6.	Donny Sisor	<i>[Signature]</i>	Dededo	486-5456	1-29-10
7.	Tommy Cruz	<i>[Signature]</i>	Dededo	632-7148	1-30-10
8.	Libert Hibuad	<i>[Signature]</i>	Yigo	9696631	1-30-10
9.	Jose P. Aguirre	<i>[Signature]</i>	Dededo	632-3329	1-30-10
10.	Lourdes Tinam	<i>[Signature]</i>	Uyigo	653-7610	1/30/10
11.	Jolien Mesa	<i>[Signature]</i>	MTM	987-8203	1/30/10
12.	Juan Lujan	<i>[Signature]</i>	MTM	678-4117	1/30/10
13.	Christine Anson	<i>[Signature]</i>	Mangla		1/30/10
14.	ANSON ANSON	<i>[Signature]</i>	MANGLA		1/30/10
15.	John Ray Aquino	<i>[Signature]</i>	Dededo	687-5799	1-30-10

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PETITION FOR THE CONTINUED AND RENEWED ACCESS TO PUBLIC HIKING DESTINATIONS

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	Print Name:	Signature:	Village:	Contact e-mail/ Ph. number:	Date:
1.	ERMA STANWART		Yigo	727-1622 @stanwart	1/27/10
2.	Teada Cruz		Fajun	629-8973	1/27/2010
3.	Lynn Parris		Mingway	883-3667	1/22/10
4.	DeWane Bass		Toto	733-8017	1/29/10
5.	Ann Cepeda		Dededo	777-4448	1/29/10
6.	Taylor Pierce		INARATAN	908-4732	1/29/10
7.	Jenni O.		Yigo	682-4441	1/29/09
8.	Antoniou Brown		Chalalan	787-9644	1/29/10
9.	Davin Santos		Toto	486-2007	1/09/10
10.	Dominic Santos		Maugilio	707-3386	1/29/10
11.	Nico Belandier		Toto	472-5526	1/27/10
12.	Damber Cruz		Chalalan	672-0643	29/1/10
13.	Yvonne Mansajit		AH	727-2847	1/29/10
14.	Kalani Reyes		Maugilio	Kalanireyes@mtf.com sil.com	1/29/10
15.	Hannah Palacios		" "	N/A	1-29-10

15

**PETITION FOR THE CONTINUED AND RENEWED
ACCESS TO PUBLIC HIKING DESTINATIONS**

We the undersigned hereby petition the Department of the Navy, while reviewing the plans for the military buildup of the island of Guam, to require as a mitigation measure the continuing use of traditional long existing hiking trails and the granting of renewed public access to locations of cultural, historical, natural, and recreational value on the island of Guam. This is necessary to provide an opportunity for the people of Guam and our guests to learn about the island's heritage and to engage in worthwhile outdoor recreation activities. Specific locations that we maintain shall remain open to public access include all of Pagat (including the Cave, Point, and Village site), Ague Cove, Hilaan, Mount Lamlam, and the Southern Mountains. The locations for renewed public access include Haputo, Double Reef Beach, and Orote Point. We further specify that this access be guaranteed in the Environmental Impact Statement Record of Decision.

	Print Name:	Signature:	Village:	Contact e-mail/ Ph. number:	Date:
1.	Brandon Dydasco	<i>[Signature]</i>	Mangilag	734-3171	1/29/10
2.	Frankie Ignacio	<i>[Signature]</i>	Mangilag	969-9441	1/29/10
3.	Josma Castro	<i>[Signature]</i>	Mangilag	727-8983	1/29/10
4.	Camilo Kuita	<i>[Signature]</i>	Talotoho	789-3319	1/29/10
5.	Neil Pineda	<i>[Signature]</i>	Vigo	703 2312	1/29/10
6.	Ron Rivera	<i>[Signature]</i>	Tanuning	988-9287	1/29/10
7.	JAMES MALUCAT	<i>[Signature]</i>	DEED	483-0127	1/29/10
8.	James C. Nangputat	<i>[Signature]</i>	Yona	483-3524	1/29/10
9.	Frank Lopez	<i>[Signature]</i>	MTM		1/29/10
10.	IVANIE GUERRERO	<i>[Signature]</i>	BARR	987-0910	1-29-10
11.	Aicha DelaRosa	<i>[Signature]</i>	Barrigada	477-9348/9	1/29/2010
12.	Michael Topera	<i>[Signature]</i>	GAIA	788-2919	1/29/10
13.	Melanie Guzman	<i>[Signature]</i>	Agaña	895-1500	1/29/10
14.	JAY DACAVAY	<i>[Signature]</i>	DEDEDU	483-7001	1/29/10
15.	Bryan Gordon	<i>[Signature]</i>	Agaña	888-2155	1/29/10

PETITION FOR THE CONTINUED AND RENEWED ACCESS TO PUBLIC HIKING DESTINATIONS

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	Print Name:	Signature:	Village:	Contact e-mail/ Ph. number:	Date:
1.	A. Diwan Jaran	<i>[Signature]</i>	BARRA	6691601	1/29/10
2.	William C.	<i>[Signature]</i>	TURMEN	—	1/29/10
3.	Marcus Cepeda	<i>[Signature]</i>	Bungaya	483 0059	1-29-2010
4.	Jimmy Flores	<i>[Signature]</i>	Yigo	878-0213	1-29-10
5.	Eric Cruz	<i>[Signature]</i>	Dededo	988-1703	1-29/10
6.	Irishmarie Tedesco	<i>[Signature]</i>	Barr.	686-7454	1/29/10
7.	Bassy Duenas	<i>[Signature]</i>	Manglas	456-4829	1/29/10
8.	Blaine Martinez	<i>[Signature]</i>	Barrigada	77-7926	29 Jan 10
9.	FE DAVIS	<i>[Signature]</i>	Yigo	683-0069	1/29/10
10.	GERALD DAVIS	<i>[Signature]</i>	Yigo	683-0069	1/29/10
11.	CJ	<i>[Signature]</i>	Dededo	637-1145	1/29/10
12.	Raymond J. Jara	<i>[Signature]</i>	Haputo	888-5282	1/29/10
13.	Carol R. Cepeda	<i>[Signature]</i>	Montgomery	868-1093	1/29/10
14.	Jacob R. Cepeda	<i>[Signature]</i>	Dededo	969-8987	1/29/10
15.	PEARL FILIPO	<i>[Signature]</i>	Chalan Poy	787-1994	1/29/10

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PETITION FOR THE CONTINUED AND RENEWED ACCESS TO PUBLIC HIKING DESTINATIONS

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	Print Name:	Signature:	Village:	Contact e-mail/ Ph. number:	Date:
1.	Tina Olivares	[Signature]	Sigajas	788-2619	1/29/10
2.	Mike Topasne	[Signature]	Sigajan	788-71119	1/29/10
3.	Victor Watts	[Signature]	Tam	vashdstampede@gmail.com	1/29/10
4.	Sachi Kocki	[Signature]	Tumon	649-2000	1/29/10
5.	Miki Kojima	[Signature]	Tumon	709-7211	1/29/10
6.	Josephine Quintanilla	[Signature]	Marte	838-0209	1/29/10
7.	Josephine Lirio	[Signature]	Agana Hts	929-9453	1/29/10
8.	DONOVAN RUIZALAN	[Signature]	TIVAN	472-8749	1/29/10
9.	Diamond Champagné	[Signature]	Dededo	898-5666	1/29/10
10.	MAT QUENGA	[Signature]	Yigo	988-9258	1/29/10
11.	Shannon Siqueira	[Signature]	Agana Hts	688-2312	1/29/10
12.	SHAWN RUIZALAN	[Signature]	MTM	188-4112	1/29/10
13.	Brandon Jones	[Signature]	Dededo	988-9258	1/29/10
14.	MIGUEL STEPHANE	[Signature]	YIGO	688-0266	29/1/10
15.	Delgado Anthony	[Signature]	Yigo	N/A	29/1/10

PETITION FOR THE CONTINUED AND RENEWED ACCESS TO PUBLIC HIKING DESTINATIONS

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	Print Name:	Signature:	Village:	Contact e-mail/ Ph. number:	Date:
1.	BOB CAMBA	<i>Bob Camba</i>	DEDEDU		01/29/10
2.	MIKE HERNANDEZ	<i>Mike Hernandez</i>	TAMUNING		01/29/10
3.	Samy Villegas	<i>Samy Villegas</i>	TAMUNING	644-8357 / 644-8357	01/29/10
4.	Peter Tolentino	<i>Peter Tolentino</i>	SANTO PITA	789-1254	1/29/10
5.	Charly Miller	<i>Charly Miller</i>	BARRIGADA	483-4492	1/29/10
6.	Frank Sangemran	<i>Frank Sangemran</i>	Higatin	688-2514	1/29/10
7.	Dominic Sales	<i>Dominic Sales</i>	Mangilao	587-7953	1/29/10
8.	Jason Garcia	<i>Jason Garcia</i>	DEDEDU	6788-8929	1/29/10
9.	Robert Olivares	<i>Robert Olivares</i>	Piti	687-6611	1/29/10
10.	Rafael Cruz	<i>Rafael Cruz</i>	DEDEDU	637-2789	1/29/10
11.	ERIC DULLA	<i>Eric Dulla</i>	Mangilao	483 2845	1/29/10
12.	Jesse Camacho	<i>Jesse Camacho</i>	BARRIGADA	734-0363	1/29/10
13.	GILBERT VINGAS	<i>Gilbert Vingas</i>	DEDEDU	632-4690	1/29/10
14.	KARLEEN ABIAH	<i>Karleen Abiah</i>	MANGILAO	969-3172	1/29/10
15.	Selma Rosa	<i>Selma Rosa</i>	Mangilao	734-3171	01/29/10

15

PETITION FOR THE CONTINUED AND RENEWED ACCESS TO PUBLIC HIKING DESTINATIONS

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	Print Name:	Signature:	Village:	Contact e-mail/ Ph. number:	Date:
1.	MARY QUINTANA	<i>[Signature]</i>	TARLAPANO	489-6866	1/28/10
2.	Jennifer Lopez	<i>[Signature]</i>	Dededo	482-8268	1-28-10
3.	Marissa Lujan	<i>[Signature]</i>	Santa Rosa	969-5618	1/28/10
4.	Jessica Suenber	<i>[Signature]</i>	MARILAO	633-3054	1/28/10
5.	Serena Torres	<i>[Signature]</i>	Yona	688-2988	1/28/10
6.	Maria Dellomar	<i>[Signature]</i>	Dededo	488-9038	1/28/10
7.	CATHERINE BIAS	<i>[Signature]</i>	CHALAN PAGO	488-3508	1/28/10
8.	Julie Pebre	<i>[Signature]</i>	AGAT	649-2679	1/28/10
9.	Wonne M. Tonge	<i>[Signature]</i>	Sinajana	929-9029	1/28/10
10.	Romeo Macraeg	<i>[Signature]</i>	Dededo	929-6186	1/28/10
11.	Nelson M. Gomez	<i>[Signature]</i>	MANGILAO	734-8778	1/28/10
12.	ROGELIO PERNA	<i>[Signature]</i>	TAMUNING	969-8958	1/28/10
13.	Elise Vels	<i>[Signature]</i>	Yigo	988-3687	1/28/10
14.	LEODY ERSANDO	<i>[Signature]</i>	HARMON	787-2890	1/28/10
15.	MARIE ERMITANO	<i>[Signature]</i>	DEDEDO	969-2957	1/28/10

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	Print Name:	Signature:	Village:	Contact e-mail/ Ph. number:	Date:
1.	L. GARSOTA	<i>L. Garsota</i>	Tamuning	guygarsota@yahoo.com	1/28/10
2.	M. Nanpei	<i>Mia</i>	Deededo		1/28/10
3.	T. Arani	<i>Arani</i>	Tamuning	t.arani@yahoo.com	1/28/10
4.	A. Hardy	<i>Andrea</i>	Tamuning	awhardy888@gmail.com	1/28/10
5.	M. Nanpei	<i>Mia</i>	Deededo		1/28/10
6.	Dandy Carvey	<i>Dandy</i>	Yigo	dmcarrig83@yahoo.com	1/29/10
7.	Ros Clark	<i>Ros</i>	Yigo		1/29/10
8.	A. Gumataotao	<i>A. Gumataotao</i>	Yona	Tgumataotao@YAHOO	1/29/10
9.	P. Parada	<i>P. Parada</i>	Barrigada	888-8291	1/29/10
10.	E. IRRACIO	<i>E. Irracio</i>	DEDEDO		1-29-10
11.	C. San Agustin	<i>C. San Agustin</i>	Mongmun	csanagustine@yahoo.com	1.29.10
12.	JESUS DE JESUS	<i>Jesús de Jesús</i>	Chalan Pago	jesus.dejesus@ckguam.com	1-29-10
13.	BEN DOTALAN	<i>Bentalan</i>	Tamuning	649-3607	1/29/10
14.	JOE TELLAIN	<i>J. Tellain</i>	DEDEDO	JTELLAIN@GMAIL.COM	12910
15.	Frank Tajane	<i>Frank Tajane</i>	Barrigada	734-4921	1/29/10

15

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	Print Name:	Signature:	Village:	Contact e-mail/ Ph. number:	Date:
1.	Cabanyas-F.	<i>[Signature]</i>	YONA	Cabanyasmb71@tdn	1/30/10
2.	Denice Padilla	<i>[Signature]</i>	Yigo	988-7077	1/30/10
3.	Joyce Carlos	<i>[Signature]</i>	Yigo	977-0325	1/30/10
4.	Lorina Guerrero	<i>[Signature]</i>	Yigo	689-2425	1/30/10
5.	RICHARD SMALLS	<i>[Signature]</i>	Dededo	Smalls_77@hotmail.com	1/30/10
6.	RODNEY PAMA	<i>[Signature]</i>	Tamuning	mr_pama@yahoo.com	29 Jan 10
7.	Rodney Manibusan	<i>[Signature]</i>	Yigo	pupulepamaikai@hotmail.com	1/29/10
8.	Franklin Fajera	<i>[Signature]</i>	Yigo	franklin-169@hotmail.com	1/29/10
9.	Allan Guzman	<i>[Signature]</i>	Dededo	687 9963	1/29/10
10.	JERICA D.	<i>[Signature]</i>	Dededo	jerica-threese@vtm	1/29/10
11.	Johnny B Borja	<i>[Signature]</i>	Dededo	respect-me@tdn@hotmail.com	1/29/10
12.	Rosemarie Manan	<i>[Signature]</i>	Tumon	Madamaki@tdn.gd	1/29/10
13.	TIFANIE MUNOZ	<i>[Signature]</i>	Barrigada	tifanichn-or@hotmail.com	1/29/10
14.	JAYPE LIMBAGA	<i>[Signature]</i>	DEDEDO	768-1445	1/29/10
15.	Kristal Perastica	<i>[Signature]</i>	Barrigada	knoria@yahoo	1/29/10

15

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	Print Name:	Signature:	Village:	Contact e-mail/ Ph. number:	Date:
1.	Denk Hattori	DHattori	Dededo		1/29/10
2.	Ramball Quader	R. Quader	Manglao		1/29/10
3.	Robert GUERRERO	R. Guerrero	Yigo	robertguerrero-ss@psds.com 1198982	1/29/10
4.	Kurtis Flores	Kurtis Flores	Yigo	482-2818	Jan 29 10
5.	JEREMINE CHARQUALAF	J. Charquaf	Yigo	jerminachargabaf-42@yupho	1/25/10
6.	Aksali M Piro	A. M. Piro	batlligada	739 5682	1/29/11
7.	Vince Soldwa	V. Soldwa	Yigo	—	1/29/10
8.	Alvin Andrit	A. Andrit	Dededo	—	1/29/10
9.	Brian Sparks	B. Sparks	Sifoyana	—	1/29/10
10.	Rebecca Flores	R. Flores	Dededo	—	1/29/10
11.	Jessie	J. Jessie	Yigo	—	1/29/10
12.	LANCE GALLAGHER	L. Gallagher	Manglao	—	1/29/10
13.	Janet Robinson	J. Robinson	Manglao	—	1/29/10
14.	Greg Stewart	G. Stewart	Yigo	787 1622	1/29/10
15.	MARIE CRUZ	M. Cruz	Manglao	477-7277	1/29/10

15

PETITION FOR THE CONTINUED AND RENEWED ACCESS TO PUBLIC HIKING DESTINATIONS

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	Print Name:	Signature:	Village:	Contact e-mail/ Ph. number:	Date:
1.	KARLANE TANDEK		Dededo	482-1157	1/29/10
2.	Grace Emmanuel		Hamm	680-1725	1/29/2010
3.	JOSUA GUINTAL		DEDEDO	7873522	1/29/10
4.	Roselle Romanes		Yigo	929-0433	1/29/10
5.	Alyssa Posadas		Orote	797-0690	01/29/10
6.	Frandy Santos		Santa Rita	565-2772	1/29/10
7.	KYAN TONG		Dededo	969-5884	1/29/10
8.	Ken McRae			987-6197	
9.	Isami			77-8000	1/29/10
10.	Carleen Cruz		Dededo	929-4577	
11.	ROY ARONAY		MONGIARD	581-82-5323	1/30/10
12.	ANA ESCOBAR		DEDEDO	987-7634	1/30/10
13.	Joseph Ojo		Yona	777-0003	1/30/10
14.	Marical Blas		Chalan Koyon	988-9731	1/30/10
15.	Lea Brantley		Orote	988-6461	1/30/10

PETITION FOR THE CONTINUED AND RENEWED ACCESS TO PUBLIC HIKING DESTINATIONS

We the undersigned hereby petition the Department of the Navy, while reviewing the plans for the military buildup of the island of Guam, to require as a mitigation measure the continuing use of traditional long existing hiking trails and the granting of renewed public access to locations of cultural, historical, natural, and recreational value on the island of Guam. This is necessary to provide an opportunity for the people of Guam and our guests to learn about the island's heritage and to engage in worthwhile outdoor recreation activities. Specific locations that we maintain shall remain open to public access include all of Pagat (including the Cave, Point, and Village site), Ague Cove, Hilaan, Mount Lamlam, and the Southern Mountains. The locations for renewed public access include Haputo, Double Reef Beach, and Orote Point. We further specify that this access be guaranteed in the Environmental Impact Statement Record of Decision.

	Print Name:	Signature:	Village:	Contact e-mail/ Ph. number:	Date:
1.	Jeroddy Espino		Dededo	jeroddy@hotmail.com	1/29/10
2.	Ericson Galvez		Ordot	788-7861	1/29/10
3.	Gregory Escobar		Aranyileo	969-6425	1/29/10
4.	Junji Piolo		Agat	jun.piolo@gmail.com	1/29/10
5.	SCOTT GUERRERO		DEDEDO	scottguerrero84@yahoo	1/29/10
6.	Melanie Superdes		Yigo	MelSuperdes@yahoo	1/29/10
7.	Joshua Perez		Yona	438-2221	1/29/10
8.	Rosemary West		TIAA	483-4878	1/29/10
9.	Vela Perez		Pebebe		
10.	RHEANN CUERO		LATTE METUATI	NNAVEAR@YAHOO	1/29/10
11.	CABRINI RIVERA		Talofoto	727-7865	1/29/10
12.	Borgy, Tim		Yona	488-4855	1/29/10
13.	John Castro		Talofoto	789-1070	1/29/10
14.	Carmen Linares		Dededo	4826731	1/29/10
15.	CAROLYN ORRICO		Dededo	838-0773	1/29/10

15

PETITION FOR THE CONTINUED AND RENEWED ACCESS TO PUBLIC HIKING DESTINATIONS

We the undersigned hereby petition the Department of the Navy, while reviewing the plans for the military buildup of the island of Guam, to require as a mitigation measure the continuing use of traditional long existing hiking trails and the granting of renewed public access to locations of cultural, historical, natural, and recreational value on the island of Guam. This is necessary to provide an opportunity for the people of Guam and our guests to learn about the island's heritage and to engage in worthwhile outdoor recreation activities. Specific locations that we maintain shall remain open to public access include all of Pagat (including the Cave, Point, and Village site), Ague Cove, Hilaan, Mount Lamlam, and the Southern Mountains. The locations for renewed public access include Haputo, Double Reef Beach, and Orote Point. We further specify that this access be guaranteed in the Environmental Impact Statement Record of Decision.

	Print Name:	Signature:	Village:	Contact e-mail/ Ph. number:	Date:
1.	Racann Lefever		Dededo	rac.1225@yotaku.com	11/9/10
2.	Jacob Garrido		Dededo	garrido.baseballps @yotaku.com	11/9/10
3.	Louran Mantaron		Tamuning	daphnee@gmail.com	
4.	Estacia San Nicolas		Yigo	staciaw5es@mail.com 777-8704	
5.	Anthony Kiker		Santa Rita	tonr1@gmail.com	11/9/10
6.	Ray Yolango		Santa Rita	Ray Yolango Co	1/1/10
7.	Monacka Flores		ASAT	hackinggame yahoo.com	1/9/10
8.	Jacx Paps		ASAT	agatsirec76e yahoo.com	01/09/2010
9.	Jimmy Camacho		Yigo	camacho.jimmu14@ gmail.com	11/9/10
10.	Ramona Nelson		Yigo	ramonanelson@gmail.com	01/09/10
11.	Ann Marie Gavel		Dededo	anngavel@gmail.com	1/9/10
12.	Catherine Illorms		Tamuning	illorms@guam.na	11/9/10
13.	Chris Odora		Tamuning	codora@gmail.com	11
14.	Francis Cruz		Tamuning	637 5453	11/9/10
15.	Martina Nelson		TAMUNING	martinajnelson@gmail.com	11/9/10

15

PETITION FOR THE CONTINUED AND RENEWED ACCESS TO PUBLIC HIKING DESTINATIONS

We the undersigned hereby petition the Department of the Navy, while reviewing the plans for the military buildup of the island of Guam, to require as a mitigation measure the continuing use of traditional long existing hiking trails and the granting of renewed public access to locations of cultural, historical, natural, and recreational value on the island of Guam. This is necessary to provide an opportunity for the people of Guam and our guests to learn about the island's heritage and to engage in worthwhile outdoor recreation activities. Specific locations that we maintain shall remain open to public access include all of Pagat (including the Cave, Point, and Village site), Ague Cove, Hilaan, Mount Lamlam, and the Southern Mountains. The locations for renewed public access include Haputo, Double Reef Beach, and Orote Point. We further specify that this access be guaranteed in the Environmental Impact Statement Record of Decision.

	Print Name:	Signature:	Village:	Contact e-mail/ Ph. number:	Date:
1.	Ben Alcantara	[Signature]	Tekob	687-3174	1/11/10
2.	Leahmarief	[Signature]	YIGO	727-4533	1/11/10
3.	LOUISE MUNI	[Signature]	YIGO	688-5232	1/11/10
4.	Michael Marriott	[Signature]	Yigo	988-7242	1/11/10
5.	Phil Cruz	[Signature]	Yigo	653-4947	" "
6.	Concarn Sablan	[Signature]	ASAN	477-7888	1/11/10
7.	Sabrina Sablan	[Signature]	ASAN	477-7888	1/11/10
8.	Philip LG.	[Signature]	Agaña	788-4847	1/11/10
9.	Michael Bevorgun	[Signature]	Chalan Pago	988-7196	1/12/10
10.	Marie Auyong	[Signature]	Barrigada	969-1558	1/12/10
11.	Leevin Camarin	[Signature]	Yigo	477-9731	1/13/10
12.	Jeffrey Inaula	[Signature]	Chalan Pago	483-5033	1/13/10
13.	CAROL RAGAN	[Signature]	TAMUNING	688-3404	1/13/2010
14.	Eugenio Aquino	[Signature]	Yigo	653-5585	
15.	YVONNE P. AGUON	[Signature]	C-PAGO	166 guon@yahoo.com 734-3311	1/13/10

15

**PETITION FOR THE CONTINUED AND RENEWED
ACCESS TO PUBLIC HIKING DESTINATIONS**

We the undersigned hereby petition the Department of the Navy, while reviewing the plans for the military buildup of the island of Guam, to require as a mitigation measure the continuing use of traditional long existing hiking trails and the granting of renewed public access to locations of cultural, historical, natural, and recreational value on the island of Guam. This is necessary to provide an opportunity for the people of Guam and our guests to learn about the island's heritage and to engage in worthwhile outdoor recreation activities. Specific locations that we maintain shall remain open to public access include all of Pagat (including the Cave, Point, and Village site), Ague Cove, Hilaan, Mount Lamlam, and the Southern Mountains. The locations for renewed public access include Haputo, Double Reef Beach, and Orote Point. We further specify that this access be guaranteed in the Environmental Impact Statement Record of Decision.

	Print Name:	Signature:	Village:	Contact e-mail/ Ph. number:	Date:
1.	JANEI P Ague		Debedo	AGE 476 9085	01/09/09 9 JAN 09
2.	Oed Nehr		Mangilag	498-1995	11
3.	Jewel Camacho		Tamuning	gka7311137@hotmail	1/9/10
4.	Kat Rubio		Piti	kat.rubio@yaphan.com	1/9/10
5.	Dana B. Cruz Kim		Debedo	688-6339 688-3331 talktosus@bermuda	1/9/10 1-9-10
6.	Adrian Cruz		Mangilag	688-2697	Jan 9 2010
7.	Vicqui Oayer		Barrigada	472 2229	1-9-10
8.	Adam Rudolph		Marte	" "	" "
9.	Jan Rudolph		Marte	" "	" "
10.	Pagat		mangilag	637-5894	01-11-10
11.	afing		mangilag	637-5894	01-11-10
12.	Vincent Garrett		Yigo	438-0380	1-11-10
13.	Shane Quintanilla		Yona	488 2733	1-11-10
14.	Sue Quintanilla		YIGO	632-2937	1/11/2010
15.	Eric Estan		DEBEDO	" "	" "

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PETITION FOR THE CONTINUED AND RENEWED ACCESS TO PUBLIC HIKING DESTINATIONS

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	Print Name:	Signature:	Village:	Contact e-mail/ Ph. number:	Date:
1.	John Clark		Singonia	lec_cma@yahoo.com	1-11-10
2.	Dustin Alger		Yigo	dalger_9@hotmail.com	1/11/10
3.	Christina Pangulanan		Yigo	cpangulanan14@yahoo.com	1/11/10
4.	Jamie Allen		Yigo	727-3327	1/11/10
5.	Sholyn Allen		Yigo	727-4878	1/11/10
6.	Benny C...		Yigo		1/11/10
7.	Andrea G.		Harmon	649-3732	1/11/10
8.	Danella Siem		Mangilao	788-1108	1/11/10
9.	Linda Edward		Yigo	988-8087 lmedward@ymail.com	1/11/10
10.	Jane Rayphard		Yigo	623-7129 janerayphard@guam.net	1/11/10
11.	Brian Schaible		Mangilao	688-1800	1/11/10
12.	Felix T. Perez		Yigo	653-3393	1/11/10
13.	Vlad Novasca		Dededo	vlad.novasca@gmail.com	01/11/10
14.	MATT BAKER		Yigo	111MATTB2003@hotmail.com	1/11/10
15.	Shane Intibac		MongMong	shaneintibac@yahoo.com	1-11-10

15

PETITION FOR THE CONTINUED AND RENEWED ACCESS TO PUBLIC HIKING DESTINATIONS

We the undersigned hereby petition the Department of the Navy, while reviewing the plans for the military buildup of the island of Guam, to require as a mitigation measure the continuing use of traditional long existing hiking trails and the granting of renewed public access to locations of cultural, historical, natural, and recreational value on the island of Guam. This is necessary to provide an opportunity for the people of Guam and our guests to learn about the island's heritage and to engage in worthwhile outdoor recreation activities. Specific locations that we maintain shall remain open to public access include all of Pagat (including the Cave, Point, and Village site), Ague Cove, Hilaan, Mount Lamlam, and the Southern Mountains. The locations for renewed public access include Haputo, Double Reef Beach, and Orote Point. We further specify that this access be guaranteed in the Environmental Impact Statement Record of Decision.

	Print Name:	Signature:	Village:	Contact e-mail/ Ph. number:	Date:
1.	BRAND ELLIS		Yigo	969-2113	16 Dec 2009
2.	Yong Kim		Dededo	898-6662	16 Dec 09
3.	Figueras Ricardo R		Tumon	787-8119	16 Dec 09
4.	Stephen Schusa		Dededo	689-1391	16 Dec 09
5.	Rio Barrow		Yigo	653-8512	16 Dec 09
6.	Wes Wilson		Yigo	653-1947	18 Dec 09
7.	Jacob Sanabria		Yigo	653-2202	21 Dec 09
8.	JESSE LEON GUERRA		Yigo	483-9387	21 Dec 09
9.	Andrew Campos		Yigo	653-5143	21 Dec 09
10.	Bradley Mills		Yigo	898-5387	7 Jan 2010
11.	Laura Johnson		Yigo	688 5435	7 Jan 2010
12.	KOYEANNE MASS		BARBERSHAW	808-742821	11 JAN 2010
13.	Susan Sookranon		Yigo	929-0598	11 Jan 2010
14.	Ben Turner		Dededo	366-5927	11 JAN 10
15.	KEITH PARRISH		Dededo	808-449 2829	11 JAN 10

15

PETITION FOR THE CONTINUED AND RENEWED ACCESS TO PUBLIC HIKING DESTINATIONS

We the undersigned hereby petition the Department of the Navy, while reviewing the plans for the military buildup of the island of Guam, to require as a mitigation measure the continuing use of traditional long existing hiking trails and the granting of renewed public access to locations of cultural, historical, natural, and recreational value on the island of Guam. This is necessary to provide an opportunity for the people of Guam and our guests to learn about the island's heritage and to engage in worthwhile outdoor recreation activities. Specific locations that we maintain shall remain open to public access include all of Pagat (including the Cave, Point, and Village site), Ague Cove, Hilaan, Mount Lamlam, and the Southern Mountains. The locations for renewed public access include Haputo, Double Reef Beach, and Orote Point. We further specify that this access be guaranteed in the Environmental Impact Statement Record of Decision.

	Print Name:	Signature:	Village:	Contact e-mail/ Ph. number:	Date:
1.	Catherine Poraigue	<i>Catherine Poraigue</i>	Yona	929-9018	1/16/10
2.	Francisco Castro	<i>Francisco Castro</i>	Yigo	624-1633	1/16/10
3.	Christopher Pangolin	<i>Christopher Pangolin</i>	Yona	488-1269	1/16/10
4.	REGINA HAWKINS	<i>REGINA HAWKINS</i>	Yona	486-4368	1/16/10
5.	Suzanne Treudell	<i>Suzanne Treudell</i>	Tamuning	688-9119	1/16/10
6.	GLEN METZLER	<i>GLEN METZLER</i>	Hawaii	metzerc@gmail.com	1/16/10
7.	JED KWON	<i>JED KWON</i>	Tamuning	62-841-92 jed.kwon@gmail.com	1/16/10
8.	Naomi Leon Guerrero	<i>Naomi Leon Guerrero</i>	Santa Rita	998-6660	1/16/10
9.	STATHOS PHOENIX	<i>STATHOS PHOENIX</i>	SANTA RITA	456-8941	1/23/10
10.	ARMIE HERRERA	<i>ARMIE HERRERA</i>	STA. RITA	564-0347	1/23/10
11.	YAN YAO PAN	<i>YAN YAO PAN</i>	SANTA RITA	462-1457	1/23/10
12.	WILLIAM COURSEY	<i>WILLIAM COURSEY</i>	NAVAL BASE	william2103@yahoo.com	1/23/10
13.	SUE KIM	<i>SUE KIM</i>	Tamuning	687-5882	1/23/10
14.	MIKE A. RABALA	<i>MIKE A. RABALA</i>	Dededo	MIKE A. RABALA 608144@comcast.net	1/23/10
15.	Chuck Dunning	<i>Chuck Dunning</i>	Barrigada	C-dunning@charter.net	1-23-10

15

PETITION FOR THE CONTINUED AND RENEWED ACCESS TO PUBLIC HIKING DESTINATIONS

We the undersigned hereby petition the Department of the Navy, while reviewing the plans for the military buildup of the island of Guam, to require as a mitigation measure the continuing use of traditional long existing hiking trails and the granting of renewed public access to locations of cultural, historical, natural, and recreational value on the island of Guam. This is necessary to provide an opportunity for the people of Guam and our guests to learn about the island's heritage and to engage in worthwhile outdoor recreation activities. Specific locations that we maintain shall remain open to public access include all of Pagat (including the Cave, Point, and Village site), Ague Cove, Hilaan, Mount Lamlam, and the Southern Mountains. The locations for renewed public access include Haputo, Double Reef Beach, and Orote Point. We further specify that this access be guaranteed in the Environmental Impact Statement Record of Decision.

	Print Name:	Signature:	Village:	Contact e-mail/ Ph. number:	Date:
1.	Dominic Tamargo		Malog, Co		1/11/10
2.	Greg Sheat		Dededo		1/11/10
3.	JOBSON TUMAYO		Fuercija		1/11/10
4.	Brandon Tamara		Inarajan		1/11/10
5.	Tresha Renteria		Dededo		1/11/10
6.	Ross Naughton		Agua Heights		1/11/10
7.	KEIKO HUNTER		YIGL		1/23/10
8.	KUMIKO URBANO		DEDEDO		1/23/10
9.	Byungsoo Kim		Tamuning		1/23/10
10.	Greg Lopez		MATIG		1/23/10
11.	Robert Llanera		MALCOLM		1/23/10
12.	JOY M JOOIMA		REEF HTL		1/23/10
13.	Kendra Taylor		Chalan Pago		1/23/10
14.	Brett M Taylor		Chalan Pago		1/23/10
15.	Kim Yong Gook		Tamuning		1/23/10

15

2

PETITION FOR THE CONTINUED AND RENEWED ACCESS TO PUBLIC HIKING DESTINATIONS

We the undersigned hereby petition the Department of the Navy, while reviewing the plans for the military buildup of the island of Guam, to require as a mitigation measure the continuing use of traditional long existing hiking trails and the granting of renewed public access to locations of cultural, historical, natural, and recreational value on the island of Guam. This is necessary to provide an opportunity for the people of Guam and our guests to learn about the island's heritage and to engage in worthwhile outdoor recreation activities. Specific locations that we maintain shall remain open to public access include all of Pagat (including the Cave, Point, and Village site), Ague Cove, Hilaan, Mount Lamlam, and the Southern Mountains. The locations for renewed public access include Haputo, Double Reef Beach, and Orote Point. We further specify that this access be guaranteed in the Environmental Impact Statement Record of Decision.

Print Name:	Signature:	Village:	Contact e-mail/ Ph. number:	Date:
1. Joseph Ilagan	<i>Joseph Ilagan</i>	Mongmong	632-0080	1/6/10
2. Peter Mantanona	<i>Peter Mantanona</i>	Matajei	petemantanona@gmail.com	1.10.10
3. Riaka McCormick	<i>Riaka McCormick</i>	Agana Hts	speedy59@yahoo.com	1/10/10
4. Leilani Techina	<i>Leilani Techina</i>	Mangilao	leilani.techina@gmail.com	1/10/10
5. Salandou Oudock	<i>Salandou Oudock</i>	TALOFOTO	388 9780	"
6. Sean M. DeRosa	<i>Sean M. DeRosa</i>	Tapan	759-7102, 456-4675 traveler-gu@jagdata.com	1/10/10
7. Maria Raymond	<i>Maria Raymond</i>	Barrigada		1/17/10
8. Cieman Cubala	<i>Cieman Cubala</i>	Barrigada		1/17/10
9. Pablo ROJAS JR.	<i>Pablo Rojas Jr.</i>	MANGILAO		1/17/10
10. Julie Parja	<i>Julie Parja</i>	TALOFOTO		1/17/10
11. William Topana	<i>William Topana</i>	Cheloung		1/17/10
12. Jason Middleton	<i>Jason Middleton</i>	Barrigada	452-2287	1/17/10
13. Michael Tanjeren Jr.	<i>Michael Tanjeren Jr.</i>	TALOFOTO	mtanjerenjr@gmail.com	1/17/10
14. Stella Martinez	<i>Stella Martinez</i>	Barrigada	stella.martinez@netquad.com	1/17/10
Roxanne Diaz	<i>Roxanne Diaz</i>	Maina	roxanne-diaz@yahoo.com	11 Jan 10
JOSHUA BLAS	<i>Joshua Blas</i>	Singajana	jblas@gmail.com	1/17/10

PETITION FOR THE CONTINUED AND RENEWED ACCESS TO PUBLIC HIKING DESTINATIONS

We the undersigned hereby petition the Department of the Navy, while reviewing the plans for the military buildup of the island of Guam, to require as a mitigation measure the continuing use of traditional long existing hiking trails and the granting of renewed public access to locations of cultural, historical, natural, and recreational value on the island of Guam. This is necessary to provide an opportunity for the people of Guam and our guests to learn about the island's heritage and to engage in worthwhile outdoor recreation activities. Specific locations that we maintain shall remain open to public access include all of Pagat (including the Cave, Point, and Village site), Ague Cove, Hilaan, Mount Lamlam, and the Southern Mountains. The locations for renewed public access include Haputo, Double Reef Beach, and Orote Point. We further specify that this access be guaranteed in the Environmental Impact Statement Record of Decision.

	Print Name:	Signature:	Village:	Contact e-mail/ Ph. number:	Date:
1.	Corrigne Blas	<i>[Signature]</i>	MTIM	472-0204	1/29/10
2.	Angela Perale	<i>[Signature]</i>	TANLINGS	678-9510	—
3.	Jeanne Perales	<i>[Signature]</i>	MANAO	687-7774	1/25/10
4.	LEAH AMBER PAULINO	<i>[Signature]</i>	ANAPATAN	898-8947	1/29/10
5.	Herman Mize	<i>[Signature]</i>	Yigo	482-6966	1/29/10
6.	Roy Chan	<i>[Signature]</i>	Harmon	988-1707	1/29/10
7.	Shm Tak	<i>[Signature]</i>	Deledo	787-2744	1/29/10
8.	Lance Martinus	<i>[Signature]</i>	Talofate	789-8419	1/25/10
9.	Alma Paule	<i>[Signature]</i>	Deledo	632-5705	1/29/10
10.	Theresa Chen	<i>[Signature]</i>	TANLINGS	646-4496	1/29/10
11.	Mendoza Alice	<i>[Signature]</i>	Mangilao	(670)488-5229	01/29/10
12.	Katrina Rocaste	<i>[Signature]</i>	Deledo	788-1234	1/29/10
13.	Sheryl Tarver	<i>[Signature]</i>	Deledo	788-6523	1/30/10
14.	Billie Jean Maribek	<i>[Signature]</i>	—	687-7901	1/30
15.	<i>[Signature]</i>				

PETITION FOR THE CONTINUED AND RENEWED ACCESS TO PUBLIC HIKING DESTINATIONS

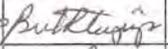
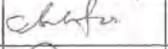
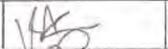
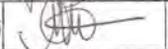
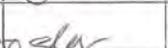
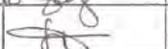
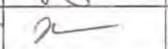
We the undersigned hereby petition the Department of the Navy, while reviewing the plans for the military buildup of the island of Guam, to require as a mitigation measure the continuing use of traditional long existing hiking trails and the granting of renewed public access to locations of cultural, historical, natural, and recreational value on the island of Guam. This is necessary to provide an opportunity for the people of Guam and our guests to learn about the island's heritage and to engage in worthwhile outdoor recreation activities. Specific locations that we maintain shall remain open to public access include all of Pagat (including the Cave, Point, and Village site), Ague Cove, Hilaan, Mount Lamlam, and the Southern Mountains. The locations for renewed public access include Haputo, Double Reef Beach, and Orote Point. We further specify that this access be guaranteed in the Environmental Impact Statement Record of Decision.

	Print Name:	Signature:	Village:	Contact e-mail/ Ph. number:	Date:
1.	Juliet Lay	<i>[Signature]</i>	Tamuning	646-6229	1/30/10
2.	Daniel Lastimosa	<i>[Signature]</i>	MANGILAO	633-4508	1/30/10
3.	Bernadette Lastimosa	<i>[Signature]</i>	"	"	1/30/10
4.	Florence L Barinas	<i>[Signature]</i>	San Juan	828-2245	1/30/10
5.					
6.					
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8.					
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11.					
12.					
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14.					
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4

PETITION FOR THE CONTINUED AND RENEWED ACCESS TO PUBLIC HIKING DESTINATIONS

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	Print Name:	Signature:	Village:	Contact e-mail/ Ph. number:	Date:
1.	Victoria Santos		Mangilao	vic-10-20@hotmail.com	01/29/10
2.	Bert Uppinger		Singian	BertUppinger@yaho.com	1/30/10
3.	Chelsea Santos		Tamuning	1sthandg1r197@gmail.com	1/29
4.	Adam Rivera		Agat	adamrivera-ca@hotmail.com	1/29
5.	Reinhold Alcamapat		Agat	reinhold-1731@hotmail.com	1/29
6.	Jacob Fejeron		Yigo	JacobFejeron11@hotmail.com	1/29
7.	BACIAN A. AENA		MANKILAO	1stmgie@gmail.com	1/29
8.	Melina Mantunoma		Tamuning	melina.mantunoma@gmail.com	1/29
9.	Fina Leon Guerrero		Orote	472-3679 finaramirez@hotmail.com	1/29
10.	Roland Pano		Mangilao	rlikeke05@gmail.com	1/29
11.	Telena Nelson		Mangilao	tmenguan@gmail.com	1/29
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PETITION FOR THE CONTINUED AND RENEWED ACCESS TO PUBLIC HIKING DESTINATIONS

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	Print Name:	Signature:	Village:	Contact e-mail/ Ph. number:	Date:
1.	Pablo	<i>[Signature]</i>	Talabala	737-2091	1/26/10
2.	Brandon Atki	<i>[Signature]</i>	Tanung	646-2654	1/26/10
3.	Donis Tanguan	<i>[Signature]</i>	Tededu	777-0317	1/26/10
4.	Gordon Weatherington	<i>[Signature]</i>	Barrigada	637-5895	1/26/10
5.	Mary Waters	<i>[Signature]</i>	Mangilao	969-8595	1/26/10
6.	Kunichia Lujan	<i>[Signature]</i>	Mangilao	777-9090	1/26/10
7.	Darna Ezra	<i>[Signature]</i>	Mangilao	969-1072	1/26/10
8.	Vilanova	<i>[Signature]</i>	Mangilao	788-5587	1/27/10
9.	Elaine Barret	<i>[Signature]</i>	Mangilao	472-7429	1/27/10
10.	Kelvin Castro	<i>[Signature]</i>	Mangilao	472-7824	1/27/10
11.	Peter San Nicolas	<i>[Signature]</i>	Inoron	969-6167	1/27/10
12.	Jayton Ordo	<i>[Signature]</i>	Santa Rita	482-6225	1/27/10
13.	Alicia Alvarez	<i>[Signature]</i>	Mangilao	632-8547	1/27/10
14.	Joseph Mesrija	<i>[Signature]</i>	Toto	868-3645	1/27/10
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	Print Name:	Signature:	Village:	Contact e-mail/ Ph. number:	Date:
1.	Timothy Charquialaf	<i>[Signature]</i>	Yigo	timcharquialaf@gmail.com	18 JAN 10
2.	Joseph Charquialaf	<i>[Signature]</i>	Yigo	joseph-charquialaf@hotmail.com	29 Jan 10
3.	Clint K. Sablan	<i>[Signature]</i>	Agat	clint.k.sablan@hotmail.com	28 Jan 10
4.	APRIL GUADACHAY	<i>[Signature]</i>	Agat	aprilguadachay@gmail.com	28 JAN 10
5.	Annie Pineda	<i>[Signature]</i>	Banyaga	—	Jan 28 10
6.	Wobbie Quinata	<i>[Signature]</i>	Umatac	dquinata@gmail.com	1/28/10
7.	JUAN LUIS GUERRERO	<i>[Signature]</i>	YONA	terguerreroj@yahoo.com	1/28/10
8.	Theresa Matana	<i>[Signature]</i>	Tamuning	727-3229	1/28/10
9.	Mona H. Duany	<i>[Signature]</i>	Tamuning	mona-duany@hotmail.com	1/28/10
10.	Patrick Penavent	<i>[Signature]</i>	Yigo	653-1416	1-28-10
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	Print Name:	Signature:	Village:	Contact e-mail/ Ph. number:	Date:
1.	Jerry Santos	<i>Jerry Santos</i>	Santa Rita	789-0396	1/29/10
2.	Julie T. Mendible	<i>Julie T. Mendible</i>	Chelan Pige	477-7925	1/29/10
3.	Anthony M. Gault	<i>Anthony M. Gault</i>	Ded.	472-4655	1/29/10
4.	Hermine Blas	<i>H. Blas</i>	Ded.	637-2962	1-29-10
5.	Adore A. Selt	<i>Adore A. Selt</i>			
6.	Kristine Santos	<i>Kristine Santos</i>	Ded.	689-7490	1/29/10
7.	Jose B. Boya	<i>Jose B. Boya</i>	Ded	632-3760	1/29/10
8.	Erwina Jackson	<i>Erwina Jackson</i>	Ded	632-3538	1/29/10
9.	Brian San Nicolas	<i>Brian San Nicolas</i>	Ded	898-8572	1/29/10
10.	Angel Calusay	<i>Angel Calusay</i>	Ded		1/29/10
11.	Helena Jurado	<i>Helena Jurado</i>	Dedado		1/29/10
12.	SCHLEE FELSAN	<i>SCHLEE FELSAN</i>	Yugo		1/29/10
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	Print Name:	Signature:	Village:	Contact e-mail/ Ph. number:	Date:
1.	JESSICA ZIMLICH	JAZimlich	Dededo	Jessica.Zimlich@navy.mil	2/2/10
2.	JOHN M. MONTANO	John M. Montano	Dededo	620-2052	2/2/10
3.	ROSS HUARDE	RH	Dededo	987-8296 ross_huarte@hotmail.com	2-2-10
4.	JAIME MUNIZ	Jaime Muniz	Dededo		02-02-10
5.	MAKSEVIC KEPWE	Maksevic	Dededo	MAKI.MAKSI@GMAIL.COM	02-02-10
6.	Jesse Abalos	Jesse Abalos	Dededo		02-02-10
7.	Marvic Montero	Marvic Montero	Dededo		02-02-10
8.	Nestor	Nestor			02/02/10
9.	Airon Soliman	Airon Soliman	Dededo		
10.	Rafael Borcan	Rafael Borcan	Dededo	kingranch_97@yahoo.com	02/02/10
11.	Jaymark Sapangan	Jaymark Sapangan	Dededo		02/02/10
12.	Ariel Villaroy	Ariel Villaroy	Dededo	ariel.villaroy@hotmail.com	02/02/10
13.	Shane Cruz	Shane Cruz	Dededo	632-0750 shaneybryce92@yahoo.com	02/2/10
14.	Ron Antonio	Ron Antonio	Dededo	632-1936	2/2/10
15.	Jordan Bass	Jordan Bass	Dededo	637-4659	2/2/10
16.	Amara Carmen Gordon	Amara Carmen Gordon	Dededo	632-1936	2/2/10

16

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	Print Name:	Signature:	Village:	Contact e-mail/ Ph. number:	Date:
1.	Jessica Laurora	<i>Jessica Laurora</i>	Dededo	637-5841 m2.jessica-224@hotmail.com	Jan 20, 10
2.	Ashley Mangligot	<i>Ashley Mangligot</i>	Dededo	633-6097	01/29/10
3.	Miriam Rodriguez	<i>Miriam Rodriguez</i>	Dededo	749-2805	01/29/10
4.	Ann Marie	<i>Ann Marie</i>	Dededo	749-2811	Jan 29, 10
5.	Rosa Francisco	<i>Rosa Francisco</i>	Dededo	987-0824	1/29/10
6.	Lena Ridap	<i>Lena Ridap</i>	Dededo	600-4605	1/29/10
7.	Arnel Francisco	<i>Arnel Francisco</i>	Dededo	787-3769	1/29/10
8.	Marjorie Ceria	<i>Marjorie Ceria</i>	Dededo	929-3067	1/29/10
9.	Roen Pangilinan	<i>Roen Pangilinan</i>	Dededo	788-9890	01/29/10
10.	James Lujan	<i>James Lujan</i>	Dededo	959-5438	01/29/10
11.	Kristina Flores	<i>Kristina Flores</i>	Dededo	935-2225 kristina.flores@hotmail.com	1/29/10
12.	Genaldine Cabari	<i>Genaldine Cabari</i>	Retosto	403-5933 goodnight.pmda@htnl.com	1/29/10
13.	Texter Davis	<i>Texter Davis</i>	Dededo	707-3212 davisjobz@hotmail.com	01/29/10
14.	Aaron Daddan	<i>Aaron Daddan</i>	Dededo	715-2813 aaron.daddan@htnl.com	1/29/10
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	Print Name:	Signature:	Village:	Contact e-mail/ Ph. number:	Date:
1.	ROSALIN ESEM	<i>Rosalin Esem</i>	Dededo	637-6655	01/17/10
2.	JOSEPH VITALE	JOSEPH VITALE	HARMON	649-0255	1-17-10
3.	BEATRICE NETHON	<i>Beatrice Nethon</i>	Dededo	727-5774	1-17-10
4.	AGOSTINO VITALE	Agostino Vitale	HARMON	689-4461	1-17-10
5.	IVITAIAR	<i>Ivitaian</i>	HARMON	483-1180	1/17/10
6.	SISIPEN EPPA	<i>Sisipen Eppa</i>	Dededo	678-1443	1/17/10
7.	GERALD H. ECHON	<i>Gerald H. Echon</i>	TUMON	881-2731	1/17/10
8.	JENNIFER ZACHEN	Jennifer Zachen	TUMON	987-9577	"
9.	JOSEPH O'CONNOR	JOE O'CONNOR	SANTA RITA	909-1978	11/20/10
10.	MARK L. ANDERSON	Mark Anderson	Dededo	688-4242	11/20/10
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10

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	Print Name:	Signature:	Village:	Contact e-mail/ Ph. number:	Date:
1.	JAYLEEN SSS	<i>Jayleen SSS</i>	YONA	789-7711	12-16-09
2.	Szechler, James	<i>James Szechler</i>	YIBU	687 7022	12-27-09
3.	Teke Kaminaga	<i>Teke Kaminaga</i>	Yona	789-4947	1/15/10
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	Print Name:	Signature:	Village:	Contact e-mail/ Ph. number:	Date:
1.	Josh Bolton		USAK	joshua.bolton@anderson.af.mil	1/23/10
2.	Joe Park		Tumon	jep1004@yahoo.com	1/23/10
3.					
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	Print Name:	Signature:	Village:	Contact e-mail/ Ph. number:	Date:
1.	CRYSTAL II	<i>[Signature]</i>	Dededo	Pink_Puma_12@yahoo.com	1/28/10
2.	Maribel Gomez	<i>[Signature]</i>	Dededo	maribel-gomez2010@live.com	January 28, 2010
3.	Lu, Song Chi	<i>[Signature]</i>	DEDEDO	lusongchi@hotmail.com	1/28/10
4.	Thomas Portacio	<i>[Signature]</i>	Dededo	tjportacio@yahoo.com	1/28/10
5.	Ryan Pangelinan	<i>[Signature]</i>	Dededo	ryan_doh_110@hotmail.com	1/28/10
6.	ARVI QUINO!	<i>[Signature]</i>	Dededo	arviquino@lne.com	1/28/10
7.	Kamille Wang	<i>[Signature]</i>	Dededo	kamillewang@gmail.com	1/28/10
8.	Ryan Sindayan	<i>[Signature]</i>	Dededo	coolguy_yan@yahoo.com	1/28/10
9.	Elizabeth Perez	<i>[Signature]</i>	Dededo	elizabeth_perez24@hotmail.com	1/28/10
10.	Kyle Ige	<i>[Signature]</i>	Dededo	kyle-ige@hotmail.com	01/28/10
11.	Joshua Mayo	<i>[Signature]</i>	Dededo	joshmayo12@gmail.com / 797-4774	01/28/10
12.	Michael	<i>[Signature]</i>	Dededo	637-5492 element_skate161@hotmail.com	01/25/10
13.	Angelica Dacana	<i>[Signature]</i>	Dededo	angelica_eyschmidt@hotmail.com 727-5855	1/28/10
14.	Hannele Garcia	<i>[Signature]</i>	Dededo	hannelemz@gmail.com 637-7512	01/28/10
15.	Francine San Nicolas	<i>[Signature]</i>	Dededo	francineelizabeth@yahoo.com	1/28/2010
16.	Jolene Naputi	<i>[Signature]</i>	Dededo	797-777 797-7152/49	1/28/2010
17.	March Maximian	<i>[Signature]</i>	Dededo	632-0730-987-5887	1/28/10
18.	Gabriel Airo	<i>[Signature]</i>	Dededo		

**Perez Acres Homeowners Association
49 S. Cupa Court
Yigo, Guam 96929**

January 11, 2010

JGPO c/o NAVFAC Pacific, Attention:GPMO
258 MAKALAPA Drive, Suite 100
Pearl Harbor, HI 96860-3134

Subject: Comments on Draft Environmental Impact Statement

Dear Sir/Madam:

G-095-001 Perez Acres is a community of 200 townhouses situated on Chalan Lajuna between Andersen Air Force Base and Andersen South and between Marine Corps Drive and Route 15 (also known as the Back Road to Andersen). There are numerous other private residences on Chalan Lajuna and on roads leading off of Chalan Lajuna.

Chalan Lajuna, which runs in front of Perez Acres from Marine Corps Drive to Route 15 and acts as a boundary along one complete side, is designated part of the "Haul Road System" by which trucks will be hauling coral from the quarries on the east side of the island and equipment from the port to the new bases planned at the Andersen and NCTMS areas. This is on top of and in addition to the already anticipated increase in traffic. This hauling may be a 24/7 operation for 5 years or more and will create noise, traffic congestion, air pollution, vibration, and safety concerns. Further, there is in the plan to widen Chalan Lajuna from its present 2 lanes to 3 lanes plus adding sidewalks and curbs. This will place Chalan Lajuna literally in many residents front yards complete with the trucks, environmental concerns, and lower property values.

An alternative to Chalan Lajuna is to run the haul road system through Andersen South rather than through the residential area which exists along and near Chalan Lajuna. The military was made aware of this alternative almost 1 year ago by a letter from the then PAHA Board president but it was never considered in the draft Environmental Impact Statement. It is a requirement that the Environmental Impact Statement consider alternatives. The Andersen South routing is an excellent mitigation measure, but this was not discussed. Nor was the combined impact of noise, traffic congestion, air pollution, vibration, and safety concerns addressed.

G-095-002 **Firing Ranges** for the Marine Corps are designated for Andersen South. Perez Acres and others between and near Andersen South and Perez Acres are within the "noise arch" of these ranges which may be a 24/7 operation according to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Again, no alternatives or mitigation is discussed as is required. Why are military housing and offices designated for the quiet west side of the island and not here?

Helicopter flyovers of Perez Acres and the surrounding residences from Andersen AFB to Andersen South will dramatically increase as we are on the designated route. Again, no

G-095-001

Thank you for your comment. Chalan Lajuna is proposed to be part of the haul road system to transport aggregate from the rock quarry located in Southern Guam through Route 15 to construction sites at NCTS Finegayan, Andersen Air Force Base and Andersen South. As part of the proposed action, Andersen South would be the location of proposed training facilities such as vertical lift landing zones, live-fire training areas, non-fire maneuver training areas, non-firing ranges and others, and therefore is not under consideration for the haul road network as a mitigation measure.

G-095-002

Thank you for your comment. Because the noise levels would be elevated in the areas surrounding Andersen South, the USMC is concerned about the impacts to the neighbors. As a result, best management including installation of sound berms would be implemented to reduce noise levels in the area.

G-095-002

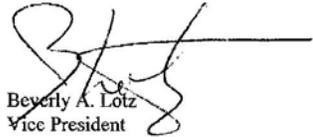
alternatives were considered as is required nor were noise and safety concerns addressed. A simple alternative for more of the route to be over water was never considered.

G-095-003

Finally, the **Combined Cumulative Impact** of the haul road system, firing ranges, and helicopter flyovers and their combined noise, traffic congestion, air pollution, vibration, and safety concerns on our community was not considered as again is required by law

Things can be done better. We not only ask but demand that these environmental effects on our community be addressed

Thank you.



Beverly A. Lotz
Vice President
Perez Acres Homeowners Association

G-095-003

Thank you for your comment. Due to the complexity of the project, there are two parts of the cumulative impact analysis: the summary of impacts for all components of the proposed action (Volume 7 Chapter 3) and an assessment of the additive impacts of the proposed action in combination with other past, present and reasonably foreseeable projects (Volume 7, Chapter 4). A systematic methodology was applied in both analyses.

Volume 7, Chapter 3 summarizes the combined potential impacts of all of the preferred alternatives on Guam and Tinian. The impacts of Volumes 2 through 6 are discussed by resource. At the end of Volume 7, Chapter 3.3 there is a table summarizing the combined impacts of all long-term (operational) components of the preferred alternatives. Significant impacts are identified. Trends in the resource health on Guam and Tinian since World War II are described. This section includes limited quantitative data for proposed action impacts. For example, special-status species habitat loss due to the proposed action and current amount of habitat available island wide is presented in Volume 7, Section 3.3. There is no quantitative island-wide data readily available for most of the resource areas assessed and the impact analysis is often qualitative.

Volume 7, Chapter 4, Cumulative Impacts, assesses the potential additive impact of the EIS proposed actions when combined with potential impacts of other past, present and reasonably foreseeable future actions. The period of consideration for the cumulative impact analysis is 2004 to 2019. The project list is based on best available information from DoD and the Guam Land Use Commission database. There is no National Environmental Policy Act (or similar) document disclosing project impacts for most of the cumulative projects listed; therefore, there is insufficient data on most cumulative projects listed to conduct a quantitative impact analysis. In Chapter 4 a table summarizes

the potential cumulative impacts on Guam and another table summarizes the potential cumulative impacts on Tinian. Potential additive cumulative impacts are identified for a number of resources. Mitigation measures are proposed earlier in the EIS. The cumulative impacts analysis has been expanded in the FEIS, including the addition of climate change analysis and analysis of cumulative impacts to coral.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 415

Received: 2/10/2010 4:58:32 AM

G-096-001

Catholic Social Service (CSS) is a faith-based 501 (c) 3 non-profit organization serving persons with disabilities, the homeless, victims of family violence, and persons needing emergency food and clothing. The following are services provided:
Elderly: Case Management Services; a day care for the frail elderly and another day care for those specifically suffering from dementia; an emergency receiving home for abused elderly and adults with disabilities; In-home Services for homebound frail elderly; and Elderly Housing (10 units).

Persons with Disabilities: Respite Care Services for caregivers; Group Homes; Community Habilitation and Day Center; Permanent Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities (8 units); and a group home for those with severe mental disabilities.

Homeless: Emergency Homeless Shelter; Transitional Housing (30 units); Homeless Prevention that provides funding for needy family with rent and utility payment arrears; Service for Victims of Family Violence; Emergency Shelter; Five (5) Transitional Housing; and Shelter for abused children.
Food Bank and Thrift Shop.

Catastrophic Illness Assistance Program

A donation driven program that provides minimal assistance to individuals leaving or referred for off-island medical treatment.

Migration and Trafficking Program

Program that is funded on a per diem reimbursement basis from USCCB and CCUSA to assist refugees relocate with in Guam.

Program to assist trafficking victims with shelter and supportive services.

Housing Counseling Program

The additional needed to address the social services impact of the military build up are as follows:

- Open up another homeless shelter.
- Open up also another shelter for women victims of family violence.
- Purchase or build apartments to serve as transitional housing for homeless individuals and families.
- Build the capacity of the present food pantry.
- Transportation to assist families' access services.
- Fund the Housing Counseling program that would help families learn budgeting skills that would help them pay for their rent and other needs.
- Homeless prevention program.
- Family Counseling services.
- Child care assistance.
- Micro enterprise program.
- Another Adult Day Care program will have to be developed doubling the current capacity.
- Assistance

G-096-001

Thank you for your comment. Your recommended mitigation measures have been taken under consideration. Expanded mitigation discussion is provided in the FEIS.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 418

Received: 2/10/2010 10:36:07 AM

G-097-001

I'm more concerned about the immigrants that are wide-eyed with greed and want to come here just because people tell them there are going to be more jobs on Guam. Immigrants have really destroyed the indigenous Chamorro's traditions and I'm wondering whether, because of Guam's identity crisis, immigration would be more strict? I have seen websites where news agencies and blogs practically advertise that there will be jobs on Guam and a lot of visitors on those sites show great interest. I'm worried that the Chamorro traditions regarding commerce and politics will be jeopardized and we will be just another minority on our homeland. Have you watched "Avatar" by the way? Who hasn't.

G-097-001

Thank you for your comments. Jobs analysis was based upon the number of dollars estimated to enter the Guam economy as a result of the proposed action. Overall, at the 2014 peak of construction and beginning of operations, the civilian labor force demand with the proposed action is 75% higher than it otherwise would have been without the project. At 2020, the difference declines to 12%. Analysis took into account historical information of people arriving on Guam from other areas (such as the Philippines and FAS) in search of jobs, in order to determine the number of new jobs generated by the proposed action that would go to Guam residents. Overall, analysis indicated that at the 2014 construction peak, Guam residents are expected to capture approximately 2,566 jobs and off-island workers would take 15,157 jobs. By 2020, the number of these jobs filled by Guam residents would decrease to 2,211 jobs, and off-island worker jobs would decrease to 3,935 jobs.

Qualified Guam construction workers would be accommodated, but many more qualified off-island workers would be needed. To fill this void, it is anticipated that H2B workers would be needed. H2B workers would come to Guam for DoD jobs and have completed the required applications for H2B workers. After the job or contract is completed the H2B workers are required to leave Guam. However, people originating from the FAS may remain on Guam. Influx of people will likely be non-Chamorros and Chamorros would not make up the percentage of the population that they do now. However, while there will be population increases due to the proposed military buildup actions, there would be unique opportunities for cultural learning and sharing. To encourage cultural understanding the DoD plans for cultural sensitivity orientation and awareness programs that would focus on mutual respect and tolerance and strive to educate all incoming and currently present military personnel on the history and customs that have created Guam's present culture. Finally, the DoD plans to increase military civilian joint

activities to foster strong and mutually beneficial military civilian relationships that include the sharing and understanding of the Chamorro culture.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 428

Received: 2/10/2010 8:58:18 PM

G-098-003

on behalf of we are guahan: V2-6 estimates the sound impact of weapons training at the proposed training area near Marbo caves by developing proposed sound envelopes and thresholds. These calculations assume static environmental conditions and fail to include several factors which would distinctly affect the assessment and decision:

1. Cumulative impacts of increased sound during both construction and operation phases for both the civilian and ecological environment.
2. The effect of prevailing trade winds on the sound envelope, in many cases this would alter/expand the envelope and the areas impacted.
3. I propose this study include a site-based or location specific analysis of the sound envelopes and thresholds, cumulative impacts of the increased noise pollution on the civilian and ecological environments, studies on the cumulative impact of noise pollution on the very diverse fauna/flora in the proposed action areas to determine if a significant impact would occur during either phase of the proposed project.

G-098-001

I believe an accurate, site-specific assessment would determine that the noise pollution envelope has a significant impact on the proposed area than currently suggested, and the effects on the environments would be severe. The DOD would bear the responsibility for funding infrastructure upgrades to homes and building to soundproof the civilian structures (ala FAA noise reduction programs). More importantly, the cumulative impact of noise on the ecological resources will be profoundly negative and irreversible. As these areas are known to be key and unique environments for various protected, endangered, and culturally important biological resources - any negative impact should be avoided to the strictest sense. The Chamorro people continue to enjoy the sanctity and profound importance of these natural environments as part of our cultural practice and preservation. DOD owes the Chamorro people the duty of care to ensure these environments continue to thrive and remain accessible at all times despite the proposed action. The volume of indigenous people who frequent these areas, as well as the cultural practice of gathering indigenous plants for traditional remedies at all hours of the day/night, demands 24hour accessibility.

G-098-002

If these impacts are REASONABLY deemed unmitigatable by current scientific studies of these specific sites, then the decision maker should be compelled to chose the no action alternative.

G-098-001

Thank you for your comment. Soundproofing is not proposed at this time because the national average for interior noise level reduction inside a structure is 25 dB with windows closed and 15 dB with windows open. The reduction is based upon numerous factors including the construction of the building, types of materials used, and locational factors such as terrain and vegetation surrounding the structure.

Potential noise impacts to listed species are presented in Volume 2, Chapter 10, Section 10.2, including Tables 10.2-2 and 10.2-3 and Figures 10.2-6 and 10.2-7. Based on the presented analysis, impacts due to noise from the proposed activities would not be significant.

G-098-002

Thank you for your comment. It is the intent of DoD to maintain public access to the cultural and historic sites at Pagat and Marbo consistent with safety and operational requirements. Restricting access to certain DoD areas at certain times is required to maintain public safety. Final plans concerning access to sites potentially impacted by the proposed action have not been developed. DoD looks forward to working with stakeholders to develop plans for cultural stewardship and access that balances operational needs, public safety concerns, and the continuing public use and enjoyment of these sites.

G-098-003

Thank you for your comment. Cumulative noise impacts would only occur when the receptor experiences noise from two or more sources occurring at the same time. By necessity, construction needs to occur prior to operations for a facility. Please refer to Volume 7, Chapter 4 for more details about the cumulative impact analysis.

Noise is affected by winds and could occasionally alter the noise contours. Wind also increases the ambient noise levels and turbulence

can attenuate the noise. However, noise propagates best during still conditions with an inversion layer. Inversion layers are not typically found during trade winds.

The noise described in this EIS applies calculated noise contours to the site specific resources affected by the noise. Please refer to Volume 2, Chapter 10 for more details about noise impacts to biological impacts.



COMMENT SHEET

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas
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Guam and CNMI Military Relocation**

Website Comment Number: 429

Received: 2/10/2010 11:52:23 PM

I am a native Chamorro. It is my indigenous responsibility to be educated, informed, and be actively involved with the largest transformation Guam has ever encountered. I am torn between my patriotism as an American, and my rights as a Chamorro. You are causing this struggle for me and most of my generation. The fact is that Guam is too small for this project's magnitude. The 58 itemized projects outlined in the relocation's plan will attribute to the demolition of our culture. The plan's goals are simply stated, "(1) development and construction of facilities and infrastructure to support approximately 8,600 Marines and their dependents relocated from Okinawa to Guam, and development and construction of facilities and infrastructure to support training and operations on Guam and Tinian for the relocated Marines; (2) construction of a new deep-draft wharf with shore side infrastructure improvements creating the capability in Apra Harbor, Guam to support a transient nuclear powered aircraft carrier; and (3) development and construction of facilities and Infrastructure on Guam to support relocating approximately 600 military personnel and their dependents to establish and operate an Army Air and Missile Defense Task Force (AMDTF). Each major project component (i.e., the U.S. Marine Corps on Guam, the Marine Corps on Tinian [Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands [CNMI]], the Navy, and the Army) has its own sets of alternatives. In addition, related actions include utilities and roadway projects necessary to implement the proposed actions."

G-099-001

Where in this statement lies benefits for Natives? Protection of our ocean? The betterment of the Chamorro culture?
Please protect our islands from cultural genocide that this military relocation will cause. Our island's culture, environment, and hearts will be destroyed if this plan is realized. You can not retrofit our island's precious resources to fit your military plans. We have nothing to offer, our islands are not for sale.

G-099-002

Consider an alternative site such as Hawaii, Hawaii for your military endeavors. Herein lies a larger island mass whose areas are not densely populated, an ideal location for the scale you are proposing. Have you looked at alternative sites? I implore other indigenous groups to help us in our fight to retain our native rights. This project is a bad idea. Do not come here, we do not want this for our islands.

G-099-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of managing efforts in implementing the proposed military relocation to reduce adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to work with the people and Government of Guam to ensure that the short term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

G-099-002

Thank you for your comment, which focused on how Guam was chosen for the military relocation rather than other places within the Pacific region. Volume 1 at Section 1.4 in the Draft EIS provides a Global Perspective Background, which explains the various international and military capability requirements that were considered for the realignment of military forces. Because this section of the Draft EIS explains the background analysis of strategic military capability locations within the Pacific, it will remain the same for the Final EIS. For instance, this section describes how several locations were considered throughout the Pacific region for the military relocation based upon 1) response times, 2) freedom of action (the ability of the U.S. to use bases and training facilities freely and without restriction at a particular locale), and 3) international treaties and agreements with Japan and other Western Pacific allies. The U.S. locations in the Pacific region considered for the military relocation were Hawaii, Alaska, California, and Guam. Non-U.S. locations considered included Korea, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Australia, because they are allies to the U.S. and are well situated for strategic force deployment. After analyzing the international and military capability requirements for each locale mentioned above, Guam was the only location for the relocation that met all the criteria.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 433

Received: 2/11/2010 5:21:16 AM

G-100-001

I understand that Chamorro land is going to be used for Guams "protection" or military purposes. But why cant the owners of these lands gain privileges for accessing their land, such as the land where Naval Base is located.

The owners should have access to Naval bases since its on their property or have access to BE OR STEP on the their land.

The land shouldn't be used, unless with permission or benefit gain.

It is their land after all, chamorro land/ranches are passed down from generation to generation. These land is part of our Guam culture and our history and for the military to take over/take it away is just nuisance. The military just DOES NOT understand how we Guamanians live and they don't understand our traditions and culture.

G-100-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD understands and recognizes the significance of cultural and recreational sites located on DoD property in Guam. Restricting access to certain DoD areas at certain times is required to maintain public safety. It is the intent of DoD to maintain public access to DoD lands that contain cultural sites consistent with safety and operational requirements. Access will be granted at approved times such as when the lands are not being used for military training. Final plans concerning access to sites potentially impacted by the proposed action have not been developed. DoD looks forward to working with stakeholders to develop plans for cultural stewardship and access that balances operational needs, public safety concerns, and the continuing public use and enjoyment of these sites.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 491

Received: 2/15/2010 2:19:38 AM

G-101-001

Since the very beginnings of the New World Order and the creation of the state of Israel, Micronesia (including Guam and the Marianas) have been subjugated by the United States in designing a new military outpost for the United States. Although we have been colonized, we have been gifted with this tremendous opportunity to help establish this New World Order. We on Guam and Oceania are a consequence to these actions and disposition and we remain optimistic in realizing our political self determination within the larger scope of international laws and treatise. The military expansion and the 11,000 page document must be rejected in its entirety because it is based on outdated statistical data and is biased to meet the national defense needs of the United States. The document is fatally flawed in the areas affected. It will be no wonder that the military plan to relocate the entire Futenma base is of now surprise, but it should not be implemented because soon a nuclear attack will take place on the state of Israel from the Democratic Nations of Iran and Pakistan. The people in the middle east will continue to revolt and soon, their friends from the Republic of China will be mass producing nuclear arsenal to fund their war against Christian Nations, most specifically the United States and the United Kingdom. North Korea will also launch their missiles along with India. There is no stopping this progressive regimes because they have been subjected to so much economic losses. It is no wonder that the United States has brought this upon themselves due to their selfish capitalist/consumeristic tendencies in the global markets and geo-politics. Guam is set to lose in this battle because of this agenda. In order to calm the tides, the United States must work with Japan in keeping their troops in Japan/Okinawa because now is NOT the time to move this agenda forward. In order to counter this, Guam must do a 360 degree shift in becoming the answer to settle the storm across the Pacific. The whole of the Marianas must work towards neutralizing these rogue nations that surround our Pacific Pond by becoming an Independent State for Peace. The Marianas will be the eco-sustainable village of the 22nd century by teaching the world about sustainable living as our CHamoru ancestors have done for over 4,000 years long. The 2010 DEIS is flawed. Lay your swords into plowshare and help to achieve the denial of our human right to live in our homelands. Have mercy on us!

G-101-001

Thank you for your comment.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 492

Received: 2/15/2010 2:24:59 AM

G-102-001

Since the very beginnings of the New World Order and the creation of the state of Israel, Micronesia (including Guam and the Marianas) have been subjugated by the United States in designing a new military outpost for the United States. Although we have been colonized, we have been gifted with this tremendous opportunity to help establish this New World Order. We on Guam and Oceania are a consequence to these actions and disposition and we remain optimistic in realizing our political self determination within the larger scope of international laws and treatise. The military expansion and the 11,000 page document must be rejected in its entirety because it is based on outdated statistical data and is biased to meet the national defense needs of the United States. The document is fatally flawed in the areas affected. It will be no wonder that the military plan to relocate the entire Futenma base is of now surprise, but it should not be implemented because soon a nuclear attack will take place on the state of Israel from the Democratic Nations of Iran and Pakistan. The people in the middle east will continue to revolt and soon, their friends from the Republic of China will be mass producing nuclear arsenal to fund their war against Christian Nations, most specifically the United States and the United Kingdom. North Korea will also launch their missiles along with India. There is no stopping this progressive regimes because they have been subjected to so much economic losses. It is no wonder that the United States has brought this upon themselves due to their selfish capitalist/consumeristic tendencies in the global markets and geo-politics. Guam is set to lose in this battle because of this agenda. In order to calm the tides, the United States must work with Japan in keeping their troops in Japan/Okinawa because now is NOT the time to move this agenda forward. In order to counter this, Guam must do a 360 degree shift in becoming the answer to settle the storm across the Pacific. The whole of the Marianas must work towards neutralizing these rogue nations that surround our Pacific Pond by becoming an Independent State for Peace. The Marianas will be the eco-sustainable village of the 22nd century by teaching the world about sustainable living as our CHamoru ancestors have done for over 4,000 years long. The 2010 DEIS is flawed. Lay your swords into plowshare and help to achieve the denial of our human right to live in our homelands. Have mercy on us!

G-102-001

Thank you for your comment.



COMMENT SHEET

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas
Environmental Impact Statement
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Website Comment Number: 493

Received: 2/15/2010 2:34:16 AM

Comment by Simeon M. Palomo, a resident of Guam and member of We Are Guahan Coalition; submitted on Feb. 15, 2010

Comment:

DoD must include deeper reef areas (deeper than 60 feet) in the impact analysis. Data is not currently available for these areas, so additional coral reef surveys must be carried out. The results of the complete impact analysis should be provided prior to the release of the Final EIS.

Citation:

Volume 4, Chapter 11, Section 11.2.2.2 (Page 45)

Justification:

Corals are tiny, sensitive animals. More than one coral in a group is called a coral colony and more than one coral colony is a coral reef. Corals are very slow growing. When coral colonies grow together it creates a coral reef. Reefs protect Guam from powerful waves and create a home for fish. Reefs are also a main reason tourists visit our island. The proposed dredging project in Apra Harbor does not include a complete analysis of how the coral reefs in the area will be impacted. The plan does not mention what the dredging will do to the 25 acres of reef found right next to where dredging will occur, but which are deeper than 60 feet; these reef areas are very vulnerable to the impacts from dredging. There are an additional 70 acres of reef that may be impacted by the dredging but which are not included in plan.

G-103-001

G-103-001

Thank you for your comment. The Navy has already overestimated the impacts to the dredged area in depth and laterally. See DEIS Section 11.2.2.5, Page 11-76. The Navy does not plan to survey deeper than 60 feet. The indirect impacts are address in the EIS and HEA in detail. There is supporting text and tables assessing indirect impacts, including Figure 11.2-3, which depicts the estimated limits of sediment accumulation exceeding 6 mm for the duration of the dredging project within the Aircraft Carrier Fairway and Berthing Area.

As stated by the Department of the Army (17 Feb 2010 response to DEIS), and I quote: “the employed survey methodology to assess coral reef resources within the proposed CVN wharf and dredge project area has been an extremely contentious subject. Functional assessment methodologies are an evolving science and the adequacies of existing methodologies are heavily debated in the scientific community. A standard functional assessment technique that accurately characterized and quantifies losses and gains of coral reef aquatic resource functions, as would ideally be utilized for the proposed action for Section 10/404 compensatory mitigation purposes, is not currently available. Considering that our office will ultimately be responsible for determining compliance with federal regulations requiring an appropriate and practicable functional assessment, we have engaged our Engineer Research and Development center (ERDC) to provided an independent technical review of the adequacy of the employed methodology to date and recommendations for improvements, if necessary. Preliminarily, ERDC has determined that while the methodology is scientifically valid and statistically defensible, a more intensive level of data collection may be necessary to adequately measure habitat function for compensatory mitigation purposes. We expect a more specific and detailed accounting of their review in the coming weeks.”

The Navy will continue to work with the USACE and EPA/GEPA and do

whatever is necessary to satisfy the requirements of Section 10/404 and Section 401 permit documentation.



COMMENT SHEET

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas
Environmental Impact Statement
Guam and CNMI Military Relocation**

Website Comment Number: 494

Received: 2/15/2010 2:37:46 AM

Comment by Simeon M. Palomo, a resident of Guam and member of We Are Guahan Coalition; submitted on Feb. 15, 2010

Comment:

DoD must include deeper reef areas (deeper than 60 feet) in the impact analysis. Data is not currently available for these areas, so additional coral reef surveys must be carried out. The results of the complete impact analysis should be provided prior to the release of the Final EIS.

Citation:

Volume 4, Chapter 11, Section 11.2.2.2 (Page 45)

Justification:

Corals are tiny, sensitive animals. More than one coral in a group is called a coral colony and more than one coral colony is a coral reef. Corals are very slow growing. When coral colonies grow together it creates a coral reef. Reefs protect Guam from powerful waves and create a home for fish. Reefs are also a main reason tourists visit our island. The proposed dredging project in Apra Harbor does not include a complete analysis of how the coral reefs in the area will be impacted. The plan does not mention what the dredging will do to the 25 acres of reef found right next to where dredging will occur, but which are deeper than 60 feet; these reef areas are very vulnerable to the impacts from dredging. There are an additional 70 acres of reef that may be impacted by the dredging but which are not included in plan.

G-104-001

G-104-001

Thank you for your comment. The Navy has already overestimated the impacts to the dredged area in depth and laterally. See DEIS Section 11.2.2.5, Page 11-76. The Navy does not plan to survey deeper than 60 feet. The indirect impacts are address in the EIS and HEA in detail. There is supporting text and tables assessing indirect impacts, including Figure 11.2-3, which depicts the estimated limits of sediment accumulation exceeding 6 mm for the duration of the dredging project within the Aircraft Carrier Fairway and Berthing Area.

As stated by the Department of the Army (17 Feb 2010 response to DEIS), and I quote: “the employed survey methodology to assess coral reef resources within the proposed CVN wharf and dredge project area has been an extremely contentious subject. Functional assessment methodologies are an evolving science and the adequacies of existing methodologies are heavily debated in the scientific community. A standard functional assessment technique that accurately characterized and quantifies losses and gains of coral reef aquatic resource functions, as would ideally be utilized for the proposed action for Section 10/404 compensatory mitigation purposes, is not currently available. Considering that our office will ultimately be responsible for determining compliance with federal regulations requiring an appropriate and practicable functional assessment, we have engaged our Engineer Research and Development center (ERDC) to provided an independent technical review of the adequacy of the employed methodology to date and recommendations for improvements, if necessary. Preliminarily, ERDC has determined that while the methodology is scientifically valid and statistically defensible, a more intensive level of data collection may be necessary to adequately measure habitat function for compensatory mitigation purposes. We expect a more specific and detailed accounting of their review in the coming weeks.”

The Navy will continue to work with the USACE and EPA/GEPA and do

whatever is necessary to satisfy the requirements of Section 10/404 and Section 401 permit documentation.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 495

Received: 2/15/2010 2:40:59 AM

Comment by Simeon M. Palomo, a resident of Guam and member of We Are Guahan Coalition; submitted on Feb. 15, 2010

Comment:

The Draft EIS should not state that there is no evidence to suggest of species unique to the dredging impact area until the appropriate surveys are conducted. These surveys should be conducted by personnel with the appropriate level of taxonomic expertise. In addition, coral species lists and photographs from surveys carried out as part of the methods comparison study were provided to the Navy consultant by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service several months prior to the release of the Draft EIS. Several coral species observed within the impact area do not appear to have been recorded elsewhere on Guam, with the possibility of some species not having been reported anywhere in the world. While it is unlikely these species are only in the dredging area, the possibility must be investigated sufficiently by DoD, even if these species do occur elsewhere in the harbor, they may be quite rare and demand special attention.

Citation:

Volume 4, Chapter 11, Section 11.2.5.1 (Page 99)

Justification:

Guam biologists have found several corals, sponges and other organisms in the area that may be dredged that may not have been found anywhere else in Apra Harbor. There are other rare species that may be impacted by the dredging.

G-105-001

G-105-001

Thank you for your comment. This was a PDEIS comment and the initial response has not changed. The data from the quantitative fish and coral surveys performed in 2009 for Apra Harbor were incorporated and evaluated in the DEIS. The agencies still have not provided data to support this statement and documentation of the examples given have not been identified within the project area. NEPA is based on the best scientific information currently available, not unsubstantiated assumptions.

The 2009 survey's covered areas beyond the impact area, so even if these special or unique fish and coral species were present, which has not been justified by any data, it is not clear that they occur in the dredge footprint and would be affected by the dredging. As pointed out in the discussion of all reports discussing indirect effects, it is clear that the study area is routinely subjected to high levels of sediment stress, and hence all inhabitants must be pre-adapted to such conditions. Thus, if these "special or unique" species occur outside of the direct impact zone, it is not likely that they would be significantly impacted. Additionally, unless these species have been identified as a legally recognized special-status species, they are afforded no additional level of protection or consideration than other coral (or invertebrate) or fish species in that area. Dredging activities in the Apra Harbor Channel will be permitted by the USACE and will include mitigation measures and BMPs that will require maximum protection practicable during this operation.

As stated by the USACE (17 Feb 2010, No. 8 Methodology, comment on DEIS), the Navy employed survey methodology to assess coral reef resources has been an extremely contentious subject as the functional assessment methodologies are an evolving science and the adequacies of existing methodologies are heavily debated in the scientific community. The USACE will ultimately be responsible for determining compliance with federal regulations requiring an appropriate and

practicable functional assessment. The USACE has requested independent technical review of the adequacy of the employed methodology to date and provide recommendations for improvements, if necessary.

The Navy will continue to work with the USACE and EPA/GEPA, and do whatever is necessary to satisfy the requirements of Section 10/404 and Section 401 permit documentation.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 497

Received: 2/15/2010 2:44:04 AM

Comment by Simeon M. Palomo, a resident of Guam and member of We Are Guahan Coalition; submitted on Feb. 15, 2010

Comment:

The use of artificial reefs as a way to replace destroyed or damaged natural reefs should be removed from consideration. A more thorough review of a large-scale watershed restoration plan should be provided. Watershed restoration should include projects that will improve water quality, which would improve coral reef conditions. Projects could include reforestation, stream bank stabilization, erosion-control projects, fire prevention and enforcement.

Citation:

Volume 4, Chapter 11, Section 11.2.2.7 (Page 81)

Justification:

Artificial reefs are not an appropriate way to replace a natural reef. The Draft EIS proposes replacing the lost natural reef in Apra Harbor with artificial reefs instead of paying for other, more beneficial and effective projects, such as watershed restoration.

G-106-001

G-106-001

Thank you for your comment.

Artificial reefs are not an ideal choice, but given the lack of other historical examples that would lead an action agency to determine success criteria, our mitigation options are limited. Erosion rates have been studied and established; however, none of these studies tie a level of sediment reduction to a predicted area of coral restoration.

Unfortunately, there is very little mitigation information outside of artificial reefs that could be used to design a compensatory mitigation project. In future collaborations it would be helpful if those agencies could provide science-backed recommendations for viable, success criteria driven mitigation projects.

That being said, to compensate for the loss in ecological service provided by coral reef ecosystem upland reforestation (to improve nearshore water quality), artificial reefs (to provide increased fish habitat) or a combination of these and other compensatory mitigation alternatives will be considered by the Navy to comply with federal laws that protect coral resources.

The Navy will continue to work with the USACE and EPA/GEPA and do whatever is necessary to satisfy the requirements of Section 10/404 and Section 401 permit documentation.

As stated by the Department of the Army (17 Feb 2010 response to DEIS): "the employed survey methodology to assess coral reef resources within the proposed CVN wharf and dredge project area has been an extremely contentious subject. Functional assessment methodologies are an evolving science and the adequacies of existing methodologies are heavily debated in the scientific community. A standard functional assessment technique that accurately characterized and quantifies losses and gains of coral reef aquatic resource functions, as would ideally be utilized for the proposed action for Section 10/404

compensatory mitigation purposes, is not currently available. Considering that our office will ultimately be responsible for determining compliance with federal regulations requiring an appropriate and practicable functional assessment, we have engaged our Engineer Research and Development center (ERDC) to provide an independent technical review of the adequacy of the employed methodology to date and recommendations for improvements, if necessary. Preliminarily, ERDC has determined that while the methodology is scientifically valid and statistically defensible, a more intensive level of data collection may be necessary to adequately measure habitat function for compensatory mitigation purposes. We expect a more specific and detailed accounting of their review in the coming weeks.”



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 498

Received: 2/15/2010 2:46:39 AM

Comment by Simeon M. Palomo, a resident of Guam and member of We Are Guahan Coalition; submitted on Feb. 15, 2010

Comment:

The Draft EIS must include a study of the expected impacts to Guam's reefs (on-base and off-base) as a result of the population increase. Such an analysis should examine the impacts of the H-2 workers, the immigrant population from neighboring islands and military personnel on Guam's reef fisheries. The analysis should also examine the impacts of additional recreational use (diving, snorkeling, reef walking, etc.) on Guam's highly-visited reef sites. The Draft EIS should also include a commitment to specific mitigation measures, which may include build-ing local government capacity to carry out monitoring, enforcement, and educational activi-ties; supporting educational activities targeting H-2 workers and immigrants.

Citation: Volume 7, Chapter 3, Section 3.3.10, (Page 32)

Justification:

Much of Guam's reefs will be under increased threats because of the military buildup, especially when considering the impacts of the massive population increase. The increase in people harvesting fish and other animals from the reef and the increase in visitors will put many of Guam's reefs at risk. None of these impacts were addressed by the Draft EIS.

G-107-001

G-107-001

Thank you for your comment. More detail and impact analysis is presented in Volumes 2 through 6. Potentially significant impacts to recreational resources (including reefs) were identified under the recreation resource sections in each volume. For the Marine Corps relocation, the impact analysis is presented in Volume 2, Chapter 9. The impact analysis was based on best available information provided through review of written plans, and interviews with commercial recreation business managers and the Fisherman's CO-OP. The type of information collected was largely qualitative; therefore, the impact analysis was also qualitative. Mitigation proposed included preparation and implementation of a Recreational Carrying Capacity Management Plan that addresses recreational user use, demand, preference, conflicts, and conditions. Other mitigation includes education of workers and military personnel and their dependents on natural resources. Ultimately, it will be the GovGuam's responsibility to manage the off-base coastal resources. The federal government would work with GovGuam to obtain grants to assist in this responsibility.

In Volume 7 of the Draft EIS, there was an error in the summary of impacts. The Final EIS is corrected to identify a significant and mitigable impact to recreational resources, including reefs, during construction and operation of the proposed action.

A comprehensive listing of Navy mitigation measures and BMPs are listed in Volume 7.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 499

Received: 2/15/2010 2:49:10 AM

Comment by Simeon M. Palomo, a resident of Guam and member of We Are Guahan Coalition; submitted on Feb. 15, 2010

Comment:

Coral colony density and size must be used in the impact analysis and in the model that determines the type and size of the coral reef area that needs to replace the reef destroyed or dam-aged by dredging. This data was collected by the Navy consultant in 2009, but the methods used were not appropriate and thus the data is not usable. This data must be collected using methods supported by the regulatory agencies, and the results of the new impact analysis must be provided for review prior or the release of the Final EIS.

Citation:

Volume 4, Chapter 11, Section 11.2.2.5, (Page 75)

Justification:

Any action that destroys coral reef habitat must replace what is lost at another location and must compensate for the time it takes for the replacement reef to become "full-grown." The Draft EIS preparers did not use the number or size of coral colonies when making that calculation, therefore lessening the worth of the reef that may be dredged and resulting in a smaller replacement reef. Also, the Draft EIS only considers areas with coral, and does not consider large areas that may not have coral, but which may have sponges, algae, and other important reef organisms.

G-108-001

Thank you for your comment. The Navy has worked with and coordinated meetings with the resource agencies over the last three years discussing Habitat Equivalency Analysis (HEA) approach and methodologies. The Navy has invited them to perform surveys and attended a USFWS hosted HEA workshop in 2008 (Guam agencies were unable to attend due to scheduling difficulties). The Navy has addressed PDEIS comments and concerns, incorporating additional quantitative coral and finfish studies into the DEIS in attempts to alleviate some of these concerns.

As stated by the Department of the Army (17 Feb 2010 response to DEIS): "the employed survey methodology to assess coral reef resources within the proposed CVN wharf and dredge project area has been an extremely contentious subject. Functional assessment methodologies are an evolving science and the adequacies of existing methodologies are heavily debated in the scientific community. A standard functional assessment technique that accurately characterized and quantifies losses and gains of coral reef aquatic resource functions, as would ideally be utilized for the proposed action for Section 10/404 compensatory mitigation purposes, is not currently available. Considering that our office will ultimately be responsible for determining compliance with federal regulations requiring an appropriate and practicable functional assessment, we have engaged our Engineer Research and Development center (ERDC) to provided an independent technical review of the adequacy of the employed methodology to date and recommendations for improvements, if necessary. Preliminarily, ERDC has determined that while the methodology is scientifically valid and statistically defensible, a more intensive level of data collection may be necessary to adequately measure habitat function for compensatory mitigation purposes. We expect a more specific and detailed accounting of their review in the coming weeks."

G-108-001

The Navy will continue to work with the USACE and EPA/GEPA and do whatever is necessary to satisfy the requirements of Section 10/404 and Section 401 permit documentation.

COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation



Website Comment Number: 500

Received: 2/15/2010 2:51:00 AM

Comment by Simeon M. Palomo, a resident of Guam and member of We Are Guahan Coalition; submitted on Feb. 15, 2010

Comment:

The impacts of all the projects affecting a reef area must be thoroughly examined. In addition, the impacts of climate change on Guam's reefs must be included in the impact analysis. They should also be included in sections of the Draft EIS addressing specific projects to marine resources. Reef recovery data needs reflect other threats to Guam's reefs including climate change.

Citation:

Volume 7, Chapter 4, Section 4.3.4 (Page 20)

Justification:

The combined impacts of the buildup projects, other military projects, and non-military projects will have a larger impact on Guam's reefs than the impacts of any individual project. These combined impacts, including the expected impacts of global climate change, on Guam's reefs are not adequately addressed in the Draft EIS.

G-109-001

G-109-002

G-109-001

Thank you for your comment. More detail and impact analysis is presented in Volumes 2 through 6. Potentially significant impacts to recreational resources, including reefs, were identified under the recreation resource sections in each volume. For the Marine Corps relocation, the impact analysis is presented in Volume 2, Chapter 9. The impact analysis was based on best available information provided through review of written plans, and interviews with commercial recreation business managers and the Fisherman's CO-OP. The type of information collected was largely qualitative; therefore, the impact analysis was also qualitative. Mitigation proposed included preparation and implementation of a Recreational Carrying Capacity Management Plan that addresses recreational user use, demand, preference, conflicts, and conditions. Other mitigation includes education of workers, and military personnel and their dependents on natural resources. Ultimately, it will be the GovGuam's responsibility to manage the off-base coastal resources. The federal government would work with GovGuam to obtain grants to assist in this responsibility.

In Volume 7 of the Draft EIS, there was an error in the summary of impacts. The Final EIS is corrected to identify a significant and mitigable impact to recreational resources, including reefs, during construction and operation of the proposed action.

The Navy acknowledges there is potential for marine resources and aquifers to be affected by sea level rise, inundations from more extreme storm events, and other consequences of climate change. The impacts may be both adverse and beneficial. The current level of scientific knowledge can predict trends in sea level rise based on historic data but there are no established methods for assessing and quantifying potential impacts on marine resources. A quantitative assessment of the additive or cumulative impact of climate change on the proposed action and natural resource, including reefs, is not practical.

G-109-002

Thank you for your comment. Due to the complexity of the project, there are two parts of the cumulative impact analysis: the summary of impacts for all components of the proposed action (Volume 7 Chapter 3) and an assessment of the additive impacts of the proposed action in combination with other past, present and reasonably foreseeable projects (Volume 7, Chapter 4). A systematic methodology was applied in both analyses. Volume 7, Chapter 3 summarizes the combined potential impacts of all of the preferred alternatives on Guam and Tinian. The impacts of Volumes 2 through 6 are discussed by resource. At the end of Volume 7, Chapter 3.3 there is a table summarizing the combined impacts of all long-term (operational) components of the preferred alternatives. Significant impacts are identified. Trends in the resource health on Guam and Tinian since World War II are described. This section includes limited quantitative data for proposed action impacts. For example, special-status species habitat loss due to the proposed action and current amount of habitat available island wide is presented in Volume 7, Section 3.3. There is no quantitative island-wide data readily available for most of the resource areas assessed and the impact analysis is often qualitative.

Volume 7, Chapter 4, Cumulative Impacts, assesses the potential additive impact of the EIS proposed actions when combined with potential impacts of other past, present and reasonably foreseeable future actions. The period of consideration for the cumulative impact analysis is 2004 to 2019. The project list is based on best available information from DoD and the Guam Land Use Commission database. There is no National Environmental Policy Act (or similar) document disclosing project impacts for most of the cumulative projects listed; therefore, there is insufficient data on most cumulative projects listed to conduct a quantitative impact analysis. In Chapter 4 a table summarizes the potential cumulative impacts on Guam and another table summarizes the potential cumulative impacts on Tinian. Potential additive cumulative impacts are identified for a number of resources.

Mitigation measures are proposed earlier in the EIS. The cumulative impacts analysis has been expanded in the FEIS, including the addition of climate change analysis and analysis of cumulative impacts to coral.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 501

Received: 2/15/2010 2:53:08 AM

Comment by Simeon M. Palomo, a resident of Guam and member of We Are Guahan Coalition; submitted on Feb. 15, 2010

Comment:

The Draft EIS needs to address how the Department of Defense will contribute to Guam Waterworks so the utility can meet the mandates of the laws in the Guam Quality Water Standards and the discharges at the outfall that are pumped into marine environment.

Citation:

Volume 6, Chapter 3

Justification:

The increase of population will increase the amount of wastewater needing treatment. Guam's current wastewater system, as it is, cannot handle the population that is expected to live on Guam in 2014. The Draft EIS does not address how DoD would contribute to GWA to meet Guam Water Quality Standards at the sewage outfalls. The amount of wastewater needing to be processed would peak in 2014 with the combined impacts of the Marine Corps relocation, construction workforce, and civilian growth. This demand will exceed the physical capacity of the Northern Wastewater Treatment Plant. The demand would then decrease and by the year 2019, wastewater treatment demands would be back within the current physical capabilities of the wastewater treatment plant's design.

G-110-001

G-110-001

Thank you for your comment. Since preparation of the draft EIS, DoD has been working on a solution to the required upgrades (preferred alternative for wastewater) to the Northern District Wastewater Treatment Plant (NDWWTP). This solution would involve a special private entity to construct the upgrades to primary treatment and operate the NDWWTP. Funding would come from a Japanese government loan. User fees (from DoD) would be charged to repay the loan, with 100% of the charges borne by DoD. This arrangement would be accelerated from initial plans to ensure capacity would be available when needed. The forecast maximum average daily demand in year 2014 is slightly over the nominal 12 million gallons per day (original design basis for the plant) of the refurbished treatment plant, but can be handled by the addition of chemicals during the treatment.

Secondary treatment would be constructed in the future by some date to be negotiated between GWA and EPA. DoD would pay their proportional share for this secondary treatment capacity through user fees, and other users, including Guam residents and businesses, would pay their proportional share.

DoD would assist GWA in negotiating revised permits with EPA.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 502

Received: 2/15/2010 2:59:51 AM

G-111-001

Comment by Simeon M. Palomo, a resident of Guam and member of We Are Guahan Coalition; submitted on Feb. 15, 2010

Comment:

The draft EIS include a study about what will be in the military's waste going to Guam's landfill and it does not address how that increase of waste will be managed.

Citation:

Volumes 6 and 9

Justification:

The military will rely on GovGuam's landfill to take its trash and construction debris. The draft EIS does not include a study about what will be in the military's waste going to Guam's landfill and it does not address how that increase of waste will be managed. The military's trash is estimated to peak at 23 of the largest solid waste trucks going to Guam's landfill every day.

Citation:

Volume 6, Chapter 2, Section 2.4.5 (Page 102)

Justification:

The DoD is proposing to be a customer of GovGuam's permitted landfill facility in Layon. The amount of solid waste created by DoD will more than double between 2011 and 2014. In 2014 there will be 132,970 tons of solid waste sent to Guam's landfill. Guam EPA requires that a separate Solid Waste Management and Disposal Plan be prepared and sub-mitted. This plan must include a study about what is included in the waste. This study will help address the anticipated waste associated with each activity, its impact to the existing management options, and how such waste streams will be managed.

G-111-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD has prepared the Guam Solid Waste Utility Study that looks at the existing and projected solid waste volumes generated from the future Marine Corp buildup. Estimates for this Utility Study were developed using Marine Corps Base (MCB) Hawaii, Kaneohe Bay (KB) solid waste characterization analysis. Solid waste generation activities for military installation on Guam and MCB Hawaii-KB are similar. Both military installations have similar facilities including maintenance shops, administrative offices, commissary and exchange facilities, fast-food establishments, club operations, family housing and unaccompanied personnel housing. The results of the solid waste characterization study will be incorporated into the FEIS.

The DoD has also prepared a Construction and Demolition (C&D) Debris Reuse and Diversion Study which addresses the anticipated waste streams during the demolition of old buildings and construction of new facilities identified in the EIS. The study also addresses green waste that will be generated from clearing many acres of vegetation. The goal of the study is to divert 50% of the C&D debris by the end of fiscal year 2015.

The non-DoD project solid waste volumes will be handled in accordance with the existing Guam Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan (ISWMP). GBB is expediting the closure of Ordot and the opening of Layon in the most expeditious manner possible.

DoD is in the process of updating the military Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan (ISWMP) to reflect how waste will be managed now and in the future. The updated DoD ISWMP will include any new information from studies and reports that have been conducted as part of the NEPA process.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 503

Received: 2/15/2010 3:02:09 AM

Comment by Simeon M. Palomo, a resident of Guam and member of We Are Guahan Coalition; submitted on Feb. 15, 2010

Comment:

The Draft EIS must address noise impacts for the aviation airlift and air drop operations flight paths to and from base operations and landing zones at Andersen Air Force Base, Northwest Field, Andersen South, Navy munitions sites, and Orote Fields. The Draft EIS must include discussions and assessments to determine impact, alternatives, and mitigation to residents and endangered species outside the DoD fence line.

Citation:

Volumes 2, 5, 6, and 7; Noise impacts were found to have "less than significant impacts" (LSI) or "no impact."

No aviation training would occur at non-DoD lands and therefore no noise impacts would occur.
Volume 2, Chapter 6, Page 30

Justification:

The Draft EIS claims there will be an insignificant increase in noise pollution from DoD activities to warrant any mitigation. Noise impacts are not addressed for airlift and airdrop operations flight paths, base operations or landing zones.

G-112-001

Thank you for your comment. Noise levels for interfacility flights between Andersen AFB and Northwest Field are presented in Volume 2, Chapter 6.2.2.1. The USMC would use over-water routes for all other interfacility operations. Airlift and other training operations are presented by the alternative and by the location on Guam. For example, aviation training under Alternative 1 at Orote Field is presented in Chapter 6.2.2.3.

G-112-001

COMMENT SHEET



Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 504

Received: 2/15/2010 3:04:40 AM

Comment by Simeon M. Palomo, a resident of Guam and member of We Are Guahan Coalition; submitted on Feb. 15, 2010

Comment:

The Draft EIS notes GPA will exceed its current permit, but the Draft EIS shifts the burden to the local utility to solve the issue. The Draft EIS doesn't address the total pollutants during peak traffic hours and peaking generators being utilized at the same time in highly populated areas. The Draft EIS needs to include alternative operating scenarios with GPA in reducing the operations of peaking generators located in densely populated areas.

Citation:

Volume 5 and 9

Justification:

The increased need for power and would exceed the current Permit Requirements that GPA follows. In order to meet the power demands, GPA would have to apply for a new air pollution control permit from Guam EPA. Federal Exemptions related to diesel fuels should be reevaluated because of the increase usage of heavy diesel equipment. The power demand will exceed current Operating Permit Requirements and that mobile sources are a concern at heavily traveled areas.

G-113-001

G-113-001

Thank you for your comment. Basic Alternative 1 (Preferred Alternative in the FEIS) for power would not exceed current GPA permitted capacity, but would require reconditioning of existing permitted combustion turbines. Whether the reconditioning of the CTs requires a permit modification would be determined when the reconditioning plan is finalized. Both power Alternatives 2 and 3 presented in the DEIS are not retained in the FEIS.

The DEIS analyzes the worst-case impacts from traffic conditions and at power facilities separately because of the distance between the power sources and the worst-case conditions for traffic impacts. The worst-case traffic impact locations were chosen according to congested intersections located along the major routes (Routes 1/28, 9/Anderson AFB, 1/8, 4/7A, 16/27, 1/2A), which are relatively far from the affected power facilities. The worst-case power facility impacts would occur around the power facility perimeter, and are therefore analyzed from this location. Peaking power combustion turbines, affected by the proposed action, would operate within their permitted capacity, and are in compliance with the NAAQS. The cumulative effects analysis considers specific worst-case receptor locations from these two source categories and anticipates combined impacts to be minimal.

Therefore, the predicted levels for different source categories (i.e., traffic and power facility) were assessed separately according to their respective regulatory guidance.

The modeling analysis conducted for power Alternatives 1 and 2 in the DEIS considered the use of high sulfur content diesel fuel currently utilized at GPA facility. However, these alternatives were not retained in the FEIS and are no longer relevant. In addition, DoD is working with relevant stakeholders to determine an appropriate strategy to for implementing an island wide switch to low sulfur fuel. Therefore, the predicted air quality impacts are considered conservative as potential

impacts do not consider the use of cleaner fuel options in the future. Similarly, the traffic-related impact analysis addressed in the DEIS/FEIS was based on the current fuel types, and is considered conservative.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 505

Received: 2/15/2010 3:10:34 AM

Comment by Simeon M. Palomo, a resident of Guam and member of We Are Guahan Coalition; submitted on Feb. 15, 2010

Comment:

Of great importance is the protection of Guam's "priceless" northern aquifer, the source of 70% of the water on Guam. The proposed buildup can in no way threaten this resource. The Draft EIS must address off-base impacts on the GWA water system that arise from the buildup.

Justification:

The Draft EIS says 60-70 million gallons a day (MGD) will be needed during the construction phase of the buildup. After the construction phase, 60 MGD will be required to support the new facilities and population growth. These projections will leave between 20 MGD in Guam's northern aquifer during the construction phase and afterwards for future growth beyond the buildup. The Draft EIS proposes drilling 22 new wells on military property to provide the water needed. It also looks at other options including expanding the amount of water taken from the Fena Lake, desalination and using new surface water sources. The only option in the Draft EIS for providing water for non-military civilian growth is for GWA to drill 16 additional wells on civilian property.

GWA proposes integrating the new water wells and distribution systems into a single system to serve all the growth in northern Guam from both civilian and military growth. GWA also proposes that DoD must also pay for indirect impacts on GWA's system caused by the buildup since not all the impacts occur "behind the fence". The Draft EIS does not address off-base impacts on the GWA water system that arise from the buildup.

G-114-001

Thank you for your comment. The estimated amount of water needed from the northern Guam lens aquifer in the peak year of 2014 is about 63 million gallons per day. That estimate is inclusive of both DoD and civilian demand (all of Guam!). The sustainable yield estimates from the 1991 study from this aquifer is 80 million gallons per day. Thus the aquifer should have adequate capacity. DoD, Guam Waterworks Authority (GWA), and GEPA have agreed in principle to establish an aquifer management group to properly manage the aquifer for everyone's benefit.

DoD would accelerate installation of up to 22 wells in northern Guam so excess water could be made available to GWA to meet short term needs. Concurrently, GWA is currently doing a leak detection project over 3 years to find leaks in their system for future repair. In the first year of this project, about 4 million gallons per day of leaks have been found. The GWA system suffers an excess of 50% in unaccounted for water (non-metered usage or leaks). Correcting this would go a long way toward solving water issues in the GWA system and provide for additional future growth.

DoD would be in favor of having cross-connects with the GWA system so assistance in water supply could go both directions. There is only one Guam and everyone's needs must be met. Substantial water savings initiatives would be incorporated into the new Marine base to limit the amount of water demand. Similar such efforts will also be taken at existing DoD facilities. Civilian water conservation would also assist in reducing the demand for this precious resource.

G-114-001

COMMENT SHEET



Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 506

Received: 2/15/2010 3:13:03 AM

Comment by Simeon M. Palomo, a resident of Guam and member of We Are Guahan Coalition; submitted on Feb. 15, 2010

Comment:

The Draft EIS needs to include information about how climate change will affect the recovery of coral in the project area for the dredging of Apra Harbor. The Draft EIS must include information about how sea level rise may affect the pressures on the Northern Guam Lens and if that would have any impact on the wells for potable, drinking water.

Justification:

Sea level rise may impact many areas of the proposed projects including how corals recover in the dredge zone, the pressure and position of wells over the Northern Guam Lens and construction projects close to shore. Climate change and sea level rise were not included in the Draft EIS.

G-115-001

G-115-001

Thank you for your comment. The Navy acknowledges there is potential for marine resources and aquifers to be affected by sea level rise, inundations from more extreme storm events and other consequences of climate change. The impacts may be both adverse and beneficial. The current level of scientific knowledge can predict trends in sea level rise based on historic data but there are no established methods for assessing and quantifying potential impacts on marine resources or aquifers.

The University of Guam provides analysis of the aquifer responses to sea level change and recharge in a November 2007 study. Climate change may impact the success of production wells in the future (e.g., the placement of the well screen may not be optimal if the sea level rises or falls). Given the uncertainty of climate models including lack of information that is directly applicable to northern Guam and lack of specificity regarding the time and degree of impacts to conditions that could impact the aquifer, the DoD wells would be installed based on current conditions. Monitoring would be conducted during well operation. If production or water quality declines over time, DoD would take actions to mitigate the impacted wells.

A quantitative assessment of the additive or cumulative impact of climate change on the proposed action and natural resources, including aquifers, is not practical.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 507

Received: 2/15/2010 3:17:21 AM

Comment by Simeon M. Palomo, a resident of Guam and member of We Are Guahan Coalition; submitted on Feb. 15, 2010

Comment:

The Draft EIS needs to have an analysis of how the proposed action would impact the number of construction and development permits, including workers needed, that would be necessary to complete the planned activities.

Citation:

Volume 9, Page 13-9

Justification:

The number of H2B workers is expected to increase by 16,000 workers for military-related projects not to mention the thousands of workers to complete GovGuam and civilian projects.

It is anticipated there will be an increase in on-site labor during the construction phase for military projects. It's expected the labor force will be from Guam and Micronesia first, before expanding the recruitment area. GovGuam will continue workforce training and education programs.

Background

The following agencies would be impacted by a growth in permit requests for construction and development.

- Guam Department of Public Works
- Guam Department of Land Management
- Guam Environmental Protection Agency
- Guam Coastal Mgmt Program within Bureau of Statistics and Plans
- Guam Power Authority
- Guam Waterworks Authority
- Guam Fire Department, Permitting Staff
- Historic Preservation Office within GDPR
- Guam Division of Environmental Health with GDPHSS
- Guam Alien Labor Processing and Certification Division in the Guam DOL

G-116-001

Thank you for your comment. Please see Appendix F of the DEIS, Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study, Section 4.4.6 titled Growth Permitting and Regulatory Agency Impacts. This section analyzes the impact on permitting agencies resulting from the proposed action. The section details the number of new permits which will be associated with direct and indirect actions, as well as the number of new permitting agency employees that would be required.

G-116-001



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 508

Received: 2/15/2010 3:19:38 AM

Comment by Simeon M. Palomo, a resident of Guam and member of We Are Guahan Coalition; submitted on Feb. 15, 2010

Comment:

The Draft EIS needs to have an analysis of how these jobs will affect the off-base job market including wages, availability of skilled employees and the cost of living. There also needs to be a study regarding the possible impact of wage increases or loss of labor to higher paying jobs due to the military buildup.

Citation:

Volume 9, Appendix F, page 147, table 4.3-3

Justification:

It is projected there will be more than 3,700 new federal jobs coming to Guam. 50% of the jobs will be filled by federal civil service workers moving to Guam from Okinawa. 25% are anticipated to be taken by military spouses leaving less than 1,000 jobs for Guam residents. It is projected that there will be 238 civilian military employees in 2010, and 522 in 2011, 2012 and 2013. That number jumps to 3,511 civilian military employees in 2014 and 3,743 every year from 2015 to 2020. It is projected that 50% of these jobs will be taken up by Okinawa transfers while 25% would be absorbed by military spouses (page 4-6) leaving only 25% available for local residents.

G-117-001

G-117-001

Thank you for your comment. As the construction portion of the proposed action winds down, it is expected that the number of total jobs on Guam will stabilize at a level above the current situation. The fluctuation in the number of jobs is expected to be greatest in the construction industry. Job training for work in the construction industry would be beneficial to Guam's workforce overall. There are a number of other industries which currently have labor shortages and are expected to have bigger shortages than at present; job seekers on Guam should diversify the industries for which they seek training and entry. For example, the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F of the Draft EIS), notes that the healthcare industry is currently short of workers, and that the need for workers after the proposed action is expected to be stronger than at present. This is also the case for other industries, such as the wholesale trade industry, where job opportunities in occupations such as sales, truck driving, computer/administrative services and clerking are expected to increase above the present level.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 509

Received: 2/15/2010 3:21:46 AM

Comment by Simeon M. Palomo, a resident of Guam and member of We Are Guahan Coalition; submitted on Feb. 15, 2010

Comment:

There needs to be a complete study regarding how many military dependents will be looking for employment off base and what that will do to the number of available jobs for Guam residents. The Draft EIS needs to incorporate a more sufficient study regarding how the unemployment rate will be impacted by the military buildup.

Citation:

Volume 2, Chapter 16, page 54

Justification:

Historically DoD personnel and their dependents compete for existing jobs off-base as part-time workers, thus decreasing the availability of jobs for local residents. The proposed action would bring many new jobs to Guam but it would also bring a large new population from off-island.

G-118-001

Thank you for your comment. Please see the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F, Volume 9 of the DEIS) for information on economic impacts related to the proposed action. Analysis of Labor Force Demand (which begins on page 4-147), under both the unconstrained and constrained scenarios, assumes that some military dependents would be employed as civilian military workers - up to about 940 dependents working as civilian military workers. Analysis in the constrained scenario further estimates that other military dependents would participate in the Guam labor market, and would compete for jobs with other Guam residents.

G-118-001



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 510

Received: 2/15/2010 3:24:57 AM

Comment by Simeon M. Palomo, a resident of Guam and member of We Are Guahan Coalition; submitted on Feb. 15, 2010

Comment:

The DoD needs to use more comprehensive data about sea turtles in the Draft EIS.

Citation:

Volume 4, Chapter 4, Page 34, Subpart D

Justification:

The Draft EIS does not utilize information about sea turtles on Guam relevant to Apra Harbor. There is sea turtle data which would provide more accurate estimates of sea turtles and require the military to do more mitigation for these endangered animals. Green and hawksbill turtles are known to utilize Apra Harbor, but there are only historic records documenting use of beaches for nesting near the project area. The Navy recognizes that there are many ongoing and recent past studies on the subject of potential exposures to sea turtles and other marine species from pile driving actions. Further research and validation of these studies are necessary before to being able to determine how useful the studies would be to the proposed action within this Draft EIS.

G-119-001

G-119-001

Thank you for your comment and concern for the federally protected sea turtles.

The proposed action within Apra Harbor (an active commercial and DoD port) has been evaluated in the DEIS using the best available data on sea turtles and will not significantly impact the federally protected green or hawksbill sea turtles with implementation of mitigation measures. The Navy currently implements standard operation procedures, mitigation measures and best management practices (BMPs) that consider federally protected species and their well-being. The Navy has co-existed with sea turtles in the Harbor for over 60-years. The Navy, in partnership with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and Guam Department of Aquatic and Wildlife Resources (DAWR), monitors sea turtle activities within Apra Harbor and around Guam so there is comprehensive records. Records show no sea turtle nesting on beaches within Apra Harbor that would potentially be impacted by the proposed action and there have been no reported observations of sea turtles grazing within the area to be dredged.

As shown in Figure 11.1-18 and described in the DEIS Section 11.1.4, there are only three active nesting areas in Apra Harbor, which are over 3,000 m away from the proposed activities. The closest historic nesting site (has not seen activity since anecdotal reports in 1997) is Sumay Cove, which is approximately 150 m away (for Alternative 2) and 300 m (for Alternative 1) from the proposed activities. There are no sea turtle migration patterns in Apra Harbor and forage areas are not limited to Sasa Bay.

The Navy will also implement mitigation measures and BMPs during in-water and land-based construction activities (i.e. dredging and wharf construction) to lessen any potential impacts to sea turtles and marine life in general. Additionally, the Army Corps permit will require measures

to protect biological resources. These measures may include but are not limited to the following: biological monitors on vessels (making sure sea turtles and dolphins [although rare in Apra Harbor] do not approach the area); halting of dredging activities, if these animals enter the buffer zone, until the sea turtle and/or dolphin voluntarily leave the area; low lighting; and as described above, joint Navy/USFWS/DAWR monitoring of nesting beaches though out Guam.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 511

Received: 2/15/2010 3:30:25 AM

Comment by Simeon M. Palomo, a resident of Guam and member of We Are Guahan Coalition; submitted on Feb. 15, 2010

Comment:

The Draft EIS must specifically state what animals, trees and other organisms currently live within the project area and how many of each population will be destroyed due to the project.

Citation:

Volume 5, Chapter 10, Page 11, Section 10.2.3.1

Justification:

Guam has many animals that are listed as possibly at threat including coconut crab, endangered snails, sea turtles, fruit bats, Micronesia Kingfisher, the Koko bird and reef fish. These are very few of these animals remaining on Guam. The main threats to these animals is destruction of habitat, over harvesting and invasive species.

The increase in population and construction activities may make recovering of threatened and endangered native species impossible due to the removal of trees and splitting of habitats. Having habitat is critical to protecting species. There are many clearing projects happening on Guam that require vegetation to be cleared. Many of the projects are in separate locations. This separate clearing creates habitat that looks like "jigsaw puzzle pieces" not connected.

Proposed construction activities would displace the species and other wildlife from suitable habitat in the proposed project area. The action would include removing essential habitat for the fruit bat, Kingfisher, Marianas Crow and Crow recovery zones.

G-120-001

Thank you for your comment. The EIS evaluates impacts to all listed threatened and endangered species as well as wildlife. For wildlife, impacts to common species are noted but not evaluated in detail. For wildlife, emphasis is placed on uncommon or rare species or those species specifically protected by law such as migratory birds. The numbers of individuals that might be impacted are typically not determined because animals move and populations fluctuate through time. Where listed or rare species are present in a project area, a description of the population, as currently understood, and evaluation of impacts to that species has been provided. In some cases additional surveys of the area or relocation plans have been noted as required prior to implementation of any of the projects. Impacts from habitat fragmentation have been considered and have been minimized in the planning process. The military is working with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to further identify ways to reduce fragmentation and other impacts and to provide mitigation for all impacts. The result of this process will be incorporated into the Biological Opinion that is being developed by the Service.

G-120-001



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 512

Received: 2/15/2010 3:33:21 AM

Comment by Simeon M. Palomo, a resident of Guam and member of We Are Guahan Coalition; submitted on Feb. 15, 2010

Comment:

The Draft EIS must thoroughly explore the option of utilizing current DoD lands for the proposed actions.

Citation:

Volume 2, Chapter 19, Page 16

Justification:

DoD hopes to increase its land holdings beyond their current 30% of the island to accommodate their activities through the lease of additional GovGuam and private land. To construct a firing range, the Draft EIS is proposing acquiring or obtaining a long-term lease for non-DoD lands. There are currently three DoD firing ranges on Guam.

Two firing ranges are proposed for the Route 15 lands near Andersen South. The Route 15 lands are owned by private owners and GovGuam. The proposed action would include the federal government acquiring these lands through negotiation.

G-121-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD was required to determine whether military relocation requirements could be met by excess, underutilized or otherwise available property held by DoD on Guam. Early development plans attempted to keep all activities on existing DoD lands. However, as discussed in the FEIS (Volume 2, Chapter 2), after applying operational and environmental screening criteria, no contiguous DoD area on Guam was identified that could support all the land use and operational requirements of the action.

G-121-001



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 513

Received: 2/15/2010 3:37:11 AM

Comment by Simeon M. Palomo, a resident of Guam and member of We Are Guahan Coalition; submitted on Feb. 15, 2010

Comment:

The Draft EIS must include a complete survey to determine the percentage of increase there will be for the introduction of invasive species. There must also be more information provided about the possible species that could be brought to Guam through increased shipping and construction.

Citation:

Volume 2, Chapter 11, Page 28 - 34

Justification:

The increase in shipments to Guam will increase the possibility of accidentally introducing destructive aquatic and land species.

One of the main concerns addressed in the Draft EIS is the Brown Tree Snake and the possibility of this invasive species exiting Guam. There is no specific information regarding the inspection of cargo and equipment entering Guam which would stop other invasive species from entering Guam. The main potential sources of non indigenous species to Guam include animals that are inadvertently arrives with shipping traffic. Most of the invasive species found in Guam's waters are found in Apra Harbor.

G-122-001

Thank you for your comment. A percentage increase of invasive species cannot be predicted with any accuracy and the species that may become problematic are difficult to determine. The Micronesia Biosecurity Plan (MBP) that is being developed in conjunction with the proposed action will provide an analysis. The MBP will also provide inspection recommendations for cargo entering and leaving Guam and will recommend steps to prevent spread of invasive species. The MBP will address all aspects of the potential for the transport of brown treesnake and all potential non-native invaseive species to other Pacific Islands and to Guam due to military activities originating on Guam. The Navy is in ongoing discussions with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service regarding specific procedures and requirements for inspections of cargo and these will be incorporated into the EIS. Information pertaining to the MBP and general biosecurity issues are discussed in Volume 2, Chapter 10, Section 10.2.2.6 for terrestrial species, and in Volume 2, Chapter 11, Section 11.2.2.6 for marine species. Volume 2, Chapter 14 (marine transportation) has been updated to include estimated increases of cargo traffic associated with both organic growth and the military buildup.

G-122-001



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 529

Received: 2/15/2010 7:08:29 AM

Hafa Adai, my name is Simeon Manibusan Palomo, a resident of Guam and a member of We Are Guahan Coalition. I am submitting my comment this February 15, 2010, on a request to extend the review period for the DEIS.

Here are my reasons:

1. Average time to review DEIS.

"According to 40 CFR § 1502.7, an EIS should typically be between 150 and 300 pages. I do not believe that the 45 day commenting period required by 40 CFR § 1506.10(c), nor the 90 day commenting period Guam has been given, is reasonable considering the magnitude of the DEIS document itself and the possible impact on the residents of Guam". I submitted this statement online as one of my comments. The language to this comment was forwarded to me by Aguarin Iriarte, a high school student, who is equally aware of the DEIS consequences.

If the average DEIS is 300 pages, and the average time allowed is 45 days, my calculation then would total 1,650 days for Guam to review 11,000 pages.

2. My effort to read the 11,000 page DEIS document.

When the DEIS was released on Nov. 20, 2009, I committed myself to read the DEIS, searching for impacts to cultural resources and Chamorro-related issues, since I work for the Department of Chamorro Affairs. I also read the DEIS at home, searching for impacts to other issues, as a concerned citizen. When the public hearings started, I concentrated my effort to attend all hearings after work. My review efforts averaged 30-50 pages per day (5 days a week, or 20 days a month). It must be noted that a summary was not available for each of the 9 volumes until approximately 60 days had passed. Based on my efforts, here is my calculation of the appropriate number of days to review the DEIS:

It takes 50 pages to read in 1 day. I read 5 days per week. Therefore, it would be 50 pages/day x 20 days/month x 3 months. Which equals 3,000 pages read within a 90-day timeframe.

If the DEIS document is 11,000 pages, and I could only read 3,000 pages within a 90-day timeframe, it means that the equitable amount of time is a factor of 3.66.

You take the 3.66 factor. Multiply it by 90 days. And the amount totals 329 days. This does not include efforts to prepare for comments and testimonies, for research and validation of data, and for seeking justification for my input and recommendations.

3. Lack of the "Land Acquisition Impact Study"

According to the website, www.one.guam.gov, it is sta

G-123-001

G-123-002

G-123-001

Thank you for your comment. The DoD carefully considered all requests to extend the length of the comment period beyond the 45-day minimum required by NEPA. In evaluating multiple options, DoD leadership determined that a 90-day comment period best balanced the need for sufficient time to review a complex document with the requirement to reach a timely decision regarding the proposed military buildup on Guam.

G-123-002

Thank you for your comment. Details regarding land acquisition were covered in the DEIS Land and Submerged Land Use Chapter. Additional detail on land affected by the proposed action is provided in the FEIS and Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) (Volume 9, Appendix F).

COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 537

Received: 2/15/2010 10:06:36 AM

Hafa Adai!

I am a 21 year old born and raised resident of Guam, I am a Chamoru, and damn proud of it! Please excuse my tone when it comes to this comment. I believe that this D.E.I.S is something that i dont really understand why it is brought to us. I mean this comment probably wont mean anything but I as a student at UOG and a proud Chamoru i have to stand up for what i believe is right. This is wrong, what is presented to us as an island shows no transparency for us to clearly understand what it is the U.S wants. The wharf that is presented does not need to be built. Our corals is one of the most precious commodoties to our island, and its going to be destroyed. there is going to be tension between the local and federal government on who is going to run Apra Harbor. We have 90 days to comment on this draft, COMMENT!. from there what? we have no say, will it even make a difference? Our environment here on this island is DRASTICALLY going to change when this comes, our island from the time i can remember enjoying paradise, actually knowing what paradise is, will be GONE! The U.S. plans on completing this in the next 5-6 years? IMPOSSIBLE! Our island cannot sustain a situation like this, i mean through our infrastrctres and what not. I've been talking about this issue in my classes at the University, atteneded the meetings and it hurts to have your representatives when they listen to my people talk look at their cellphones, talk amongst another all while a person is talking. TAI RESPETU! i must urge that the U.S. has to come up with a better plan, with what is being presented its only for the best interest of the military, and my island being the "homebase" for it, with no regard thinking its just another place to dump the problem. Please do not get me wrong, i am proud to be an American Citizen, i am most THANKFUL for our troops out in the middle east, but just leave our people something we can have. Our culture, our language, and most especially our identity will be lost!. And i hope as a government you show some sort of give and take with our people, and it can be anything. i hope this will work out, because its going to be rough on both sides, and i just hope our environment can handle it, from a paradise island, to a target in the Pacific, especially having a missle defense system here. oh on top of that a great military presence. i dont know. The Decision is made and there is nothing we can do, but just do what we do for the past 300 years!.OBEY!

G-124-001

G-124-002

G-124-003

G-124-004



G-124-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of managing efforts in implementing the proposed military relocation to reduce adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to work to ensure that the short term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

The DoD has kept the public informed as required by NEPA, which includes holding public scoping meetings and public hearings and allowing the public to comment on the DEIS. DoD has had ongoing discussions with Cooperating Agencies (those federal and local agencies with special expertise or regulatory oversight) throughout the preparation of the DEIS and will continue these discussions with agencies through the completion of the FEIS. As part of the engagement with Cooperating Agencies, they were asked to conduct an early technical review of the partially completed DEIS in late July 2009. The DoD has also met with elected officials and community leaders.

G-124-002

Thank you for your comment. The EIS acknowledges there would be impacts associated with the proposed construction of a new deep-draft wharf in Apra Harbor to accommodate a transient nuclear powered aircraft carrier. Dredging is required to provide the minimum depth requirements to safely navigate the aircraft carrier. The DoD undertook several measures to avoid environmental impacts, including choosing a channel alignment that avoided dredging of coral shoals, reducing the aircraft carrier turning basin radius, and choosing a parallel to shore wharf alignment with a reduced clearance for the aircraft carrier. In addition, best management practices, such as silt curtains, and potential

mitigation measures, as discussed in Chapter 11 of the EIS (Marine Biological Resources), have been identified to reduce potential impacts to marine resources within the harbor. The DoD would work cooperatively with GovGuam on the management of Apra Harbor.

G-124-003

Thank you for your comment.

G-124-004

Thank you for your comment. Through the process of public involvement that has accompanied this proposed action (see FEIS, Volumes 1 & 10), the Chamorro people of Guam have voiced clearly and concisely their concern that the traditional Chamorro culture, including dance, language and traditions, will be forgotten or significantly marginalized by western culture. While population increases can highlight cultural differences, they also present unique and new opportunities for cultural learning and sharing. As indicated in the FEIS (Volume 2, Section 16.2.5; Volume 4, Section 16.2.5), the DoD plans for cultural sensitivity orientation and awareness programs which will focus on mutual respect and tolerance and strive to educate all incoming and currently present military personnel on the rich and varied cultural history that has created the culture that is Guam today. Finally, the DoD plans to increase military civilian joint activities in order to foster strong and mutually beneficial military civilian relationships that include the sharing and understanding of culture.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 539

Received: 2/15/2010 10:44:26 AM

G-125-001

Under the "About" tab located on the www.guambuildupeis.us website it states "The proposed actions are complex, multi-service projects involving components of the U.S. Marine Corps, Navy, and Army. Each volume evaluates a discrete portion of the proposed actions." Yet despite this description many of the Alternatives are very similar to one another and in EPA's review of the DEIS, EPA found it to have "insufficient information". I find the DEIS to contradict itself as it is evident in the first statement. Additionally, now that the DEIS is completed, the Army is considering stationing a dozen high speed catamarans and Japan is discussing amongst their leaders about relocating Futenma base also to Guahan!! I recommend that the current DEIS be voided and a new DEIS be created, one in which our beautiful island is referred to by its true name: "Guahan", one in which the Chamoru people are considered and not so easily dismissed, and one where respect is shown to our ancestors and our history. Furthermore, I recommend that the comment period be extended considering the DEIS is ridiculously long!!

G-125-002

G-125-003

G-125-001

Thank you for your comment.

G-125-002

Thank you for your comment. The FEIS reflects input received from agencies and the public. Location names are based on current mapping.

G-125-003

Thank you for your comment. The DoD carefully considered all requests to extend the length of the comment period beyond the 45-day minimum required by NEPA. In evaluating multiple options, DoD leadership determined that a 90-day comment period best balanced the need for sufficient time to review a complex document with the requirement to reach a timely decision regarding the proposed military buildup on Guam.



COMMENT SHEET

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas
Environmental Impact Statement
Guam and CNMI Military Relocation**

Website Comment Number: 546

Received: 2/15/2010 12:07:13 PM

As a native of Guam and a member of the We Are Guahan Coalition, the DEIS for the Guam and CNMI military relocation of U.S. Marines from Okinawa, the Apra Harbor dredging and construction associated for the Visiting Aircraft Carrier Berthing, and the Army Air and Missile Defense Task Force is troubling to the future survival of our people because it threatens the ecosystem and resources upon which we depend. Specifically, it does not adequately address the following, regarding the current and future state of Guam's water resources:

- 1) The sustainable yield of 80.5 million gallons per day, referred to in Chapter 2 of the DEIS, is based on a study that is 19 years old. How can we be assured that the sustainable yield in Northern Guam Lens Aquifer (NGLA) that is based on the old methodology is still accurate today? In specific terms, how is the sustainable yield defined and determined?
- 2) Do the methodologies used in determining sustainable yield of the Northern Guam Lens Aquifer definitively show that the current climate of global warming and rising sea levels has no effect on the quantity and quality of water resources?
- 3) What level of salt concentration in the water extracted from the Northern Guam Lens Aquifer is used to define the sustainable yield?
- 4) To what extent has the sustainable yield diminished due to the increased development over the Northern Guam Lens Aquifer (NGLA)? How has the increase of impervious surfaces impacted the rate of recharge of the NGLA? Which scientific studies have been completed to determine if the recharge rate has been affected? What are the scientific limitations in these studies?
- 5) Is the Northern Guam Lens Aquifer divided into distinct and separate subbasins? Or are these subbasins connected hydrologically? How are the subbasins defined and determined scientifically? What are the limitations of the techniques used to determine them?

Sincerely,

Sabina Perez
c/o We Are Guahan Coalition
comment submitted on February 15, 2010

G-126-001

G-126-001

Thank you for your comment.

1) Sustainable yield is defined as the amount of potable water that can continuously be withdrawn from the aquifer without degrading water quality or the production of the extraction wells. As discussed in Volume 6, Section 2.2.5.4 of the DEIS, University of Guam—Water and Environmental Research Institute conducted a study to validate the sustainable yield presented in 1991 study. The study concluded that the approach and methodology used in Barrett 1991 to estimate the sustainable yield are still valid. To make use of the data which has been collected since the 1991 study was prepared, DoD plans to support an updated NGLA study by the USGS. The study would include a state-of-the-art groundwater model and verification of the sustainable yield on all relevant and available site-specific data collected to date. Please see Volume 6, Section 2.2.5.7 for more information.

2) The Barrett 1991 study did not include an assessment of the impact of climate change on the sustainable yield. The USGS NGLA study will incorporate the latest available climate data to estimate the sustainable yield.

3) The chloride level is not a direct factor in the modeling supporting the sustainable yield estimates in the Barrett 1991 study. From the 1982 NGLS, typical chloride ranges for different environments within the NGLA are:

-Parabasal groundwater <30mg/L

-Saltwater toe groundwater 30 to 70 mg/L

-Basal groundwater >70 to <150 mg/L

-Saltwater upconing indicator level: 150 mg/L

4) The change in the amount of land cover over northern Guam and the resulting changes in water quality is the subject of a study being prepared by Dr. Yuming Wen of the University of Guam. This information among other will be incorporated into the USGS study of the NGLA which will provide an updated estimate of the sustainable yield, including changes to the rate of recharge since the previous study was completed in 1991/2. The study will describe the scientific limitations of the data and methodology used to determine the sustainable yield.

Notable, the wells planned for the Marine Corps base are located within two sub-basins that are primarily located beneath Andersen AFB. Unlike other parts of northern Guam, the amount of land cover has not changed significantly since the previous study was completed on most parts of the base. Therefore, it is probable that the sustainable yield for the basins of direct concern for the DoD water supply expansion will not be significantly impacted by the change in land cover since the early 1990s.

5) The NGLA was divided into a series of six sub-basins based upon basement volcanic contours (NGLS; CDM 1982). The sub-basins boundaries reflect the basement topography forming hydrological divides in the subsurface. Sub-basin boundaries were subsequently revised by Vann (2002) on the basis of updated basement contours. The basement topography was determined by geophysical methods. The data coverage is sufficient for a large scale (sub-basin wide) determination of the contours, but local changes in topography will not be evident. Therefore, DoD will consider additional geophysical studies to support the water supply design.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 547

Received: 2/15/2010 12:10:09 PM

As a native of Guam and a member of the We Are Guahan Coalition, the DEIS for the Guam and CNMI military relocation of U.S. Marines from Okinawa, the Apra Harbor dredging and construction associated for the Visiting Aircraft Carrier Berthing, and the Army Air and Missile Defense Task Force is troubling to the future survival of our people because it threatens the ecosystem and resources upon which we depend. Specifically, it does not adequately address the following, regarding the current and future state of Guam's water resources:

- 6) Is it possible that over-extraction of one part of the aquifer can impact other areas of the aquifer? What current studies have been completed to support these findings? Are the sampling techniques used sufficient to determine the state of the water throughout the Northern Guam Lens Aquifer? What are the limitations in the sampling techniques used in these studies?
- 7) What is the rate of sinkhole formation over the Northern Guam Lens Aquifer? How does the changing topography affect the recharge rates and the quality of the water recharging the aquifer? Are there any current studies that are used to determine the recharge rates? What are the limitations to these studies? How will the rate of sinkhole formation change with the increase of construction and activity over the Northern Guam Lens Aquifer?
- 8) How will the impacts to the state of the Northern Guam Lens Aquifer of drilling additional water wells be determined? Will the impacts be determined before drilling or afterwards?
- 9) What is the current level of water consumption by the military both for industrial and residential purposes? How much of this water will be used in situ? How much will be used off-island? How and with what frequency will water consumption by the military be monitored?
- 10) Will there be an annual cap for water consumption by the military? If not, what is the estimated peak and average water consumption? What safeguards or procedures are in place to ensure that over-extraction of our water resources both in the Northern Guam Lens Aquifer and surface waters does not occur?

Sincerely,

Sabina Perez
c/o We Are Guahan Coalition
comment submitted on February 15, 2010

G-127-001

Thank you for your comment.

6) The sub-basins are defined by the topography of the volcanic basement which provides a hydrological barrier between portions of the NGLA. Impacts from overextraction of a well are localized and will not impact wells in other sub-basins. The basement contours have been revised by work presented in Vann (2002). This study covered the extent of the NGLA. Water quality studies are not included in Vann (2002), but can be found in the annual water quality reports prepared by GWA. The basement topography was determined by geophysical methods. The data coverage is sufficient for large scale (sub-basin wide) determination of the contours, but local changes in topography will not be evident. Therefore, DoD will consider additional geophysical studies to support the water supply design.

7) Karst features of the NGLA, including sinkholes, are identified, mapped and interpreted in a study by University of Guam from 2006. This and other studies, including the 2004 dye trace study prepared by University of Guam, will be incorporated into the USGS NGLA update of the sustainable yield estimates as appropriate. No impacts from construction are anticipated to the aquifer where the planned Marine Corps base water supply is located, because no significant construction relating to the relocation is planned in the vicinity of these wells. Geotechnical studies will be conducted as part of base facility design at Finegayan to determine the appropriate construction methods and limit impacts to the subsurface.

8) Potential impacts to the NGLA from installation of the Marine Corps base water supply wells will be assessed before and after installation. Prior to installation, test boring and water quality analysis will be conducted. Please see Volume 6, Section 2.2.5.5. During well operation, groundwater samples will be collected periodically to measure and track

G-127-001

G-127-002

the quality of the water.

G-127-002

Thank you for your comment.

9) The military's current water demand for both industrial and residential use is summarized in Volume 6, Table 2.2-6 of the DEIS. The maximum demand estimates are 0.1 MGd for Finegayan, 2.9 MGd for Andersen AFB and 9.4 MGd for the Navy bases throughout the island. The current and future estimated water demands presented in Table 2.2-6 are for use on Guam only. None of the estimated water demands is for use off island. For the Marine Corps base, water will be monitored by meters installed at all facilities and at key locations within the water distribution system significantly improving the ability to quickly identify leaks and take corrective action. More information on the sustainability measures planned for the Marine Corps base and existing military bases on Guam is provided in Volume 6, Section 2.2.2.1 of the DEIS.

10) The projected future DoD average daily demands and maximum daily demands (peak) are presented in Volume 6, Table 2.2-2 during the buildup period through 2019. For the Marine Corps base Main Cantonment Alternatives 1 and 2, the average daily demand is 0.12 MGd at baseline and increases to 5.89 in 2019; the maximum daily demand is 0.14 MGd at baseline and increases to 10.5 MGd in 2019. These estimates are based on the UFC criteria. As described in Volume 6, Section 2.2.2.1 of the DEIS, DoD anticipates a far lower demand because the Marine Corps base design will incorporate numerous sustainability features which will conserve water. The reduction in on-base water demand for the new Marine Corps base is expected to be in the order of 22% for the average daily demand, and 40% for the maximum daily demand if conservation measures, sustainability principles, and Guamsite-specific conditions are applied to the UFC based estimates.

Extraction of water from the NGLA would be limited by the size of the water supply system installed for the Marine Corps base which is based on the estimated maximum system capacity using UFC criteria. As discussed in Volume 6, Section 3.2.3.1, the day-to-day demand on the aquifer is approximated by the average daily demand. The total well withdrawal estimated during the peak year of production (2014) is provided in Volume 6, Table 3.2-8 for Main Cantonment Alternatives 1 and 2. The total well withdrawal for the military and civilian populations is 63.5 MGd which is significantly below the sustainable yield estimate for the NGLA of 80 MGd. Therefore, over extraction of the NGLA is not expected to occur as a result of the Marine relocation. Additionally, monitoring of the aquifer to examine trends in the chloride levels would be a part of operation and maintenance. The monitoring data would be examined by DoD and actions taken to maintain stable chloride levels. See Volume 7, Section 2.3.4.2 for more information on best management practices related to the water supply.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 548

Received: 2/15/2010 12:12:04 PM

G-128-001

11) The DEIS does not adequately explain their figures of how much water will be consumed during the construction phase and the expected use of water by the H2B worker population. What methodology was used to determine water consumption for construction and usage by the worker population?

G-128-002

12) The DEIS projects a shortfall of water consumption during the construction phase based on current water production levels. How will this shortfall impact the existing water consumers?

G-128-003

13) What is the proximity of the toxic sites, including but not limited to Installation Restoration Projects (IRPs), to the potential location of proposed water wells? What methodologies will be used to determine the potential for the drilling of new wells to facilitate the movement of toxic materials from the surface or subsurface into the water supply in the Northern Guam Lens Aquifer? What are the limitations to these methodologies?

G-128-004

14) What containment procedures will be used in case of release of toxics from increased military activity, training, and/or usage? How will these toxics be prevented from reaching the water supply in the Northern Guam Lens Aquifer? What is the level of effectiveness of these procedures? What are the limitations of these procedures?

G-128-005

15) Are there any current containment measures for accidental explosion of THAD missiles? How will the toxics from the THAD missiles be prevented from reaching the water supply both in the Northern Guam Lens Aquifer and other water sources? What is the effectiveness of these procedures? What particular studies have been completed to show the effectiveness? What are the limitation of these studies and the procedures of containment and prevention of the spread of contamination?

16) What chemicals and toxins that are of environmental and health concern that are currently used by the U.S. military and which are not included on the battery of tests for water quality (drinking and otherwise) required by the U.S. EPA and Guam EPA?

17) Will the water be tested for these potential toxins (chemical, biological, radiological, and others)?

Sincerely,

Sabina Perez
c/o We Are Guahan Coalition
comment submitted on February 15, 2010

G-128-001

Thank you for your comment. Volume 6, chapter 2, page 2-34 has the following explanation of how water demand from the construction workforce was estimated:

"The off-base water demand is estimated using Equation 1 assuming 125 gpd per person per day (473mld), 50% UFW (e.g., leakage and unmetered usage), and a fixed industrial demand of 10 MGd (38 mld) islandwide. No other factors are included in the estimate (e.g., growth factor). The approach for estimating GWA's water demand is based on information in the *GWA Water Resources Master Plan (WRMP)* (GWA 2007). The off-base water demand estimate is provided in Table 2.2-5. Off-base water demand peaks in 2014 at 61 MGd (231 mld)."

The estimate for construction worker demand is most likely conservative as a short term resident would be expected to use less water than a permanent resident due to differences in living accommodations. The construction water use, mostly for dust control, would minor.

The projected deficit in water supplies needs to be resolved. DoD is actively working with GWA to put into effect solutions to this projected deficit. Those solutions should be included in the final EIS. It is not acceptable to commence the buildup with a forecast deficit without solutions planned in advance. Two parts of that solution already identified are 1) to make additional excess water from Fena Reservoir available to GWA, and 2) for DoD to install additional wells as soon as possible and make the excess available to GWA in the short term. Both of these actions would allow GWA additional time to make required improvements and/or expansions to their water system. Another potential solution would be to alter the construction tempo of the buildup to reduce the imported construction workforce and induced civilian growth.

G-128-002

Thank you for your comment. Figures of IRP site locations are presented in Volume 2, Chapter 17 of the EIS document. The drilling of water wells

requires that bentonite seals are used protect drinking water aquifer zones from the migration of water and possible contaminants from upper zones.

G-128-003

Thank you for your comment. The DoD is committed to the protection and responsible stewardship of the environment. In addition, the DoD is committed to the safe handling and use of all hazardous substances, including fuels, lubricants, solvents, munitions and explosives of concern (MEC), nuclear materials, pesticides, herbicides, PCBs, and other hazardous substances. In fact, when feasible, the DoD attempts to reduce or eliminate the use of various hazardous substances to the greatest extent possible and substituting them for less toxic substances. When using hazardous substances, environmental laws and regulations (e.g., RCRA) must be followed by DoD that are designed to be protective of human health, welfare, and the environment. In order to implement these laws and regulations, DoD has developed various procedures, protocol, and directives designed to proactively eliminate or minimize the inadvertent leakage, spill or release of pollutants to the environment. These actions involve comprehensive administrative, engineering, and operations mandates, best management practices (BMPs), standard operating procedures (SOPs), and controls in place to prevent or minimize the inadvertent leakage, spill, or release of hazardous/toxic substances. These BMPs, SOPs, and other controls are fully described in the EIS document (Volume 7). Note that BMPs and SOPs are not considered “mitigation measures” because these actions are being done as part of existing laws and regulations and not as part of new “mitigation”. However, if a leak, release, or spill is suspected or confirmed, aggressive mitigation measures are used to first clean up the leak, spill, or release as quickly as possible, followed by an assessment of risks to the public and/or the environment and a plan to remediate these risk concerns to within regulatory acceptable levels. These actions generally include environmental media (e.g., groundwater, surface water,

soil, air, and/or biota) sampling and monitoring to ensure that and hazards are mitigated quickly and effectively. In many cases, part of remediation plan includes the requirement to perform regularly scheduled long-term sampling and monitoring of environmental media to ensure that remedial actions have been effective. If long-term monitoring indicates that risks to human health or the environment are still unacceptable, more aggressive remediation approaches are considered. In fact, many such clean-up efforts are underway. As part of the clean-up process, the DoD provides various opportunities for the general public, stakeholders, and other interested parties to get involved in the process. One such opportunity is Restoration Advisory Boards (RABs) where interested party questions and concerns may be communicated. For information on the status of the cleanup efforts of specific hazardous waste sites, the associated RAB provides a vehicle to obtain such information and for the general public/stakeholders to voice their concerns. These comprehensive actions will protect public health, welfare, and the environment from adverse impacts associated with the use of hazardous substances.

G-128-004

Thank you for your comment. Please refer to Volume 5 of the EIS for additional details regarding the THAAD operations.

The DoD is committed to the safe storage and use of all munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) to protect public health and the environment. With regards to the THAAD operation, eight new climate-controlled, earth-covered magazines (ECMs) and Modular Storage Magazines (MSMs) are proposed on Andersen Air Force Base (AFB) approximately 1 mile (1.6 kilometers [km]) north of the junction of Route 9 and Route 3A. The proposed magazines would be used to store Army missiles and provide safe stowage of the system launchers during inclement weather. The proposed magazines would be constructed based on a standard design that provides required structural components, humidity control, and fire and lightning protection systems.

All proposed magazines would meet Anti-Terrorism/Force Protection requirements. One THAAD launcher storage module (ECMs), two Patriot launcher storage module (ECMs), one SLAMRAAM/Avenger launcher storage module (ECMs), and four missile magazines (MSMs) (see table 2.3-3 of the EIS). The ECMs would be covered with a minimum of 2 ft (0.6 m) of earth. In accordance with established ammunitions storage requirements, native grassy vegetation would be established on and around the magazines. The vegetation would be maintained (e.g., periodically mowed) to minimize fire hazard. An important operational component of ammunition storage is the associated explosive safety hazard arc, called the Explosive Safety Quantity Distance (ESQD) arc. These are planning areas that surround explosive hazard sites and define the minimum permissible distance between the hazard of the explosive and any inhabited building, public assembly area, and/or the boundary of Department of Defense (DoD) lands. Existing munitions storage facilities generate an ESQD arc that encompasses much of the land in central Andersen AFB. The new magazines would require expansion of the existing ESQD arc. The arc could be up to 1,250 feet (381 m) from each magazine.

G-128-005

Thank you for your comment. The DoD and regulatory agencies are equally concerned about preventing contamination of surface waters and groundwater (particularly drinking water aquifers). The EIS describes numerous programs and actions that will be taken to protect surface waters and groundwater from potential contaminants. Refer to Volume 9, Appendix D, Project Description Technical Appendix, Munitions, for a discussion of the munitions and constituents of concern associated with the proposed ranges. Range designs include targets with physical barriers behind the target, such as an earthen berm, that are designed to stop and contain the spent round. Best Management Practices (BMPs) are used to further contain spent rounds, fragments and materials from weapons firing, and reduce any impacts to the environment. The

proposed ranges will be designed and maintained in accordance with all applicable federal and Government of Guam regulations. Specifically, Military Handbook 1027/3B contains procedures for reducing potential impacts from ranges through the implementation of BMPs. These include introducing soil amendments, vegetation management, engineering controls, instituting contaminant monitoring, reclaiming, and recycling. With ranges, lead is the primary leaching contaminant of concern and best management practices can minimize or prevent leaching of this constituent. Impact rounds from pistol rounds generally stay intact and impact rounds from rifle rounds often fragment. Intact rounds and rounds fragmented into relatively large pieces are not easily transported by natural transport mechanisms (such as groundwater) and are largely contained within the berm or physical barrier where they can be recovered and disposed. Through the proper design of ranges, application of BMPs, and monitoring, the potential for groundwater contamination would be minimized. BMPs can reduce or eliminate the leaching of lead to the environment. These procedures include controlling soil pH to between 6 to 8 to prevent dissolution of lead, mining of lead from back stop berms, implementing a soil leaching monitoring program, and adding phosphate containing soil amendments to bind dissolved lead to the soil. Prior to building the ranges, an engineering study would determine the minimum depth of soil cover to ensure sufficient soil cover of the limestone, and to assess the suitability and optimum technique to add soil amendments such as phosphate to prevent lead leaching. In addition, when percolating water reaches the porous limestone the pH will increase, encouraging the precipitation of lead out of solution. The DoD will monitor for selected contaminants of concern. If monitoring identifies significant impacts, such as indications that chemicals of concern may exceed regulatory standards, reduce beneficial uses, result in adverse human or environmental health effects, or conflict with federal or Government of Guam regulations, then additional action would be taken to address these impacts. Furthermore, the EIS will be revised to explain how volcanic basement

rock protrudes up through the limestone of the NGLA, thus separating nearly all of the proposed ranges from groundwater supply wells. The low permeability of the volcanic rock acts as a barrier to groundwater movement. There are two ranges where leaching contaminants would have the potential to impact the groundwater within the capture zone of water supply wells. The northwestern most grenade range proposed under Alternative B overlies the capture zone of the Marbo Wells. In addition, leachate from the southwest most small arms range under Alternative B may have the potential to reach the NGLA inside of the capture zone of wells M08 and M09. Alternative B is not part of the Preferred Alternative considered in the EIS.

Environmental monitoring is conducted by the DoD in compliance with all applicable and relevant regulations and permit requirements.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 574

Received: 2/15/2010 11:33:45 PM

G-129-001

I respectfully ask that you give us more time.

G-129-002

After several meetings with out community members and church groups, there are not enough public education about the military build up.

G-129-003

Also, the EIS did not discuss greatly about cultural impact and the loss of our own identity as the Chamorro. Tinian will be known as Military Build up and not the Land of the Beautiful beaches, sands, people, and such.

G-129-004

The EIS should consider translating it to Chamorro, Filipino, Japanese, and so forth because my grandparents who only speak and understand CHamorro cannot read the EIS drafted in English. This is bias for the people, especially knowing that the CNMI's indigenous language is CHAMORRO!

We need more time. Si yu'us ma'ase, thank you.

G-129-001

Thank you for your comment. The DoD carefully considered all requests to extend the length of the comment period beyond the 45-day minimum required by NEPA. In evaluating multiple options, DoD leadership determined that a 90-day comment period best balanced the need for sufficient time to review a complex document with the requirement to reach a timely decision regarding the proposed military buildup on Guam.

G-129-002

Thank you for your comment. Planning criteria used to determine proposed range locations are described in Section 2.2.4. These include operational size requirements, environmental factors, and safety. Siting ranges only in northern Tinian does not meet the planning criteria for placement of the four proposed training ranges. Additionally, North Field is a National Historic Landmark, and as a result there are restrictions on construction.

G-129-003

Thank you for your comment. As indicated in the FEIS (Volume 2, Section 16.2.5; Volume 4, Section 16.2.5), the DoD plans for cultural sensitivity orientation and awareness programs which will focus on mutual respect and tolerance and strive to educate all incoming and currently present military personnel on the rich and varied cultural history that has created the culture that is Guam today. Results of the historic studies done on Tinian will be made available to the people on the island, as will distinctive artifacts excavated from sites on Tinian. In addition, every effort has been made to avoid disturbance to the cultures resources on Tinian and to continue to allow access to beaches within the LBA.

G-129-004

Thank you for your comment. A summary of the DEIS's Executive Summary was translated into Chamorro and provided a general overview of this project's proposed action and impacts. Additionally, 4 public hearings were held on Guam in January 2010 with Chamorro interpreters available to assist Chamorro speakers.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 575

Received: 2/15/2010 11:36:41 PM

G-130-001

In regards to this project, I think that what disturbs me the most is the fact that the local people have no say in it. It appears to be a done deal. While we owe a great deal to the U.S. from World War II, does it mean that everything that the military decides to do with these islands must be passively accepted? The only consideration that seems to be in force here is a military one. We are dots in the ocean in the eyes of the world; yet we hold the most strategic spot for defense from Asia. We, however, are your last resort. The military was kicked out of the Philippines, the Okinawans want us out of Futema and Guam doesn't want the Futema overflow, so now the rest of the Marianas must suffer again. The bloodiest battles of WW II were fought in the Marianas. Everywhere on our islands the memories of the war can be seen 60+ years later. We know that we are not valued as a people. We are reminded of Henry Kissinger's statement about Micronesia. "There are only 90,000 of them out there, who gives a damn?" And he was a Nobel Prize winner???? Then there was Congressman Hayes, who said it would be better if the islands of Micronesia were sunk. But we are more than dots in the Pacific Ocean. We are human beings. We have suffered from hundreds of years of colonization. Have mercy on us. Our sons and daughters have fought and died in your wars, and we can't even vote in your elections. Our recruitment rate is the highest in the U.S. Have we not proven beyond all doubt we are loyal to the U.S? This is not about being anti-US or anti-military. It is about choice; to be free to make a choice to discontinue building a culture of war in our islands. When we walked into the hearing on Saipan, we felt very controlled. We, couldn't ask questions. We could only enter and exit by certain doors, that had military personnel guarding them. It was creepy. It was then that I realized this build-up was a done deal. Was it was only lip-service to hold these hearings? If it was legitimate, why the control tactics. Why couldn't two sides be presented? Chamorros are hospitable people. No one was planning a riot. But we aren't dumb. We have a right to ask for modifications of a plan that will influence us far into the future. We are considered dangerous or black-listed because we dare to ask? Do we have any rights at all? The animosity that was created about the build-up is the direct result of the clandestine way in which this was presented to us. We deserve better treatment.

G-130-001

Thank you for your comment. Public comments on the Draft EIS are an important part of the decision-making process. Comments received from the public allow DoD to make changes to the EIS before the document is finalized. This information becomes part of the Final EIS and is evaluated when DoD issues a Record of Decision at the end of the NEPA process.

The public hearings held on Guam, Tinian and Saipan in January 2010 were designed to encourage two-way communication. The first part of each hearing consisted of a two-hour "open house" with informational posters and DoD experts to answer questions. Citizens were encouraged to discuss DEIS issues and to submit comments. There was only one main entrance at each hearing so that DoD could hand out an informational brochure and give citizens information on the format of the hearing. The second part of the hearing was a "formal" hearing whereby citizens could provide verbal comments that were recorded by a stenographer

1 **COMMENTS BY MS. RAMONA NELSON**

2
3 MS. NELSON: [speaks in the Chamorro
4 language; Hello, my name is Ramona Nelson from
5 Yigo.] I stand before you as a member of We
6 Are Guahan, as a daughter of Sasayan landowner,
7 and more importantly, as a mother.

8 Let me begin by saying that I am a
9 college graduate and yet I struggle to decipher
10 the military jargon that fills the DEIS. I
11 attended the hearing on Saturday and painfully
12 watched as speaker after speaker was rushed off
13 the microphone. For all that this buildup asks
14 of the people of Guahan, are we only worth four
15 public hearings with three minutes a piece
16 during a two-hour timeframe all over the course
17 of one week? Does this not sound like
18 someone's idea of a bad joke?

19 Some people from the Joint Guam Program
20 Office tried to convince me that Sasayan will
21 not be condemned. They told me not to worry
22 and to relax. But my family and I will not
23 rest and we cannot relax, and tell them no
24 action plan has been chosen, and that firing
25 range is nowhere near our lands.

DEPO RESOURCES
George B. Castro
Court Reporter
Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

G-131-001

Thank you for your comment. There were several ways to submit comments on this project during the public comment period. Comments could be made on the project website, in writing at the public hearings, as verbal comments at the public hearings or by mail. Speakers at public hearings who exceeded their 3 minute limit were able to continue providing their comments off-stage with the assistance of a comment recorder at the comment station. Speakers were also able to speak at the microphone a second time if time allowed during the public hearing. DoD limited the amount of time each person spoke at the microphone in order to ensure that every member of the community who wanted to provide a verbal comment had an opportunity to do so.

G-131-002

Thank you for your comment. Should DoD determine that additional land is necessary to meet its requirements, DoD policy requires that it negotiate with affected public and private land owners in good faith, seek agreements to acquire desired lands interests and pay fair market value. Where circumstances exist that require resolution of issues such as ownership or value, procedures exist under eminent domain authority to resolve those questions. Eminent domain requires reimbursement at fair market value.

G-131-001

G-131-002

G-131-003

1 On behalf of my son, Antonio Thomas
 2 Nelson Duenas, I ask that you find another
 3 alternative, for I do not believe when you say
 4 in the executive summary that the only
 5 geographic alternative that met the purpose and
 6 need was the combined firing and non-firing
 7 range located on the east coast of Guam. Is it
 8 really the only alternative, or is it just
 9 convenient for your soldiers and your master
 10 plan? For it says in the DEIS, "The Marine
 11 Corps ultimately desires to conduct corps
 12 competency training in areas that limit the
 13 time Marines must travel to train, and thereby
 14 reduce operational non-availability."

15 So, please, do not lie when you try to
 16 convince us that all other lands were
 17 considered. Before you came up with
 18 alternatives A and B, and I'm left to ask you,
 19 will my son and his children have to get your
 20 permission before they can enjoy the land
 21 fondly known as the ranch, or will every family
 22 gathering and trip down to Sasayan be filled
 23 with sounds of a muzzle blast from the firing
 24 of a bullet or a bow shock wave generated by
 25 supersonic bullets? What in the world does

DEPO RESOURCES
 George B. Castro
Court Reporter
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

G-131-003

Thank you for your comments. The DEIS describes the intensive selection process that the DoD went through to select alternatives for the location of the firing range on Guam in Section 2.3.1. First, planners examined all DoD lands on Guam. Because of the size of the firing ranges and the need to include all safety zones as part of the acquired lands, or conflicts with existing land uses (such as housing, Won Pat International Airport), the firing range could not be placed on DoD lands. Other locations on non DoD lands were eliminated because of topography or settlements.

DoD acknowledges that maintaining access to the Pagat and other cultural and/or recreational sites are important. Although plans concerning access have not been developed, DoD does plan to provide access to these properties that may be acquired. DoD looks forward to working with stakeholders in developing plans for access that balance operational needs, public safety concerns, and the continuing public use and enjoyment of these sites.

G-131-004

Thank you for your comment.

G-131-004

1 that mean?

2 In closing, I ask that if you have time

3 or before you leave, you take a minute and you

4 just look at some of these pictures. They're

5 only a few printed in a hurry. But these

6 pictures speak more words than I can fit in

7 these three minutes. *Si Yu'us Ma'ase.*

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 George B. Castro
Court Reporter
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

1 **COMMENTS BY MR. DAVID LOTZ**

2
3 MR. LOTZ: Hello, I'm Dave Lotz. I'm
4 President in this forum. I'm addressing this
5 statement solely as President of Guam Boonie
6 Stumpers. We are the entity that leads public
7 hikes to unique heritage destinations on our
8 island, and we are currently circulating a
9 petition to ensure that these trails are kept
10 open.

11 If the military buildup happens,
12 Sophia, right here in front taking the photos
13 has some petitions, she is assisted by other
14 members of our group that are here, and I do
15 want to also thank We Are Guahan that is
16 circulating our petition, because we are -- our
17 field is very important for our island to
18 continue to have access to our heritage areas.

19 I certainly appreciate what has been
20 said before by the families that have land in
21 Sasayan, one of the areas we have stressed is
22 immediately north at Pagat. But this entire
23 east coast area to be acquired, for some
24 strange reason, is labeled in the EIS, Route 15
25 lands. Well, I looked at my Guam Chamorro

DEPO RESOURCES
George B. Castro
Court Reporter
Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

G-132-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD understands and recognizes the significance of cultural and recreational sites located on DoD property in Guam. Restricting access to certain DoD areas at certain times is required to maintain public safety. It is the intent of DoD to maintain public access to DoD lands that contain cultural sites consistent with safety and operational requirements. Access will be granted at approved times such as when the lands are not being used for military training. Final plans concerning access to sites potentially impacted by the proposed action have not been developed. DoD looks forward to working with stakeholders to develop plans for cultural stewardship and access that balances operational needs, public safety concerns, and the continuing public use and enjoyment of these sites.

G-132-001

G-132-001

1 place name index and there's no such thing.
2 What are we talking about? Are we talking
3 about Sasayan, Pagat all the way up to Lajuna
4 which is beyond the race track? That has a
5 potential to be closed.

6 We're also talking the other side of
7 the island up here Agui (phonetic) Cove
8 possibly Ilan even Mount Lamlam, Mt.
9 Jumalongmanglao where the Good Friday
10 procession goes up. There is potential, not
11 only potential, it's apparently going to be
12 closed one quarter at a time.

13 So, we are of the impression that we
14 need to maintain access to these areas. We
15 actually want to work with the military on
16 this, but at the same time if these areas will
17 be closed part of the time, then we feel other
18 areas should be open to the people of Guam to
19 access for our unique culture. What am I
20 talking about? I'm talking about Haputo,
21 Double Reef Beach, Orote Point, Alamagosa, Fena
22 Caves, Tarague, and probably several other
23 places just to highlight it.

24 But we, as a non-profit Guam
25 corporation, we're totally volunteers, want to

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George B. Castro
Court Reporter
Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

G-132-001

1 ensure that this is accomplished and we feel
2 that this has to be specifically detailed. We
3 do not want to see vague statements, there are
4 too many vague statements as far as mitigation
5 words like "assistance" or "will consider".
6 When this becomes a record of decision, that is
7 a legal document, and the Department of the
8 Navy is obligated to follow it, and therefore
9 we feel the specific details about access need
10 to be spelled out in this statement.

11 I see Clifford is sneaking up here. I
12 have a testimony that I've somewhat summarized.
13 If you want copies I have it. The petitions, I
14 am going to be putting in the box back there.
15 Where does these go, the statements? Okay.
16 And I have petitions right now of over 500
17 names that support keeping these areas open and
18 we're continuing to acquire additional
19 signatures to ensure that our heritage areas
20 are open to the public. Thank you.

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George B. Castro
Court Reporter
Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

1 **COMMENTS BY MS. BEVERLY LOTZ**

2
3 MS. LOTZ: Thank you. I am speaking as
4 the Vice President of the Perez Acres
5 Homeowner's Association. Perez Acres, as most
6 of you know, is a community of 200 townhouses
7 situated on Chalan Lajuna between Andersen Air
8 Force Base and Andersen south and also between
9 Marine Corps Drive and Route 15, the back road
10 to Andersen. There are also numerous other
11 private residences on Chalan Lajuna and on
12 roads leading off of Chalan Lajuna.

13 Chalan Lajuna, which runs in front of
14 Perez Acres from Marine Corps Drive to Route
15 15, an access of boundary along one complete
16 side of Perez Acres, is designated part of the
17 haul road system by which trucks will be
18 hauling coral from the quarries out in the east
19 side of the island and equipment from the port
20 to the new bases planned at Andersen and
21 NCTAMS. This is on top of and in addition to
22 the already anticipated increase in traffic.
23 This hauling may be a 24/7 operation for five
24 or more years and will create noise, traffic
25 congestion, air pollution, vibration and safety

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George B. Castro
Court Reporter
Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

G-133-001

Thank you for your comment. Chalan Lujuna is classified as a major collector road and is proposed to be part of the haul road system to transport aggregate from the rock quarry located in Southern Guam through Route 15 to construction sites at NCTS Finegayan, Andersen Air Force Base and Andersen South. As part of the proposed action, Andersen South would be the location of proposed training facilities such as vertical lift landing zones, live-fire training areas, non-fire maneuver training areas, non-firing ranges and others, and is not under consideration for the haul road network.

G-133-001

G-133-001

1 concerns.

2 Further, there is a plan to widen
3 Chalan Lajuna plus adding sidewalks and curbs.
4 This will place Chalan Lajuna literally in many
5 residents' front yards complete with the
6 trucks, environmental concerns and lower
7 property values.

8 An alternative to Chalan Lajuna is to
9 run the haul road system through Andersen South
10 rather than through the residential area which
11 exist along and near Chalan Lajuna.

12 The military was made aware of this
13 alternative almost one year ago by a letter
14 from the then Perez Acres Homeowner's
15 Association board president, but it was never
16 considered in the Draft Environmental Impact
17 Statement. It is a requirement that the
18 Environmental Impact Statement consider
19 alternatives.

20 The Andersen South routing is an
21 excellent mitigation measure, but this was not
22 discussed nor was the combined impact of noise,
23 traffic congestion, air pollution, vibration
24 and safety concerns addressed.

25 Firing ranges for the Marine Corps are

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George B. Castro
Court Reporter
Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

G-133-001

1 designated for Andersen South, Perez Acres and
 2 others between and near Andersen South and
 3 Perez Acres are within the noise arch of these
 4 ranges which may be a 24/7 operation according
 5 to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.
 6 Again, no alternatives or mitigation is
 7 discussed as is required.

8 Why are military housing and offices
 9 designated for the quiet west side of the
 10 island and not here? Helicopters fly over the
 11 Perez Acres, and the surrounding residences
 12 from Andersen Air Force Base to Andersen South
 13 will dramatically increase as we are on the
 14 designated route.

15 Again, no alternatives were considered
 16 as is required nor were noise and safety
 17 concerns addressed. A simple alternative for
 18 more of the route to be over water was never
 19 considered.

G-133-002

20 Finally, the combined cumulative impact
 21 of the haul road system, firing ranges and
 22 helicopter flyovers and their combined noise,
 23 traffic congestion, air pollution, vibration
 24 and safety concerns on our community was not
 25 considered as again is required by law. Things

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 George B. Castro
Court Reporter
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

G-133-002

Thank you for your comment. Due to the complexity of the project, there are two parts of the cumulative impact analysis: the summary of impacts for all components of the proposed action (Volume 7 Chapter 3) and an assessment of the additive impacts of the proposed action in combination with other past, present and reasonably foreseeable projects (Volume 7, Chapter 4). A systematic methodology was applied in both analyses.

Volume 7, Chapter 3 summarizes the combined potential impacts of all of the preferred alternatives on Guam and Tinian. The impacts of Volumes 2 through 6 are discussed by resource. At the end of Volume 7, Chapter 3.3 there is a table summarizing the combined impacts of all long-term (operational) components of the preferred alternatives. Significant impacts are identified. Trends in the resource health on Guam and Tinian since World War II are described. This section includes limited quantitative data for proposed action impacts. For example, special-status species habitat loss due to the proposed action and current amount of habitat available island wide is presented in Volume 7, Section 3.3. There is no quantitative island-wide data readily available for most of the resource areas assessed and the impact analysis is often qualitative.

Volume 7, Chapter 4, Cumulative Impacts, assesses the potential additive impact of the EIS proposed actions when combined with potential impacts of other past, present and reasonably foreseeable future actions. The period of consideration for the cumulative impact analysis is 2004 to 2019. The project list is based on best available information from DoD and the Guam Land Use Commission database. There is no National Environmental Policy Act (or similar) document disclosing project impacts for most of the cumulative projects listed; therefore, there is insufficient data on most cumulative projects listed to conduct a quantitative impact analysis. In Chapter 4 a table summarizes

G-133-002

1 can be done better. We not only ask but demand
 2 that these environmental effects on our
 3 community be addressed. Thank you.

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the potential cumulative impacts on Guam and another table summarizes the potential cumulative impacts on Tinian. Potential additive cumulative impacts are identified for a number of resources. Mitigation measures are proposed earlier in the EIS. The cumulative impacts analysis has been expanded in the FEIS, including the addition of climate change analysis and analysis of cumulative impacts to coral.

DEPO RESOURCES
 George B. Castro
Court Reporter
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

COMMENTS BY MR. FRANK SCHACHER

1 MR. SCHACHER: Thank you, Clifford.
2
3 For the record, my name is Frank Schacher. I'm
4 the Chairman of the Chamorro tribe. In the
5 past couple of hearings, you've heard me
6 reading our response to JGPO and the United
7 States Government regarding this military
8 buildup. Tonight, I decided to dispense with
9 the paper and just speak what's on my mind.

10
11 As you look behind me, you see a sign
12 that says "8,000, how will it change our
13 lives?"

14 Throughout these hearings, they
15 downplayed the number of personnel that are
16 actually going to be brought to Guam. If you
17 read the Draft EIS you'll see that the actual
18 number expected by 2014 is 79,178. How will
19 that affect our lives? As I stated in the
20 previous meetings, there is nothing within the
21 Draft EIS that addresses how this will impact
22 the Chamorro culture and the Chamorro people as
23 a race. There is no attempt to mitigate that.

24 Under their section regarding the
25 expected rise in crimes, they briefly review

DEPO RESOURCES
George B. Castro
Court Reporter
Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

G-134-001

G-134-002

G-134-001

Thank you for your comment. Through the process of public involvement that has accompanied this proposed action (see Final EIS, Volumes 1 & 10), the Chamorro people of Guam have voiced clearly and concisely their concern that the traditional Chamorro culture, including dance, language and traditions, will be forgotten or significantly marginalized by western culture. While population increases can highlight cultural differences, they also present unique and new opportunities for cultural learning and sharing. As indicated in the Final EIS (Volume 2, Section 16.2.5; Volume 4, Section 16.2.5), the DoD plans for cultural sensitivity orientation and awareness programs which will focus on mutual respect and tolerance and strive to educate all incoming and currently present military personnel on the rich and varied cultural history that has created the culture that is Guam today. Finally, the DoD plans to increase military civilian joint activities in order to foster strong and mutually beneficial military civilian relationships that include the sharing and understanding of culture.

G-134-002

Thank you for your comment. Through the process of public involvement that has accompanied this proposed action (see Final EIS, Volumes 1 & 10), the Chamorro people of Guam have voiced clearly and concisely their concern that the traditional Chamorro culture, including dance, language and traditions, will be forgotten or significantly marginalized by western culture. While population increases can highlight cultural differences, they also present unique and new opportunities for cultural learning and sharing. As indicated in the Final EIS (Volume 2, Section 16.2.5; Volume 4, Section 16.2.5), the DoD plans for cultural sensitivity orientation and awareness programs which will focus on mutual respect and tolerance and strive to educate all incoming and currently present military personnel on the rich and varied cultural history that has created the culture that is Guam today. Finally, the DoD plans to increase military civilian joint activities in order to foster strong and

mutually beneficial military civilian relationships that include the sharing and understanding of culture.

G-134-002

1 our cultural values and decide that the
2 mitigating factors should be training by the
3 Department of Chamorro Affairs to the incoming
4 military personnel. What about the thousands
5 of other people that will be brought to our
6 island? Will you also have them oriented by
7 the Department of Chamorro Affairs?

8 I think what we need to look at is, we
9 need to look at where our island stands in its
10 relationship with the United States of America.
11 In 1950, we became statutory citizens through
12 passage of the Organic Act. The constitution
13 doesn't recognize that form of citizenship,
14 therefore, we don't have constitutional rights.
15 We have privileges granted by Congress that can
16 be taken by Congress. How can we mitigate
17 that? Can we change that so that we can be
18 treated with equality rather than as Category 2
19 American citizens without constitutional
20 rights?

21 I'm a military veteran. I come from an
22 entire family of military veterans. People
23 think that the tribe is only two or three
24 people. We're now over a thousand and the
25 majority of us are military veterans, Chamorros

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George B. Castro
Court Reporter
Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

1 who want to protect their island, Chamorros who
2 want to protect their race, Chamorros who want
3 to protect their culture. General, what price
4 freedom? Because I believe my people have paid
5 that price in every single conflict since World
6 War II. We have suffered with you. We have
7 endured with you. We have killed with you.
8 And we have died with you. And now my people
9 are dying. They're dying because of what we've
10 been exposed to by the Department of Defense;
11 radiation, DDT, rainbow agents. We've had it
12 all. We have the highest cancer rate per
13 capita in the United States. Can we mitigate
14 that? We have the highest rate of heart
15 disease per capita in the United States, the
16 highest rate of diabetes per capita in the
17 United States. Can we mitigate that? Can we
18 take some time to work together to mitigate the
19 things that need to be mitigated so my people
20 can evolve? Because, right now, we're having a
21 hard time trying to figure out who we are,
22 because we keep getting told we're something
23 else. Can we mitigate that?
24 This military buildup is inevitable.
25 It's going to happen. That's already been

DEPO RESOURCES
George B. Castro
Court Reporter
Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

1 decided. What's occurring now conforms with
2 the NEPA guidelines so that Department of
3 Defense has an opportunity to mitigate some of
4 our concerns.

5 While I don't object to the needs of
6 the nation, I do object to the way it's been
7 conducted here. Because prior to these
8 hearings, we were not given the respect of
9 correct information. Everybody talks about how
10 this is going to affect the economy. How much
11 money is going to be involved? At least let's
12 face facts, okay. More than 90 percent of that
13 money is going to off-island contractors. How
14 many local contractors receive prime contracts
15 versus how many are subcontractors? Why?

16 You want to build a firing range out in
17 Pagat, very sensitive area. A lot of us
18 learned how to fish down there. A lot of us
19 taught our sons how to fish down there.
20 Pristine area on our coastline.

21 Nowhere within DEIS did I see lead
22 poisoning be addressed from your firing range
23 running into our waters. How can we mitigate
24 that? I did see desalination plants as an
25 alternative to drilling 22 wells in the north

DEPO RESOURCES
George B. Castro
Court Reporter
Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

G-134-003

Thank you for your comment. On-island residents would be hired if they are qualified for the positions during the construction and operations periods. Because the number of qualified on-island residents would likely be exhausted, especially in the anticipated years of construction (2010 through 2016), thousands of H2B visa foreign workers are anticipated. See the detailed discussion on workers in Section 4.3 of the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS).

G-134-004

Thank you for your comments, the FEIS has been revised; text relating to lead concerns has been added to Volume 2, Chapter 17.

G-134-003

G-134-004

1 and pumping water. I think that would be a
2 better idea because it's not an unlimited
3 supply of fresh water.

4 Whether we like it or not, this is
5 being shoved down our throats. But that
6 doesn't mean that we have to conform to it.
7 That doesn't mean that we have to accept it.
8 That doesn't mean that we have to sit down and
9 shut up. Thank you.

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DEPO RESOURCES
George B. Castro
Court Reporter
Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

1 MR. GUZMAN: Ladies and gentlemen, we
2 are on Number 13 of 66 people who would like to
3 comment tonight. You will, you will, you will,
4 you will. I only ask that you allow, you try
5 to keep it to the point in focus so that
6 everybody has that opportunity. That's all.
7 But you'll all have the opportunity. Raymond
8 LJ Taimanglo.

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DEPO RESOURCES
George B. Castro
Court Reporter
Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

Tinian Chamber of Commerce Comments for the
Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

TINIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

PO Box 800
Tinian, MP 96952

Position Paper and Official Comments for the
**DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT FOR THE
GUAM AND CNMI MILITARY RELOCATION**

Written and Researched by
Phillip Mendiola-Long
President & Chairman, Tinian Chamber of Commerce

Approved and Ratified by the Tinian Chamber of Commerce Board of
Directors
February 12, 2010

Tinian Chamber of Commerce
PO Box 800, Tinian, MP 96952
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BACKGROUND

The Tinian Chamber of Commerce has been operating on the island of Tinian for over 25 years and currently consists of over 50 active members ranging from a large Casino/Hotel operation (*employs over 600 people*) to the small Donni Sali (hot pepper) single person harvesters. Although small in size, the Tinian Chamber of Commerce has very close relationships with the Guam Chamber of Commerce and the Saipan Chamber of Commerce and was a key developer of the Micronesian Council of Chambers of Commerce which will be established later this year. The Tinian Chamber of Commerce has also been very active with the US Military Build Up in the region. Involvements range from offering official comments when asked and working with the Joint Guam Program Office on expectations of future military developments on the island of Tinian. The Tinian Chamber of Commerce was also very involved in the Socio-Economic Impact Study conducted on Tinian and provided much of the research and historical data for the study.

G-135-001

STATEMENT OF SUPPORT

The Tinian Chamber of Commerce wishes to make it clear that our membership fully supports military investment on Tinian. Our comments offered below are meant to constructively point out unintentional consequences caused by the military's proposed action in this draft environmental impact statement and to offer solutions which will meet the expectations of businesses and residents on Tinian. The island of Tinian has endured over 30 years of pent up expectations for the military's use and development of the 18,000 acres of leased land on Tinian. Therefore we look forward as equal stakeholders, to ensure that both parties, the people of Tinian and the military, ensure that our future cohabitation and stewardship of Tinian is successful and enduring. Our submitted comments below are that first step toward that goal.

COMMENTS

G-135-002

I. DEIS Statement:

Transportation: 2.3.3.2 (pg 2-14)

"No new transportation infrastructure would be required for implementation of the proposed action at Tinian except bio-security quarantine and inspection areas would be constructed at arrival locations on Tinian"

Roadways and Marine Transportation 14.2.2 (pg 14-4)

"No new transportation infrastructure would be required for implementation of Alternative 1,(2 or 3) at Tinian"

"The additional traffic proposed by transporting equipment and ammunition from the airport to the ranges would not exceed the existing capacity of the roadways; impacts to roadways would be less than significant."

Tinian Chamber of Commerce CONCERN:

The Tinian Chamber of Commerce disagrees with the determination of "less than significant" for impacts to the roads and harbor as a result of the proposed action. Statements are assumed by the DEIS that current "capacity" of the harbor and road

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PO Box 800, Tinian, MP 96952

G-135-001

Thank you for your comment.

G-135-002

Thank you for your comment. The existing roadways on Tinian operate at Level or Service A. The anticipated traffic volumes would not be a daily occurrence and would be minimal. Therefore, the proposed action would have less than significant impact on the roadway system.

G-135-003

infrastructure are adequate, however no studies or compaction (bore) tests are offered to determine if in fact the roads constructed in 1944 can withstand the additional and heavier loads required for equipment used in the range. Also, when addressing road utilization, the DEIS fails to identify which specific Tinian roads would be accessed or utilized when moving personnel and equipment from the airport or the harbor. If equipment is moved from the harbor to the RTA, then that equipment must move across city roads, the use of which was not addressed in the DEIS. To illustrate further, the DEIS fails to address the significant impact of diverting traffic from Broadway to 8th Avenue (during active range use). 8th Avenue lacks pavement to the East of the Tinian Airport runways, a significant oversight of the DEIS. Traffic would significantly be impacted as it would be diverted from a paved road (Broadway) to a non-paved road (8th Avenue) as a result of the action. This would mean tourist buses and traffic to IBB which currently travel on fully paved roads would be diverted to a road which lacks pavement. The action therefore is significant in nature. Lastly, the DEIS fails to identify the state of disrepair of the Tinian Harbor and uses 11 year old data to describe the harbor and its capacities. The state of the Tinian harbor described in the DEIS does not accurately reflect the current conditions or operations of the harbor and is therefore erroneous in its determination of no significant impact. A state of emergency was declared in October of 2009 by the Municipality of Tinian as well as the State Government in order to immediately repair the areas which pose a potential loss of life. This specific area is adjacent to the main quay and therefore would substantially impact future barge traffic. Initial studies have been done by a private contractor which have determined that the connecting dock is also unstable and could result in future collapse if not repaired. This would result in a main quay that is unprotected. In addition, similar to the "capacity" assumptions made for existing 1944 roadways, the DEIS assumes the same capacity capability for the harbor without structural testing or bore tests.

Tinian Chamber of Commerce SOLUTION:

1. The DEIS must identify the Tinian public access roads that military personnel and equipment related to range activity would travel on. This will provide a better understanding of traffic patterns and loads necessary on those identified roads which will be used for military access.
2. The DEIS must identify the types and weights of equipment, vehicles, trucks and munitions which will travel on the Tinian public access roads.
3. The DEIS should be amended to include supporting studies and tests which support the assumption of capacity measures for 66 year old infrastructure. Compaction and bore tests should be carried out on the roads identified for military access to the RTA as well as at the Harbor to ensure that loads do not collapse an already unstable infrastructure.
4. The DEIS should properly identify the differences between 8th Avenue and Broadway and offer acceptable mitigation efforts to lessen the significant impact of diverting traffic to a smaller, more damaged and unpaved road. (Broadway is 20' wide vs. 8th Avenue being 9' to 18' wide / Broadway is fully paved vs. 8th Avenue partially paved / Broadway road condition suitable vs. 8th Avenue unsuitable) Significant impact is noted as 8th Avenue is partially unpaved (West of Tinian Airport) and significantly less wide (only 9' wide lanes in areas South of the Airport and 18' wide north of the

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PO Box 800, Tinian, MP 96952

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G-135-003

Thank you for your comment. The proposed action is to move equipment and troops from the Airport Road to the MLA using Broadway. Military personnel would travel by foot or bus. The impact would be minimal to the existing roadways.

G-135-004

airport), which will cause direct impact to tourist bus traffic traveling North or South. Two way traffic, although tight can be accommodated with Broadway's 20' width, however two way traffic would not be possible on 8th Avenue's 9' width, especially when considering large 50 passenger buses which would be diverted to 8th Avenue due to the military's proposed action. The only solution is for the action to require mitigation in widening and improving 8th Avenue to accommodate the diverted traffic caused by the military's action.

II. DEIS Statement:

Noise 6.2.2 (pg 6-11)

"The noise contours would be entirely within the DOD-controlled land except for a small portion extending on the northern edge of the Tinian Airport property. In this case, no noise-sensitive receptors would be impacted, resulting in no noise impacts associated with this alternative (1)" "Since neither live-fire noise nor the other activities associated with Tinian would reach sensitive receptors, operational impacts due to airfield operations and live-fire training would result in no noise impacts.

Tinian Chamber of Commerce CONCERN:

The Tinian Chamber of Commerce disagrees with the DEIS' determination that there will be no noise impacts associated with the proposed action and challenges the determination based on noise modeling rather than actual live fire tests. The Tinian Chamber of Commerce has two major concerns with the finding of no noise impact by the DEIS. First, no real live fire tests are offered to confirm "modeled" expectations. The location of the ranges sits in a valley between Mt. Lasso and Pinā Plateau, residents and businesses are worried that the contour of the land surrounding the ranges will amplify the sound and/or direct the sound toward parts of Marpo Heights where Tinian residents live. The action does not discuss how the contours of the land or the funneling of sound due to the valley would affect how sound is carried throughout the island. Second, the DEIS fails to address the significant sound impact to parts of 8th Avenue. Since the DEIS mitigates denial of access on Broadway Avenue by diverting traffic to 8th Avenue, that stretch of road will now be within the 87 and 104dB PK threshold for all three alternatives. Therefore, the action would have significant impact on tourist buses which will be diverted to 8th Avenue due to actions required of the DEIS. The resulting action and noise impact would clearly be inconsistent with the Tourism theme, as tourists would essentially be driving adjacent to and within a very loud and active "war zone". Tourists would be left with memories not of the lush beauty and history of Tinian's northern part of the island but rather the shocking drive through a war zone, which would almost certainly provoke fear and frightening jolts as they drive north and south along 8th Avenue while the range is active. In addition, one of the tourist stops while traveling up 8th Avenue is Mt Lasso's vista point. Tourist would stop here as a part of their tour in order to partake in breathtaking views of Tinian's North Field and Saipan. This area is located within the noise impact zone for Alternative 1 and therefore mitigation efforts need to address the sound impact to this tourist site.

Tinian Chamber of Commerce SOLUTION:

1. The DEIS needs to verify noise modeling with actual real life test studies on Tinian. The action of conducting real life tests will either discredit the hypothesized noise

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PO Box 800, Tinian, MP 96952

G-135-004

Thank you for your comment. The proposed action is to move equipment and troops from the Airport Road to the MLA using Broadway. Military personnel would travel by foot or bus. The impact would be minimal to the existing roadways.

G-135-005

Thank you for your comment. The U.S. Army Center for Health Protection and Preventative Medicine (USACHPPM) uses SARNAM for the range modeling and uses empirical data from actual live-firing as the parameters for calculations. Eighth Avenue lies adjacent to the 104 dB contour. Noise heard by tourists on the buses would be elevated, but because the bus is temporarily in the location and the duration of each shot only lasts for about three thousandths of a second, no hearing affects would occur.

G-135-006

model or confirm its findings, results of which would be important for the military and civilians on Tinian. Costs associated with these live fire noise modeling tests would be rather inexpensive and quickly produce a reliable study which both the military and civilians could accept as factual and real.

2. The DEIS must offer mitigation efforts for the noise impacts overlooked by the noise study and identified by the Tinian Chamber of Commerce. Tourism is a large part of Tinian's economy and access to the historical and recreational sites are mandatory. However, access to the northern part of Tinian is being diverted by the action requirement of the DEIS to 8th Avenue, which lies within the noise impact areas. Mitigations for this impact is to coordinate the improvement of 8th Avenue (as offered above in the transportation mitigation solution) by moving 8th Avenue to the West outside of the noise impact area or possibly improving Riverside Drive on the Western Shore of Tinian to accommodate tourist and IBB traffic. Improving Riverside Drive could solve two concerns by the Tinian Chamber of Commerce: Inadequate capacity and Poor condition of 8th Avenue and the location of 8th Avenue within and adjacent to the SDZ and Noise Impact Area. Perhaps, the DEIS should include a study which would include the improvement of Riverside Drive.
3. The DEIS must offer mitigation efforts for the noise impact to the Mt. Lasso Vista point which will be used by tourists traveling up 8th Avenue. The Tinian Chamber of Commerce recommends that the mitigation for the noise impacts to the Mt. Lasso Vista point would be to relocate the Vista point north and outside the noise impact area. The funding necessary for this mitigation can also be coupled with a visitor's center that would interpret the historical sites located within the RTA which would have extremely limited or no access. Costs related to this mitigation should be the responsibility of the military.

G-135-007

III. DEIS Statement:

Recreational Resources 9.2.2 (pg 9-4, 9-5)

"Recreational resources on Tinian are situated primarily along the North Field, northwest shoreline, and southwest in the vicinity of San Jose village. The proposed structures associated with Alternative 1 implementation are not situated in the proximity of the existing recreational resources; as such, impediments to access are not expected."

"The proposed actions are situated outside South Tinian. No disturbance to access to the existing recreational resources is anticipated."

Tinian Chamber of Commerce CONCERN:

The DEIS omits significant recreational resources, Unai Dankulu/Long Beach which consists of over 10 beaches spread over a distance of 1.5 kilometers), and Unai Masalok (which consists of 3 beaches spread over a distance of .5 kilometer) (Unai Dankulu and Unai Masalak comprise a total of one third of the beach areas on Tinian.) Access would be impeded, recreational opportunities would be reduced, conflicts would be created and physical deterioration would occur. Unai Dankulu is the longest beach on Tinian and is a major tourist and resident recreational spot. In fact, on weekends both beaches are used by local families as a camp ground where their stay would be from 2-4 nights on average. The beaches are also one of the premier beaches for all types of fishing ranging from

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PO Box 800, Tinian, MP 96952

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G-135-006

Thank you for your comment. The items identified in this comment are not part of the proposed action and are therefore not addressed in the EIS.

G-135-007

Thank you for your comment. Volume 3, Section 9.1.2 ("Recreational Resource- Tinian") will be revised to expand the current description of Unai Dankulu, comprising of at least 10 beaches over a distance of 1.5 km, and the inclusion of Unai Masalok, which consists of three beaches over a distance of 0.5 km. Figure 9.1-1 ("Island of Tinian") will be revised to reflect these descriptions. As presented in the EIS, only under Alternative 2 would access to some of the beaches in Unai Dankulu and Unai Masalok be impeded during training period; the expected period of inconvenience would be one week per month. Persons accessing these resources via 8th Avenue may encounter added traffic during training periods due to the fact that Broadway will be closed to the public. Under other alternatives presented, including the Preferred Alternative, the recreational resources in these areas would not be adversely affected. Recreational resources in Unai Dankulu and other parts of Tinian may experience an increase in the number of recreational resource users as a result of the relocation of the Marines and their dependents to Guam.

G-135-008

spear fishing, net casting to rod and reel fishing. Additionally, located just 100 yards west of Unai Dankulu and Unai Masalok beaches are ancient (prehistoric) indigenous latte villages, which incorporate an interpretive trail with brass plaques describing what the hiker is seeing. Current access to these beaches and the ancient historical sites would be impeded by the installation of a fence and denial of access via the only paved road to the site, Broadway. The DEIS does not address how continued access would be granted to tourists and residents; nor does the DEIS address the impact the SDZ would have on that access. Alternatives 1, 2 and 3 (Fig. 2.5-1, 2, 3) illustrate how the SDZ area would actually impede access to the beaches via Broadway Avenue and the dirt access road which comes off of Broadway to the beaches, however no discussion is offered as to how traffic would be redirected in order to avoid the SDZ and not impede access to the beach. If the DEIS does not address these concerns, tourists and residents could have reduced access to the sites. It should also be noted that the location of the noise impact area includes direct noise impact to the current access road to Unai Dankulu and Unai Masalok. Therefore, the impact of live fire noise will have a significant impact to the site as well be in conflict with the purpose of the beach, which is to rest and relax.

Tinian Chamber of Commerce SOLUTION:

1. The DEIS should incorporate the significant impact to Unai Dankulu and Unai Masalok due to noise impact and lack of access. If Alternatives are left as is, then mitigation should be offered so that continued access to Unai Dankulu and Unai Masalok is not impeded. Mitigation suggested by the Tinian Chamber of Commerce would be to divert tourist and resident traffic to the Pinã dirt road which runs parallel to the Eastern Shore south of Unai Dankulu and Unai Masalok. The road must be paved and improved by the military as current access to Unai Dankulu from San Jose Village is 90% paved, with only the beach access road to the east of Broadway being unpaved. Since Broadway will no longer provide access to Unai Dankulu and Unai Masalok due to the SDZ, then the only mitigation acceptable it to divert access to a road which would be equal to or better than current paved access.

G-135-009

IV. DEIS Statement:

Contaminated Sites 17.1.1.4 (pg. 17.3

"Table 17.1-1 lists the active DOD hazardous waste site in Tinian (Tinian Mortar Range used from 1945-1994) that could be impacted by expanded training operations. Formal clearance of the munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) at the site has not been conducted. Site access and visitation is limited, however due to the presence of Unexploded Ordnance (UXO), the former Range is considered a Category 6 (High priority) site and as such determined to require remedial action."

Tinian Chamber of Commerce CONCERN:

Since the DEIS identifies additional significant impact on Tinian due to the introduction of Hazardous Materials and Waste, it would seem appropriate that the DEIS offer as a mitigation measure, the HAZMAT clean up of the Tinian Mortar Range. The public and the business community are concerned that although the DEIS offers mitigation measures to protect Tinian's environment from the introduction of Hazardous materials and waste, the document fails to offer the immediate clean up of the Tinian Mortar Range as a mitigation effort. It is difficult to accept the DEIS' statement for its "promised"

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G-135-008

Thank you for your comment. Alternatives 1 (Preferred Alternative) and 3, shown as Figures 2.5-1 and 2.5-3, would allow continuous access to Unai Dankulu and Unai Masalok, including the historical sites such as latte sites and World War II positions in the vicinity of Unai Masalok. When Broadway Avenue would be closed to the public due to training periods, one week per month, access to these recreational resources still can be gained by the use of 8th Avenue. Under Alternative 2, shown as Figure 2.5-2, there would be impediments to accessing the recreational and historical sites in the vicinity of Unai Masalok. Additionally, there is no plan to construct any fencing under any alternatives presented in the draft EIS. With regards to potential noise impacts caused by the proposed actions, aircraft noise would be generated on Tinian and in Special Use Airspace at other CNMI locations, but would be concentrated well away from populated areas or at the Tinian Airport. Noise levels (if any) experienced by sensitive receptors would be low and concentrated on the days the airlift is transporting Marines to and from Tinian. Construction noise would be minimal because it would be located well within the boundary of the LBA or EMUA. Similarly, live-fire exercises would create noise, but at levels to far away from the nearest receptor(s) to be heard, consequently not creating incompatible noise zones that would extend past the boundary of military controlled lands on Tinian. For the reasons stated above, it is not believed that mitigation measures to facilitate access to Unai Dankulu and Unai Masalok sites, as well as reduction of noise impacts caused by the proposed actions, are warranted.

G-135-009

Thank you for your comment. The DoD is committed to the protection and responsible stewardship of the environment. The DoD is committed to the safe handling and use of all hazardous substances, including lubricants, solvents, munitions and explosives of concern (MEC), etc. In fact, when feasible, the DoD is attempts to reduce or eliminate the use of

G-135-010

establishment of BMP's and SOP's for the care of hazardous materials when there is already a glaring failure of environmental stewardship by the US Government via the Hazardous Waste site called the Tinian Mortar Range. The former utilized range, is simply fenced off and the hazardous materials are left on the Tinian land to contaminate the surrounding areas.

Tinian Chamber of Commerce SOLUTION:

1. The DEIS should offer as mitigation for its proposed action, the clean up of the Tinian Mortar Range. This will assure residents and businesses that the military is sincere about its stewardship of our island's environment.

V. DEIS Statement:

Typical Operating Scenario for Proposed Range Training Evolution on Tinian 2.3.3.3 (pg. 2-14)

G-135-011

"Training activity would be scheduled and notice provided in newspapers and via public service announcements on radio and TV at least 1 week prior to training event."

Tinian Chamber of Commerce CONCERN:

A one week notice window is not enough time for tourists and residents to address their scheduling of activities for use of North Field areas. Tour operators and hotels are concerned that land tours which include access to areas within the SDZ would not be given enough time to notify their customers of a change of itinerary. Bookings for air charter flights from China for instance are done in some cases one month in advance which includes land tour packages. The land tour packages would include or not include certain tourist sites within the SDZ (Japanese Communications Building, Mt. Lasso Shrine, Long Beach, etc) based on the training schedule for the military. If only one week advance notice is provided, then it would be impossible to sell land tours in advance, thereby removing valuable historical tourist sites from the itinerary all together.

Tinian Chamber of Commerce SOLUTION:

1. The DEIS should extend notice of the use of the range to two weeks. The two week notice should be prior to the advance team landing to prepare the use of the range.

VI. DEIS Statement:

Civilian Range Access, Security and Safety 2.3.4.4 (pg. 2-18)

G-135-012

"It is anticipated that during periods of non-military use, the RTA could be available for other civilian purposes consistent with RTA policies, subject to management restrictions to protect public safety, property and the environment. These uses include the proposed landfill, the proposed wastewater treatment plant, and agency personnel access for natural and cultural resource surveys on Tinian. Periods of potential civilian use would need to be defined and regulated within RTA management procedures."

Tinian Chamber of Commerce CONCERN:

The DEIS fails to identify what RTA policies are envisioned for potential civilian access and use of the historical and recreational areas located in the RTA. This seems to be a violation of the NEPA process as continued access based on the RTA Management Procedure could directly create significant impacts to the use of the environment.

various hazardous substances to the greatest extent possible and substituting them for less toxic substances. When using hazardous substances environmental laws and regulations (e.g., RCRA) must be followed by DoD that are designed to be protective of human health, welfare, and the environment. In order to implement these laws and regulations, DoD has developed various procedures, protocol, and directives designed to proactively eliminate or minimize the inadvertent leakage, spill or release of pollutants to the environment. These actions involve comprehensive administrative, engineering, and operations mandates, best management practices (BMPs), standard operating procedures (SOPs), and controls in place to prevent or minimize the inadvertent leakage, spill, or release of hazardous/toxic substances. These BMPs, SOPs, and other controls are fully described in the EIS document. However, these are not considered mitigation measures since they are already being performed by law and do not represent new actions to "mitigate" hazardous substance usage issues. These actions (e.g., BMPs, SOPs, etc.) will protect public health, welfare, and the environment from adverse impacts associated with the use of solvents, herbicides, pesticides, fertilizers, MEC, and other hazardous substances.

G-135-010

Thank you for your comment. The DoD is committed to the protection and responsible stewardship of the environment. The DoD is committed to the safe handling and use of all hazardous substances, including lubricants, solvents, munitions and explosives of concern (MEC), etc. In fact, when feasible, the DoD attempts to reduce or eliminate the use of various hazardous substances to the greatest extent possible and substituting them for less toxic substances. When using hazardous substances, environmental laws and regulations (e.g., RCRA) must be followed by DoD that are designed to be protective of human health, welfare, and the environment. In order to implement these laws and regulations, DoD has developed various procedures, protocol, and directives designed to proactively eliminate or minimize the inadvertent

G-135-013

Tinian Chamber of Commerce SOLUTION:

1. The Tinian Chamber of Commerce recommends that the RTA Management Procedures be incorporated in the DEIS document so that impacts of the management procedures can be measured as an environmental impact.

G-135-014

VII. DEIS Statement:

Economic Impacts 16.2.2.1 (pg.16-18 & 16-19)

“Local stores and restaurants in San Jose would also benefit from the proposed action if the Marines in training are granted liberty, as has been the case in the past. However such liberty is not currently guaranteed for regular training exercises under the current description of proposed action. Liberty may be available to the advanced teams before and after training exercises, though these advanced teams would be much smaller and thus have a lesser economic impact.”

“Because of minimal opportunities for liberty, there would be few opportunities for direct military-civilian interaction.”

“To enhance economic benefits and compensate for economic costs for local businesses, the Marine Corps would consider granting trainees some liberty at the end of every training mission so that they might spend money in local establishments and interact with local residents.”

Tinian Chamber of Commerce CONCERN:

Since the DEIS clearly identifies the lack of positive economic impact and accurately notates the possible negative economic impacts due to lack of access to hunting, fishing and tourist sites, the Tinian Chamber of Commerce believes that the impact requires a guaranteed mitigation effort. Simply offering the “potential” for liberty is not enough and the requirement of liberty can and should be built into the training schedules.

Tinian Chamber of Commerce SOLUTION:

1. The Tinian Chamber of Commerce recommends that DEIS implement liberty time within the proposed training schedule and measure the economic impact of allowing 200-400 military personnel to have liberty in downtown Tinian. The Tinian Chamber of Commerce believes that if this liberty is measured in economic impact terms, that businesses and the community as a whole would benefit which in turn would translate into more support for the proposed action.

VIII. DEIS Statement:

Summary of Impacts Table 16.2-1 (pg 16-21)

“Significant adverse impacts to Tinian economy due to periodic access limitations to tourism-related sites, cattle grazing land and wild chili plants – economic costs may outweigh benefits”

Summary of Potential Mitigation Measures Table 16.2-2 (pg.16-22)

“CNMI could seek federal financial assistance for development of a small museum dedicated to Tinian’s history; to support Tinian’s tourism industry would further minimize economic impacts on the Tinian tourism industry.”

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leakage, spill or release of pollutants to the environment. These actions involve comprehensive administrative, engineering, and operations mandates, best management practices (BMPs), standard operating procedures (SOPs), and controls in place to prevent or minimize the inadvertent leakage, spill, or release of hazardous/toxic substances. These BMPs, SOPs, and other controls are fully described in the EIS document. However, these are not considered mitigation measures since they are already being performed by law and do not represent new actions to "mitigate" hazardous substance usage issues. These actions (e.g., BMPs, SOPs, etc.) will protect public health, welfare, and the environment from adverse impacts associated with the use of solvents, herbicides, pesticides, fertilizers, MEC, and other hazardous substances.

G-135-011

Thank you for your comment. The lease requires that notification occurs at one week prior to a training event. Road closures and restrictions to civilian access will be addressed in detail in the Local Range Management Plan that will be developed following the Final EIS to support the operations of any ranges constructed on Tinian.

G-135-012

Thank you for your comment. Section 2.3.4.4 presents the proposed approach for managing civilian access. Road closures and restrictions to civilian access will be addressed in detail in the Local Range Management Plan that will be developed following the Final EIS to support the operations of any ranges constructed on Tinian.

G-135-013

Thank you for your comment. Please see response to G-135-013.

G-135-014

Thank you for your comment. Public comments on the Draft EIS are an

G-135-015

Tinian Chamber of Commerce CONCERN:

It is clear that tourism will be impacted by the military's proposed action. Tinian tourism will be directly impacted due to constrained and in some instances zero access to tourist sites. Tinian tourism will also be significantly impacted by the range sound impacts to the pristine and tranquil environment which in some cases overlaps tourist roads, beaches and historical sites. And lastly, Tinian tourism access to historical and recreational areas in the Northern part of Tinian will be diverted to non-paved roads, which would impede access by large tour buses. Since the DEIS clearly identifies the lack of positive economic impact and accurately notates the possible negative economic impacts, it seems misplaced as a mitigation measure to recommend the CNMI government mitigate negative actions caused by the military's action.

Tinian Chamber of Commerce SOLUTION:

1. The Tinian Chamber of Commerce recommends that the DEIS recognize and recommend that the mitigation for the loss of Tinian economic tourism activity be that the MILITARY pay for the development of a small museum dedicated to Tinian History. Since it is the military impeding access and since it is the military diverting tourist traffic, then it should be the responsibility of the military to offer mitigation through the military funding of the development of Tinian's first museum.

IX. DEIS Statement:

Economic Impacts 16.2.2.1 (pg.16-18)

"The military would terminate the grazing rights to build the proposed ranges, causing significant adverse economic impact. Tinian ranchers would have to utilize a diminished amount of available grazing land in the southern third of the island"

"Finally, loss of access to training areas would mean loss of local gathering access to the wild chili peppers locally know as donnisali, a Tinian Export. However, any chili plants in the southeast quadrant of the military lease area would be either up-rooted during grading or be located in the Surface Danger Zone (SDZ), where access would be restricted during proposed training activities."

Summary of Impacts Table 16.2-1 (pg 16-21)

"Significant adverse impacts to military-civilian relations because, during training exercises, local residents would lose access to popular beaches, fishing spots, and the memorial crosses at the north tip of the island on religious holidays; less than significant social impacts in all social aspects during construction."

Tinian Chamber of Commerce CONCERN:

Negative Economic impacts are of major concern for the Tinian Chamber of Commerce. Specifically, the negative impacts to gazing and donni sali harvesting, the Tinian Chamber of Commerce objects to the glaring lack of mitigation efforts offered for the adverse impact to these industries.

Revocation of Tinian grazing permits: The DEIS clearly identifies significant impact to 35 grazing permits, which will be cancelled as a result of the proposed action by the military. Significant investments of time, labor and financial resources were expended by these 35 livestock ranchers and a unilateral cancelling of leases held does

Tinian Chamber of Commerce
PO Box 800, Tinian, MP 96952

important part of the decision-making process. Comments received from the public allow DoD to make changes to the EIS before the document is finalized. This information becomes part of the Final EIS and is evaluated when DoD issues a Record of Decision at the end of the NEPA process.

The Final EIS cannot confirm that liberty would be provided to the Marines training on Tinian. Liberty is granted by the commanders and may or may not be granted depending on the training schedule, number of personnel, and other considerations.

DoD understands and recognizes the significance of cultural and recreational sites located on DoD property in Guam. Restricting access to certain DoD areas at certain times is required to maintain public safety. It is the intent of DoD to maintain public access to DoD lands that contain cultural sites consistent with safety and operational requirements. Access will be granted at approved times such as when the lands are not being used for military training. Final plans concerning access to sites potentially impacted by the proposed action have not been developed. DoD looks forward to working with stakeholders to develop plans for cultural stewardship and access that balances operational needs, public safety concerns, and the continuing public use and enjoyment of these sites.

G-135-015

Thank you for your comment. Restrictions to certain areas are required to maintain public safety. DoD acknowledges that maintaining access to important cultural and recreational sites is important when the firing ranges are in use. So the current plan is to access the important cultural and recreational sites in the northern portion of Tinian through 8th Avenue. Although specific plans concerning access to sites through 8th Avenue have not been specifically developed, DoD looks forward to working with stakeholders in developing plans for access that balance

G-135-016

not seem fair or acceptable to the Tinian Chamber of Commerce. Additionally, the DEIS fails to identify current infrastructure such as paved roads which provide access to the grazing lease areas which would be relocated as a result of the military's proposed action. The DEIS offers no mitigation efforts for the loss of investment or the road improvements for future identified relocation sites for the 35 grazing pastures. The Tinian Chamber of Commerce believes that any relocation effort should include the military's involvement through mitigation efforts offered below.

Loss of access to donni sali harvesting areas: The DEIS clearly identifies significant impact to the donni sali export industry. Tinian is well known throughout the region as a top hot pepper producer and its namesake separates Tinian Hot Pepper from other peppers produced on other islands due to the spiciness of the pepper grown exclusively on Tinian. In fact the Marianas Visitor's Authority holds an annual government sponsored event which promotes the Tinian Hot Pepper industry called "The Tinian Hot Pepper Festival". For decades, significant time, labor and financial resources both publicly and privately funded have been developing this emerging export industry for Tinian, however the DEIS fails to identify the significance of this industry and fails to offer an equitable mitigation for "uprooting" or "denying access" to 2/3rds of the donni sali crops which are located within the proposed RTA and SDZ. The Tinian Chamber of Commerce believes that a significant mitigation effort should be offered by the DEIS to account for the potential collapse of a viable export industry on Tinian due to the impact of the proposed action of the military..

Tinian Chamber of Commerce SOLUTION:

1. The Tinian Chamber of Commerce recommends that the DEIS offer the military's assistance in relocation efforts for the terminated lease holders through the coordination of military training exercises which would involve surveying and parceling new public land in the Southern portion of Tinian. (With the cooperation of the CNMI Department of Public Lands) Additionally, the military could offer the manpower and equipment necessary (via sanctioned training exercises) to relocate the grazing fences and infrastructure invested by the lease holders, which would be required to be removed as a result of the military's proposed action. This proposed mitigation action, although not legally required by the existing grazing lease agreements, would nonetheless ease the social impacts of a military forcing ranchers off their lands and instead exemplify the military's willingness to work with the community and its residents.
2. The Tinian Chamber of Commerce recommends that the DEIS offer paved road access mitigation to offset the potential impact of relocating livestock ranchers to areas on Tinian where no paved road access exists. Currently, both 8th Avenue and Broadway Avenue provide ample paved road access to the leased grazing areas, the proposed cancellation of the grazing leases would force the CNMI Department of Public Lands to relocate the grazing permit holders to areas where no paved roads exist. The military could mitigate the negative impact of such a relocation by offering, in conjunction with item 1 above, to pay for the development and construction of a new road to the site selected by the CNMI Department of Public Lands to relocate the ranchers.

Tinian Chamber of Commerce
PO Box 800, Tinian, MP 96952

- 10 -

operational needs, public safety concerns, and the continuing public use and enjoyment of these sites.

The Navy has re-evaluated the need to not renew all subleases in the leaseback area and will only propose to not renew subleases in the leaseback area that are within the range footprint and associated Surface Danger Zone of the proposed firing ranges.

As to possible sites for the relocation of any leases, such actions would be under the control of CNMI officials as they are responsible for non-federal land use decisions on Tinian. DoD will work with CNMI land use and natural resource officials to ensure that native forest habitat concerns for ESA listed species are taken into account in any relocation effort.

Your recommended mitigation measures have been taken under consideration. Expanded mitigation discussion is available in the FEIS.

G-135-016

Thank you for your comment. The Navy has re-evaluated the need to not renew all subleases in the leaseback area and will only propose to not renew subleases in the leaseback area that are within the range footprint and associated Surface Danger Zone of the proposed firing ranges.

As to possible sites for the relocation of any leases, such actions would be under the control of CNMI officials as they are responsible for non-federal land use decisions on Tinian. DoD will work with CNMI land use and natural resource officials to ensure that native forest habitat concerns for ESA listed species are taken into account in any relocation effort.

The "doni sali" (Tinian hot peppers) grow on the DoD leased lands; these are currently harvested by individuals on DoD property. As such, this resource is being harvested without cultivation or sanction by DoD. It would be appropriate that economic beneficiaries plant the Tinian hot

G-135-017

3. The Tinian Chamber of Commerce recommends that the DEIS offer to fund a donni sali cultivation project and study, which could transplant existing mature donni sali plants located within the RTA and the SDZ to the southern portion of Tinian and develop the planting and development of a new harvesting area in the southern part of Tinian. The military funds similar mitigation efforts which involve the displacement or demolition of endangered plants and animals, therefore, since the DEIS has identified a significant impact to this export industry on Tinian, the Tinian Chamber of Commerce recommends that the military fund an equitable program which compensates Tinian for the loss of an emerging export industry.

X. DEIS Statement:

Economic Impacts 16.2.2.1 (pg 16-18)

"There is a "possibility" that 12 to 15 Tinian residents could be employed as security guards, grounds-keeping crew, and sanitation workers to support the proposed action on Tinian. Those direct jobs would constitute a less than significant impact, falling short of the calculated 31.5-job mark."

Tinian Chamber of Commerce CONCERN:

The Tinian Chamber of Commerce is concerned that the military's proposed action lacks community driven focus. It would seem that if the military's plan is to build a live fire range on a peaceful and beautiful tourist concentrated island, that the military would investigate and implement policies which bring it closer to the Tinian community and its people. One must admit, that the proposed military action and the possible environmental consequences is already a "hard sell" to the people of Tinian, yet not enough thought or concern was given to the people of Tinian in this DEIS. Glaringly evident is the statement that "possibly" 12 to 15 jobs would be created in return for the series of negative significant impacts of the proposed action of a live fire range on Tinian. To illustrate further, the DEIS does not identify high paying jobs such as range management positions, electrical repair technicians, software programmers or heavy equipment operators, all of which are a regular position involved in live fire ranges. Instead, the DEIS offers minimum wage level jobs such as security guards, grounds-keeping crew and sanitation workers. There is also a significant difference in expectations from the community regarding jobs created by the proposed military action. The Tinian Chamber of Commerce estimates that expectations in the community are between 100-200 jobs, however realistic expectations that that Tinian Chamber of Commerce supports are 50-75 jobs, which would include all levels of employment not just the minimum wage jobs.

Tinian Chamber of Commerce SOLUTION:

1. The Tinian Chamber of Commerce recommends that the DEIS reevaluate job expectations for the proposed action and look at possible private range operating (range control) contracts which would localize and expand job opportunities for the people of Tinian. Currently, the DEIS calls for advance teams, presumably military personnel, who would prepare the live fire range for a scheduled exercise. Since this (Guam/CNMI Military Relocation) proposed action anticipates 16 weeks of training and the MIRC anticipates an additional 10-12 weeks of training on Tinian, it would seem more economical for the military to privatize the management of the range

Tinian Chamber of Commerce
PO Box 800, Tinian, MP 96952

peppers on private property since it benefits them.

Because many recommendations were received during the DEIS comment period, the FEIS has been revised to include expanded discussion of mitigation measures.

G-135-017

Thank you for your comments. The "doni sali" referred to is the Tinian hot peppers that grow on the DoD leased lands; these are harvested on DoD property. As such, this resource is being harvested without cultivation nor is it an activity that is sanctioned by DoD.

The anticipated jobs on Tinian would be primarily for services that are typically provided by private contractors. Jobs that are related to the military operations would be filled by military personnel for training purposes, because of safety issues, and have responsibilities to implement procedures where the military must assume direct responsibilities. It is unlikely that these specific job duties would be provided to private contractors.

Discussion on mitigation measures has been expanded in the FEIS.

G-135-018

operations. This way the range activity could be managed by a private firm and more job opportunities could be offered to locals on Tinian. The Tinian Chamber of Commerce considers this the best mitigation effort the military's action can offer as it will have direct positive impact to job opportunities on the island of Tinian.

G-135-018

Thank you for your comment. The Marines using the firing ranges on Tinian would control their use, identify and implement safety procedures, and operations. It would be highly unusual that this activity would be subcontracted.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 595

Received: 2/16/2010 5:48:27 AM

Comment by Simeon M. Palomo, a resident of Guam and member of We Are Guahan Coalition; submitted on Feb. 16, 2010

Comment:

The online comment box is too limiting for people to fully comment on the 11,000 page document. 2500 characters does not allow people to make informed decisions and submit a comprehensive report. 2500 characters forces people to mail in their comments, which limits access. With technology moving at a rapid pace (facebook, email, twitter, etc), the 2500 character box limits accessibility, thus limits more people from commenting on the DEIS. I have tried twice to submit online but was rejected because of the 2500 character limitation. Thus I have been forced to mail my comments, which is less accessible and inconvenient.

Was there a proposal for the 2500 character to be expanded? What is the reason for the 2500 character limit?

G-136-001

Thank you for your comment. There was no proposal to increase the 2500 character limit of the online comment box. Additionally, prior to the close of the public comment period, there was no limit to the number of comments that anyone could leave via the online comment box.

G-136-001

G-137-003

1 that.

2 Let them take along with this garbage
3 piece of paper, along with the Organic Act of
4 Guam that states we are now citizens of the
5 United States. But how many of you out there
6 are truly citizens of this great United States
7 that has mistreated your children in the island
8 of Guam?

9 I am telling you that this is a done
10 deal. Eleven thousand pages, 90 days to
11 review, three days to redress. This is a done
12 deal. I have served in the military and I'm
13 retired and when the military is given a
14 mission, believe me, they don't care about what
15 you think, what you feel, or how it's going to
16 affect you. They will do as they damn well
17 please.

G-137-004

18 So, don't you believe for a moment that
19 they are transparent. How long was it before
20 our senators are invited to the table? In
21 fact, they have to ask to be invited to the
22 table. This is unconscionable and we should
23 not accept it. When the 8,000 people and all
24 the other people coming here, we will have over
25 a quarter of a million people in Guam. We

G-137-005

DEPO RESOURCES
George B. Castro
Court Reporter
Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

G-137-003

Thank you for your comment. The DoD has kept the public informed as required by NEPA, which includes holding public scoping meetings and public hearings and allowing the public to comment on the DEIS. DoD has had ongoing discussions with Cooperating Agencies (those federal and local agencies with special expertise or regulatory oversight) throughout the preparation of the DEIS and will continue these discussions with agencies through the completion of the FEIS. As part of the engagement with Cooperating Agencies, they were asked to conduct an early technical review of the partially completed DEIS in late July 2009. The DoD has also met extensively with elected officials and other community stakeholders on the progress of the EIS and notional/preliminary relocation plans.

G-137-004

Thank you for your comment. Public comments on the Draft EIS are an important part of the decision-making process. This information becomes part of the Final EIS and is evaluated when DoD prepares the Final EIS and issues a Record of Decision at the end of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process.

G-137-005

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of reducing adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources, and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to ensure that the short-term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long-term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

G-137-005

1 won't be able to come to our beaches, we won't
2 be able to hunt, we will be lucky to have a
3 garden, to say it's our own. They are
4 consistently trying to demolish our Chamorro
5 race. Let's not make this happen [speaks in
6 the Chamorro language; stand up Chamorros and
7 don't let this happen.]

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DEPO RESOURCES
George B. Castro
Court Reporter
Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

1 COMMENTS BY MR. VICENTE GARRIDO

2
 3 MR. GARRIDO: [speaks in the Chamorro
 4 language; I am Vicente Garrido. This is what I
 5 say, don't support the buildup. No, no, no,
 6 no. In Chamorro it doesn't matter what we say
 7 to the Americans. Doesn't matter what we say.
 8 It will still be the same. They will do what
 9 they want with our land with this massive
 10 buildup.]

11 We, Chamorros, are nothing but
 12 subordinate to our masters, the colonizers
 13 because we have no true or full self government
 14 of our choosing. We are a hopeless people.
 15 The political status we have is a big torture.
 16 We have no political status. Nothing. We are
 17 nothing. We must stop pretending that we have
 18 a full self government. Yet, our leaders told
 19 us we were liberated, but only to discover that
 20 we were reoccupied and colonized.

21 We can say anything we want to say
 22 about the impact that will affect all of us,
 23 most especially, we, the *taotaotano*, our land,
 24 our culture, the environment and so on. It is
 25 useless. Especially we call in Chamorro

DEPO RESOURCES
 George B. Castro
Court Reporter
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

G-138-001

Thank you for your comment. Topics such as the political status also commonly referred to as "decolonization" and "self-determination" of Guam are important issues but are not part of the proposed action. DoD recognizes the importance of reducing adverse socio-economic and cultural change effects on the people of Guam, the island's natural resources, and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to work with the people and Government of Guam to ensure that the short-term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long-term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

G-138-001

1 [speaks in the Chamorro language; let's get
2 together, because if we don't get together, we
3 will not find out what will be our future. We
4 will be lost.]

G-138-002

5 Many of our leaders speak like a slave
6 and many times accepted and amen to those who
7 speak with a forked tongue. The Nation
8 Chamorro had protested many times, years ago,
9 on the impending massive military buildup. We
10 were given the thumbs down, finger gesture,
11 cussed at, yelled at us and labeled as
12 antimilitary.

G-138-003

13 I got a whole lot more to say about
14 this monster, the EIS. You see, there are
15 11,000 pages and Mr. Guzman is waiting for me
16 to finish two pages, because the Joint Guam
17 Program Office don't want you, who don't read
18 the DEIS, to hear from the person who read
19 DEIS.

20 In reality, this gathering and public
21 hearing is nothing more but a formality to make
22 it look like the people from the DEIS are
23 listening and they're going to take what we
24 have to say. I describe the DEIS as
25 catastrophic to Guam and its people, for at the

DEPO RESOURCES
George B. Castro
Court Reporter
Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

G-138-002

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of managing efforts in implementing the proposed military relocation to reduce adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources and infrastructure. The FEIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to ensure that the short term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

Through the process of public involvement that has accompanied this proposed action, the Chamorro people of Guam have voiced clearly and concisely their concern that the traditional Chamorro culture, including dance, language and traditions, will be forgotten. While population increases can highlight cultural differences, they also present unique opportunities for cultural learning and sharing. As noted in the FEIS, the DoD plans for cultural sensitivity orientation and awareness programs will focus on mutual respect and tolerance and strive to educate all incoming and currently present military personnel on the rich and varied cultural history that has created the culture that is Guam today. Finally, the DoD plans to increase military civilian joint activities in order to foster strong and mutually beneficial military civilian relationships that include the sharing and understanding of culture.

G-138-003

Thank you for your comment. Public comments on the DEIS are an important part of the decision-making process. This information becomes part of the FEIS and is evaluated when DoD prepares the FEIS and issues a Record of Decision at the end of the NEPA process. Speakers at public hearings who exceeded their 3 minute limit were able to continue providing their comments off-stage with the assistance of a comment recorder at the comment station. Speakers were also able to speak at the microphone a second time if time allowed during the public

1 end the DEIS will make Guam, Guam, Guam, gone
2 with the wind. [speaks in the Chamorro
3 language; gone with the wind Guahan. Wake up
4 and God bless all the people of the land.
5 Stand up you young people and activist, respect
6 and salute you. Do not stop, protect the
7 people of the land because we are old already
8 and going to die. God bless you.]

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hearing. DoD limited the amount of time each person spoke at the microphone in order to ensure that every member of the community who wanted to provide a verbal comment had an opportunity to do so.

DEPO RESOURCES
George B. Castro
Court Reporter
Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

1 **COMMENTS BY MR. JOE GARRIDO**

2

3 MR. GARRIDO: [speaks in the Chamorro
4 language; God bless you.] I hope that my
5 grandfathers and my grandmothers can yield
6 their three minutes to me. I have only three
7 minutes up here.

8 When I spoke in the United Nation at
9 the Decolonization Committee in 1997, I spoke
10 about issues and the challenges of our people
11 who had been colonized for 300 years. Today in
12 front of you, I say nothing has changed.

13 I'm going to change the perspective of
14 this DEIS, believe me, I read the DEIS and the
15 OEIS. It's very painful, but I tried to change
16 the complexion of my speech tonight. I thought
17 that if I write, I might be a little faster,
18 but I think I naturally speak slow. So,
19 please, I beg of you.

20 Mindful that the proposed action in the
21 relocation of U.S. military forces from
22 Okinawa, Japan was deemed by the United States
23 as necessary to comply with International
24 Agreement, treaty requirements and to fulfill
25 U.S. National Security and Foreign Policy

DEPO RESOURCES
George B. Castro
Court Reporter
Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

1 interest to provide the mutual defense faster
 2 and deter aggression in the western Pacific
 3 region and this part of the Asian world, but
 4 there are other treaty obligations that the
 5 United States has so far ignored and refused to
 6 honor for a hundred years.

7 The United States nation has yet to
 8 comply fully with her obligation to honor and
 9 respect the rights of the Chamorro people set
 10 forth in the 1898 Treaty of Paris, the Treaty
 11 of San Francisco, regarding the right of the
 12 Chamorro war reparation and the United Nation
 13 Treaty regarding the human right of self
 14 determination of the Chamorro people as non-
 15 self governing people on territory. Guam is a
 16 non-self governing territory. The ongoing
 17 military buildup is a grave violation of these
 18 treaties and the human rights respecting the
 19 freedom and sovereignty of the Chamorro people.
 20 The United States treaty is bound to uphold her
 21 obligation set forth in this treaty as a
 22 signatory and her recognition thereof.

23 There are many obligations to our
 24 rights with respect to these treaties as human
 25 beings having our right to self determination,

DEPO RESOURCES
 George B. Castro
Court Reporter
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

G-139-001

Thank you for your comment. Topics such as war experiences, war reparations, and veterans benefits are important issues but are not part of the proposed action. Comments related to these issues were numerous and indicate underlying social and political dissatisfaction with a broader range of federal-territorial relations outside the scope of DoD legal authority. The various EIS public engagement forums provided an indirect avenue for informing local and federal policy-makers of issues that are important to a significant segment of the community.

G-139-001

G-139-001

1 our indigenous rights, our rights to our
 2 political status under the Spanish-American
 3 treaty, our right to World War II war
 4 reparation, our right to protect our lands, our
 5 right to and enjoyment of our natural
 6 resources, our right to protect our culture,
 7 our language, our ancestral lands, our Chamorro
 8 archipelago homelands, our right to continue
 9 existence as Chamorro people, our right to our
 10 Chamorro sovereignty and our right to negotiate
 11 freely the DEIS, OEIS on the paramount interest
 12 of our people.

G-139-002

13 I hereby declare to the world, to the
 14 United Nation, if it can reach that far, that
 15 the proposed military buildup is a violation of
 16 our right as nation of people and as a non-self
 17 governing people and territory under the full
 18 protection and recognition of the United Nation
 19 and the U.S. treaty obligation hereto, may God
 20 forgive your presence here, and God-willing,
 21 shall allow us to continue to exist as Chamorro
 22 people for the sake of our children.

23 I ask that it comply with your treaty
 24 obligation to honor and respect the Chamorro
 25 people. Do not destroy our homelands, the

DEPO RESOURCES
 George B. Castro
Court Reporter
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

G-139-002

Thank you for your comment. Topics such as the political status also commonly referred to as “decolonization” and “self-determination” of Guam are important issues but are not part of the proposed action. DoD recognizes the importance of reducing adverse socio-economic and cultural change effects on the people of Guam, the island’s natural resources, and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to work with the people and Government of Guam to ensure that the short-term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long-term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

G-139-002

1 culture, our existence as a people that have
2 existed here for over 4,000 years. So, help
3 you God.
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DEPO RESOURCES
George B. Castro
Court Reporter
Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

1 **COMMENTS BY MR. TED NELSON**

2
3 MR. NELSON: Well, after hearing all of
4 this, I decided to forget about the speech. I
5 want go to those display areas out there before
6 our experts from GEDCO or JGPO or whatever you
7 are, and you listen in.

8 I've heard our people talk. He
9 mentioned earlier, this is how you're going say
10 it, this is how you're going to do it, only
11 based on this, the environment and the species;
12 okay? Are you guys listening? I talk to
13 practically all of you.

14 So, most of these things I feel you
15 guys are going to edit it or throw it to the
16 *basula* (trash), going to throw it in the trash.
17 And you better not because we are a specie. We
18 are the environment here. Whatever is said
19 here and you guys edit what's taken out of
20 here, and throw it out, and you edit this, and
21 you fabricate, all these hearings that you
22 insult us for giving us three minutes to speak,
23 I will follow you, Bice. I know of these
24 things. We are a specie.

25 So, every comment from the Field House

DEPO RESOURCES
George B. Castro
Court Reporter
Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

G-140-001

Thank you for your comment. Public comments on the Draft EIS are an important part of the decision-making process. This information becomes part of the Final EIS and is evaluated when DoD prepares the Final EIS and issues a Record of Decision at the end of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process.

G-140-001

G-140-001

1 to Yigo, to everywhere, you listen in. And
 2 every comment is going to be put, reported, and
 3 given to the Armed Services Committee.
 4 Remember, we're not allowed to say anything
 5 political or anything, but we have one thing.
 6 We are the specie of Chamorro people. You take
 7 everything and you put it in there. We are a
 8 specie. So, everything that these people say
 9 counts, and don't forget it. I will not let it
 10 go. And Bice, Mr. Rosario, you get me crazy e-
 11 mails, I'm doing a lot more than that.

G-140-002

12 Understand this. You understand, where
 13 in the world can you go to a country from
 14 village to village or town to town, and put
 15 display boards and go and insult our people,
 16 our veterans from war, and tell us that, "Hey,
 17 we're taking more land". And look at us, you
 18 call us unpatriotic, antimilitary, we are here
 19 speaking as Americans, as Chamorros. You're
 20 still here, you're still alive, so, respect
 21 that, do not question our loyalty.

G-140-003

22 And this is for Obama, Bice, Admiral
 23 Halloran, I demand a apology from all of you
 24 for the injustice you caused the Chamorro
 25 people, every Chamorro people. I want all our

G-140-002

Thank you for your comment.

G-140-003

Thank you for your comments and opinions. The items identified in this comment are not part of the proposed action and are therefore not addressed in the EIS.

DEPO RESOURCES
 George B. Castro
Court Reporter
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

G-140-003

1 lands returned without restrictions,
2 incumbencies and everything else. If you with
3 the great minds in the military, in D.C., can
4 do anything you want, then I'm sure a simple
5 agreement to give the people back, the dueños
6 back [speaks in the Chamorro language; the land
7 of the people. I am tired of this. Stop this
8 crazy thing.] Because I'm one of 300, and you
9 know it, Bice.

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Court Reporter
Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

Thank you for your comment.

G-141-001

1 COMMENTS BY MR. MARK SABLAN
2
3 MR. SABLAN: Excuse the sling, I had a
4 slight operation earlier this month. My points
5 will be very quick and simple.
6 First of all, I'd like to say that as a
7 personal professional and as a member of the
8 Chamber, I do support the military buildup.
9 And I only want to talk about one point here
10 that was put together. I'll read it word for
11 word and I'll just make a few quick simple
12 points.
13 Employment. Too many of our people
14 have left the island and have never come back
15 because there's no opportunity for them here.
16 The buildup offers the opportunity to reverse
17 this trend, offering an alternative for those
18 who have left the island to now return to their
19 roots. I'm here speaking in behalf of a few
20 organizations and myself, but I can tell right
21 now that you, like I, have family and friends
22 educated both locally and in universities on
23 the mainland that have come back to Guam and
24 have had a lot of trouble finding a job.
25 The other thing I'd like to point out

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George B. Castro
Court Reporter
Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

G-141-001

1 is that in the last decade, several thousand
2 jobs have disappeared, thus forcing many of our
3 families and friends to seek employment off
4 island. We need to remain optimistic. No jobs
5 are guaranteed. But in the situation that
6 we're in today, I think we need to give it a
7 try and see what comes out of it. I'm speaking
8 in very vague terms because I don't have all
9 the details, but I do want to encourage people
10 to at least do it for the youth of today and
11 those people who seek higher education to try
12 to come back to our island, because that's
13 where we need them the most. In order for this
14 island to develop and grow, we need both
15 skilled and educated people.

16 Last thing I want to say is, let's go
17 ahead and embrace the opportunity and give a
18 chance to see if this military buildup can
19 provide jobs. I know all of you are saying,
20 well, you know, a lot of people coming in are
21 off island or H2 workers. I'm in the private
22 industry, I do hear things other than that. I
23 don't have specifics on it and we don't have
24 time to discuss it tonight, but let's embrace
25 the opportunity for jobs.

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George B. Castro
Court Reporter
Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

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Thank you very much. Si Yu'us Ma'ase.

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Court Reporter
Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

1 **COMMENTS BY MR. JAMES GARRIDO**

2

3 MR. GARRIDO: *Buenas.* My name is James

4 Garrido. I'm from the village of Dededo. And

5 I stand before you, like I did Saturday,

6 speaking on behalf of my family. And,

7 truthfully, the reason why I'm here, as

8 probably all of you guys are, is that who are

9 we fighting this cause for? We are fighting

10 this cause for our children. Our children is

11 the most important thing in my life right now.

12 Because if I don't do anything about what is

13 going on with the military buildup of the land

14 taking, where are our children going to live?

15 Where are they going to build their home? This

16 is their home. We don't live in the continent

17 U.S. or any other continent out there that is

18 this size. This is an island. You guys were

19 able to take a geograph- -- or a topographical

20 picture of the island of Guam. Can you do that

21 to the country of Africa or the United States?

22 I don't think so.

23 I am here for one reason, because I

24 love who I am as a Chamorro. This is my

25 island. I was born and raised here. I don't

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George B. Castro
Court Reporter
Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

G-142-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD acknowledges that the issue of land acquisition is a complex and sensitive one with both historical and contemporary contexts. Should DoD determine that additional land is necessary to meet its requirements, DoD policy requires that it negotiate with affected public and private land owners in good faith, seek agreements to acquire desired lands interests and pay fair market value.

DoD is confident that all parties can reach agreement on any potential land acquisition. Further, any proposed major DoD land acquisition, such as those associated with the preferred alternatives for the main cantonment and live fire ranges, must be approved by the Congressional defense committees.

Specific areas being considered for acquisition are identified in the Final EIS.

G-142-001

G-142-002

1 have any land to give to the military. There,
 2 the land that we have from both of my parent's
 3 side were condemned by the military back in the
 4 1950's. And then it was given back as -- I
 5 mean, as an ancestral landowners, I mean, land
 6 return from the military that was not used but
 7 then here we are again, they want to take it
 8 back.

G-142-003

9 [Speaks in the Chamorro language; my
 10 heart hurts today, because when the Americans
 11 said they're going to come here and do the
 12 buildup, I know there will be no more
 13 Chamorros, no more Chamorros in the land.]
 14 There are no such thing as the birds and the
 15 fish and the bats being extinct. It's we, the
 16 Chamorro people, are going to be extinct
 17 because we have no place to call our home. And
 18 if as long as we stand here and let these
 19 things go by without our fighting for our cause
 20 then it's going to happen. It's going to
 21 happen, regardless. But at least I'm standing
 22 here and I'm trying, and I know everybody
 23 that's here for the same reason, but we have to
 24 keep on fighting. That's what we got to do.
 25 Because it's not for us, it's for the future of

G-142-004

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 George B. Castro
Court Reporter
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

G-142-002

Thank you for your comment. DoD acknowledges that the issue of land acquisition is a complex and sensitive issue, particularly related to prior acquisition of land in Guam by the federal government. Prior land acquisition policies and procedures are not reflective of current land acquisition laws and DoD policy.

G-142-003

Thank you for your comment. DoD acknowledges that the issue of land acquisition is a complex and sensitive one with both historical and contemporary contexts. Should DoD determine that additional land is necessary to meet its requirements, DoD policy requires that it negotiate with affected public and private land owners in good faith, seek agreements to acquire desired lands interests and pay fair market value. DoD is confident that all parties can reach agreement on any potential land acquisition. Further, any proposed major DoD land acquisition, such as those associated with the preferred alternatives for the main cantonment and live fire ranges, must be approved by the Congressional defense committees.

Specific areas being considered for acquisition are identified in the FEIS.

While the government is authorized to acquire property through its powers of eminent domain it has been the consistent peacetime policy of the Department of the Navy to acquire real estate by direct purchase based on owner negotiations. Based on current land acquisition laws and Department of the Navy policy, the DoD will negotiate with each property owner as required by the applicable federal laws and regulations. Negotiations with landowners have not yet begun because a final decision on whether or not land will need to be acquired will not be made until the Record of Decision.

Part of the land acquisition process is determining suitable replacement

G-142-004

1 our kids. *Si Yu'us Ma'ase.*
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Court Reporter
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

space for affected landowners and compensation for improvements. If and when negotiations with landowners begin, detailed acquisition procedures would be developed and implemented. Negotiations, conflicts, compensation, and other issues may arise; these are covered by the acquisition processes and, if required, by the courts.

G-142-004

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of managing efforts in implementing the proposed military relocation to reduce adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to work to ensure that the short term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

The DoD has kept the public informed as required by NEPA, which includes holding public scoping meetings and public hearings and allowing the public to comment on the Draft EIS. DoD has had ongoing discussions with Cooperating Agencies (those federal and local agencies with special expertise or regulatory oversight) throughout the preparation of the Draft EIS and will continue these discussions with agencies through the completion of the Final EIS. As part of the engagement with Cooperating Agencies, they were asked to conduct an early technical review of the partially completed Draft EIS in late July 2009. The DoD has also met with elected officials and community leaders.

Please see the resource chapters entitled "Environmental Justice and the Protection of Children" for more information on impacts to children.

Thank you for your comment.

G-143-002

1 And we are very, very tired of the people in
2 their nice suits in their offices making
3 decisions for the youth as a collective when
4 you still tell us that you are all individuals
5 with a voice. I'm tired of being told as a 19-
6 year-old, that I have a voice but it's never
7 heard. I'm tired of youth being told that we
8 are not allowed to do what we want to do with
9 our lives. And for all the number crunchers in
10 here, you can sit at your desk with their
11 calculator and your graph charts, but for each
12 of those numbers you propose in this EIS is a
13 life. Don't forget that a number, your
14 population numbers, your employment numbers,
15 those are still people. And the people are the
16 ones that matter, not the numbers, not the
17 dollar signs, the people.

18 Pulon was up here talking on behalf of
19 the dead, and I had a speech prepared talking
20 on behalf of the youth. But right, now my
21 grandmother is in Las Vegas lying on her bed
22 waiting for death's kiss because she had to
23 leave Guam for treatment because our facilities
24 are inadequate. There was a specialist here on
25 Guam but she could not see him. My grandmother

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George B. Castro
Court Reporter
Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

1 has the severe, the -- she has Alzheimer's, she
 2 doesn't even remember me. She did not get to
 3 see her grandson who she raised for about 12
 4 years. She didn't get to see the rest of the
 5 time for me to go from a child to a man. But I
 6 know she'd be proud of what I'm doing. She has
 7 Alzheimer's, and a lot of the people in her
 8 generation; she's from Merizo, from Condaso
 9 family. She has Alzheimer's and sad to say a
 10 lot of her cousins and her brothers did too.
 11 But my grandmother witnessed her brother and
 12 her father die at the hands of Japanese
 13 soldiers. And when Uncle Sam came, she
 14 welcomed him with open arms. She even worked
 15 as a caterer down at the galley, down at Camp
 16 Covington. I

G-143-003

17 just want to say, what are you doing
 18 about those people that are already dying?
 19 Because they have given their life for us. My
 20 grandmother might not be dead yet, but she will
 21 soon be. But what for them?

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 George B. Castro
Court Reporter
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

G-143-003

Thank you for your comment. These are very important issues, but are not part of the proposed military relocation program.

1 COMMENTS BY MR. ROBIN MARQUARDT

2

3 MR. MARQUARDT: *Hafa adai*, good

4 evening. How are you all today? My name is

5 Robin Marquardt. One hundred percent sober for

6 three years. I'm from Barrigada. By show of

7 hands, how many people here have seen the

8 movie, Avatar? All right. Remember, President

9 Clinton saw the excess U.S. Federal

10 Landholdings and humanely returned the excess

11 land portions to Guam's original landowners to

12 it. Bravo, President Clinton. I own no

13 interest to the Marble land. I am a concerned

14 American-Chamorro Guamanian, thus my position

15 is neutral based on facts.

16 However, I am against the United States

17 Federal Government to taking more land than

18 they already have on Guam. For example, Orote

19 Point, already held by the military, or as a

20 worst case alternative Cocos Island, a GovGuam

21 holding for the marine firing range. Yes, the

22 United States Federal Government has an extreme

23 responsibility to protect its people, and this

24 requires using its tax paid resources to full

25 pragmatic capacity.

DEPO RESOURCES
George B. Castro
Court Reporter
Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

G-144-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD was required to determine whether military relocation requirements could be met by excess, underutilized or otherwise available property held by DoD on Guam. Early development plans attempted to keep all activities on existing DoD lands. However, as discussed in the FEIS (Volume 2, Chapter 2), after applying operational and environmental screening criteria, no contiguous DoD area on Guam was identified that could support all the land use and operational requirements of the action.

Should DoD determine that additional land is necessary to meet its requirements, DoD policy requires that it negotiate with affected public and private land owners in good faith, seek agreements to acquire desired lands interests and pay fair market value. Where circumstances exist that require resolution of issues such as ownership or value, procedures exist under eminent domain authority to resolve those questions. Eminent domain requires reimbursement at fair market value.

G-144-001

G-144-001

1 On a college level, using the subjects
2 ethics, statistics, accounting, financial
3 management and global relations, just to name a
4 few, will prevent unnecessary imminent domain
5 land acquisitions which connotes public use. A
6 freeway, for example. May I remind you, that
7 the military in and of itself has no rights
8 other than what the United States Federal
9 Government allows the military with military
10 regulations and in time of peace, no quarter
11 without the consent of owner.

12 The Constitution of the United States,
13 Amendment Two, states, "A well regulated
14 militia being necessary to the security of a
15 free State, the right of the people to keep and
16 bear arms shall not be infringed." And
17 Amendment Three states, "No soldier shall in
18 time of peace be quartered in any house without
19 the consent of the owner, nor in time of war
20 but in a manner to be prescribed by law."

21 Merriam Webster's Dictionary of Law
22 1996 page 627, the United States Federal
23 Government should respect the 21st century
24 rights of the Guam landowners at the very least
25 to prevent PTSD and future claims of

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George B. Castro
Court Reporter
Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

G-144-001

1 restitution just as Asian investors today have
2 respectfully practiced. The United States
3 Federal Government should exercise ethical real
4 estate practice negotiations to the landowners
5 offering to purchase and being willing to
6 settle for leases and at best practice, no
7 deal.

8 If it suits Guam landowners and if the
9 United States Federal Government's procurements
10 agents have not dug deep enough to find win-win
11 solutions. For example, last paragraph, right
12 here, a new concept, if leases are settle done
13 create a board of directors of sorts where the
14 named landowners receive military base agent
15 privileges and a steady voice with military
16 leaders similar to the House of
17 Representatives, U.S. Congress and/or a Senate.
18 Thank you every much.

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George B. Castro
Court Reporter
Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

1 COMMENTS BY MR. ALBET SAN AGUSTIN

2
3 MR. SAN AGUSTIN: Ladies and gentlemen,
4 my name is Albert San Agustin, I'm with the
5 Chamorro tribe. Months ago, a representative
6 came from the United States. And this one's
7 from the Obama administration, telling the
8 tribe this is not a good thing. Why? I ask
9 myself that question, why would he send someone
10 and not himself? Since it's up to you to make
11 the decision. I can't figure out why. I am
12 giving up my little time, so I can have Frank
13 Schacher finish what he's started couple days
14 ago.

G-145-001

G-145-001

Thank you for your comment. There are many government representatives that have visited Guam to discuss the EIS and the proposed actions. Unfortunately, there is no name mentioned in your comment and we are unable to follow-up on what was said and in what context. We can only comment on the information provided in the EIS.

1 **COMMENTS BY MR. FRANK SCHACHER**

2

3 MR. SCHACHER: Hafa adai. Good

4 afternoon. For the record, my name is Frank

5 Schacher. I am the chairman of the Chamorro

6 tribe. I will continue where I left off the

7 other day. We have to take into consideration

8 the infrastructure of the coral reefs adjacent

9 to our downhill from the main post of

10 construction projects. Silt runoff generated

11 from the construction, consistent to concrete

12 and/or asphalt structures sub traits, without a

13 permanent placement of silt filters or

14 catchments, would result in the destruction of

15 the coral reefs.

16 Have you considered the Federal Coral

17 Reef Preservation Act? Our reefs provide the

18 habitat for our traditional source of protein

19 similar to the North Americans. Our water,

20 contrary to what the experts have told you,

21 anyone who lives on our island or around here,

22 will tell you from experience that the northern

23 aquifer does not contain an unlimited supply of

24 fresh water. Besides that, you haven't even

25 had the decency to ask, you were assuming you

G-146-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of reducing adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources, and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to work with the people and Government of Guam to ensure that the short-term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long-term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam. As identified in the EIS, the proposed dredged area within the active commercial harbor was previously dredge over 60-years ago and maintenance dredging continues. Most of the area to be dredged has less than 30% coral coverage (i.e. 60% rubble, sand, and algae) and is of moderate health based on dive surveys. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers permits will likely contain requirements for silt curtains, biological monitoring, restrictions in dredging activities during potential coral spawning months, and compensatory mitigation projects. To compensate for the loss in ecological service provided by coral reef ecosystem upland reforestation (to improve nearshore water quality), artificial reefs (to provide increased fish habitat) or a combination these and other compensatory mitigation alternatives will be considered by the Navy to comply with federal laws that protect coral resources. Additionally, the DoD, as part of the build-up on Guam, will participate in the proposed upgrade to the Northern District Waste Water Treatment Plant from Primary to Secondary Treatment. This action alone will assist GWA in meeting its coastal water quality standards, providing benefit to the sea life and people of Guam

G-146-002

Thank you for your comment. DoD is aware that there are legal issues with water rights. The scope of the EIS does not include a resolution of water rights. The EIS only covers what are the alternatives related to water that make the most sense and defers these legal issues to others.

G-146-002 1 can just take.

G-146-003 2 Land, every Chamorro family I know own
3 land within your proposed areas are objectly
4 (sic) opposed to your use, renting, lease,
5 purchase, or condemnation of their lands. Your
6 government already uses up our lands.

G-146-004 7 Terrestrial biological resources, you've
8 already killed off the vast majority of
9 indigenous species of terrestrial resources
10 with toxic pesticides. Your destruction of the
11 remaining natural habitat would result in the
12 completion of your previous attempts.

G-146-005 13 Marine biological resources, your
14 mitigation seems to be focused on replacement
15 somewhere else with an artificial reef or a
16 watershed catchment system. This is not your
17 neighborly pool shed we're talking about. Our
18 reefs are much a part of our lives and our
19 families. They have sustained us since the
20 beginning of time.

G-146-006 21 Cultural resources, contrary to your
22 Assistant U.S. Attorney Fred Black labeling us
23 as morons, we are intelligent enough to
24 understand the Supreme Court's ruling regarding
25 the government of Guam authority over the

G-146-003

Thank you for your comment. Should DoD determine that additional land is necessary to meet its requirements, DoD policy requires that it negotiate with affected public and private land owners in good faith, seek agreements to acquire desired lands interests and pay fair market value. Where circumstances exist that require resolution of issues such as ownership or value, procedures exist under eminent domain authority to resolve those questions. Eminent domain requires reimbursement at fair market value.

G-146-004

Thank you for your comment. The Department of the Navy (DoN) is proposing conservation measures to support re-introduction of native endangered or threatened species on DoD lands on Guam consistent with species recovery plans. In further support of such recovery efforts, the DoN intends to actively participate in recovery committees for endangered or threatened species on Guam. When DoN and USFWS mutually agree the constraints to reintroduction of native threatened or endangered species on DoD lands on Guam have been minimized to a point that a feasible and successful re-introduction of the affected species is more probable than not, the DoN will work with USFWS to develop a re-introduction plan and supporting programmatic biological opinion that ensures such re-introduction efforts are consistent with the species recovery plans and the military mission on Guam.

G-146-005

Thank you for your comment. The Navy EIS has determined that significant impacts to coral will result from dredging activities. The EIS also identifies the compensatory mitigation process and project options in Volume 4, Section 11.2.2.6 -Implementation of Coral Restoration, and Section 11.2.2.7 - Development of Potential Mitigation

G-146-006

1 aboriginal rights of the native inhabitants of
 2 this island, are you? If you are, why do you
 3 persist on mitigating these issues with
 4 Government of Guam? I suggest you familiarize
 5 yourself with the Native American Protection
 6 and Repatriation. Oh, by the way, we consider
 7 all of the above topics as aboriginal and
 8 inherent issues.

9 The United Nations defined genocide as
 10 the denial of the people's right to exist, just
 11 as murderers deny a person's right to life.
 12 The United States government's continuing
 13 subjugation of my people and our homeland, the
 14 continuous infusion of different ethnicities
 15 without regard to the protection of our
 16 aboriginal rights and culture values, is a
 17 denial of our right to exist, shame on you.

G-146-007

18 You've exposed us to radiation fallout.
 19 You spread us with toxins, you've stolen our
 20 lands and you have exploited our culture and
 21 our people, all for your benefit. We have
 22 watched our family members suffer and die;
 23 victims of your benevolent simulation. You
 24 show no respect and provide better care to
 25 those who attack you, then to loyalty. You've

Proposals. In general, the USACE permit is the vehicle through which compensatory mitigation would be implemented. Selection, scaling, and implementation of appropriate compensatory mitigation actions are being carried out in consultation with USACE, NOAA, USFWS, USEPA and GOVGUAM resource agencies.

The Navy has proposed as Option 1, which is a direct application of a habitat equivalency analysis (HEA), the construction of an artificial reef project in Apra Harbor. The Navy would install an artificial reef in approximately 80+ ft (24.4 + m) of water (to ensure its survival even in a super-typhoon) using one or more agreed upon artificial reef concepts. Reef alternatives may include "Z blocks" (used in Hawaii), Biorock, and Reefballs. Placement would be on the harbor floor and would not affect hard substrate. A potential mitigation site would be located within the ESQD arc of Kilo Wharf (to prevent the reef from being used as a Fish Aggregation Device that would invite recreational or commercial fishing or diving activities). As part of the artificial reef proposal, the HEA restoration project would include the potential use of transplanted coral as part of its compensation strategy.

Success criteria for the artificial reef project would be based on replacement of benthic structure and on percent coral cover, as a proxy to ecosystem function. Long-term monitoring would be implemented to measure success. Potential Guam INRMP projects associated with the artificial reef could include assessment of functions these structures provide. Artificial reefs have been criticized as being primarily fish aggregating devices that do not increase coral community productivity. In other words, the replacement of structure does not necessarily equate to a restoration of coral community function.

As more information is gathered, a detailed mitigation plan would be developed to comply with requirements of the USACE-EPA 2008 Compensatory Mitigation Rule.

G-146-007

1 | bored us with words of righteousness, giving us
2 | hope without substance. You subject us to your
3 | laws and then hold yourself above those same
4 | laws.

5 | Throughout all of this, we have
6 | remained steadfast in our loyalty, because we
7 | are part of the constitution that you
8 | advertise, but don't adhere to you. Shame on
9 | you. We have reached a pinnacle in our

G-146-008

10 | relationship where change must occur. This
11 | proposed military buildup, with our current
12 | political status, will result in the cultural
13 | and racial genocide of the Chamorro people. We
14 | know this to be true. You are forcing us to
15 | choose between the destruction of our race, our
16 | homeland, and our culture, or to rise up
17 | against you in the hope that we may inherit
18 | something to our children and the generations
19 | to follow.

20 | Once my people recognize this threat,
21 | it is not our nature to sit ideally. This is
22 | the final chapter of your benevolence
23 | acquisitions doctrine. Your future action
24 | shall be the determining factor of our own. We
25 | will not lay down and quietly die because of

G-146-006

Thank you for your comments. The Chamorro people are not a tribe that has been recognized as an Indian Entity and, subsequently, it is not eligible to receive services from the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs (source: Federal Register, Volume 74, No. 153, August 11, 2009).

Topics such as the political status of Guam are important issues but are not part of the proposed action. Comments related to these issues were numerous and indicate underlying social and political dissatisfaction with longstanding federal-territorial status issues outside the scope of DOD legal authority. The various EIS public engagement forums provided an indirect avenue for informing some and reminding others in local and federal policy-making institutions of issues that are important to a significant segment of the Guam community.

G-146-007

Comment noted.

G-146-008

Thank you for your comment. Topics such as the political status also commonly referred to as "decolonization" and "self-determination" of Guam are important issues but are not part of the proposed action. DoD recognizes the importance of reducing adverse socio-economic and cultural change effects on the people of Guam, the island's natural resources, and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to work with the people and Government of Guam to ensure that the short-term impacts of construction are managed

effectively and that the long-term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

G-146-008 | 1 | greed and convenience. Thank you.

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COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 655

Received: 2/16/2010 10:59:52 AM

Part 1 of 3, due to online submittal character limitation:

On behalf of myself, my daughter, and WE ARE GUAHAN:

Marine Relocation - Guam

Inadequate Information, Studies, and Analysis

In Vol.2, Section 16.2.2.4, Sociocultural Impacts, the D-EIS states that "the military operational component would have little impact on overall crime rates...determined with access to limited data, evidence that crime rates for U.S. military in Okinawa are low, and limited statistics on individual branches of the armed forces are available", exhibits the precise lack of information to make such a claim as "little impact" or, so far as, "would not be significant".

There is inadequate information regarding the crime statistics to conclude that in the section Crime and Serious Social Disorder, Increase in Sexual Assaults, "thus, quantitative data on sexual assault arrests of Marine Corps personnel or for any branch of the armed services are limited to information on overseas SOFA personnel...conveys the impression that the impact of sexual assaults by any branch of the military would not be significant."

As a Chamorro woman, resident of Guam, and citizen of the US, I demand that my safety as well as my family and my community's safety, not dare be placed in harms way due to "limited data".

We demand that there be more information, studies, and evaluations of the following (not limited to Okinawan SOFA status people, but all SOFA status peoples, or people in this category.):

1. The sex and ages of all SOFA (Status of Arms Agreement) status people, military, or people in this same category.*
2. The number of Crimes involving SOFA status people, military, or people in this same category.*
3. The number of SOFA status people, military, or people in this same category, who have been arrested, convicted, and sentencing information.*
4. The number of crimes involving SOFA status people, military, or people in this same category, in relation to the communities they live amongst.*
5. The number of rapes and sexual assaults brought against military personnel of all branches, convictions, and sentencing information - in both the civil and military courts.*

G-147-001

Thank you for your comment. We have provided additional information in the FEIS based on new references. This information confirms the impact analyses that the DEIS provided relating to crimes.

G-147-001



COMMENT SHEET

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas
Environmental Impact Statement
Guam and CNMI Military Relocation**

Website Comment Number: 639

Received: 2/16/2010 10:01:01 AM

G-148-001
G-148-002
G-148-003

I strongly disagree with the military buildup. We are going to be over populated more than ever, our island is not big enough to house the marines. Our hospital is not even properly equipped or staffed to fill the needs of the people of Guam. Some chamorro's will face land lost because of this buildup. Historical sites will be ruined, our Chamorro culture will never be the same. They say that this buildup will provide many job opportunities but many of those jobs will be handed to off islanders. We the people of Guam ware already suffereing trying to make a life for ourselves, bringing the Marines here would only be hurting our people more. We are not financially ready to host thousands of marines and their families. I expect crime rates to go and we are already short of police presence in our villages. Life on Guam will never be the same with this buildup. We the people of Guam should be able to have a say in this buildup, it's our homes your destroying our voices should be heard.

G-148-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of reducing adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources, and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to ensure that the short-term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long-term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

G-148-002

Thank you for your comments. DoD acknowledges that the issue of land acquisition is a complex and sensitive one with both historical and contemporary contexts. Should DoD determine that additional land is necessary to meet its requirements, DoD policy requires that it negotiate with affected public and private land owners in good faith, seek agreements to acquire desired lands interests and pay fair market value. DoD is confident that all parties can reach agreement on any potential land acquisition. Further, any proposed major DoD land acquisition, such as those associated with the preferred alternatives for the main cantonment and live fire ranges, must be approved by the Congressional defense committees. Specific areas being considered for acquisition are identified in the Final EIS.

DoD understands and recognizes the significance of cultural and recreational sites located on DoD property in Guam. Restricting access to certain DoD areas at certain times is required to maintain public safety. It is the intent of DoD to maintain public access to DoD lands that contain cultural sites consistent with safety and operational requirements. Access will be granted at approved times such as when the lands are not being used for military training. Final plans concerning access to sites potentially impacted by the proposed action have not been developed. DoD looks forward to working with stakeholders to

develop plans for cultural stewardship and access that balances operational needs, public safety concerns, and the continuing public use and enjoyment of these sites.

Through the process of public involvement that has accompanied this proposed action (see FEIS, Volumes 1 & 10), the Chamorro people of Guam have voiced clearly and concisely their concern that the traditional Chamorro culture, including dance, language and traditions, will be forgotten or significantly marginalized by western culture. While population increases can highlight cultural differences, they also present unique and new opportunities for cultural learning and sharing. As indicated in the FEIS (Volume 2, Section 16.2.5; Volume 4, Section 16.2.5), the DoD plans for cultural sensitivity orientation and awareness programs which will focus on mutual respect and tolerance and strive to educate all incoming and currently present military personnel on the rich and varied cultural history that has created the culture that is Guam today. Finally, the DoD plans to increase military civilian joint activities in order to foster strong and mutually beneficial military civilian relationships that include the sharing and understanding of culture.

G-148-003

Thank you for your comments. As documented in this EIS, DoD acknowledges the existing sub-standard conditions of key public infrastructure systems and social services on Guam and the interest to have DoD fund improvements to these systems and services. DoD's ability to fund actions is limited by Federal law. However, to minimize adverse impacts associated with the proposed military relocation program, DoD is leading a federal inter-agency effort to identify other Federal programs and funding sources that could benefit the people of Guam.

Jobs analysis was based upon the number of dollars estimated to enter the Guam economy as a result of the proposed action. Overall, at the 2014 peak of construction and beginning of operations, the civilian labor

force demand with the proposed action is 75% higher than it otherwise would have been without the project. At 2020, the difference declines to 12%. Analysis took into account historical information of people arriving on Guam from other areas (such as the Philippines and FAS) in search of jobs, in order to determine the number of new jobs generated by the proposed action that would go to Guam residents. Overall, analysis indicated that at the 2014 construction peak, Guam residents are expected to capture approximately 2,566 jobs and off-island workers would take 15,157 jobs. By 2020, the number of these jobs filled by Guam residents would decrease to 2,211 jobs, and off-island worker jobs would decrease to 3,935 jobs.

On-island residents would be hired if they are qualified for the positions during the construction and operations periods. Because the number of qualified on-island residents would likely be exhausted, especially in the anticipated years of construction (2010 through 2016), thousands of H2B visa foreign workers are anticipated. See the detailed discussion on workers in Section 4.3 of the SIAS.

The increase in population during the construction and operational periods will occur. Relating to the population figure of about 80,000 people; it should be noted the figure represents a maximal figure when most of the construction workers are still on Guam and the military populations arrive (2014); once construction is completed, the operational population would be about 33,400 (2016) (see the SIAS, Table ES-1, on page iii). Mitigation measures (as appropriate) to address the significant impacts will be discussed in the Final EIS.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 638

Received: 2/16/2010 9:57:16 AM

G-149-001

The military build-up expects to provide Guam with sustainability. To sustain our infrastructure, businesses, economy, tourism. But what about our culture? Our roots? Our ancient artifacts? Our Chamorro people? Our identity? The military and those in favor of this build-up neglect to address those pivotal aspects because they are more concerned with tangible things such as money, war preparation, utilities, land, highways, etc. Though Guam could use the help, there are other ways to do so. Opting to move some 8,000+ Marines here isn't the best way to go about that. Yes, it could bring in money and improve our economy and infrastructure. The build-up could do all that, but it is not a guarantee. With the DEIS being as flawed as it is, who are they to assume that they are right in going ahead with this outrageous task? One guarantee in this build-up is the tampering of ancient artifacts and historical sites to accommodate all the new people that will soon be calling Guam their home. Those sites and artifacts are assets. They are symbolic of our history and tell the story of how we came to be here in the first place. Even now, ancient artifacts are still found throughout the island from the war and are considered even more sacred to our history and our culture. Should the military go ahead with this build-up, it is highly likely that our culture, our people, and our history will be history. The military taking over our land to make war preparations "in case" of war and to lessen the burden we have on Japan is not worth losing our already fading culture. All it will do is make our tropical island even more westernized than it already is, thanks to money-hungry foreigners who see our island as a playground for their people. And now, the military are planning to use this as their gas station and war-readiness center. It is not fair that we have to suffer for their ignorance of an unparalleled culture and inability to recognize that they are killing our indigenous legacy. Their plans include "working around" these sites and artifacts and preserving them as best they could, but take a look at Latte Stone Park in Hagatna. Years back the military moved those latte stones from Fena. By doing so, the latte stones have slightly lost their authenticity. That is exactly what will happen to rest of our historical sites if they go ahead with this transfer. Our people will be the minority and what we have left to call ours will be their residue.

G-149-001

Thank you for your comments. DoD recognizes the importance of reducing adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources, and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to ensure that the short-term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long-term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

Through the process of public involvement that has accompanied this proposed action (see Final EIS, Volumes 1 & 10), the Chamorro people of Guam have voiced clearly and concisely their concern that the traditional Chamorro culture, including dance, language and traditions, will be forgotten or significantly marginalized by western culture. While population increases can highlight cultural differences, they also present unique and new opportunities for cultural learning and sharing. As indicated in the Final EIS (Volume 2, Section 16.2.5; Volume 4, Section 16.2.5), the DoD plans for cultural sensitivity orientation and awareness programs which will focus on mutual respect and tolerance and strive to educate all incoming and currently present military personnel on the rich and varied cultural history that has created the culture that is Guam today. Finally, the DoD plans to increase military civilian joint activities in order to foster strong and mutually beneficial military civilian relationships that include the sharing and understanding of culture.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 633

Received: 2/16/2010 9:06:10 AM

G-150-001

I disagree with the additional wells needed to provide water demands for the military bases. It states that they will mitigate the problem with desalination, why wait to deplete our natural water source. If the next best thing is to use desalination as a means to provide water, then the military should do that for their bases without touching or contaminating our precious water.

G-150-002

Land is precious, and people have died for land. How can the military be so heartless and take land away. They do not care because it is not their land, but I'm sure if they were in our shoes and their land was at risk of being taken away they would die for their land.

G-150-003

Ancient Chamorro artifacts are located in the Pagat Cave areas and if the military takes away the land their for a firing range, what will become of our artifacts, our culture?

G-150-001

Thank you for your comment. Up to 22 new water supply wells are proposed to provide additional capacity for the DoD water system. These wells would be installed in Northern Guam and extract potable water from the northern Guam lens aquifer. Operations at Fena Reservoir would not be modified at this time. The estimated sustainable yield from the northern Guam lens aquifer is estimated at approximately 80 million gallons per day. Aquifer sustainable yield is the amount of water that can continuously be withdrawn from groundwater sources without degrading water quality or viable production water. The estimated total average daily water demand from this aquifer is 63 million gallons per day at the peak of construction of the proposed DoD buildup. Thus, there will be an adequate supply of potable water. DoD and Guam Waterworks Authority plan to jointly manage the production of water. Also DoD is an advocate for grants and low cost loans to Guam Waterworks Authority so they can improve their distribution system and reduce water loss due to leaks.

The Guam Water Authority (GWA) and DoD are cooperatively working together to plan for the expected increase in population on Guam. DoD has agreed to drill the 22 new DoD water supply wells early, and provide this water to GWA, along with excess water from DoD's Fena Reservoir, to meet the near-term increase in water demand that is expected to occur off-base during the construction phase of the buildup. During this time, GWA will make improvements to their system to meet the long-term water needs of off-base communities. The net positive affect of this strategy is that DOD shoulders the cost to supply early buildup water demand, especially the demand associated with the temporary construction workforce.

Desalination is included as a potential long-term alternative if necessary. With current information, DoD does not feel it will be required.

Desalination is a very costly alternative. As a long-term alternative, desalination was not covered at a project specific level but rather at a programmatic level.

G-150-002

Thank you for your comment. DoD acknowledges that the issue of land acquisition is a complex and sensitive issue, particularly related to prior acquisition of land in Guam by the federal government. Prior land acquisition policies and procedures are not reflective of current land acquisition laws and DoD policy.

DoD was required to determine whether military relocation requirements could be met by excess, underutilized or otherwise available property held by DoD on Guam. Early development plans attempted to keep all activities on existing DoD lands. However, as discussed in the FEIS (Volume 2, Chapter 2), after applying operational and environmental screening criteria, no contiguous DoD area on Guam was identified that could support all the land use and operational requirements of the action.

Should DoD determine that additional land is necessary to meet its requirements, DoD policy requires that it negotiate with affected public and private land owners in good faith, seek agreements to acquire desired lands interests and pay fair market value. Where circumstances exist that require resolution of issues such as ownership or value, procedures exist under eminent domain authority to resolve those questions. Eminent domain requires reimbursement at fair market value.

G-150-003

Thank you for your comment. It is the intent of DoD to maintain public access to the cultural and historic sites at Pagat and Marbo consistent

with safety and operational requirements. Restricting access to certain DoD areas at certain times is required to maintain public safety. Final plans concerning access to sites potentially impacted by the proposed action have not been developed. DoD looks forward to working with stakeholders to develop plans for cultural stewardship and access that balances operational needs, public safety concerns, and the continuing public use and enjoyment of these sites.

1 **COMMENTS BY MR. PULON TOM FEJERAN**

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3 MR. FEJERAN: [Speaks in the Chamorro
4 language; I am Pulon.] My name is Pulon, given
5 to me by my Chamorro bothers. My birth name is
6 Tomas Fejeran. Now, earlier, when there was a
7 lot of people in here, I was going to ask you
8 to indulge me by everybody remaining silent,
9 just silent, no noise and listen. So, if you
10 could just indulge me for 10 seconds. I want
11 you to just -- everybody just remain quiet for
12 10 seconds.

13 Did you hear anything while this room
14 was in silence? I doubt it very seriously. I
15 come here not to speak to the living, because
16 everybody that came in here to speak has
17 already said what they have to say. I had
18 prepared a lot of stuff to say but because you
19 gave me three minutes, that is so ridiculous
20 but I'll take it. I'll take whatever amount
21 I'm given. Okay. I'll live with it.

22 And for anybody to say that anything
23 you say here has to do with the DEIS,
24 everything that is said in here has to do with
25 the DEIS, and when I asked you for that moment

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George B. Castro
Court Reporter
Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

1 of silence, this is the reason why. I didn't
2 come to speak here like I said for you, the
3 living, because you all had a chance to speak,
4 but the dead, my ancestors, the Chamorro
5 people, those who had died fighting for this
6 land, they can't speak and that's the past.

7 And the future, the kids of the future,
8 they are not born yet, but they're going to
9 have to live with the decisions that you make
10 right now. [speaks in the Chamorro language;
11 whatever you decide and whatever you do with
12 this, already our family can't do anything.
13 How can the dead read the DEIS? They can't get
14 up. How are they going to read the DEIS?] How
15 can the dead read the DEIS and how can the
16 future children of this island read the DEIS?
17 They can't because we are the ones that have to
18 make that decision now. And what we decide now
19 is going to affect our future. Yes, I'm close
20 to my three minutes.

21 Now, listen carefully also, there was a
22 statement made back in 1899. And the statement
23 that was made was that the needs of the U.S.
24 "military" takes precedence over the needs of
25 the government. Who is the government? We

DEPO RESOURCES
George B. Castro
Court Reporter
Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

G-151-001

1 are. That executive order was given to Captain
 2 Richard Leary in 1899 when he was sent here to
 3 be the first governor of this island. Is that
 4 a repeat, General Bice? Was that your marching
 5 order that the needs of the military, and I'm
 6 looking at you, because I'm tired of making
 7 comments already on these things and it's just
 8 going through deaf ears. Was that your
 9 marching order? The needs of the military
 10 takes precedence over the needs of the
 11 government because it's a repeat. It is a
 12 repeat of 1899. And just like the "No Chamorro
 13 Rule" in the 1920's up until the 1960's, when
 14 these 79,000 or 80,000 Marines come here, none
 15 of them will learn to speak the Chamorro
 16 language because we have to speak the English
 17 language.

18 So, what are they going to do? No
 19 Chamorro rule also? People in Guam cannot
 20 speak their own language? You cannot speak it
 21 because we cannot understand what you're
 22 saying. I am not anti-military, I'm a retired
 23 military and I am not anti-U.S. But I am anti
 24 this buildup because condemnation of land,
 25 taking of land has been happening since even

G-151-002

DEPO RESOURCES
 George B. Castro
Court Reporter
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

G-151-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of reducing adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources, and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to ensure that the short-term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long-term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

G-151-002

Thank you for your comment. DoD acknowledges that the issue of land acquisition is a complex and sensitive issue, particularly related to prior acquisition of land in Guam by the federal government. Prior land acquisition policies and procedures are not reflective of current land acquisition laws and DoD policy.

Should DoD determine that additional land is necessary to meet its requirements, DoD policy requires that it negotiate with affected public and private land owners in good faith, seek agreements to acquire desired lands interests and pay fair market value. Where circumstances exist that require resolution of issues such as ownership or value, procedures exist under eminent domain authority to resolve those questions. Eminent domain requires reimbursement at fair market value.

G-151-002

1 after the 1600's or the 1500's. And I thank
2 you very much for the opportunity.
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DEPO RESOURCES
George B. Castro
Court Reporter
Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

1 COMMENTS BY MR. JAMES CAMACHO

2
3 MR. CAMACHO: Yeah, I'm James
4 Camacho, this is on behalf of being Chamorro
5 and the people of Guam. First of all, I'm
6 against the buildup and I will state why.

G-152-001 7 Let's talk about the dredging of Apra Harbor.
8 We you're digging down and you are dredging,
9 you're digging all and destroying everything
10 that's there, and removing every fish that's in
11 there. And this place is a good place for
12 fish, skipjack and mackerel, they come in
13 schools. But when you remove that area where
14 they're at, you're removing the whole eco
15 system. And you have to do that -- and when
16 you said you're going to do that, you said take
17 the fishing somewhere else. The problem with
18 that is, I was there for life. I wonder how
19 they're going to do something artificial as
20 create something like that for a lifetime to
21 become that way again. And that's part of the
22 dredging.

G-152-002 23 The other part of the dredging in Apra
24 Harbor, I know most of us forgot about it, is
25 that all the submarines that are there and the

G-152-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of reducing adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources, and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to work with the people and Government of Guam to ensure that the short-term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long-term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

The location of the new Navy wharf was chosen as the least environmentally damaging alternative, in efforts to avoid the least amount of live coral in the area. The proposed area to be dredged is mainly a sand and rubble zone, which was dredged 60 years ago. Based on analysis provided in the EIS, impacts to subsistence fishing/collecting from the proposed action would be minimal; returning to baseline conditions after construction is complete. Since the new wharf is located in a relatively devoid area, the proposed construction would provide increased surface area for invertebrates to attach and potential shelter and forage habitat for juvenile fish. The Navy will implement mitigation measures and Best Management Practices during in-water activities (i.e. dredging, wharf construction) to help lessen impacts to the marine environment.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers permits will likely contain requirements for silt curtains, biological monitoring, restrictions in dredging activities during potential coral spawning months, and compensatory mitigation projects. To compensate for the loss in ecological service provided by coral reef ecosystem, upland reforestation (to improve nearshore water quality), artificial reefs (to provide increased fish habitat) or a combination these and other compensatory mitigation alternatives will be considered by the Navy to comply with federal laws that protect coral resources.

G-152-002 1 fact that they will leak and then we were the
 2 last to know that there was a radiation leak.
 3 The submarines out there -- the people of Guam.

G-152-003 4 Next, the people themselves, especially
 5 I feel sorry for you guys that own the lands
 6 that's going to be taken, that's the biggest
 7 mark. The thing is that they just grab the
 8 peoples land, and when you take that land away
 9 that is like taking the people away from the
 10 land as well and you're killing my culture, my
 11 people, the Chamorro people. Thank you.

Additionally, the DoD, as part of the "build-up" on Guam, will participate in the proposed upgrade to the Northern District Waste Water Treatment Plant from Primary to Secondary Treatment. This action alone will assist GWA in meeting its coastal water quality standards, providing benefit to the sea life and people of Guam.

G-152-002

Thank you for your comment. DoD is committed to conducting its mission in an environmentally-sound manner. Prior to dredging it will be vital that the sediment layer to be dredged is characterized in a representative manner (i.e., not only by depth, but in terms of the types of potential contaminants such as volatile organic compounds, semi-volatile organic compounds, PAHs, metals, radionuclides, etc.). It previous sampling and analysis of the sediments is judged not to be representative of the potential dredging work to be done, than additional characterization work may be required.

G-152-003

Thank you for your comment. DoD acknowledges that the issue of land acquisition is a complex and sensitive issue, particularly related to prior acquisition of land in Guam by the federal government. Prior land acquisition policies and procedures are not reflective of current land acquisition laws and DoD policy.

DoD was required to determine whether military relocation requirements could be met by excess, underutilized or otherwise available property held by DoD on Guam. Early development plans attempted to keep all activities on existing DoD lands. However, as discussed in the FEIS (Volume 2, Chapter 2), after applying operational and environmental screening criteria, no contiguous DoD area on Guam was identified that could support all the land use and operational requirements of the action.

Should DoD determine that additional land is necessary to meet its requirements, DoD policy requires that it negotiate with affected public and private land owners in good faith, seek agreements to acquire desired lands interests and pay fair market value. Where circumstances exist that require resolution of issues such as ownership or value, procedures exist under eminent domain authority to resolve those questions. Eminent domain requires reimbursement at fair market value.

DoD recognizes the importance of managing efforts in implementing the proposed military relocation to reduce adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources and infrastructure. The FEIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to ensure that the short term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

1 COMMENTS BY MR. MELVIN WON PAT BORJA

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3 MR. BORJA: Hafa adai, my name is
4 Melvin Won Pat Borja, I'm an educator and a
5 member of "We are Guahan." It is easy to see
6 why so many people are intimidated by this EIS
7 process, the mysterious 11,000-page document
8 filled with facts and fallacies that will
9 decide the fate of this island that we call
10 home.

11 It is easy to get lost in these 11,000
12 pages of rhetoric. It is easy to be fooled by
13 display boards and experts and it is hard to
14 fill this power when our voices don't seem to
15 count because this EIS says that even the
16 Philippines, South Korea and everybody says no,
17 but Guam was never even asked.

18 It is hard to believe that this process
19 is fair when there is no construction, private
20 contractors and military personnel, all about
21 David Bice and the Joint Guam Program Office
22 tries to convince us that no action will be
23 taken until the final draft of the DEIS is
24 submitted. Yet, he was quoted in the papers as
25 saying that Japan has already deposited over

G-153-001

Thank you for your comment. Public comments on the Draft EIS are an important part of the decision-making process. This information becomes part of the Final EIS and is evaluated when DoD prepares the Final EIS and issues a Record of Decision at the end of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process.

G-153-001

G-153-001

1 \$300,000,000.00 in the United States bank
 2 account for this move. It is hard to believe
 3 that we are really included in this process.
 4 It is hard to believe that we could make a
 5 difference when we are being shown that the
 6 deal is done. But it is even harder still to

G-153-002

7 imagine that what Guam will be like with 8,600
 8 Marines and their 9,000 dependents. What Guam
 9 will be like when the 20 percent increase in
 10 our public school population? What Guam would
 11 be like with the Patriot Missile System on our
 12 mountains, a nuclear aircraft carrier on our
 13 coast and over 18,000 foreign workers in our
 14 communities, what would Guam be like with
 15 18,000 more people?

G-153-003

16 The military commander believes that
 17 the buildup is good for Guam, they would
 18 distract you with the 33,000 new jobs and
 19 booming tax revenue. But they don't want you
 20 to know that our people will only receive less
 21 than 20 percent of those jobs and that a large
 22 portion of those tax revenues will stay on
 23 Base. Well, this is not about guns or soldiers
 24 or money, this is about community. This is
 25 about our families, this is about the kind of

G-153-002

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of managing efforts in implementing the proposed military relocation to reduce adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to work with the people and Government of Guam to ensure that the short term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

G-153-003

Thank you for your comment. Jobs analysis was based upon the number of dollars estimated to enter the Guam economy as a result of the proposed action. Overall, at the 2014 peak of construction and beginning of operations, the civilian labor force demand with the proposed action is 75% higher than it otherwise would have been without the project. At 2020, the difference declines to 12%. Analysis took into account historical information of people arriving on Guam from other areas (such as the Phillipines and FAS) in search of jobs, in order to determine the number of new jobs generated by the proposed action that would go to Guam residents. Overall, analysis indicated that at the 2014 construction peak, Guam residents are expected to capture approximately 2,566 jobs and off-island workers would take 15,157 jobs. By 2020, the number of these jobs filled by Guam residents would decrease to 2,211 jobs, and off-island worker jobs would decrease to 3,935 jobs. The reason why the on-island workers have a relatively low percentage is because the number of qualified Guam construction workers would be tapped out within the first few years of construction.

Analysis of tax revenues includes revenues to GovGuam are presented in Appendix F of the DEIS, Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study, Section 4.3.3. This analysis does not reflect any on-base expenditures or

subsequent tax revenues.

1 life that we want our kids to have. It is
2 about the place that they will call home
3 because until our homeland is free, we will
4 remain oppressed and our children will
5 undoubtedly share our fate. Look around you my
6 brothers and sisters, elders and young one,
7 these are the faces that we are defending.
8 These are our families that we must protect, so
9 find strength. Find strength in knowing that
10 you fight for a noble cause by strength in
11 knowing that you are not alone. We must be
12 united. We must never be silent.

13 So, let us flood their inbox until they
14 have to forklift our comments out. Let us not
15 doom our families, so everyone knows what this
16 buildup is really about us first. To our
17 leaders, remind them that they were put in
18 office to serve the will of the people. Let
19 the record show that the only acceptable action
20 for this military buildup is no action, and let
21 us watch the military's every move, let us be
22 guardians of Guam until it is all said and
23 done. And should they lie and deny us our God
24 given rights to decide for ourselves the fate
25 of our people and our island, let us rise up by

G-153-004

Thank you for your comment.

G-153-004

G-153-004

1 the thousands to remind America that Guam is
2 not a strategic location. Guam is not for
3 sale. Guam is not a possession. Guam is a
4 culture. Guam is the heritage and the history.
5 Guam is the people. We are the people and we
6 are Guahan.

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1 MR. GUZMAN: Ladies and gentlemen in
2 the interest of time, because we continue to
3 get more people who would like to comment, I'm
4 going to call the next -- all of our speakers
5 in groups of threes, and I'd like to ask you if
6 you can to come up in front, so that we can go
7 through this very quickly because a lot of
8 people do want to comment and they deserve the
9 opportunity to do so. So, I'd like to call
10 Sean R. Sanchez, David Leddy -- excuse me and
11 John Norman Sarmiento. Sean Sanchez.

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1 COMMENTS BY MR. DAVID LEDDY

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3 MR. LEDDY: Good afternoon everyone, my
4 name is David Leddy, I'm the President of the
5 Guam Chambers of Commerce. I just wanted to
6 say that the Guam Chamber comprises over almost
7 400 local companies employing more than 40,000
8 working people. And so, our members may be
9 somewhat sitting in this room or they may be a
10 family member or friend or neighbor, so, the
11 Chamber is really a grassroots organization
12 serving people who live and work in Guam.

G-154-001

3 So, know the Chamber reports the
4 military buildup. We're equally an advocate
5 for insuring that the military buildup plant
6 are carried out in such a way that it is
7 substantive to our peoples needs and the
8 benefits apply to the community at large. The
9 chamber is also reviewing the draft EIS, nine
10 volumes of it, and to meet the February 17,
11 2010 deadline. And though we understand that
12 there's going to be many challenges as we move
13 towards the buildup, with conscious mediation
14 and sensitivity to our environment, the
15 infrastructure needs and to our quality of

G-154-001

1 life, and if we all work together, there can be
2 a lot of good that can come out, come out of
3 buildup, and a lot of prosperity for the island
4 in the years to come. Thank you.

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1 COMMENTS BY MR. JOHN NORMAN SARMIENTO

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3 MR. SARMIENTO: Good afternoon, my name
4 is John Norman Sarmiento, I'm a UOG student
5 here and I present "We are Guahan." Last night
6 some of a large bunch very much had resolved in
7 opposing this buildup and the DEIS. The
8 question was why someone not indigenous to this
9 island cares so much about it? She questioned,
10 if an emotion to this movement held any meaning
11 at all, she told me that no matter what we do,
12 no matter what we say, no matter how many
13 public or speeches I write, this military
14 buildup is going to happen, that Uncle Sam has
15 already closed the deal. What she didn't
16 understand was that this Filipino kid born and
17 raised on Guahan, has come to call this island
18 home. And when a soldier is knocking at my
19 front door with the barrel of the gun, it
20 becomes my inherit duty to keep that door shot.
21 I refuse to so easily let the military defy my
22 home, and proof that they will, is in the DEIS.
23 A shooting on Pagat will allow bullets to echo
24 to the Chamorro peoples past. I may not be
25 indigenous but respect ancestors of this land.

G-155-001

G-155-001 | 1 The military has already stolen a third of this
2 island, and after they execute their plan they
3 will have acquired half of it. The DEIS
4 advocates that the military is here for
5 deterrence, a form of peace, but their presence
6 is pushing the members of this youth to take on
7 wars. Uncle Sam -- wish upon a star because
8 none of them ever come true. I invite anyone
9 to challenge my resolve, to think that this
10 movement is useless, but I will tell you that
11 there is meaning in defending and fighting for
12 your home. I cannot sleep at night knowing
13 that I will remain silent. I cannot walk our
14 beaches knowing I could not defend the coral
15 reef that protects us. I cannot offer my
16 trusted water, in knowing they threaten the
17 water source system that sustain us. You do
18 not need to shot your eyes to sleep.

19 So Uncle Sam, wake up, there is
20 injustice in what you are doing. You say in
21 the most eloquently way possible that we are US
22 citizens and yet you treat us like possessions.
23 And you say in the most polite way possible to
24 store your money, to pledge our allegiance to
25 read 11,0000 pages in 90 days, you said that

G-155-001 | 1 Guahan is where America's day begins and yet
2 doing injustice and inequality every single
3 day.
4 So, Uncle Sam, remember when I say it
5 will not work on people who are better at that.
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COMMENTS BY MS. VIQUI GAYER

MS. GAYER: Hello, fellow Guamanians and Chamorros, I'm Viqui Gayer and I don't support the military buildup on Guam. I'm an American citizen, we're all American citizens but we're Guamanians first and this is our home. This home is like a holy land. People lived here three times as long as Hawaii, we don't want our island to become uninhabitable.

The Marshall Islanders were closed 60 years ago but their sacrifice to permanently poison their island is going to make a difference in the world and there would be some end to war. It did no good. Most of them died and those left are stuck on sand bars and coral atolls starving. I fear for our future, for the future of the people of Guam, and for what's left of the indigenous people on the -- that are so important that you save -- although, I feel we have no power here because America, and we are all Americans now, be claimed by America. America is the new Rome and does what it needs to occupy and keep commanding the world. It has decided that they

G-156-001

Thank you for your comment. Public comments on the Draft EIS are an important part of the decision-making process. This information becomes part of the Final EIS and is evaluated when DoD prepares the Final EIS and issues a Record of Decision at the end of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process.

G-156-001

G-156-001 | 1 are -- theirs to do what must be done for them
2 to reach the goal, the people in power must do.

3 And so, I'm sorry to say that as proud
4 that we might be we don't have the means to
5 fight America or when being Americans, we
6 should -- we don't have much say in this, so,
7 this is what I want to say as quickly as I can.
8 If you must come here, please, there's a few
9 things that we ask. I just want to mention

G-156-002 | 10 what nobody else has said. We need some extra
11 -- for Congo first because the Congo's have
12 been here for thousands of years and it's going
13 to be gone when you put all the roads around
14 Guam. And there's no -- nobody's thought of
15 that, it's part of our culture and they're
16 dwindling already. They go around in the under
17 pass -- also, please don't destroy fruit bat
18 habitat. There's another way, there's another
19 place, another places already. There is even
20 northern islands where nobody lives. There's -
21 - there's the Marshall Islands, you've already
22 rendered it impossible to live.

G-156-003 | 23 Next, I'd like to mention Sasa Bay, I
24 spent a year of my life, 38 years ago, tree
25 planting from the corporate oil spoil. It's

G-156-002

Thank you for your comment. We are uncertain what is meant by "congos" so are unable to respond to this comment. Some potential fruit bat habitat will be lost but there will be conservation measures through various actions such as improvement of habitat quality for remaining fruit bat habitat and brown treesnake control. Also being considered are the establishment of new or expansion of existing ecological reserve areas on military lands. These measures are being developed in conjunction with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the agency responsible for oversight and recovery of this threatened species.

G-156-003

Thank you for your comment. The Navy has considered sediment runoff and resuspension as potential impacts to water quality, coral reef, and marine ecosystem. Land-based construction activities require permits, which include best management practices (BMPs) that help contain and reduce sediment and pollutant discharges into nearby waters. The Navy, along with local agencies have a role ensuring proper management of these permits and BMP methodologies. Additionally, the Navy will implement low impact development (LID) or stormwater management strategies during construction activities. The goal is to maintain or restore the natural hydrologic functions of a site to achieve natural resource protection objectives and fulfill environmental regulatory requirements. New wharf structures in Apra Harbor will have cyclonic stormwater devices that treat water before discharging to the harbor. The Navy will also implement and properly manage mitigation measures and BMPs during in-water activities (dredging, wharf construction) that include Army Corps permits requiring silt curtains, biological monitors, halting of dredging activities during potential coral spawning months, and compensatory mitigation projects to help improve nearshore water quality through upland watershed reforestation and/or artificial reef construction, to name a few.

G-156-003 1 very important. It's a National ancillary for
 2 the nursery for fish, we need that. We don't -
 3 - we really need that to be protected and it
 G-156-004 4 must be done, so I beg you, military, should
 5 you come here, please before -- dig up the
 6 carcinogens, there's 106 toxic waste that
 7 haven't been touched and it's poisoning us,
 8 killing us, we're dying of cancer, we have
 9 3,000 times the PCBs at Cocos and we have 3,000
 10 times the amount of cancers in the mainland.
 11 And please, clean those up before you poison
 12 anymore and -- illegalize bring in anymore
 13 germicides. That's what really killed our
 14 birds off too. And please, if it must be done,
 15 do something to protect us if you must come,
 16 thank you.

As identified in the EIS, the proposed dredged area within the active commercial harbor was previously dredged over 60-years ago and maintenance dredging activities continues. Unavoidable significant impacts to coral reef, other immobile invertebrates, and some site-attached reef fish associated with dredging activities will be seen. A majority of the species are expected to vacate the area and return when in-water construction is completed. Additionally, most of the area to be dredged has less than 30% coral coverage (i.e. 60% rubble, sand, and algae) and is of moderate health based on dive surveys. The ecologically important (and for tourism) shoal areas (western shoals, middle shoals, jade shoals, big blue reef), will not be impacted by direct dredging activities. In addition, based on computer modeling, taking into account tides and currents, there are no indirect (sedimentation) impacts anticipated. Additionally, there are no significant impacts to Sasa Bay or any mangroves anticipated from the proposed action.

Even after efforts by DoD to minimize and avoid the impacts of the aircraft carrier project, there still remain unavoidable adverse impacts associated with dredging coral reef ecosystems in Outer Apra Harbor. As identified in Volume 4, Section 11.2.2.5 - 11.2.2-7, federal law recognizes the value of irreplaceable marine resources and requires compensatory mitigation. Compensatory mitigation is defined as the restoration, establishment, enhancement, and/or preservation of aquatic resources to offset unavoidable impacts to waters of the U.S. (including special aquatic sites, such as coral reefs). The compensatory mitigation is subject to approval by USACE, under the CWA, through the Section 404/10 permit requirements. The Navy is considering a suite of potential options for compensatory mitigation for the loss of coral in Outer Apra Harbor as identified in Volume 4, Section 11.2.2.7.

Additionally, as part of the military "build-up" of Guam, the DoD will be participating in the upgrade of Guam's Northern District Waste Water Treatment Plant from primary to secondary treatment. This action alone

will assist the GWA in meeting its coastal water quality standards for the benefit of sea life and people of Guam.

G-156-004

Thank you for your comment. The DoD is committed to the protection and responsible stewardship of the environment. The DoD is committed to the safe handling and use of all hazardous substances, including lubricants, solvents, munitions and explosives of concern (MEC), etc. In fact, when feasible, the DoD attempts to reduce or eliminate the use of various hazardous substances to the greatest extent possible and substituting them for less toxic substances. When using hazardous substances, environmental laws and regulations (e.g., RCRA) must be followed by DoD that are designed to be protective of human health, welfare, and the environment. In order to implement these laws and regulations, DoD has developed various procedures, protocol, and directives designed to proactively eliminate or minimize the inadvertent leakage, spill or release of pollutants to the environment. These actions involve comprehensive administrative, engineering, and operations mandates, best management practices (BMPs), standard operating procedures (SOPs), and controls in place to prevent or minimize the inadvertent leakage, spill, or release of hazardous/toxic substances. These BMPs, SOPs, and other controls are fully described in the EIS document. However, these are not considered mitigation measures since they are already being performed by law and do not represent new actions to "mitigate" hazardous substance usage issues. If a leak, release, or spill is suspected or confirmed, aggressive mitigation measures are used to first clean up the leak, spill, or release as quickly as possible, followed by an assessment of risks to the public and/or the environment and a plan to remediate these risk concerns to within regulatory acceptable levels. These actions generally include environmental media (e.g., groundwater, surface water, soil, air, and/or biota) sampling and monitoring to ensure that hazards are mitigated quickly and effectively. In many cases, part of remediation plan includes

the requirement to perform regularly scheduled long-term sampling and monitoring of environmental media to ensure that remedial actions have been effective. If long-term monitoring indicates that risks to human health or the environment are still unacceptable, more aggressive remediation approaches are considered. These actions (e.g., BMPs, SOPs, etc.) will protect public health, welfare, and the environment from adverse impacts associated with the use of solvents, herbicides, pesticides, fertilizers, PCBs, MEC, and other hazardous substances.

1 COMMENTS BY MR. ART DE ORO

2

3 MR. DE ORO: My comments are based on

4 the largest and direct environmental impact in

5 the draft EIS, and that is to the Chamorro

6 people of Guam. [speaks in the Chamorro

7 language; excuse me because I'm not that good

8 in speaking the language but I will speak in

9 the Chamorro language. Come and check what is

10 going on today on your land. We are proud of

11 our heritage and we will protect the tradition,

12 the air, the water and the land which was given

13 to the Chamorros from God. This is from the

14 bible and to cherish it. I will tell you that

15 if 80,000 people come here it will not be right

16 for the people of the land. All that is wrong.

17 This plan will cause us to rise as Chamorros.

18 We will stand as Chamorros for the land, and

19 all that we are. Stand up Chamorros. We are

20 strong in the land and we will let them know.

21 Our hearts are heavy but we are not scared.

22 This is what we have to do for our people of

23 the land. This is what Chief Hurao did when

24 the Spanish came in. This is what Hurao said

25 "It is our land and we have to protect it for

G-157-001

G-157-001 | 1 our family, it is all we have and we can't lose
2 it." We must do what is right for our family
3 and stand up to those outsiders. We will be
4 proud when we do and we will be okay. Stand up
5 Chamorro for all the land.

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COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 706

Received: 2/16/2010 7:25:43 PM

Comment I:

I am pleased to submit the following comments on behalf of the staff and members of the Center for Biological Diversity ("Center"). The Center is a national, nonprofit organization whose mission is to protect and restore endangered species and wild places through science, policy, education, advocacy, and environmental law. The Center has over 255,000 members and on-line activists, some of whom reside and recreate in Guam. We have reviewed the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation ("DEIS") and have the following comments.

The proposed action would have considerable effects to the natural environmental of Guam, affecting imperiled species and water quality, and would likely have profound and lasting effects on the culture of the residents of Guam. The Navy has a mandatory duty to evaluate the direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts of the proposed action and determine whether there will be unavoidable significant impacts. The Navy has failed to meet the statutory requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act ("NEPA") and regulations of the Council on Environmental Quality ("CEQ") because it improperly limited the scope of the DEIS and failed to include sufficient information on alternatives, impacts to cultural resources and social justice issues, and GHG emissions. We are also concerned that the DEIS did not demonstrate the Navy's ability to come into compliance with the Endangered Species Act and Clean Water Act with regard to the proposed project.

I. The Navy Improperly Limited the Scope of the DEIS

CEQ has promulgated regulations to implement NEPA, and they are binding on all federal agencies. NEPA requires agencies to use the criteria for "scope" that is set forth in the CEQ regulations in order to determine "which proposal(s) shall be the subject of a particular statement." Proposals which are related to each other closely enough to be, in effect, a single course of action, must be evaluated together in a single EIS.

NEPA regulations further define the proper scope of an EIS, and mandate that connected, cumulative, and similar actions be assessed together in a single EIS.

(continued at Comment II)

G-158-001

Thank you for your comment. A new chapter (Chapter 4) has been added to Volume 1 identifying information and analysis that has been added between publication of the Draft EIS and the Final EIS. This includes a section specifying effects associated with indirect and induced growth. The cumulative impact analysis in Volume 7 has also been updated.

G-158-001



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 707

Received: 2/16/2010 7:27:07 PM

G-159-001

Comment II:

Actions are connected if they automatically trigger other actions which may require EISs, they cannot or will not proceed unless other actions are taken previously or simultaneously, or they are interdependent parts of a larger action and depend on the larger action for their justification. Actions are cumulative if they will have similarities that provide a basis for evaluating their environmental consequences together, such as common timing or geography. Therefore, the DEIS should have included some discussion about the contingency of the proposed project on a series of events taking place outside U.S. jurisdiction, in the western Pacific region, namely the relocation of the military base in Okinawa.

NEPA regulations define "direct effects" as those that "are caused by the action and occur at the same time and place." In this case, "direct effects" include: the taking of endangered species; the destruction of their habitat; the potential destruction of wetlands; the disruption and alterations to the local hydrology; increased sedimentation and runoff effecting local water quality and corals; and direct impacts to the Guam community.

NEPA regulations define "indirect effects" as those that

are caused by the action and are later in time or farther removed in distance, but are still reasonably foreseeable. Indirect effects include growth inducing effects and other effects related to induced changes in the pattern of land use, population density or growth rate, and related effects on air and water and other natural systems, including ecosystems.

In this case, "indirect effects" include the growth-inducing effects of the proposed project, the precedent it sets for future development and destruction of Guam, and the species that rely on habitat there, the longterm affects to already imperiled corals, and the untold affect to water quality. These longterm effects were not sufficiently addressed in the DEIS.

For future projects, only "reasonably foreseeable" projects must be discussed. For the purposes of cumulative impacts, potential projects are reasonably foreseeable if they are "proposed actions." The DEIS should have treated the development of future training ranges as a reasonably foreseeable project and included them in the DEIS. It also should have included an analysis of the military flight corridor over southern Guam.

(continued at Comment III)

G-159-001

Thank you for your comment. A new chapter (Chapter 4) has been added to Volume 1 identifying information and analysis that has been added between publication of the Draft EIS and the Final EIS. This includes a section specifying effects associated with indirect and induced growth. The cumulative impact analysis in Volume 7 has also been updated.



COMMENT SHEET

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas
Environmental Impact Statement
Guam and CNMI Military Relocation**

Website Comment Number: 708

Received: 2/16/2010 7:28:24 PM

Comment III:

G-160-001

II. The DEIS Failed to Include Sufficient Information to Satisfy NEPA

A primary purpose of NEPA is to "guarantee that the relevant information will be made available to the larger audience that may also play a role in both the decisionmaking process and implementation of that decision." "[T]he broad dissemination of information mandated by NEPA permits the public and other government agencies to react to the effects of a proposed action at a meaningful time." Agencies must make all information regarding environmental consequences available to the public. If the agency fails to circulate this information, then the EIS is insufficient. CEQ regulations state:

The draft statement must fulfill and satisfy to the fullest extent possible the requirements established for final statements in section 102(2)(C) of the Act. If a draft statement is so inadequate as to preclude meaningful analysis, the agency shall prepare and circulate a revised draft of the appropriate portion.

The DEIS does not provide all available information. For example, the stated purpose of the proposed project lacks specificity with regard to why Guam, rather than Hawaii, California, or some other location, is appropriate. Therefore, there is no basis to determine whether the proposed project would meet the project's purpose. Another example of not including sufficient information is that the DEIS estimates that the proposed project will generate eight tons of hazardous waste per year, however, the Navy refuses to disclose all of the toxic materials that will be generated and stored by the proposed project.

G-160-002

The CEQ regulations further require:

To the fullest extent possible, agencies shall prepare draft environmental impact statement concurrently with and integrated with environmental impact analyses and related surveys and studies required by the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. 661 et seq.), the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.), the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), and other environmental review laws and executive orders.

G-160-003

(continued at Comment IV)

G-160-001

Thank you for your comment, which focused on how Guam was chosen for the military relocation rather than other places within the Pacific region. Volume 1 at Section 1.4 in the Draft EIS provides a Global Perspective Background, which explains the various international and military capability requirements that were considered for the realignment of military forces. Because this section of the Draft EIS explains the background analysis of strategic military capability locations within the Pacific, it will remain the same for the Final EIS. For instance, this section describes how several locations were considered throughout the Pacific region for the military relocation based upon 1) response times, 2) freedom of action (the ability of the U.S. to use bases and training facilities freely and without restriction at a particular locale), and 3) international treaties and agreements with Japan and other Western Pacific allies. The U.S. locations in the Pacific region considered for the military relocation were Hawaii, Alaska, California, and Guam. Non-U.S. locations considered included Korea, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Australia, because they are allies to the U.S. and are well situated for strategic force deployment. After analyzing the international and military capability requirements for each locale mentioned above, Guam was the only location for the relocation that met all the criteria.

G-160-002

Thank you for your comment. Volume 2, Chapter 17 estimates the quantities of hazardous waste that may be used by the proposed DoD military expansion on Guam. In addition, with each proposed activity (construction, training, etc.) the types of hazardous substances anticipated for use with that activity are also discussed.

G-160-003

Thank you for your comment. A new chapter (Chapter 4) has been added to Volume 1 identifying information and analysis that has been added between publication of the Draft EIS and the Final EIS. This

includes summaries of new data and surveys incorporated into the Final EIS.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 709

Received: 2/16/2010 7:29:32 PM

Comment IV:

In this case, the Center contacted the Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") about its concerns regarding the proposed project. We were informed that the EPA had dozens of experts reviewing the DEIS and that it would not have comments ready for review until the deadline for comment submission. Therefore, it was unable to share its concerns. Similarly, the Navy had not already undergone consultation with the Fish and Wildlife Service ("FWS") or the National Marine Fisheries Service ("NMFS") so relevant information on impacts to species was not fully available in the DEIS.

The DEIS also does not fully address several concerns raised by the Government Accountability Office ("GAO"). The GAO points out that Guam's infrastructure is not likely able to meet increased use resulting from the military buildup – including use of roads, fresh water, and sewage treatment – as well as its electric power generation and solid waste collection. Additionally, in May 2008, the Governor of Guam testified before the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources that Guam required \$6.1 billion to support the military buildup. Therefore, many of the mitigation measures, and elements of the proposed project itself, are not truly viable options as it is highly unlikely that Guam will be able to cover even a modest portion of these proposed improvements. The DEIS should have provided more information on these issues in order to both provide the reader with information to comment on as well as demonstrate that the decisionmaker will have all the relevant information in making the decision.

(continued at Comment V)

G-161-001

G-161-001

Thank you for your comment. The DEIS contained as much information as was possible at that time. Below is a summary of those developments. There has been continued consultation with Guam utilities since the issuance of the DEIS to attempt to reach solutions to the utility capacities.

The Guam Waterworks Authority (GWA) and DoD are cooperatively working together to plan for the expected increase in population on Guam. DoD has agreed to drill the 22 new DoD water supply wells early, and provide this water to GWA, along with excess water from DoD's Fena Reservoir, to meet the near-term increase in water demand that is expected to occur off-base during the construction phase of the buildup. During this time, GWA would begin to drill new wells of their own and make improvements to their system to meet the long-term water needs of off-base communities. Concrete plans to resolve the projected shortfalls in the GWA water system must be in place prior to commencement of the DoD buildup. DoD and GWA are working on these solutions and they will be included in the final EIS.

DoD and Guam Power Authority (GPA) have agreed in principle to establish a special private entity (SPE) under contract with GPA that would obtain a DoD arranged loan to recondition the required combustion turbines currently owned by GPA and the transmission and distribution system. The customer service agreement between DoD and GPA would be revised to reflect fees that would pay for this reconditioning and allow the SPE to repay the loans. This agreement will be discussed in the final EIS.

DoD and Guam Waterworks Authority (GWA) reached agreement in principle to establish a special private entity (SPE). This SPE would obtain a loan arranged by DoD to upgrade the North District Wastewater Treatment Plant (NDWWTP). The SPE would also operate the plant and

pay back the loan with user fees. The DoD would pay user fees established by a customer service agreement with GWA that would enable the SPE to repay the loan. Future upgrades to add secondary treatment to the NDWWTP, if required, would be funded by the users based on their percentage of demand. The DoD would be one of the highest users would bear their fair share of that upgrade. This will be stated in the final EIS.

As for roads infrastructure, Federal Highways and DoD are trying to work out funding arrangements for the roadway improvements required for the DoD buildup.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 710

Received: 2/16/2010 7:30:42 PM

Comment V:

G-162-001

The DEIS' Alternatives Section is Inadequate

The alternatives section is the heart of an environmental impact statement. Agencies must therefore rigorously explore and evaluate all reasonable alternatives. An agency may not define a project so narrowly that it forecloses a reasonable consideration of alternatives. The alternatives analysis requires a full examination of a no-action alternative and examination of a spectrum of real options. Section 102 requires agencies to "study, develop, and describe" appropriate alternatives to recommended courses of action. This requirement ensures that the decisionmaker "has before him and takes into proper account all possible approaches to a particular project (including total abandonment of the project) . . . only in that fashion is it likely that the most intelligent, optimally beneficial decision will ultimately be made."

The DEIS does not adequately explore alternatives. For example, the DEIS contemplates limiting training ranges. An alternative of no training ranges on Guam should have been analyzed. Also, in the discussion on noise impacts and mitigation, alternatives should have included limiting training to Monday-Friday from 8am-5pm, as well as building earth berms and other noise blocking devices. Finally, the impacts from Hazardous Materials and Waste for all but the no-action alternative are identical. Providing an alternative with identical impacts defeats the purpose of providing alternatives at all.

G-162-002

The DEIS' Analysis of Impacts to Cultural Resources is Inadequate

The National Historic Preservation Act ("NHPA") includes provisions that apply to Native American Tribes. Under the NHPA, properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to a Tribe may be determined to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register, and in carrying out its responsibilities under Section 106 of the NHPA, federal agencies must consult with any Native American Tribe that attaches religious and cultural significance to these properties.

(continued at Comment VI)

G-162-001

Thank you for your comment. The DEIS describes the intensive selection process that the Department of the Navy went through to select alternatives for the location of the firing range on Guam in Section 2.3.1. The remaining alternatives do have different impacts in terms of individual environmental resources. Consequently, the Final EIS contains sufficient information for the decision maker to make an informed decision.

G-162-002

Thank you for your comment. As part of the historic properties identification process, the DoD has conducted ethnographic studies to identify areas that are important to cultural groups and that meet the criteria for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places as Traditional Cultural Property. As part of the Section 106 process, the DoD is working with multiple consulting parties including the Guam Historic Preservation Officer, the Guam Preservation Trust, Department of Chamorro Affairs, Guam Museum to consider their comments and concerns. In addition, over the last year, ten public meetings on three islands were conducted to consult with the general public and any other interested individuals and groups regarding historic properties.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas
Environmental Impact Statement
Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 711

Received: 2/16/2010 7:31:37 PM

Comment VI:

It is significant to note here that Congress has not determined the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of Guam. Therefore, there is inherent conflict with the underlying assumption that the Navy can even use the base and lands of the Chamorro since their political status has not been decided and they are in essence without a voice. However, the Navy should treat the Chamorro as a Tribe for the purpose of NHPA compliance.

There are numerous inadequacies in the DEIS with regard to cultural resources. First, the use of the Pagat site as a firing range is simply unacceptable. The land is owned by the Chamorro Land Trust, and it is an important archaeological site that contains remains of ancient Chamorro buildings – latte stones. This site is a nationally registered archaeological site. No amount of mitigation will suffice. Also, Mount Jumullong Manglo is considered a holy mountain by the Chamorro and many residents pilgrimage there every year on Good Friday. The proposed project would also destroy hundreds of acres of jungle – an area where Chamorro gather native plants used in traditional medicine. The DEIS did not adequately address these issues.

Further, not all cultural resources are described in the DEIS, such as Cepeda Chamorro family ranch and Taitano Chamorro ranch, and cultural resource surveys have yet to be completed. The DEIS also does not address impacts to Guam’s culturally important species. The Navy has not complied with NEPA or NHPA until it addresses these issues.

List of Guam’s culturally important species Latin name Chamorro name English name
Acanthuridae (family) hugupau surgeonfishes (many kinds)
Acanthurus guttatus hamoktan white-spotted surgeonfish
Acanthurus lineatus hiyok striped tang
Acanthurus triostegus kichu convict tang
Bulbometopon muricatum atuhong large bumphead parrotfish
Carangidae (family) i' e' immature skipjacks (< 10 cm)
Carangidae (family) mamulan mature skipjacks (> 90 cm)
Carangidae (family) tarakitu mature skipjacks (25-90 cm)
Chanos chanos bangus milkfish
Cheilinus spp. or Scaridae (family) palaksi wrasses or parrotfish < 50 cm

(continued at Comment VII)

G-163-001

G-163-002

G-163-001

Thank you for your comment. Topics such as the political status of Guam are important issues but are not part of the proposed action.

The Chamorro people are not a tribe that has been recognized as an Indian Entity and, subsequently, it is not eligible to receive services from the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs (source: Federal Register, Volume 74, No. 153, August 11, 2009).

G-163-002

Thank you for your comment. DoD understands the importance of the cultural and historic issues related with land in Guam, and in particular those associated with the Pagat site. The Pagat archaeological site is located outside of the proposed areas where the ranges will be physically constructed. Thus, no direct disturbance to the Pagat site would occur from the construction or operation of the proposed firing range.

In the matter of Mt. Jumullong, restricting access to certain areas at certain times is required to maintain public safety. It is the intent of DoD to maintain public access to Mt. Jumullong Manglo (including the Mt. Lam Lam trail) consistent with safety and operational requirements. Final plans concerning access to Mt. Jumullong Manglo (as accessed by the Mt. Lam Lam trail) have not been developed, DoD looks forward to working with stakeholders including groups that use the area for traditional religious activities to develop plans for cultural stewardship and access that balances operational needs, public safety concerns, and the continuing public use and enjoyment of this site.

Thank you for the additional information on culturally important species. These will be added to information already in the DEIS in Section 12.2 on traditional plants and animals.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 712

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Comment VII:

G-164-001

Cheilinus undulatus tangison giant wrasse (humphead)
Coryphaena hippurus botague, mahimahi dolphinfish
Elagatis bipinnulatus achemsom small rainbow runner
Etelis coruscans onaga onaga
Hipposcarus longiceps gulafi yellow longnose parrotfish
Holothuroidea (family) balaté sea cucumber
Katsuwonis pelamis bonito skipjack tuna
Kyphosidae (family) guili rudderfishes
Lamniiformes (family) halu'u sharks
Lethrinus elongatus, L. rubrioperculatus, L. xanthochilus lililuk grey emperors
Lethrinus nebulosus, L. harak mafute' emperors
Makaira mazara marlin marlin
Mugilidae (family) laiguan any mullet
Mullidae (family) ti'ao immature goatfish (< 10 cm)
Naso lituratus hangon orangespine unicornfish
Naso spp. tátaga' mature unicornfish
Scaridae (family) laggua parrotfishes (> 50 cm)
Sclerocrumenophthalmus atulal small bigeye scad
Serranidae (family) gadao groupers
Siganidae (family) hiteng rabbitfish (> 20 cm)
Siganidae (family) mañahak immature rabbitfish (< 5 cm)
Siganidae (family) seyun rabbitfish (10-20 cm)
Siganus argenteus mañahak lesu immature forktail rabbitfish
Siganus spinus mañahak ha' tang scribbled rabbitfish (< 5 cm)

G-164-002

Medicinal Plants of Northern Guam Limestone Forests and Beach Stand
CHAMORRO NAME SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME
1. Alalak abubu *Stictocardia tiliifolia* Crimson morning glory
2. Amot haga' *Crataeva speciosa* Crataeva (caper)
3. Agaga *Melothria guamensis* None
4. Agate'lang *Eugenia palumbis* None
5. Ahgao manila *Premna obtusifolia* False elder
6. Akangkang *Caesalpinia major* Hawaii pearls
7. Alaihai *Pomoea pes-caprae* subsp. *brasiliensis* Beach morning glory
8. Ilangilang *Cananga odorata* Ylang Ylang
9. Atmahayan *Pipturus argenteus* Silvery pipturus
10. Anonas *Annona reticulata* Custard apple
11. Apasoti *Chenopodium ambrosioides* Wormseed

G-164-001

Thank you for your comment. This list will be added to the Final EIS.

G-164-002

Thank you for the list of Chamorro plant names. They will be added to the EIS appendix.

(continued at Comment VIII)



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 713

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Comment VIII:

12. Aplokateng *Psychotria mariana* Psychotria
13. Atmagosun halomtano *Momordica charantia* Bitter melon
14. Alum *Melanolepsi multiglandulosa* None
15. Amot tumaga *Cassia occidentalis* Ant bush
16. Banalo *Thespesia populnea* Pacific rosewood
17. Batbena *Heliotropium indicum* Wild clary
18. Bayoggon dangkulu *Entada phaseoloides* St. Thomas bean
19. Bayoggon dikiki, gaye *Mucuna gigantea* Small sea bean
20. Botdologas *Portulaca oleracea* Purslane
21. Chachakchak *Mariscus javanicus* Sedge
22. Da'ok *Calophyllum inophyllum* Palomaria
23. Dadangse *Urena lobata* Ceasar weed
24. Derris *Derris elliptica* Derris
25. Eskobiya *Sida rhombifolia* Broomweed
26. Fofgolpomoea *hederacea* Ivy leaf morning-glory
27. Gaogao Uchan *Phyllanthus marianus* Phyllanthus
28. Gaggap *Tacca leontopetaloides* Polynesian arrowroot
29. Gaso'so *Colubrina asiatica* Asian nakedwood
30. Galak fedda *Asplenium nidus* Bird's nest fern
31. Hamlak *Callicarpa candicans* Beautyberry
32. Hunek *Tournefortia argentea* Tree heliotrope
33. Ka'mang tasi *Abelmoschus sp.* Musk mallow
34. Katson *Stachytarpheta cayennensis* Blue rat's tail
35. Kahlao *Phymatodes scolopendria* Wart fern
36. Kulales *Abrus precatorius* Coral bead plant
37. Ladda *Morinda citrifolia* Indian mulberry
38. Laso' katu *Achyranthes aspera* Pricky chaff-flower
39. Dokdok *Artocarpus marianensis* Seeded breadfruit
40. Lemmai *Artocarpus altilis* Breadfruit
41. Lodogao *Clerodendrum inerme* Garden quinine
42. Luluhot *Maytenus thompsonii* None
43. Mai'agas *Cassytha filiformis* Love vine
44. Maigo' lalo *Phyllanthus amarus* Chanca peditra
45. Mango' *Curcuma longa* Turmeric
46. Masiksik *Chromolaena odorata* Bitter bush
47. Masiksik tasi *Wollastonia biflora* None
48. Matbas *Abutilon indicum* Monkey bush
49. Mumutung palao'an *Hyptis pectinata* Comb bushmint

G-165-001

Thank you for your comment.

G-165-001

G-165-001

50. Nanason gaifigo'Scaevola sericae (taccada)Half flower
51. Tupun ayuyuElastostema calcareumElastostema
52. NonnakHernandia SonoraLantern tree
53. NunuFicus prolixaPacific banyan
54. PakaoCaesalpinia majorHawaii pearls
55. PanaoGuettarda speciosaBeach gardenia
56. Pao de'do'Hedyotis foetida var. mariannensisHedyotis

(continued at Comment IX)



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 714

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Comment IX:

G-166-001

- 57. Pao de'do' lahiHedyotis sp.Hedyotis
- 58. Papayan lahiCarica papayaMale papaya
- 59. PagoHibiscus tillaceausHibiscus tree
- 60. PetchalanDeeringia amarantoidesNone
- 61. Piga'Alocasia indicaGiant taro
- 62. PotpupotPeperomia mariannensisNone
- 63. Puguua' matchenaDavallia solidaSolida fern
- 64. Pupunun anitiPiper guamensisWild pepper
- 65. PutingBarringtonia asiaticaFish Kill tree
- 66. Sanye'ye'Taeniophyllum mariannensisLeafless orchid
- 67. SibukaoCaesalpinia sappanBrazilwood
- 68. SumakAldia cochinchinensisNone
- 69. Take'bihaSenna alata (Cassia alata)Candlebush
- 70. TitimuEclipta prostrataFalse daisy
- 71. Tronkon donne' SaliCapsicum annumHot pepper
- 72. Tuba Tubalatropha curcasPhysic-nut
- 73. Tumates cha'kaPhysalis minimaSunberry
- 74. Yetbas Santa MariaArtemisia vulgarisMugwort
- 75. Yetbas babueBlechum brownie fo. PuberulumBlackweed

G-166-002

The DEIS Does Not Adequately Address Social Justice Issues

There is no doubt that the military buildup will exacerbate existing tension within Guam by furthering the gap between military personnel (who are afforded good jobs, good wages, and good housing), the 40,000-50,000 temporary workers (who will be imported from nearby Philippines and Micronesia and will likely earn the lowest possible wages), and the residents of Guam (who have nothing to gain and everything to lose from the proposed project). This profound effect was not adequately addressed in the DEIS. Additionally, the DEIS acknowledges the proposed project will also deprive the public of treasured recreational features such as the Guam International Raceway, Marbo Cave, and Pagat Trail. However, the DEIS failed to put forward legitimate mitigation measures in consultation with the affected communities.

G-166-003

(continued at Comment X)

G-166-001

Thank you for your comment.

G-166-002

Thank you for your comment. The DEIS does show that Guam residents, overall, will benefit economically from the proposed action. The DEIS analyzes a number of disciplinary subjects identifying the potential impacts of the proposed action. In many cases, the impacts are less than significant; however, many of the "benefits" attributable to the proposed action are based on jobs and money (from construction and operational expenditure) that will flow into the economy. That specific information can be found in the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) that is Appendix F, Volume 9 in the EIS as well as the socioeconomic chapters of volumes 2 through 6.

Jobs analysis was based on the number of dollars estimated to enter the Guam economy as a result of the proposed action. Overall, at the 2014 peak of construction and beginning of operations, the civilian labor force demand with the proposed action is 75% higher than it otherwise would have been without the project. By 2020, the difference declines to 12%. Analysis took into account historical information of people arriving on Guam from other areas (such as the Philippines and Freely Associated States of Micronesia) in search of jobs, to determine the number of new jobs generated by the proposed action that would go to Guam residents. Overall, analysis indicated that at the 2014 construction peak, Guam residents are expected to capture approximately 2,566 jobs and off-island workers would take 15,157 jobs. By 2020, the number of these jobs filled by Guam residents would decrease to 2,211 jobs, and off-island worker jobs would decrease to 3,935 jobs. It should be noted that the jobs that Guam residents would fill are based on the available supply of qualified workers. That is, it is anticipated that the new jobs would capture the amount of qualified workers on Guam for those positions.

Economic benefits would also occur through the circulation of construction and operational dollars spent on Guam and the multiplier affect (recirculation of money) in the Guam economy. The economic benefit also consists of revenue to the government of Guam in form of taxes, user fees, and permits and approvals. Another area where benefit is seen is that the local businesses would be able to sell their goods and services during both the construction and operational periods. Volume 6 of the DEIS describes the existing utilities and infrastructures on Guam as well as the proposed actions that would provide the capacity needed for the additional population. Each utility is covered and for each one, the preferred actions (to achieve adequate capacity) are identified. In some cases, additional capacity with better treatment (i.e., wastewater) is being proposed. Roadways essential for the buildup would be improved, widened, and some bridges replaced by funds provided under the Defense Access Road (DAR) program.

G-166-003

Thank you for your comment. It is the intent of DoD to maintain public access to the cultural and historic sites at Pagat and Marbo consistent with safety and operational requirements. Restricting access to certain DoD areas at certain times is required to maintain public safety. Final plans concerning access to sites potentially impacted by the proposed action have not been developed. DoD looks forward to working with stakeholders to develop plans for cultural stewardship and access that balances operational needs, public safety concerns, and the continuing public use and enjoyment of these sites.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 715

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Comment X:

The DEIS Does Not Adequately Address the Effects of GHG Emissions
Climate Change

Federal agencies are required to consider the climate change effects of a proposed project during the NEPA process. The Navy should assess and quantify or estimate greenhouse gas ("GHG") emissions by type and source by analyzing the direct operational impacts of the proposed action, as well as the GHGs associated with the construction. The Navy also has an obligation under NEPA regulations to identify incomplete and unavailable information, obtaining information where the costs of doing so are not exorbitant, and summarizing and evaluating the known information based upon theoretical approaches or research methods generally accepted in the scientific community when it is not possible. NEPA analysis must employ predictive models and other tools where such tools are based on credible science and methodology to assess the impacts of their projects in a changing climate rather than deferring such analysis on grounds of uncertainty. The DEIS provided none of this.

While the DEIS does include some information about climate change, mere disclosure about the issue is insufficient where the DEIS does not explore the combined effect of global warming and the proposed project. The DEIS explains that GHG producing operations are currently occurring elsewhere in the region, therefore, there will be no significant effects when the operations are moved to a different location within the region. However, to meet NEPA's basic goal, the Navy was required to assess, to the greatest extent possible, how the project will combine with effects of climate change to impact resources in the project area.

The DEIS states that because the military operations already occur in the west Pacific region, relocating them to Guam is unlikely to change significantly the predicted net increase in CO2 emission and therefore will not result in a significant impact to global climate change. This analysis lacks merit and does not comply with NEPA or CEQ regulations. The fact that the proposed project would result in the relocation of ongoing emissions is irrelevant to the analysis. The Navy must instead analyze whether the proposed project will generate GHG emissions that will impact global warming, and whether global warming will impact the resources of the proposed project area, i.e. corals, freshwater availability, and the effects of sea level rise.

(continued at Comment XI)

G-167-001

Thank you for your comment. Greenhouse gas emissions were estimated based on the most recent planning tools, and the analysis follows the current CEQ regulatory guidance given for estimating greenhouse gas emissions for a NEPA document. Regulating greenhouse gas emissions is an evolving issue, and further refined analysis methodology and/or guidance are anticipated from regulatory agencies in the near future.

The change in climate conditions caused by greenhouse gas emissions resulting from the burning of fossil fuels from both stationary and mobile sources is a global effect, and requires that the emissions be assessed on a global scale. The proposed action mostly involves the relocation of the military operations already occurring in the West Pacific region; therefore, fossil fuel burning activities in the West Pacific region are unlikely to change significantly. Consequently, overall global greenhouse gas emissions are likely to remain near the current levels on a regional or global scale under the proposed condition, resulting in an insignificant impact to global climate change.

However, the FEIS will expand the discussion of the greenhouse gas effects on climate change as well as the effects caused by climate change on various resources and the planning and design of new projects in the cumulative impacts (Volume 7). It should also be noted that DoD operations incorporate reductions of GHGs through energy reduction initiatives, the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) system, recent Executive Orders (EOs) on GHGs and other measures (see Volume 2, Chapter 5 and Volume 7, Chapter 4 of the FEIS).

G-167-001



COMMENT SHEET

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas
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Website Comment Number: 716

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Comment XI:

Sea level rise impacts will occur during the planned future use periods of the proposed coastal developments, including the military haul roads, the CVN berthing facilities and other Apra Harbor proposed activities. In addition to contributing to global warming, and therefore sea level rise, adaptation and mitigation for sea level rise was not addressed in the DEIS. The Navy must also address the carbon footprint of the construction and maintenance of the proposed alternatives, and the impact they will have on corals taking into consideration that fact that the coral will continue to be stressed due to climate change and ocean acidification.

Finally, the EPA recently issued a regulatory action determining that GHGs pose an endangerment to public health, welfare, and the environment, and announced it will reconsider whether GHGs will be regulated under the Clean Air Act. The DEIS does not assess whether these regulatory actions will impact the ability of the base or Guam to obtain environmental permits.

Ocean Acidification

Atmospheric carbon dioxide rates are also leading to ocean acidification. The ocean absorbs carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, which alters seawater chemistry causing slightly alkaline waters to become more acidic. Ocean acidification is advancing rapidly as humans release carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. By the end of this century, carbon dioxide is predicted to reach 788 ppm and the pH of the ocean will drop by another 0.3-0.4 units, amounting to a 100-150 percent change in acidity.

Changing marine pH and carbonate concentrations are fundamentally altering ocean chemistry. Carbonate is an important constituent of seawater because many organisms form their shells and skeletons by complexing calcium and carbonate. Calcium carbonate is present in the ocean in two common forms, calcite and aragonite. When seawaters become undersaturated with respect to calcium carbonate they are corrosive to organisms that produce calcium carbonate shells, liths, and skeleton. Modeling predicts that by the end of the century global aragonite production will be reduced by 29% and total calcium carbonate production by 19% relative to preindustrial levels.

(continued at Comment XII)

G-168-001

G-168-002

G-168-001

Thank you for your comment. A discussion of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and their contribution to global warming has been added to the FEIS, including potential impacts, such as sea level rise and ocean acidification. These effects are worldwide and therefore it not possible to evaluate the impacts of the project alone on global effects. However, the carbon dioxide equivalency for all GHGs generated by construction and operation of the proposed action will be included in the report. This discussion can be found in Volume 7.

A discussion of EPA's Endangerment Finding (signed December 7, 2009) will also be added to the FEIS along with other recent regulations and an evaluation of their impact on the proposed action and associated permits.

G-168-002

Thank you for your comment. The items identified in this comment are not part of the proposed action and are therefore not addressed in the EIS.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 717

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G-169-001

Comment XII:

Ocean acidification also decreases the calcification of corals. Calcification rates of reef-building corals are expected to decrease 30-40% with a doubling of atmospheric carbon dioxide. Scientists predict that ocean acidification coupled with increasing ocean temperatures will destroy the world's reefs by mid-century.

A recent survey of the Pacific Coast revealed that the effects of ocean acidification are occurring more rapidly there than predicted. Researchers found seawater undersaturated with respect to aragonite upwelling onto large portions of the continental shelf, reaching shallow depths of 40 to 120 meters. As a result, marine organisms in surface waters, in the water column, and on the sea floor along the West Coast are already being exposed to corrosive water during the upwelling season. The DEIS fails to analyze the proposed project's contribution to ocean acidification or those acidification effects on coral in the project area.

G-169-002

III. The Proposed Project Will Likely Violate the Endangered Species Act

The Endangered Species Act ("ESA") is "the most comprehensive legislation for the preservation of endangered species ever enacted by any nation." "The plain intent of Congress in enacting this statute was to halt and reverse the trend towards species extinction, whatever the cost." In enacting the ESA, Congress spoke "in the plainest words, making it abundantly clear that the balance has been struck in affording endangered species the highest of priorities, thereby adopting a policy which it described as 'institutionalized caution.'"

"One would be hard pressed to find a statutory provision whose terms were any plainer than those in [Section] 7 of the Endangered Species Act." "Its very words affirmatively command all federal agencies 'to insure that actions authorized, funded, or carried out by them do not jeopardize the continued existence' of an endangered species or 'result in the destruction or modification of habitat of such species . . . This language admits of no exception."

(continued at Comment XIII)

G-169-001

Greenhouse gas emissions were estimated based on the most recent planning tools, and the analysis follows the current regulatory guidance given for estimating greenhouse gas emissions for a NEPA document. Regulating greenhouse gas emissions is an evolving issue, and further refined analysis methodology and/or guidance are anticipated from regulatory agencies in the near future. The change in climate conditions caused by the burning of fossil fuels is a global effect, and requires that an air quality impact analysis be assessed on a global or regional scale, not at the local scale of a city or an island. The proposed alternatives mostly involve the relocation of the military operations already occurring in the West Pacific region, therefore fossil fuel burning activities in the region are unlikely to change significantly. Overall, global greenhouse gas emissions are likely to remain near the current levels on a regional and increase on a global scale, resulting in an insignificant impact to current regional climate change trends. Leaving aside direct biological effects, as the oceans continue to become less alkaline, it is expected that the future will lead to a significant decrease in the burial of carbonate sediments for several centuries, and even the dissolution of exiting carbonate sediment (Ridgwell et. al. 2007). This will cause an elevation of ocean alkalinity, leading to the enhancement of the ocean as a reservoir of CO₂ with moderate (and potentially beneficial) implication for climate change as more CO₂ leave the atmosphere for the ocean (Tyrrell, T. (2008).

G-169-002

Thank you for your comment. In accordance with Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, the Navy is consulting with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) regarding potential impacts to threatened and endangered species under their regulatory authority; USFWS for terrestrial species and NMFS for marine species. As part of the Section 7 consultation process, Biological Assessments (BAs) have been prepared and submitted to the USFWS

and NMFS that address the potential impacts of the preferred alternative on federally-listed species. The ESA consultation is ongoing and the outcome of the consultation will be a Biological Opinion from the respective services.



COMMENT SHEET

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Website Comment Number: 718

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Comment XIII:

Thus, pursuant to Section 7 of the ESA, each federal agency must consult with FWS or NMFS to insure that any proposed action is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any threatened or endangered species, or result in the destruction or adverse modification of the species' critical habitat. The ESA therefore mandates that "federal agencies take no action that will result in the 'destruction or adverse modification' of designated critical habitat." "Destruction or adverse modification" of critical habitat is defined as a direct or indirect alteration that appreciably diminishes the value of the critical habitat for both the survival and recovery of a listed species. Such alterations include alterations that would adversely modify any of the physical or biological features that were the basis for determining the habitat to be critical. To ensure of species, however, agencies must consider impacts that appreciably diminish the value of critical habitat for either survival or recovery.

The Navy's assessment of the impacts of the proposed action on listed species' critical habitat must include the project's impact on the species' habitat in terms of the species' recovery as well as its survival, and how the action may impact the physical or biological features that were the basis for the species' critical habitat determination. In addition, the agencies are not allowed to characterize as "insignificant" the potential impacts on a species' critical habitat by considering only the broad scale or long-term impacts.

The Navy is responsible for protecting federally listed species and their critical habitat when exercising their jurisdictional authorities. Section 2 of the Endangered Species Act ("ESA") requires that all Federal agencies "seek to conserve endangered species and threatened species and shall utilize their authorities in furtherance of the purposes of this Act." Section 7 of the ESA requires that all Federal agencies "consult" with the Secretary of the Interior to "insure that any action authorized, funded, or carried out by such agency...is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any endangered species or threatened species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of habitat of such species"

(continued at Comment XIV)

G-170-001

Thank you for your comment. The proposed action on Guam and Tinian will not impact designated critical habitat as none occurs within the proposed project areas. In accordance with section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, the Navy has prepared Biological Assessments addressing potential effects to federally listed marine and terrestrial species and is in consultation with the US Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service.

G-170-001



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 719

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Comment XIV:

In order to move forward with the proposed alternative, the Navy must first make a finding that the proposed project will not jeopardize the continued existence or adversely modify the critical habitat of any federally listed species. The Navy has an independent duty under § 7 of the ESA to insure that any action authorized, funded, or carried out by the agency is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of listed species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat. If a listed species may be present in the area of the proposed action, the action agency must prepare a biological assessment to determine the potential effects of its proposed action on the listed species and its critical habitat. If the action agency determines that the proposed action may adversely affect a listed species, it must consult with the FWS and/or the NMFS.

In addition, Section 9 of the ESA prohibits any person from "taking" a threatened or endangered species. The term "take" is defined broadly, and means to "harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct." Furthermore, take need not be intentional. The DEIS states that consultation is currently ongoing and that it will continue throughout the EIS process. Pursuant to NEPA, the Navy should have waited to release the DEIS for public comment until after ESA consultation was completed, to allow the concerned public to know the position of the expert wildlife agencies regarding the proposed project's impacts on species.

Terrestrial Species

Because the Navy has not completed its biological assessment, it is difficult to provide meaningful specific comments with regard to impacts to terrestrial species with special status. The Navy must undergo consultation with the FWS for impacts to Mariana crow, Guam Micronesian kingfisher, Guam rail, Mariana common moorhen, Mariana gray swiftlet, Mariana fruit bat, Hayun-lago, and Tabernaemontana rotensis. Impacts to Guam's several species of endangered native tree snails also must be addressed.

(continued at Comment XV)

G-171-001

Thank you for your comment.

Regarding the desire that the ESA consultation be completed before the DEIS was released to the public, there is no regulatory requirement stating that any ESA consultation be complete prior to the release of the DEIS. Due to the complexity of the proposed action and agency review schedules, the USFWS and NMFS consultations are in parallel with the EIS process and consultation will be complete by the time of the Final EIS.

G-171-002

Thank you for your comment. The Biological Assessment was submitted to the FWS in late January. Our assessment is that the project will not jeopardize the continued existence of the species; Jeopardy is defined as jeopardizing the continued existence and covers actions that are reasonably expected, directly or indirectly to reduce appreciably the likelihood of both survival and recovery of a listed species in the wild by reducing the reproduction, numbers, or distribution of that species, " 50 CFR 402.02. We do not view our action as directly or indirectly appreciably reducing the likelihood of BOTH survival and recovery of a listed species in the wild.

G-171-001

G-171-002



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 720

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Comment XV:

G-172-001

In general, it is unclear why only undeveloped land was considered suitable habitat with regard to buffers in the DEIS. Absent scientific explanation or evidence of developed land being unsuitable for these species, the Navy should treat all habitats suitable unless directed otherwise by wildlife management agencies. Also, the DEIS notes which species are considered non-migratory and therefore not covered under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. However, the DEIS does not describe which species are migratory nor does it detail how it will comply with its 2006 MOU with the FWS to incorporate conservation measures, manage the land so that it is supportive of conservation, and avoid or minimize impacts. Also, the DEIS states that in order to prevent predation on wildlife from escaped domestic pets, the Navy will rely on "pet ownership policies" and "base instructions." However, the DEIS does not detail what the measures would entail. Mitigation measures should include mandatory spay/neuter program of pets. Also, the DEIS wrongly states that the number of Mariana fruit bats using the proposed project area at Anderson AFB cannot be estimated because the bats are active at night. Certainly the Navy, with the assistance of wildlife experts, can estimate the number of bats that use the area, and by that measure estimate how many bats will be impacted by the proposed project.

G-172-002

Finally, the DEIS concludes that there will be direct significant impacts to the Mariana fruit bat and Guam Micronesian kingfisher from clearing 254 acres, direct impacts to 704 acres of Overlay Refuge, and indirect effects to the Mariana crow due to loss of habitat. It then concludes that these impacts will not be significant in light of proposed mitigation measures. However, the most common mitigation measure offered is that whenever a species is present, construction, or other activities, will be halted until the species voluntarily leaves. The DEIS should analyze, and offer some logical prediction of how often, between all the special status species present, that might occur and whether this mitigation is feasible and will continue to be carried out. The mitigation measures should include a better system of monitoring this specific mitigation measure as well as a plan for enforcement.

(continued at Comment XVI)

G-172-001

Thank you for your comment. Impact to only undeveloped lands are considered. This is typical for all environmental impact studies done in the U.S. All bird species not specifically listed as non-migratory are considered migratory with respect to the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. DoD is currently discussing with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service all conservation measures that will be required for the projects described in the EIS. These will be included in the FWS Biological Opinion and the final EIS. The U.S. Marine Corps currently has stringent requirements for control of all pets. All pets must be implanted with a microchip so they can be tracked. The number of bats that may use the project areas being considered cannot be easily determined for a variety of reasons. Ongoing surveys should help to further define the numbers and areas being used. However, it should be noted that recovery habitat is designated in the EIS and these areas are considered habitat that could be used by bats. Therefore mitigation is proposed for any impacts to these areas.

G-172-002

Thank you for your comment. A variety of mitigation measures are proposed in addition to monitoring. Refinement of these and additional measures are currently being discussed with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS). Because of the current scarcity of threatened and endangered species on Guam, the likelihood that the presence of these species in the area would require a halt of construction is probably low. All mitigation measures for threatened and endangered species will be specified in the FWS Biological Opinion as well as the final EIS. The FWS will monitor adherence to these mitigation requirements.



COMMENT SHEET

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas
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Website Comment Number: 721

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Comment XVI:

Marine Species

As with the terrestrial species, it is difficult to provide meaningful specific comments on each of the marine species likely to be impacted by the proposed project. The Navy must undergo consultation with NMFS and prepare a biological assessment on the impacts to the green sea turtle, hawksbill sea turtle, leatherback sea turtle, and spinner dolphin. The DEIS states that excessive lighting would be prohibited on beaches that have the potential to be used by sea turtles. FWS/NMFS provide guidance for appropriate lighting. The DEIS should have detailed that plan and analyzed the feasibility of implementing it while still achieving the goals of the proposed project. All mitigation measures should include provisions for monitoring and enforcing mitigation.

While not a federally listed endangered or threatened species, the scalloped hammerhead shark is an IUCN endangered species. The DEIS indicates that ship traffic and dredging will create short term impacts on shark birthing areas. Apra Harbor is believed to be the only place these sharks give birth around Guam. The DEIS did not include sufficient mitigation measures to protect this imperiled species.

IV. The Proposed Project Will Likely Violate the Clean Water Act

The Clean Water Act ("CWA") is designed to "restore and maintain the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the Nation's waters." The goal of the CWA is that the discharge of pollutants into navigable waters be eliminated, and "it is the national policy that the discharge of toxic pollutants in toxic amounts be prohibited." Section 301 of the CWA prohibits the discharge of any pollutant into waters of the United States, except as provided by specific statutory authority. The CWA and its implementing regulations define "waters of the United States" to include wetlands and riparian habitats adjacent to waters of the United States. "Pollutant" is defined to include dredged or fill material. Any applicant for a federal permit to conduct any activity which may result in the discharge into the navigable water must provide the permitting agency with a certification from the State that any such discharge will comply with the CWA and state water quality standards. In addition, the CWA requires federal agencies to comply with state water quality standards.

(continued at Comment XVII)

G-173-001

G-173-002

G-173-001

Thank you for your comment. The Navy is in Section 7 consultation, has prepared a Biological Assessment, and is responding to comments from NMFS on impacts associated with in-water noise from pile-driving activities. Impacts to nesting sea turtles are not expected due to the low probability that one or more sea turtles be encountered nesting in the project area. The FEIS includes detailed information concerning BMPs, mitigation and preventative measures for all special status species, including sea turtles. The potential disruption of reportedly "rare" scalloped hammerhead shark pupping event would be short-term and localized. This species was evaluated under the EFH section per MSA. Once in-water construction activities cease, any organisms previously residing in the area are expected to return to the area and commence normal activities. FEIS text changes have been made based on this comment.

G-173-002

Thank you for your comment. As described in the Final EIS, the Proposed Action would be implemented in accordance with the Clean Water Act.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 722

Received: 2/16/2010 7:41:43 PM

Comment XVII:

Section 404 of the Clean Water Act

Section 404 of the CWA regulates the discharge fill material into waters of the United States. The Secretary of the Army, acting through the Corps, may issue permits for such activities. The Corps has adopted regulations to implement this permitting process, known as "public interest" factors. Section 404 of the CWA prohibits the filling or dredging of wetlands without first receiving a § 404 permit. The CWA and its implementing regulations express a strong preference for wetlands protection. A § 404 permit may not be issued if (1) there is a practicable alternative which would have less adverse impact and does not have other significant adverse environmental consequences; (2) the discharge causes or contributes to violations of any applicable state water quality standards; (3) the discharge would result in the likely destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat; (4) the discharge will cause or contribute to significant degradation of waters of the United States; (5) the discharge does not include all appropriate and practicable measures to minimize potential harm; or (6) there does not exist sufficient information to make a reasonable judgment as to whether the proposed discharge will comply with the Corps' Guidelines for permit issuance.

For the "practicable alternative" requirement, the Corps must follow a specific two step procedure. First, correct statement of the proposed project's "basic purpose" is necessary. Second, the Corps must determine if that basic purpose is "water dependent." "[I]f a dredge or fill permit application does not concern a water-dependent project, the Corps assumes that practicable alternatives exist unless the applicant 'clearly demonstrates otherwise.'" "This presumption of practicable alternatives is very strong." "Practicable" is defined as "available and capable of being done after taking into consideration cost, existing technology, and logistics in light of overall project purposes." When this presumption applies, the applicant must rebut the presumption by clearly demonstrating that a practicable alternative is not available, and the Corps presumes that all practicable alternatives that do not involve the discharge into a wetland have a less adverse environmental impact.

(continued at Comment XVIII)

G-174-001

Thank you for your comment. The Final EIS contains a LEDPA discussion, which evaluates potential action alternatives and identifies practicable alternatives.

G-174-001



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 723

Received: 2/16/2010 7:42:34 PM

Comment XVIII:

G-175-001

The permit applicant must provide detailed, clear and convincing information proving that an alternative with less adverse impacts is impracticable. In addition, a permit may not be issued "unless appropriate and practicable steps have been taken which will minimize potential adverse impacts of the discharge on the aquatic ecosystem."

G-175-002

The impacts of four new landing zones at NMS and the proposed foot, wheeled and tracked vehicle traffic throughout the southern portion of NMS have been improperly minimized in the DEIS. This buildup will impact Fena Reservoir, an already stressed major source of drinking water for the island, in the form of silt buildup from erosion. The DEIS does not provide a map of buffer zones. It is not possible to review and comment on these impacts where there is so little information available and the information provided is misleading. Similarly, the proposed alternative of a new sewer outfall is not adequately addressed and the Navy well and well field study is not available. Therefore, analysis and comment by the public is not possible.

Section 402 of the Clean Water Act

Section 402 of the CWA authorizes the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program. The NPDES "controls water pollution by regulating point sources that discharge pollutants into waters of the United States." CWA section 301 prohibits any discharge of pollutants except as permitted, section 402 governs permits the point source discharge. Essentially, the NPDES issues "pollutant badges" that allow a water to meet its designated WQS, provided the discharge does not exceed the permit's allotted amount.

The proposed stormwater disposal at the staging area adjacent to the wharf is wholly inadequate and likely violative of the Clean Water Act. The proposed cyclonic separator would only parse out solids. It would do nothing to remove petroleum or other toxic chemicals before being discharged into a channel between Apra Inner and Outer Harbors. Therefore, as currently envisioned, the Navy would likely violate the Clean Water Act.

(continued at Comment XIX)

G-175-001

Thank you for your comment. The Final EIS contains a LEDPA discussion. DoD recognizes that additional information may be required as part of the follow-on Clean Water Act, Section 404 permitting process.

G-175-002

Thank you for your comments. As described in the EIS, these actions would be implemented in accordance with all federal, military, and Guam regulations. The DoD would implement measures to minimize the potential impacts from erosion and sedimentation. Furthermore, the landing pads would be unimproved; they would not appreciably increase erosion or runoff into Fena Reservoir with the implementation of site-specific erosion control measures. The proposed stormwater outfall would discharge in accordance with NPDES requirements that would be developed through agency coordination.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 724

Received: 2/16/2010 7:43:21 PM

G-176-001

Comment XIX:

Coral

Corals are slow to adapt to habitat changes and have a limited ability to reproduce over large distances. Sediment from coastline erosion, runoff, beach renourishment, and coastal development are known to threaten corals. Corals require nutrient-limited, clear waters and runoff from agriculture, sewage, and other land sources increases algal growth impairing the fitness of corals. Additionally, abrasion and breakage from vessels, construction, dredging, and other activities can harm corals and their habitat. The construction and operation of the proposed project as planned will result in harm to the reefs in Apra Harbor.

Studies consistently conclude that proximity to coastal development is a primary factor in the decline of coral reef ecosystems. Around the world, reefs close to population centers, ports, and tourism are either of lower quality than reefs removed from such activities or they have simply disappeared. Coastal development has long been a major problem throughout the Caribbean and is increasingly threatening the Coral Triangle, an area comprising 2% of the global oceans that hosts 75% of coral species and 35% of the world's coral reefs.

Coastal development causes both short and long term damage to corals. During initial development, construction can physically damage reefs through dredging to create and maintain shipping channels, building marinas and docks, and disturbances to the coastline resulting in erosion, sedimentation, and increasing water turbidity. After construction, long-term chronic impacts include pollution from sewage and chemicals associated with the increased human presence and storm run-off from roads. Runoff from developed watersheds tends to carry more sediment and higher concentrations of waste products (including freshwater inputs from wastewater, oil, pesticides and fertilizer, animal excrement, and garbage) than that from undeveloped areas. Sediments tend to accumulate in nearshore areas with gentle slopes and low flushing rates, and wave action typical of reef habitat can continuously re-suspend introduced sediment with subsequent negative impacts on coral communities.

(continued at Comment XX)

G-176-001

Thank you for your comment.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 725

Received: 2/16/2010 7:44:07 PM

Comment XX:

Apra Harbor is the single most popular site for recreational divers and commercial diving operations in Guam. These economic impacts need to be taken into consideration. Moreover, it is the only deep water protected lagoonal area in the Marianas Archipelago. Dredging will encourage the spread of marine invasive species, and sediment plumes will further exacerbate this problem by reducing the fitness of adjacent ecosystems. The classification of the Apra Harbor Shoal system as suited to existing turbidity levels (thereby excusing increased turbidity) is misleading as it is merely better at surviving in this extreme environment compared to other organisms. A more apt description is that the coral there live on the edge of their environmental tolerance.

There are at least 110 species of coral growing in Apra Harbor. Some of these species, such as the *Pectinia paeonia* and *Leptoseris gardineri* apparently do not occur in any other waters under U.S. jurisdiction. These two coral species only occur in the turbid habitats in the deeper eastern parts of Apra Harbor where the CVN channel and turning basin are to be dredged. They will be severely impacted by the proposed dredging for either of the two proposed CVB berthing alternatives. In addition to these species, there are likely other unique species of coral, algae, sponge, and other invertebrates and fishes that occur in the deeper parts of the direct impact area of the proposed channel and turning basin dredging that might not be found anywhere else in U.S. waters. New undescribed species may even be in this unique habitat. Two species of the Pentapodidae fish genus *Pentapodus* have been recorded from these same turbid habitats deep in Apra Harbor but apparently do not occur anywhere else in American waters. This indicates the uniqueness of the special habitats that will be seriously impacted by the dredging. However, the DEIS ignored assessments of the species and marine communities found in, and dependent upon, the acres upon acres of habitat deeper than 18 meters that may be destroyed by rubble, sediment, and silt settling on them because of the dredging.

(continued at Comment XXI)

G-177-001

Thank you for your comment. The EIS impact analysis provided in Volume 2 and 4 evaluates the effects mentioned for all resources, including sediment runoff and resuspension as potential impacts to the coral reef ecosystem. Land-based construction activities require permits, which include best management practices (BMPs) that help contain and reduce sediment and pollutant discharges into nearby waters. The Navy, along with local agencies have a role ensuring proper management of these permits and BMP methodologies. Additionally, the Navy will implement low impact development (LID) or stormwater management strategies during construction activities. The goal is to maintain or restore the natural hydrologic functions of a site to achieve natural resource protection objectives and fulfill environmental regulatory requirements. The Navy will also implement and properly manage mitigation measures and BMPs during in-water activities (dredging, wharf construction) that include Army Corps permits requiring silt curtains, biological monitors, halting of dredging activities during potential coral spawning months, and compensatory mitigation projects to help improve nearshore water quality through upland watershed reforestation and/or artificial reef construction, to name a few. These mitigation projects are designed to improve coastal water quality standards to benefit coral reefs ecosystems for the people of Guam. The Navy and its contractors, Guam resource agencies, and UoG representatives have conducted quantitative coral and fish surveys for preparation of the DEIS. Roughly 30 coral species and no rare or unique finfish species were identified within the proposed action area in Apra Harbor. Habitat assessment methodologies which evaluate the function of affected aquatic resources, such as coral reef ecosystems, are an evolving science and the adequacies of existing and new methodologies are heavily debated in the scientific community. Ideally, a standard assessment technique that accurately characterizes and quantifies losses and gains of coral reef ecosystem functions would be used. However, rulemaking for the Compensatory Mitigation Rule

G-177-001

recognizes the wide variety of aquatic resources present in the United States and the evolving nature of science regarding aquatic ecosystem restoration make the establishment of standard assessment methodologies impracticable. The assessment for this EIS used an historically approved methodology (percent coral cover), supplemented by other methods such as the use of Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) satellite photos, for quantifying impacts to affected coral reef ecosystems impacted by the proposed transient CVN wharf and associated dredging. DoD believes that use of the percent coral cover methodology, supplemented by use of LIDAR satellite photos, is the "best currently available science" to attempt to capture the thousands of elements that comprise the function of a coral reef ecosystem. DoD's assessment is currently under review by the US Army Corps of Engineers, the agency charged with implementing dredge and fill permits under CWA Section 404, and other Federal agencies. The FEIS will be updated to reflect the latest developments in this review.



COMMENT SHEET

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas
Environmental Impact Statement
Guam and CNMI Military Relocation**

Website Comment Number: 726

Received: 2/16/2010 7:45:03 PM

Comment XXI:

Further, there is reason to believe the DEIS underestimated the rugosity of the Inner Apra Harbor Shoal system and age classes of corals within them. The Navy only used coral percent cover for the Habitat Equivalency Analysis, instead of using the numbers and sizes of coral colonies, which is a better indicator of what mitigation measures are appropriate. This method is flawed and contested by federal and Guam regulatory agencies and must be rejected. Furthermore, no data below 60 feet was collected or analyzed (which represents a large area of reef habitat). This is significant because there are ongoing studies on whether the screens (that typically only drop to 30 feet) are as effective as claimed at mitigating sedimentation. Another flaw can be found in the sediment plume study. It only used 2 days worth of data, and the data was from 24 hour sampling periods. This likely does not accurately reflect the cumulative impacts of dredging on nearby reefs. Finally, the DEIS does not disclose the impacts to the reefs from the 40,000-50,000 minimum wage Asian workers that will be shipped in and likely to forage for food on the reefs.

The dredging at Apra Harbor also will negatively impact the mangrove forest and fish nursery area of the Sasa Bay Marine Preserve, which serves as breeding grounds for a vast array of sealife, including plankton, and their prop roots protect juvenile fish from predation. This area is believed to be the largest stand of mangroves in U.S. waters in the entire Pacific. However, the DEIS does not make note of this fact. The impacts to this marine preserve were not adequately addressed in the DEIS.

V. Conclusion

Section 101 of NEPA requires that federal agencies "use all practicable means and measures" to protect environmental values. The inadequacies cited throughout this comment letter reveal that the Navy is not meeting this standard by failing to fully address, or even mention, some very serious impacts. In addition to faults in the substance of the DEIS, its organization and volume also made it very difficult to provide meaningful feedback. Because the DEIS was split into so many volumes, and then multiple chapters within each volume, it was frequently very difficult to determine where to find information sought.

(continued at Comment XXII)

G-178-001

G-178-002

G-178-001

Thank you for your comment. Habitat assessment methodologies which evaluate the function of affected aquatic resources, such as coral reef ecosystems, are an evolving science and the adequacies of existing and new methodologies are heavily debated in the scientific community. Ideally, a standard assessment technique that accurately characterizes and quantifies losses and gains of coral reef ecosystem functions would be used. However, rulemaking for the Compensatory Mitigation Rule recognizes the wide variety of aquatic resources present in the United States and the evolving nature of science regarding aquatic ecosystem restoration make the establishment of standard assessment methodologies impracticable. The assessment for this EIS used an historically approved methodology (percent coral cover), supplemented by other methods such as the use of Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) satellite photos, for quantifying impacts to affected coral reef ecosystems impacted by the proposed transient CVN wharf and associated dredging. DoD believes that use of the percent coral cover methodology, supplemented by use of LIDAR satellite photos, is the "best currently available science" to attempt to capture the thousands of elements that comprise the function of a coral reef ecosystem. DoD's assessment is currently under review by the US Army Corps of Engineers, the agency charged with implementing dredge and fill permits under CWA Section 404, and other Federal agencies. The FEIS will be updated to reflect the latest developments in this review.

Based on the dredging location distance from Sasa Bay and oceanic modeling regarding indirect sediment transport, there is an anticipated negligible impact to Sasa Bay regarding EFH and no effect to mangrove forest. This is all stated in the EIS.

G-178-002

Thank you for your comment. The proposed actions are complex and have many components. In order to characterize the affected

environment and potential impacts, sufficient detail needed to be included in the Draft EIS. The Draft EIS was broken down by Volumes for each major action, and the Executive Summary provides an overview of the proposed actions to facilitate readability. The Draft EIS was developed with the intent to balance readability with sufficient technical information.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 727

Received: 2/16/2010 7:45:55 PM

Comment XXII:

Despite the complexity of the DEIS, and the significance of the issues raised (or not raised) in it, the Navy's on-line comment form limits comments to 2500 characters.

Also, the considerable volume of the DEIS also made it difficult to ensure that all issues were adequately addressed. Federal regulations provide that an EIS generally not exceed 150 pages. Here, the DEIS exceeded 10,000 pages and commenters were only given 90 days to review and comment, despite the Governor, other elected officials, and members of the public (including the Center) requesting additional time. The Navy had the authority to do so, and instead decided that the 90 day comment period "best balances the need for additional time to review a complex document with the Department's requirement to complete the military buildup on Guam on an aggressive schedule."

The military buildup at Guam depends on a series of decisions to be made by Japan, including the proposed relocation of a base in Okinawa and Japan's willingness to finance that relocation for \$6 billion. The siting of the planned Okinawa base relocation must happen before the construction at Guam can start. The plan to resite the military base in Okinawa has been stalled due to opposition by Okinawa officials as well as unmitigated environmental impacts. Prime Minister Hatoyama has announced that he will not make a decision regarding Futenma's replacement site until May 2010. Given these facts, it was highly irresponsible of the Navy to only allow 90 days to review a document over 10,000 pages long on a proposed project that would not only forever change the physical landscape of Guam, but would also deeply damage the culture of the residents of Guam. The Guam Legislature is currently drafting a resolution to request an additional extension. It should not have come to that.

Please contact me if you would like to discuss these comments or the proposed project. We appreciate the opportunity to have these comments taken into consideration. Please send me one copy of the Final EIS and the Record of Decision when they are made available to the public.

Thank you.

G-179-001

Thank you for your comment. The DoD carefully considered all requests to extend the length of the comment period beyond the 45-day minimum required by NEPA. In evaluating multiple options, DoD leadership determined that a 90-day comment period best balanced the need for sufficient time to review a complex document with the requirement to reach a timely decision regarding the proposed military buildup on Guam.

G-179-001



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 740

Received: 2/16/2010 10:38:34 PM

Comment by Simeon M. Palomo, a resident of Guam and member of We Are Guahan Coalition; submitted on Feb. 15, 2010

Comment:

I fully support the review comments of the Department of Chamorro Affairs. I expect all 55 comments to receive full attention and valid response from DOD.

G-180-001

G-180-001

Thank you for your comment.

1 **COMMENTS BY MS. ANJELICA BAMBA**

2

3 MS. BAMBA: My name is Anjelica Therese

4 O'Brian Bamba. My family is from Hagatna

5 Heights. I am a daughter of Guam and

6 descendants of an angry race. My brothers and

7 sisters stand with me shoulder-to-shoulder not

8 willing to hand over our islands. Not knowing

9 how, we will continue to fight until we win. I

10 refuse to let unknowingly, responsive, and

11 violated by your power driven soldiers who care

12 nothing about our cultural values. Who when

13 they see us, they see us as natives. And to

14 them that's not considered people.

15 We've inhabited this island for

16 thousands of years, before the Spanish, before

17 the Japanese and way before you. And now, you

18 expect to rule us. 80,000 people spreading

19 across this island like the chain of love that

20 suffocates our plans and blocks it from the

21 sun. Reminder, it was brought to this island

22 because someone thought it was pretty.

23 I'm a senior in high school and then

24 four years I expect to be graduating from

25 college and kicking off my career and starting

G-181-001

Thank you for your comment. Through the process of public involvement that has accompanied this proposed action (see FEIS, Volumes 1 & 10), the Chamorro people of Guam have voiced clearly and concisely their concern that the traditional Chamorro culture, including dance, language and traditions, will be forgotten or significantly marginalized by western culture. While population increases can highlight cultural differences, they also present unique and new opportunities for cultural learning and sharing. As indicated in the FEIS (Volume 2, Section 16.2.5; Volume 4, Section 16.2.5), the DoD plans for cultural sensitivity orientation and awareness programs which will focus on mutual respect and tolerance and strive to educate all incoming and currently present military personnel on the rich and varied cultural history that has created the culture that is Guam today. Finally, the DoD plans to increase military civilian joint activities in order to foster strong and mutually beneficial military civilian relationships that include the sharing and understanding of culture.

G-181-002

Thank you for your comment.

1 my family, and now I have second thoughts.
G-181-002 2 Chamorros, do we really want our kids growing
3 up in this corrupt environment yet to come? I
4 say this because no matter what I say or do,
5 most likely it's still going to happen. But
6 that won't stop me because I'm doing this for
7 the future. I'm doing this so that when
8 everything is said and done my kids can say my
9 mother fought for me and what she believed in.
10 And I will fight and continue to or die trying.
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1 COMMENTS BY MR. JASON OKADA

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3 MR. OKADA: Good afternoon, my name is
4 Jason Okada. I'm a 19-year old student here at
5 the University of Guam. I'm also the founder
6 of the Guam Musicians Initiative and a writer
7 for uog.com. I don't want to self-proclaim
8 this but I do consider myself and I have been
9 considered a vocal youth and I'm here to
10 represent myself and youth, that I have thought
11 you and feel the same way.

G-182-001

12 Supposedly, we as US citizens should be
13 able to live in prosperity but rather I live in
14 fear, fear for myself, my family and my home.
15 I am proud to call Guam my home and they say
16 home is where my heart is. And these talking
17 heads and silver tongues and unilateral
18 decision making are pulling on my heart strings
19 but I refuse to dance to the sound of
20 complacency. Bombs and patriot missile systems
21 belong in wars and not in the back yards of our
22 children.

23 I remember when I was a child, the
24 sounds of war machines mobilizing a convoy of
25 18-wheeled chariots carrying bomb bed trailers

1 of destructive payloads. And as a child, I
2 thought it was cool. These big machines
3 leaving Naval Magazine with bombs in the back
4 of the seat. But as I saw my younger siblings
5 playing in our backyard yesterday, I began to
6 finally be afraid. My parents home overlooks
7 half the bay and I'm afraid that the beautiful
8 horizon we get to see each and every night,
9 the sunset will be marked by the size of
10 nuclear aircraft carriers and missile defense
11 systems. I'm afraid for my brother and sister
12 and for every child now and tomorrow.

13 I'm afraid that the problems of past
14 generations will continually be passed to them
15 with more questions and confusion rather than
16 solutions. We need solutions not more talk and
17 talk. We need to begin to walk, stand up and
18 speak out.

19 November 13th, the editor of the
20 Marianas Variety labels me the lone voice
21 because I stood up to ask that question
22 regarding the youth and this military buildup.
23 They keep talking about the youth and how they
24 are agent of change and leaders of tomorrow,
25 but today, today's leaders are leading us

1 somewhere the youth do not want to follow.
2 So, I may just be another lone voice,
3 but enough voices together will be heard, so
4 speak up, stand out because you'll be the one
5 to have most at stake.
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COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 751

Received: 2/16/2010 11:21:04 PM

G-183-001

1. Proposed Action and Alternatives / Table 2.1-3: Non-DoD Land Parcels Considered Northern plateau mostly undeveloped with exception of Guam Raceway Park facility. Southern valley portion mostly undeveloped with the exception of a stone quarry operation and a few residences:

COMMENT:

DCA is requesting verification from DOD if this area has ranching by Chamorro families, a cultural practice for many generations. It is common knowledge that arendus exist, such as the Cepeda family. It is also common knowledge that suruhanus forage the medicinal plants from this area.

G-183-002

2. Alternative 1 / Proposed Action and Alternatives / Figure 2.2-4 Cantonment/Housing Area:

COMMENT:

DCA notices Haputo Beach is west of Main Cantonment. Haputo is an ancient Chamorro Village and nationally registered. DCA is requesting that all nationally registered historic sites must be preserved and protected, and no action alternative is highly recommended.

3. Figure 2.3-13 Firing & Non-Firing Range Alternatives Considered:

COMMENT:

Figure shows firing range (retained alternative) in Pagat Village historic site. DCA highly recommends no action alternative to registered historic site.

4. Table 2.3-7. Considered and Dismissed Live-Fire Range Complex Alternatives:

COMMENT:

Table again identifies Pagat Village to be "carried forward for analysis." DCA reiterates the cultural value of site. Therefore, a no action alternative is highly recommended.

G-183-003

5.12.1.1 Definition of Resource In general, specific locations of archaeological sites and traditional cultural properties are not revealed to the public because of the concern of vandalism or cultural sensitivity. Therefore, figures with specific locations of archaeological sites would not be presented in this chapter. However, figures with commonly known sites are presented in Volume 2, Chapter 9, Recreational Resources of this Environmental Impact Statement/Overseas Environmental Impact Statement:

COMMENT:

DCA is requesting a list of archaeological sites and traditional cultural properties that will be impacted by the buildup, including their Chamorro name, rather than just a "site number". Since these sites have cultural and research value, the department will be better equipped to provide a comprehensive comment on the buildup's impact. Every site has a place name with cultural significance, for fishing, farming, traditional ownership, etc.

G-183-001

Thank you for your comments. The resources relied upon in the DEIS do not indicate planned agricultural uses in the areas proposed for acquisition on Guam. The Guam North and Central Land Use Plan (not currently adopted) does not identify planned agricultural use in the areas proposed for acquisition for live-firing training ranges. The potential impacts on agricultural land use are described in Volume 2, Section 8.2, and no significant impacts were identified. Thank you for the information on medicinal plant collecting in this area. Additional information on culturally important plants and their locations on Guam has been included in the Final EIS.

G-183-002

Thank you for your comment. DoD understands the importance of the cultural and historic issues related with land in Guam, and in particular those associated with the Pagat site and the Haputo site. Both the Pagat and Haputo areas are located outside of the proposed construction areas for the projects nearby. Thus, no direct disturbance to the Pagat or Haputo site would occur from the construction or operation of the proposed firing range and from the construction and use of the main cantonment area. The Haputo area is already designated as a preserve area in existing DoD plans and will continue to be protected. DoD plans to update the Pagat Preservation Plan to guide and provide effective stewardship of the resources located there.

G-183-003

Thank you for your comment. If known, Chamorro names associated with specific archaeological sites or areas will be included in the Final EIS.



COMMENT SHEET

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas
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Website Comment Number: 753

Received: 2/16/2010 11:30:28 PM

G-184-001

6. Table 12.1-8. NRHP-Listed or Eligible Sites in the NCTS Finegayan AreaHaputo Complex Large Pre-Contact/post-Contact villageNRHP/GR:

COMMENT:

Haputo is a nationally registered site, a large pre-latte and latte period village. DCA highly recommends that the few remaining sites be preserved for future research and public access.

7. Table 12.1-9. NRHP-listed Sites in the South Finegayan AreaLatte Stone Park; latte set, cultural depositNRHP, GR:

COMMENT:

Latte Stone Park in South Finegayan is a nationally registered site. DCA highly recommends that the few remaining sites be preserved for future research and public access.

8.12.1.2.3 Non-DoD Land / Former FAA ParcelThe former FAA parcel was subject to a reconnaissance survey by Tuggle and Welch in 1998. They conducted ground surveys along the coastal cliffs and in selected areas of the limestone plateau. At Ague Cove they documented three rock shelters, a cave with rock art, and a midden scatter.Cave with pictographs:

COMMENT:

A "cave with rock art" or petrograph is a significant archaeological, historical and cultural site. DCA is requesting that it must be preserved and protected.

9. Cultural Resources / Finegayan / ConstructionConstruction at Finegayan has the potential to require the removal of dukduk trees, a traditional resource used by canoe builders.

COMMENT:

The removal of the dukduk trees is highly discouraged as these trees symbolize the canoe building tradition of the Chamorro and Micronesian cultures. There is a resurgence of canoe building, as evident with organizations such as TASI (Traditions About Seafaring Islands). DCA recommends that the dukduk tress in DOD land be periodically accessed and used by such organizations as a symbol of military-local rapprochement. There must also be efforts to protect Guam's limestone forest.

10. 12.2.2.2 Central / Andersen South / ConstructionConstruction at Andersen South has the potential to require the removal of dukduk trees, a traditional resource used by canoe builders.

COMMENT:

SAME AS #9.

G-184-001

Thank you for your comment. Haputo and Latte Stone Park will both be preserved and no construction is planned within these sites. In fact, a comprehensive survey of the Haputo Site would be carried out and a preservation plan would be developed for long term protection of the site. Signage at Latte Stone Park would be updated. No caves with pictographs/petroglyphs or other types of rock art would be effected by the Proposed Action. In recognition of culturally important natural resources, highly forested areas were avoided during the early planning process. In places where impacts could not be avoided, DoD will work with DCA to contact traditional artisans and they will be given an opportunity to collect these resources prior to construction.



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Website Comment Number: 754

Received: 2/16/2010 11:32:57 PM

G-185-001

11.12.1.3.3 Non-DoD Land / Route 15 Valley and Escarpment The proposed firing ranges for Alternatives A and B associated with the proposed action are located on the Route 15 valley and escarpment east of Andersen South. Approximately 60% of the Route 15 impact area has been surveyed. The unsurveyed areas are considered to be medium probability areas for archaeology because archaeological sites are known from the vicinity. Resource potential in the Route 15 survey area is high. Near the coast outside the project area, the Pagat Site Complex (Site 04-0022) is contemporary with the historically known Pagat Village, where a Spanish church was built in 1672 (Table 12.1-15). The Pagat Site Complex includes at least 20 latte sets, more than 50 mounds of artifacts and midden, remnants of trails, more than 30 mortars and grinding areas, an unknown number of caves and rock shelters, and other features (Carson and Tuggle 2007). Limited test excavations revealed a widespread and dense Latte Period deposit associated with the surface-visible remains, and remnants of an earlier occupation period were present in some locations (Carson and Tuggle 2007). Surveys of the Route 15 impact area indicate at least three other NRHP-eligible sites are located within this area (Dixon and Carson 2009). They include sites 04-0021, 04-0024, and 04-0642. Two of these sites are also traditional cultural properties, including the Pagat site and Marbo Cave, already identified in the Route 15 area (Griffin et al. 2009).

COMMENT:

Pagat village, Marbo cave and vicinity must be preserved and protected. Their cultural and historical value are priceless in terms of research to the Department of Chamorro Affairs, in order to promote the intrinsic importance of the Chamorro culture. Therefore, DCA reiterates that they must be preserved and protected.

12.12.2.2.2 Central / Non-DoD Land / Construction Construction of Alternatives A and B have the potential to require the removal of dukduk trees, a traditional resource used by canoe builders, and ifit trees, which are used for timber, fuel wood and craft wood.

COMMENT:

This section mentions impacts to medium and low probability areas. DCA recommends that these areas be verified through a comprehensive archaeological study on the cultural value of these areas. Cultural research potential would assist DCA in its mandates to educate the public on Chamorro peoples legacy. In addition, comment #11 applies as well.

G-185-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD understands the importance of the cultural and historic issues related with land in Guam, and in particular those associated with the Pagat and Marbo areas. As such, we have proposed to locate the ranges so that no direct disturbance to the Pagat site or to Marbo Cave would occur from the construction or operation of the proposed firing range. In accordance with the Programmatic Agreement, the preservation plan for the Pagat site would be updated and will be shared with your office. Low probability areas have been already been surveyed and do not contain cultural resources that are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Medium probability areas would be surveyed (if not done previously because of access issues) or an archaeological monitor would be present during construction activities. Natural resources that have cultural significance were also considered in our planning efforts and we have planned the alternatives to try to avoid the most densely forested areas. We will continue to work with DCA to avoid, minimize, and/or mitigate effects to historic properties.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas
Environmental Impact Statement
Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 756

Received: 2/16/2010 11:41:11 PM

G-186-001

13.12.1.5 South / 12.1.5.1 Naval Munitions Site Cultural resources identified in NMS include pre-Contact, post-Contact, and multi-component archaeological sites and buildings and structures (Tomonari-Tuggle et al. 2005). Three hundred and eighty-seven resources are listed or eligible for the NRHP or need further evaluation. At least 146 latte sites, containing over 350 latte sets, have been identified in NMS, ranging from single, isolated latte structures to complexes of multiple latte sets combined with other features. Where identifiable, latte sets in complexes exhibit 6, 8, 10, and 12 pillars each in two paired rows. A traditional cultural properties study of Guam was completed in 2009 (Griffin et al. 2009). Two traditional cultural properties were identified in NMS. The Fena Massacre Site has archaeological and ethnographic associations. The Fena Watershed contains numerous archaeological sites and has legendary, archaeological, and ethnographic associations. Concerns over the possible disturbance and disposition of pre-Contact human remains are likely and the presence of petroglyphs and pictographs may indicate past or present ceremonial or religious activities. Pre-Contact human remains have been recovered from caves and rockshelters as well as near latte sites. Specific areas known to have traditional importance to the Chamorro include Almagosa Springs area of Fena on NMS. The Fena Massacre Caves on NMS are the location of annual commemoration ceremonies by the Chamorro.

COMMENT:

. The magnitude of having over 146 latte sites in NMS is reason to have this area NRHP-registered. Therefore, DCA recommends that the site must be preserved and protected, thus allowing DCA to carry forward its mandates of promoting the uniqueness of the Chamorro culture in historical sites in DOD land.

G-186-001

Thank you for your comment. The majority of the latte sites are located in areas that would not be disturbed by construction or operations related to the Marine Relocation. In order to ensure that sites within the NMS would not be disturbed during maneuver training in the south, historic property awareness training will be provided to all Marines on Guam. The historic properties in this area are carefully managed through an Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan that guides the DoD's stewardship of these resources.

1 **COMMENTS BY MR. JAMES GARRIDO**

2
3 MR. GARRIDO: Hello. My name is Dave
4 Garrido, I am from the village of Dededo. I am
5 a grandson of my mom and dad whose both their
6 parents had their property condemned by the
7 military. My father who is an army veteran
8 himself who fought in Korea with five of his
9 brothers and my mom's brothers as well. They
10 all went after the second World War when they
11 were occupied by the Japanese, liberated by
12 United States. They all served our beautiful
13 island, they served their country because "We",
14 Chamorros are very patriotic. But when my dad
15 came back from Korea, only to go to his
16 property in Radio Barrigada, there was a sign,
17 "Federal Property. Keep out." And my dad
18 said, where's my family? When he went to check
19 the Mayor of Barrigada, he saw all the family
20 that had their property condemned in Radio
21 Barrigada, they had bolted it. And that's
22 where my mom did not like that. And the same
23 story goes with my mother, her parents, they
24 had their property condemned.

25 I am a Chamorro born and raised in

1 Guam, I am here today because I have a three-
2 year old and a thirteen year old, I have
3 nephews and nieces who are going to be living
4 here until the day they die. And where are our
5 kids going to live if we give? Even with the
6 military of Iraq -- excuse me, but did I wake
7 up one morning and find out that the land in
8 Guam has been taken? No! I am Chamorro.
9 Protect our kids. Because we have to fight for
10 our kids, who else is going to fight for them?
11 Wake up. Wake up the Chamorro people of this
12 island. Take pride for our kids and the right
13 as a Chamorro. Let's stop the military from
14 doing what they want to do. Let's fight for
15 what we have left. Si Yu'us ma'ase. And biba
16 Chamorro! Biba Chamorro! Biba Chamorro!
17 Thank you.

G-187-001

G-187-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of reducing adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources, and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to ensure that the short-term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long-term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

1 **COMMENTS BY MS. KISHA BORJA QUICHOCHO**

2
3 MS. QUICHOCHO: [speaks in the Chamorro
4 language; Hi to all of you, I am Kisha
5 Quichocho. I am from Maina]. And to Senator
6 Judith Guthertz, I want you to know that I am
7 patriotic but I am patriotic to one nation and
8 that is the nation of Guahan. [speaks in the
9 Chamorro language; protect and defend our
10 beliefs, the culture, the language, the water
11 and the land of the Chamorro].

G-188-001 | 2 Protect and defend our beliefs, our
3 culture, our lands, our ocean and our language.
4 We are supposed to do this all the time, not
5 just sometimes, all the time. And the military
6 is coming in again and taking these things away
7 from us. We have to stop them from doing this
8 to us again. In Hawaii where I have lived for
9 six years, I do not see Hawaiians and when I do
10 see them, and there's a million people on the
11 island of Oahu, when I see Hawaiian people,
12 they are homeless living on the beach under
13 tarps and in tents and they have jobs but they
14 can't afford to live in their home.

15 Chamorros, if you want this to happen

G-188-001

Thank you for your comment. Through the process of public involvement that has accompanied this proposed action (see Final EIS, Volumes 1 & 10), the Chamorro people of Guam have voiced clearly and concisely their concern that the traditional Chamorro culture, including dance, language and traditions, will be forgotten or significantly marginalized by western culture. While population increases can highlight cultural differences, they also present unique and new opportunities for cultural learning and sharing. As indicated in the Final EIS (Volume 2, Section 16.2.5; Volume 4, Section 16.2.5), the DoD plans for cultural sensitivity orientation and awareness programs which will focus on mutual respect and tolerance and strive to educate all incoming and currently present military personnel on the rich and varied cultural history that has created the culture that is Guam today. Finally, the DoD plans to increase military civilian joint activities in order to foster strong and mutually beneficial military civilian relationships that include the sharing and understanding of culture.

1 to you then say yes to the buildup, but I say
2 no and wake up. Because if we don't fight then
3 who else will, we're already out numbered.
4 This is called reoccupation day and I dedicate
5 this to our people.

6 Every 21st of July, the people of Guahan
7 march in their red, white and blue, thanking
8 Uncle Sam and his men in uniform. The Chamorro
9 people were free from over 370 years of forced
10 Catholicism and forced last names, from bowing
11 to Yokoi and forced death march. But they
12 continue to be enslaved by the golden arches,
13 by drafts and recruitments by the land of the
14 free. [speaks in the Chamorro language; the
15 land is ours]. They took Sumai and used it for
16 their military. They made us citizens but
17 denied us the votes. They stole our language
18 and made us speak English but our history books
19 say that we're free, that we're making good
20 money from tourism, but as I drive to Tumon, my
21 view of the ocean obstructed by the Outrigger
22 and the Hyatt, I think of the stories Tata used
23 to tell me about the latte stone huts that once
24 lined the ocean and how it was bulldoze to keep
25 up with the times. No trespassing signs now

1 line the ocean. [speaks in the Chamorro
2 language; the people are not free]. My people
3 are not free. Si Yu'us ma'ase.

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1 **COMMENTS BY MR. ROBIN MARQUARDT**

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3 MR. MARQUARDT: Hafa adai. By show of
4 hands, how many people here saw the movie
5 avatar? Good. First, I will lay out one
6 condition based on education and professional
7 capacity and then I will share a position of
8 the Guam Land Commission base on facts. I am
9 from Barrigada. I am Robin LG Marquardt and
10 on Guam to remember my predecessors, I am Robin
11 Santos, familial Para Tres, strength of three.
12 Dela Rosa, familial Tattigi, follow. Leon
13 Guerrero, familial Sobrero, hat for the shade.
14 Cruz, familial Mannok, chicken -- raises the
15 flag with a rainbow above it. And Borja,
16 familial Daso, tool to make fire.

17 Marquardt, recently named para tress,
18 strength of four. These surnames are European.
19 Regarding the indigenous Chamorro surnames, I
20 regret to admit I don't know, nor can I claim
21 to know of any of my Chamorro brother may be
22 associated with. Nonetheless, I share the
23 Native American Chamorro identity and struggle
24 on my maternal side to the best of my knowledge
25 for the past 90 years, as well as a US American

1 patriotism, based on her founding father's
2 humanitarian ethical needs toward liberty and
3 justice as a Frankol German immigrants to
4 America at least four generations ago.

5 The document of attestation it calls,
6 is the 5th of 6 pages of a deed of partition in
7 which my grandmother is the 3rd signatory helps
8 reveal that my personal PTSD was caused, in my
9 families case, by mismanagement by the heir,
10 the estate heir, not the external entity,
11 after the fact, was written via my great
12 grandfather Francisco Dela Rosa Leon Guerrero
13 on April 3rd, 1939. Recorded in it, the
14 earliest relevant date mentioned is May 19th,
15 1928. And recorded five months later on
16 September 11, 1939, at the Naval Government of
17 Guam, Number 14-831. This testimony is my
18 effort to reason with Uncle Sam on behalf of
19 others to uphold ethic of morality and not to
20 take any more land and to prevent unnecessary
21 trauma to Guam land owners.

22 Education, I am in the 24th course of
23 Capella's University Business of
24 Administration, 30 course program current, with
25 seven more courses to graduate with the

1 Bachelor of Science degree. Professional
2 capacity, I am a general contractor of 10
3 years here on Guam and I am a realtor of 14
4 years here on Guam which requires continuing
5 education both with the experience in
6 California from 1993 and 1996 respectively.
7 Remember -- excuse me, testimony for those of
8 you here listening and seeking additional
9 audience, the white house, contact us, e-
10 address is www.whitehouse.gov which has a link
11 to the US constitution. I have e-mail
12 addresses for anyone who wants these email
13 addresses in its entirety.

14 Remember, President Clinton saw the
15 excessive US, United States Federal land
16 holdings and humanely returned excess land
17 portions to Guam. Guam's original landowners
18 to get bravo President Clinton. I owe no --
19 okay. I own no interest to the Marble land, I
20 am a concerned American Chamorro Guamanian and
21 thus, my position is neutral based on facts. I
22 am against the United States Federal Government
23 taking more land than they already have. I
24 have another page, for the consideration,
25 thank you very much.

G-189-001

G-189-001

Thank you for your comment. It has always been the goal to maximize the use of federally-controlled property. Before acquiring real property, DoD is required to determine that the requirement cannot be satisfied by excess, underutilized or otherwise available property held by other military services (DoD Instruction 4165.7). The initial screening analysis tried to fit the Marine Corps requirements for training (non-firing and live-fire), family housing, main cantonment, waterfront operations and airfield operations on existing federally-controlled land. The conclusion of the screening was there is insufficient federally-controlled land to meet all of the land use and operational requirements. A summary of the screening analysis is provided in Volume 2, Chapter 2.

1 **COMMENTS BY MS. TRINI TORRES**

2
3 MS. TORRES: [speaks in the Chamorro
4 language; God bless you and good evening. For
5 the Chamorros, what is it that you want?
6 Because it is not right. I am Trini Torres.
7 Yes, I am Maga Haga for the People for Native
8 Rights. I am chairman of the Commission on
9 Decolonization Task Force for Independence of
10 Guam; and chairman of the Chamorro Culture
11 Development. Former Maga Haga of Chamorro
12 Nation. I am from the land. I am a lady. I
13 am from Chuchugu. And the female from the
14 Chamorro tribe stand tall for the family and
15 the people and all he kids. The young people,
16 stand up, all of you. Stand and defend and
17 protect what you have, like the land. This is
18 what the reading says, is to stand and protect
19 and defend. This military, it is already a
20 done deal. They don't even include us from
21 Guam because it's a done deal. They don't even
22 ask how we feel. When the buildup comes, what
23 are you going to do? What do you want? They
24 are already here, the bombers, jet bomber] all
25 the ammunition are stored in bunkers in

G-190-001

Comment noted.

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1 Andersen and also over there at Naval Base
2 Magazine. There are so many live ammunition
3 also not dug up yet by what they left after
4 World War I. Why did they bomb 17 straight
5 days and night not caring for the Chamorro
6 people? They evacuated themselves, they knew
7 ahead of time before the Japanese invaded Guam
8 and they took all their people. And this is
9 how racist they are, they did not want to take
10 those white military who were married to
11 Chamorros. They didn't want any Chamorros
12 going back with their husbands or their kids,
13 right? This is how bad it was and it is still
14 continuing now. There is a lot of racist going
15 on in the US, let's not be a part of it. We
16 have our homeland and we are here to defend
17 ourselves, to defend ourselves. The military
18 is already on Guam and they are very strong
19 here. There is no need for the military here
20 again. No more military buildup, and it's not
21 a done deal. [speaks in the Chamorro language;
22 stop! Stop! Stop! Stop!]. Do you know what
23 basta means? Do you know what it is? [speaks
24 in the Chamorro language; Stop! Because you
25 guys are stealers. You guys lie to the people

G-190-001

G-190-001

1 of the land, the Chamorros]. What it means is
2 that you have been cheated. You stole our
3 lands, you've disrespected us, you subjected
4 us. There is no US Citizenship for us, we are
5 your subjects for your colony. Stand up
6 Chamorro. [speaks in the Chamorro language;
7 stand up. Stop lying]. Do not be deceived
8 again. And Obama, President Obama watch it,
9 you are not -- the military's becoming a victim
10 of the world. Stand up civilians, protect the
11 people. The military is not equal and you
12 cannot stop it. President Obama stand on
13 civilians. Let's not allow the military be a
14 dictatorship. Stand up Chamorro. Thank you.

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1 COMMENTS BY MS. MONEKA DE ORO

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3 MS. DE ORO: Hafa adai, my name is
4 Moneka De Oro. I'm a daughter of Guam. I'm
5 almost 24 years old. I'm here representing the
6 group, "We are Guahan." And my comments and
7 questions highlights the -- the NEPA draft
8 environmental impact statement, its process,
9 its research methodology, it's report
10 presentation and the public involvement
11 tragedy.

G-191-001 12 The EIS is culturally insensitive and
13 it marginalizes the people of Guam most
14 especially the Chamorro people's concerns of
15 our homeland. This 11,000 page document that
16 outlines the directions that this land, my
17 island will face, was written by strangers of
18 this land. Who are strangers to our ways.

G-191-002 19 Millions of millions of dollars went into
20 writing this 11,000-page document. And these
21 are the prior studies that preceded it. To
22 research birds not raised on this island, as a
23 conscious business decision the report was
24 written to satisfy the client, the Department
25 of the Navy, so that the lucrative federal

G-191-001

Thank you for your comment.

G-191-002

Thank you for your comment. The proposed actions are complex and have many components. In order to characterize the affected environment and potential impacts, sufficient detail needed to be included in the Draft EIS. The Draft EIS was broken down by Volumes for each major action, and the Executive Summary provides an overview of the proposed actions to facilitate readability. The Draft EIS was developed with the intent to balance readability with sufficient technical information.

The contract was awarded to the TEC Joint Venture after a competitive bid process. Every effort was made to utilize Guam and CNMI-based professionals. The technical experts were unbiased in their assessment of existing conditions and potential impacts. Many adverse impacts were identified.

G-191-002

1 contract will continue.

2 The 8-page list of contributors found
3 in Volume 8 has a bunch of companies not from
4 this island that influence people. They may
5 have planted a greed that will have lasting
6 causes to this place. People who had hardly
7 any ties, they probably came here for just a
8 few days or few weeks at one time and got no
9 real sense of the people that they were -- in
10 the place that they were actually studying for
11 and writing about.

12 Were these studies written on island or
13 from a thousand miles away? I don't know, I
14 would like to find out. Did the consultation
15 forms consult with the people from this island,
16 the real experts on this island? I also want
17 to address the language on this document. It's
18 technical and bureaucratic and it inhibits the
19 people even the most active academic in mind,
20 to be able to comprehend it.

21 And also, there's a lot of copy and
22 paste from volume to volume; is this 11,000
23 pages a wash? Even the experts here have
24 admitted to the disconnecting nature of the
25 document. The disconnecting nature is the

G-191-002 1 reality of what we think here. This
2 disconnected reach of nature to make us feel,
3 to make us feel so overwhelmed that we can't
4 think about the actual plans and how it will
5 really affect us in our daily lives.

G-191-003 6 And I also, just make sure this whole
7 process that public involvement is very
8 culturally insensitive. If they really wanted
9 to get the minds and hearts of our people, they
10 would be going out to our barbecues, they will
11 be going out to the back kitchens and they will
12 be going to our business and talk to people
13 there. We don't have towns, this is a town
14 hall meeting. There's no town here. The only
15 town I know on Guam is Townhouse and it closed
16 down a long time ago.

17 So if you want to know about how the
18 people of Guam how really feel, you ought to
19 get out to the streets. How do you get public
20 comment? Four days here is not enough and
21 you're not going to get the true reality of a
22 situation, so please readdress that. I have
23 confidence in the school process and this needs
24 to happen to make it more democratic. Thank
25 you.

G-191-003

Thank you for your comment. The DoD has kept the public informed as required by NEPA, which includes holding public scoping meetings and public hearings and allowing the public to comment on the DEIS. DoD has had ongoing discussions with Cooperating Agencies (those federal and local agencies with special expertise or regulatory oversight) throughout the preparation of the DEIS and will continue these discussions with agencies through the completion of the FEIS. As part of the engagement with Cooperating Agencies, they were asked to conduct an early technical review of the partially completed DEIS in late July 2009. The DoD has also met extensively with elected officials and other community stakeholders on the progress of the EIS and notional/preliminary relocation plans.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 784

Received: 2/17/2010 12:42:26 AM

I am submitting the following comment on behalf of We Are Guahan and myself.

On behalf of the residents of Guam who have a visual impairment, I am requesting that the Draft Environmental Impact Statement be made available in alternative media forms; Braille and audio. Currently, the Draft Environmental Impact Statement is NOT accessible to people with visual impairments. I believe that this is a violation of Public Law 93-112 93rd Congress, H. R. 8070 September 26, 1973; The Rehabilitation Act of 1973. Due to the reasons stated above, I am also requesting that the people of Guam be granted an extension of the commenting period, to be no less than the 90 days.

G-192-001

G-192-001

Thank you for your comment. While the DEIS is not available in Braille, a synopsis of the proposed action and its impacts is available as an audio file on the project website: www.guambuildupeis.us. One of the intents of the public hearings was to make project information readily available to those people in the community who could not access the DEIS online or in one of the many locations on Guam where a hardcopy is available.

The DoD carefully considered all requests to extend the length of the comment period beyond the 45-day minimum required by NEPA. In evaluating multiple options, DoD leadership determined that a 90-day comment period best balanced the need for sufficient time to review a complex document with the requirement to reach a timely decision regarding the proposed military buildup on Guam.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 787

Received: 2/17/2010 12:44:25 AM

I am submitting the following comment on behalf of We Are Guahan and myself.

Comment:

DoD must include deeper reef areas (deeper than 60 feet) in the impact analysis. Data is not currently available for these areas, so additional coral reef surveys must be carried out. The results of the complete impact analysis should be provided prior to the release of the Final EIS.

Citation:

Volume 4, Chapter 11, Section 11.2.2.2 (Page 45)

Justification:

Corals are tiny, sensitive animals. More than one coral in a group is called a coral colony and more than one coral colony is a coral reef. Corals are very slow growing. When coral colonies grow together it creates a coral reef. Reefs protect Guam from powerful waves and create a home for fish. Reefs are also a main reason tourists visit our island. The proposed dredging project in Apra Harbor does not include a complete analysis of how the coral reefs in the area will be impacted. The plan does not mention what the dredging will do to the 25 acres of reef found right next to where dredging will occur, but which are deeper than 60 feet; these reef areas are very vulnerable to the impacts from dredging. There are an additional 70 acres of reef that may be impacted by the dredging but which are not included in plan.

G-193-001

Thank you for your comment. The Navy has already overestimated the impacts to the dredged area in depth and laterally. See DEIS Section 11.2.2.5, Page 11-76. The Navy does not plan to survey deeper than 60 feet. The indirect impacts are address in the EIS and HEA in detail. There is supporting text and tables assessing indirect impacts, including Figure 11.2-3, which depicts the estimated limits of sediment accumulation exceeding 6 mm for the duration of the dredging project within the Aircraft Carrier Fairway and Berthing Area. As stated by the Department of the Army (17 Feb 2010 response to DEIS): "the employed survey methodology to assess coral reef resources within the proposed CVN wharf and dredge project area has been an extremely contentious subject. Functional assessment methodologies are an evolving science and the adequacies of existing methodologies are heavily debated in the scientific community. A standard functional assessment technique that accurately characterized and quantifies losses and gains of coral reef aquatic resource functions, as would ideally be utilized for the proposed action for Section 10/404 compensatory mitigation purposes, is not currently available. Considering that our office will ultimately be responsible for determining compliance with federal regulations requiring an appropriate and practicable functional assessment, we have engaged our Engineer Research and Development center (ERDC) to provided an independent technical review of the adequacy of the employed methodology to date and recommendations for improvements, if necessary. Preliminarily, ERDC has determined that while the methodology is scientifically valid and statistically defensible, a more intensive level of data collection may be necessary to adequately measure habitat function for compensatory mitigation purposes. We expect a more specific and detailed accounting of their review in the coming weeks." The Navy will continue to work with the USACE and EPA/GEPA and do whatever is necessary to satisfy the requirements of Section 10/404 and Section 401 permit documentation.



COMMENT SHEET

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas
Environmental Impact Statement
Guam and CNMI Military Relocation**

Website Comment Number: 790

Received: 2/17/2010 12:46:04 AM

I am submitting this comment on behalf of We Are Guahan and myself.

Comment:

The Draft EIS should not state that there is no evidence to suggest of species unique to the dredging impact area until the appropriate surveys are conducted. These surveys should be conducted by personnel with the appropriate level of taxonomic expertise. In addition, coral species lists and photographs from surveys carried out as part of the methods comparison study were provided to the Navy consultant by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service several months prior to the release of the Draft EIS. Several coral species observed within the impact area do not appear to have been recorded elsewhere on Guam, with the possibility of some species not having been reported anywhere in the world. While it is unlikely these species are only in the dredging area, the possibility must be investigated sufficiently by DoD, even if these species do occur elsewhere in the harbor, they may be quite rare and demand special attention.

Citation:

Volume 4, Chapter 11, Section 11.2.5.1 (Page 99)

Justification:

Guam biologists have found several corals, sponges and other organisms in the area that may be dredged that may not have been found anywhere else in Apra Harbor. There are other rare species that may be impacted by the dredging.

G-194-001

G-194-001

Thank you for your comment. As pointed out in the discussion of all reports on indirect effects, it is clear that the study area is routinely subjected to high levels of sediment stress, and hence all inhabitants must be pre-adapted to such conditions. Quantitative fish survey data collected by University of Guam (UoG) representatives is included in the DEIS. No identification of rare or unique species from this survey or others from the resource agencies has been produced. The “spring surveys” data that were collected for the revised Habitat Equivalency Analysis and the DEIS were not intended to be an “exhaustive species list”, and as a result it is possible that there will be rare and/or small species that will not be accounted for by the methods used. Unless these coral (or other invertebrate) species have been identified as a legally recognized special status species, they are afforded no additional level of protection or consideration than other coral (or invertebrate) species in that area. Habitat assessment methodologies which evaluate the function of affected aquatic resources, such as coral reef ecosystems, are an evolving science and the adequacies of existing and new methodologies are heavily debated in the scientific community. Ideally, a standard assessment technique that accurately characterizes and quantifies losses and gains of coral reef ecosystem functions would be used. However, rulemaking for the Compensatory Mitigation Rule recognizes the wide variety of aquatic resources present in the United States and the evolving nature of science regarding aquatic ecosystem restoration make the establishment of standard assessment methodologies impracticable. The assessment for this EIS used an historically approved methodology (percent coral cover), supplemented by other methods such as the use of Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) satellite photos, for quantifying impacts to affected coral reef ecosystems impacted by the proposed transient CVN wharf and associated dredging. DoD believes that use of the percent coral cover methodology, supplemented by use of LIDAR satellite photos, is the “best currently available science” to attempt to capture the thousands of

elements that comprise the function of a coral reef ecosystem. DoD's assessment is currently under review by the US Army Corps of Engineers, the agency charged with implementing dredge and fill permits under CWA Section 404, and other Federal agencies. The FEIS will be updated to reflect the latest developments in this review.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 791

Received: 2/17/2010 12:46:48 AM

G-195-001

On behalf of the residents of Guam who have a visual impairment, I am requesting that the Draft Environmental Impact Statement be made available in alternative media forms; Braille and audio. Currently, the Draft Environmental Impact Statement is NOT accessible... to people with visual impairments. I believe that this is a violation of Public Law 93-112 93rd Congress, H. R. 8070 September 26, 1973; The Rehabilitation Act of 1973. Due to the reasons stated above, I am also requesting that the people of Guam be granted an extension of the commenting period, to be no less than the 90 days.

G-195-001

Thank you for your comment. While the DEIS is not available in Braille, a synopsis of the proposed action and its impacts is available as an audio file on the project website: www.guambuildupeis.us. One of the intents of the public hearings was to make project information readily available to those people in the community who could not access the DEIS online or in one of the many locations on Guam where a hardcopy is available.

The DoD carefully considered all requests to extend the length of the comment period beyond the 45-day minimum required by NEPA. In evaluating multiple options, DoD leadership determined that a 90-day comment period best balanced the need for sufficient time to review a complex document with the requirement to reach a timely decision regarding the proposed military buildup on Guam.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 792

Received: 2/17/2010 12:47:36 AM

I am submitting this comment on behalf of We Are Guahan and myself.

Comment:

The use of artificial reefs as a way to replace destroyed or damaged natural reefs should be removed from consideration. A more thorough review of a large-scale watershed restoration plan should be provided. Watershed restoration should include projects that will improve water quality, which would improve coral reef conditions. Projects could include reforestation, stream bank stabilization, erosion-control projects, fire prevention and enforcement.

Citation:

Volume 4, Chapter 11, Section 11.2.2.7 (Page 81)

Justification:

Artificial reefs are not an appropriate way to replace a natural reef. The Draft EIS proposes replacing the lost natural reef in Apra Harbor with artificial reefs instead of paying for other, more beneficial and effective projects, such as watershed restoration.

G-196-001

G-196-001

Thank you for your comment. The agencies have not been able to provide data to support alternative mitigation projects. The artificial reefs were supported by Army Corps in a Hawaii project. As an example, success criteria for artificial reefs would be based on a replacement of benthic structure and on percent coral cover, as a proxy to ecosystem function. Long-term monitoring would be implemented to measure success. Potential Guam INRMP projects associated with the artificial reef could include assessment of functions these structures provide. Artificial reefs, though quantitatively easier to scale for a ratio between replacement and function lost than watersheds, have (as identified) been criticized as being primarily fish aggregating devices that do not increase coral community productivity. In other words, the replacement of structure does not necessarily equate to a restoration of coral community function. The effectiveness of either artificial reefs or upland watershed management schemes to replace coral loss have been studied and conclusions concerning success differ. Section A of the HEA and Supporting Studies report (Volume 9, Appendix E, Section A) summarizes key points of discussion that were raised during review of the draft HEA, including relative merits (pros and counterpoints/cons) of artificial reefs and watershed management projects (HEA Section A, 3.3.4, Table 2 and 3, respectively). This will continue to be a point of contention that will be addressed in negotiations outside of the EIS document during the USACE permitting process.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 793

Received: 2/17/2010 12:48:58 AM

I am submitting this comment on behalf of We Are Guahan and myself.

Comment:

The Draft EIS must include a study of the expected impacts to Guam's reefs (on-base and off-base) as a result of the population increase. Such an analysis should examine the impacts of the H-2 workers, the immigrant population from neighboring islands and military personnel on Guam's reef fisheries. The analysis should also examine the impacts of additional recreational use (diving, snorkeling, reef walking, etc.) on Guam's highly-visited reef sites. The Draft EIS should also include a commitment to specific mitigation measures, which may include building local government capacity to carry out monitoring, enforcement, and educational activities; supporting educational activities targeting H-2 workers and immigrants.

Citation: Volume 7, Chapter 3, Section 3.3.10, (Page 32)

Justification:

Much of Guam's reefs will be under increased threats because of the military buildup, especially when considering the impacts of the massive population increase. The increase in people harvesting fish and other animals from the reef and the increase in visitors will put many of Guam's reefs at risk. None of these impacts were addressed by the Draft EIS.

G-197-001

Thank you for your comment. Volumes 2 and 4, Chapter 11 discuss the potential impacts to marine resources from the proposed action. Volume 7, cumulative impacts section, has been revised as appropriate based upon your comment.

G-197-001



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 794

Received: 2/17/2010 12:49:47 AM

I am submitting this comment on behalf of We Are Guahan and myself.

Comment:

Coral colony density and size must be used in the impact analysis and in the model that determines the type and size of the coral reef area that needs to replace the reef destroyed or damaged by dredging. This data was collected by the Navy consultant in 2009, but the methods used were not appropriate and thus the data is not usable. This data must be collected using methods supported by the regulatory agencies, and the results of the new impact analysis must be provided for review prior to the release of the Final EIS.

Citation:

Volume 4, Chapter 11, Section 11.2.2.5, (Page 75)

Justification:

Any action that destroys coral reef habitat must replace what is lost at another location and must compensate for the time it takes for the replacement reef to become "full-grown." The Draft EIS preparers did not use the number or size of coral colonies when making that calculation, therefore lessening the worth of the reef that may be dredged and resulting in a smaller replacement reef. Also, the Draft EIS only considers areas with coral, and does not consider large areas that may not have coral, but which may have sponges, algae, and other important reef organisms.

G-198-001

Thank you for your comment. A detailed compensatory mitigation plan would be submitted as part of the Clean Water Act 404 permit application for construction affecting the navigable waters of the United States (including the CVN transient wharf). Due to the ongoing review of DoD's habitat assessment methodology for coral reef ecosystems and associated uncertainties regarding the scope of mitigation required, a detailed mitigation plan has not been developed nor will one be available for incorporation into the FEIS. However, a number of mitigation options, including watershed restoration and the use of artificial reefs, are discussed in programmatic nature in Volume 4, Section 11.2 of the FEIS. DoD recognizes that, as part of the CWA Sec. 404 permitting process, additional NEPA documentation may be required to address specific permitting requirements and implementation of required compensatory mitigations.

G-198-001



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 795

Received: 2/17/2010 12:51:08 AM

I am submitting this comment on behalf of We Are Guahan and myself.

Comment:

The Draft EIS needs to address how the Department of Defense will contribute to Guam Waterworks so the utility can meet the mandates of the laws in the Guam Quality Water Standards and the discharges at the outfall that are pumped into marine environment.

Citation:

Volume 6, Chapter 3

Justification:

The increase of population will increase the amount of wastewater needing treatment. Guam's current wastewater system, as it is, cannot handle the population that is expected to live on Guam in 2014. The Draft EIS does not address how DoD would contribute to GWA to meet Guam Water Quality Standards at the sewage outfalls. The amount of wastewater needing to be processed would peak in 2014 with the combined impacts of the Marine Corps relocation, construction workforce, and civilian growth. This demand will exceed the physical capacity of the Northern Wastewater Treatment Plant. The demand would then decrease and by the year 2019, wastewater treatment demands would be back within the current physical capabilities of the wastewater treatment plant's design.

G-199-001

Thank you for your comment. Subsequent to issuing the draft EIS, DoD has committed to arranging financing for the upgrades to the primary treatment system of the Northern District Wastewater Treatment Plant (NDWWTP). This plan has been coordinated with Guam Waterworks Authority and would be pursued in cooperation with them. Future upgrades may also be required at the NDWWTP to address a recent EPA Region 9 requirement to upgrade the plant to secondary treatment. DoD would pay its portion of these upgrades (based on flow) at the time that they are deemed necessary by EPA and GWA. This information will be reflected in the final EIS.

G-199-001



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 796

Received: 2/17/2010 12:52:07 AM

I am submitting this comment on behalf of We Are Guahan and myself.

Comment:

The draft EIS include a study about what will be in the military's waste going to Guam's landfill and it does not address how that increase of waste will be managed.

Citation:

Volumes 6 and 9

Justification:

The military will rely on GovGuam's landfill to take its trash and construction debris. The draft EIS does not include a study about what will be in the military's waste going to Guam's landfill and it does not address how that increase of waste will be managed. The military's trash is estimated to peak at 23 of the largest solid waste trucks going to Guam's landfill every day.

G-200-001

G-200-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD has prepared the Guam Solid Waste Utility Study that looks at the existing and projected solid waste volumes generated from the future Marine Corp buildup. Estimates for this Utility Study were developed using Marine Corps Base (MCB) Hawaii, Kaneohe Bay (KB) solid waste characterization analysis. Solid waste generation activities for military installation on Guam and MCB Hawaii-KB are similar. Both military installations have similar facilities including maintenance shops, administrative offices, commissary and exchange facilities, fast-food establishments, club operations, family housing and unaccompanied personnel housing. The results of the solid waste characterization study will be incorporated into the FEIS.

The DoD has also prepared a Construction and Demolition (C&D) Debris Reuse and Diversion Study which addresses the anticipated waste streams during the demolition of old buildings and construction of new facilities identified in the EIS. The study also addresses green waste that will be generated from clearing many acres of vegetation. The goal of the study is to divert 50% of the C&D debris by the end of fiscal year 2015.

The non-DoD project solid waste volumes will be handled in accordance with the existing Guam Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan (ISWMP). GBB is expediting the closure of Ordot and the opening of Layon in the most expeditious manner possible.

DoD is in the process of updating the military Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan (ISWMP) to reflect how waste will be managed now and in the future. The updated DoD ISWMP will include any new information from studies and reports that have been conducted as part of the NEPA process.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 797

Received: 2/17/2010 12:53:51 AM

I am submitting the following comments on behalf of We Are Guahan and myself.

Comment:

The Draft EIS must thoroughly explore the option of utilizing current DoD lands for the proposed actions.

Citation:

Volume 2, Chapter 19, Page 16

Justification:

DoD hopes to increase its land holdings beyond their current 30% of the island to accommodate their activities through the lease of additional GovGuam and private land. To construct a firing range, the Draft EIS is proposing acquiring or obtaining a long-term lease for non-DoD lands. There are currently three DoD firing ranges on Guam.

Two firing ranges are proposed for the Route 15 lands near Andersen South. The Route 15 lands are owned by private owners and GovGuam. The proposed action would include the federal government acquiring these lands through negotiation.

G-201-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD was required to determine whether military relocation requirements could be met by excess, underutilized or otherwise available property held by DoD on Guam. Early development plans attempted to keep all activities on existing DoD lands. However, as discussed in the FEIS (Volume 2, Chapter 2), after applying operational and environmental screening criteria, no contiguous DoD area on Guam was identified that could support all the land use and operational requirements of the action.

G-201-001



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 798

Received: 2/17/2010 12:54:43 AM

I am submitting the following comments on behalf of We Are Guahan and myself.

Comment:

The Draft EIS must include a complete survey to determine the percentage of increase there will be for the introduction of invasive species. There must also be more information provided about the possible species that could be brought to Guam through increased shipping and construction.

Citation:

Volume 2, Chapter 11, Page 28 - 34

Justification:

The increase in shipments to Guam will increase the possibility of accidentally introducing destructive aquatic and land species.

One of the main concerns addressed in the Draft EIS is the Brown Tree Snake and the possibility of this invasive species exiting Guam. There is no specific information regarding the inspection of cargo and equipment entering Guam which would stop other invasive species from entering Guam. The main potential sources of non indigenous species to Guam include animals that are inadvertently arrives with shipping traffic. Most of the invasive species found in Guam's waters are found in Apra Harbor.

G-202-001

Thank you for your comment. A percentage increase of invasive species cannot be predicted with any accuracy and the species that may become problematic are difficult to determine. The Micronesia Biosecurity Plan (MBP) that is being developed in conjunction with the proposed action will provide an analysis. The MBP will also provide inspection recommendations for cargo entering and leaving Guam and will recommend steps to prevent spread of invasive species. The MBP will address all aspects of the potential for the transport of brown treesnake and all potential non-native invaseive species to other Pacific Islands and to Guam due to military activities originating on Guam. The Navy is in ongoing discussions with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service regarding specific procedures and requirements for inspections of cargo and these will be incorporated into the EIS. Information pertaining to the MBP and general biosecurity issues are discussed in Volume 2, Chapter 10, Section 10.2.2.6 for terrestrial species, and in Volume 2, Chapter 11, Section 11.2.2.6 for marine species. Volume 2, Chapter 14 (marine transportation) has been updated to include estimated increases of cargo traffic associated with both organic growth and the military buildup.

G-202-001



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 799

Received: 2/17/2010 12:55:46 AM

I am submitting the following comments on behalf of We Are Guahan and myself.

Comment:

The DoD needs to use more comprehensive data about sea turtles in the Draft EIS.

Citation:

Volume 4, Chapter 4, Page 34, Subpart D

Justification:

The Draft EIS does not utilize information about sea turtles on Guam relevant to Apra Harbor. There is sea turtle data which would provide more accurate estimates of sea turtles and require the military to do more mitigation for these endangered animals. Green and hawksbill turtles are known to utilize Apra Harbor, but there are only historic records documenting use of beaches for nesting near the project area. The Navy recognizes that there are many ongoing and recent past studies on the subject of potential exposures to sea turtles and other marine species from pile driving actions. Further research and validation of these studies are necessary before to being able to determine how useful the studies would be to the proposed action within this Draft EIS.

G-203-001

G-203-001

Thank you for your comment. It is believed that the information contained in the DEIS has adequately accounted for the potential impacts to sea turtles if the right section is reviewed. The commenter is referencing Chapter 4, Water Resources. Please see Chapter 10 and 11, Terrestrial and Marine Biological Resources. The Navy has co-existed with sea turtles in the Harbor for over 60-years and currently implements standard operation procedures, mitigation measures and BMPs that consider federally protected species and their well-being. The Navy, in a partnership with the Fish and Wildlife Service, monitors sea turtle activities within Apra Harbor and around Guam. There are no records of sea turtles nesting on beaches within Apra Harbor that would be impacted by the proposed action and there have been no reported observations of sea turtles grazing within the area to be dredged. The Navy is consulting with NOAA/NMFS and USFWS on potential impacts under ESA Section 7. The Navy will also implement mitigation measures and BMPs during in-water and land-based construction activities (i.e. dredging and wharf construction) to lessen any potential impacts to sea turtles and sea life in general. Additionally, the Army Corps permit will require measures to protect biological resources. These measures may include the following: biological monitors on vessels (making sure sea turtles and dolphins [although rare in Apra Harbor] do not approach the area); halting of dredging activities, if these animals enter the buffer zone, until the sea turtle and/or dolphin voluntarily leave the area, low lighting, and as described above, joint Navy/Guam Resource Agency monitoring of nesting beaches though out Guam, to name a few.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 849

Received: 2/17/2010 3:02:59 AM

G-204-001

The issue is not that the many of us who are asking for more answers and input are against the United States but rather we are fighting for the rights we are mandated through nature and international law as indigenous people. Our people and islands are not a commodity to be raped for the ambitions of another powers gain. The fact that you refer to us as STRATEGIC is an insult after we send our children to war for you without being able to vote. We want to have a say in our future too and with the limited amount information, details and forums provided in a culturally appropriate context for us this is not been made possible. Perhaps there are many avenues we can explore to aid the U.S. security. But we are a nation of 176.5 square miles compared to the United States 3,537,441 square miles and our resources are so valuable to us. When the money leaves as it will and the people move away, the destruction that they leave behind will be our problem again. We have seen the destruction of military ventures in our islands already with the millions of tons of unexploded ordinances and horrific cancers from contamination that refused to be addressed and the suffering of wars and defense that were never a part of to begin with but just victims of. Further we can see by our brothers and sisters of Guam and Hawai'i the suffering that such proposals with the military has made on their health and culture, are we to suffer knowing the facts. We have seen economy come and go but still we remain. Please allow us to have a say in way that is more culturally pertinent. Allow more options to be available, and more time to discuss a life altering decision as large as this. I know we can create a better compromise and agreement that brings us the economy we need and preserves the beauty and culture of our people if we are allowed to grow in time with our respect for land, ourselves and our Almighty God as noted in our preamble. Let us be cognoscente of our "political Union" and right to self-governance in this decision we are undertaking. I truly believe we can work together on agreement for the betterment of both parties, as our 4000 year old culture has much to share with the United States 200 some year history. And never must we forget we are "grateful to Almighty God for our freedom" a freedom that is not given by political unions, but a freedom of ina'famaolek that we have always possessed in the land we have tended and the seas we have sailed for millenia.

G-204-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of managing efforts in implementing the proposed military relocation to reduce adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources and infrastructure. The FEIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to ensure that the short term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

Through the process of public involvement that has accompanied this proposed action, the Chamorro people of Guam have voiced clearly and concisely their concern that the traditional Chamorro culture, including dance, language and traditions, will be forgotten. While population increases can highlight cultural differences, they also present unique opportunities for cultural learning and sharing. As noted in the FEIS, the DoD plans for cultural sensitivity orientation and awareness programs will focus on mutual respect and tolerance and strive to educate all incoming and currently present military personnel on the rich and varied cultural history that has created the culture that is Guam today. Finally, the DoD plans to increase military civilian joint activities in order to foster strong and mutually beneficial military civilian relationships that include the sharing and understanding of culture.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 857

Received: 2/17/2010 3:40:05 AM

G-205-001

When the U.S. Military uses the terminology "Guam's government" in the DEIS, one assumes that the people of Guam are making unified decisions in a democratic process by which the Chamorro people have been able to exercise proper self-determination. However, when the USM describes the Government of Guam, it neglects the fact that the island and its people are still considered a "territory" with no real semblance of political power. Guam's Government is essentially the government of the United States of America. It also assumes the people of Guam chose to be in political union with the United States. Yet, the reality of the situation points to the exact opposite whereby the territory is considered just that- a "territory" of the United States; owned and essentially operated by the larger political entities like the military.

The people that live in Guam and in the CNMI have been colonized for hundreds of years, and it is about time that their rights as indigenous citizens be recognized. We, the Chamorro people, should not have to negotiate with the U.S. Military about plans for these islands- we have the final say. These are our lands, our families and our futures. Just like uniformed personnel, we go home to our families every night and hope that our children are safe from harm. This buildup promises to bring with it social, political and environmental costs that are simply too high to accept. The negative consequences associated with the buildup such as chemical spills will impact the lives of the indigenous Chamorro people FOREVER. As a citizen of the Mariana Islands, I completely disapprove of the use of these islands for military purposes. These islands are people's HOMES, they are not here for the United States Military to use at its disposal. It is a fallacy to say that the use of these islands is needed to protect in "national security." National Security means security for the U.S. Mainland, not for Chamorro people. We have, in fact, been put in a much more precarious situation by being involved with the U.S. Military.

G-205-002

The DEIS is a document that shows blatant disregard for the Chamorro people. It is not even translated into the local language, nor can it be accessed by individuals with certain disabilities such as those who are hearing impaired. It should have been disseminated to every single household on the island in writing in many other languages other than English.

G-205-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of managing efforts in implementing the proposed military relocation to reduce adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources and infrastructure. The Final EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to ensure that the short term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

Through the process of public involvement that has accompanied this proposed action, the Chamorro people of Guam have voiced clearly and concisely their concern that the traditional Chamorro culture, including dance, language and traditions, will be forgotten. While population increases can highlight cultural differences, they also present unique opportunities for cultural learning and sharing. As noted in the Final EIS, the DoD plans for cultural sensitivity orientation and awareness programs will focus on mutual respect and tolerance and strive to educate all incoming and currently present military personnel on the rich and varied cultural history that has created the culture that is Guam today. Finally, the DoD plans to increase military civilian joint activities in order to foster strong and mutually beneficial military civilian relationships that include the sharing and understanding of culture.

G-205-002

Thank you for your comment. While the complete DEIS is not available in any language other than English, a synopsis of the proposed action and its impacts was made available in Chamorro and Carolinian. Chamorro and Carolinian interpreters from the community were also available at the public hearings to assist upon request.

While the DEIS is not available in Braille, a synopsis of the proposed

action and its impacts is available as an audio file on the project website: www.guambuildupeis.us. One of the intents of the public hearings was to make project information readily available to those people in the community who could not access the DEIS online or in one of the many locations on Guam where a hardcopy is available.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 822

Received: 2/17/2010 1:36:08 AM

G-206-001

On behalf of the residents of Guam whose native language is one other than English, I am requesting that the Draft Environmental Impact Statement be made available in alternative languages, specifically Chamorro and Tagalog. Currently, the Draft Environmental Impact Statement is NOT accessible to people whose native language is one other than English. I believe that this is a violation of the policy statement in the Executive Order on Environmental Justice (available at: <http://ceq.hss.doe.gov/nepa/regs/eos/ii-5.pdf>) that addresses the issue of languages. The Executive Order requires agencies to work to ensure effective public participation and access to information. Thus, within its NEPA process and through other appropriate mechanisms, each Federal agency shall, "wherever practicable and appropriate, translate crucial public documents, notices and hearings, relating to human health or the environment for limited English speaking populations." In addition, each agency should work to "ensure that public documents, notices, and hearings relating to human health or the environment are concise, understandable, and readily accessible to the public.. Due to the reasons stated above, I am also requesting that the people of Guam be granted an extension of the commenting period, to be no less than the 90 days.

Member, We Are Guahan

G-206-001

Thank you for your comment. A summary of the project's Executive Summary was translated into Chamorro and Carolinian and made available to the public. Additionally, Chamorro and Carolinian translators were available at public hearings to assist people who attended.

The DoD carefully considered all requests to extend the length of the comment period beyond the 45-day minimum required by NEPA. In evaluating multiple options, DoD leadership determined that a 90-day comment period best balanced the need for sufficient time to review a complex document with the requirement to reach a timely decision regarding the proposed military buildup on Guam.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 831

Received: 2/17/2010 1:52:39 AM

Comment by Simeon M. Palomo, a resident of Guam and member of We Are Guahan Coalition; submitted on Feb. 17, 2010

Comment:

DOD must cease and desist the continued establishment of 2 "societies" in the Unincorporated Territory of Guam, "inside the fence" and "outside the fence". It must not continue building and operating facilities, inaccessible to the civilian community, that can be established in the civilian community.

Citations:

VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-19 Proposed Action and Alternatives
2.2 PROPOSED ACTION: MAIN CANTONMENT AREA FUNCTIONS
2.2.1 Requirements

Educational Facilities

Child Development/daycare facilities
Elementary schools
Middle schools
High School

Quality of Life (QOL) Functions

Main Community Center: commissary, exchange, post office, theater, bowling alley, vehicle maintenance, hobby shop, medical clinic, religious ministry facilities
Applied instruction and auditorium facilities
Fitness centers, swimming pool, youth centers
Services: restaurant, location exchange, bank, gas station, gate house

Justification:

Education:

The DEIS continues DOD's practice to create a self-contained society within the island of Guam. It has built and operated its own school system in the American community of Guam, funded by the Department of Defense. Why is Guam the only US Jurisdiction with DODEA schools? The other DODEA schools are in foreign countries. If DOD's justification is the low national scores of Guam's DOE, then why aren't there DODEA schools in other US DOE districts with low national scores?

Quality of Life Functions:

The quality of life for the civilian community will be further negated with DOD's acquisition of more

G-207-001

Thank you for your comment. As documented in this EIS, DoD acknowledges the existing sub-standard conditions of key public infrastructure systems and social services on Guam and the interest to have DoD fund improvements to these systems and services. DoD's ability to fund actions is limited by federal law. However, to minimize adverse impacts associated with the proposed military relocation program, DoD is leading a federal inter-agency effort to identify other federal programs and funding sources that could benefit the people of Guam.

G-207-002

Thank you for your comment. The Department of Defense Educational Activity (DODEA) does have schools on other bases in the U.S. in addition to Guam. The separate educational systems on Guam (public schools and DoD schools) were based on a determination in the early 1990s that the Guam public schools neither met the educational instruction goals or the physical facilities standards that DoD required. When Guam public schools meet DoD requirements, a re-evaluation can be undertaken to determine if DoD needs to maintain their own school system or if the Guam public schools can adequately meet DoD requirements.

G-207-003

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of managing efforts in implementing the proposed military relocation to reduce adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to work with the people and Government of Guam to ensure that the short term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

G-207-001

G-207-002

G-207-003

G-207-003

cultural resources, submerged lands, public lands, registered historic sites, recreational areas, and the like. I foresee the military population accessing the aforementioned acquired properties, via the EIS, for their quality of life purposes. This practice must stop.



COMMENT SHEET

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas
Environmental Impact Statement
Guam and CNMI Military Relocation**

Website Comment Number: 837

Received: 2/17/2010 1:56:49 AM

G-208-001

G-208-002

G-208-003

G-208-004

As a WeAreGuahan member, I am concerned with the condemnation of lands that have been identified for the proposed firing range. The lands identified for the proposed firing and non-firing range are of cultural, historical, familial, and recreational significance. Despite what the DEIs concludes, the impacts that the firing range will cause will not be mitigable to less than significant (Vol. 2 Table 9.2-2 pg. 31). Some of the reasons that the original proposed location for the firing range along the West Coast (Finegayan) was dismissed are: Haputo Trail; Double Reef Beach Trail; Shark's Hole; Double Reef; Guam National Wildlife Refuge, Vol.2 Table 9.1-2 pg 3). As a result of this quick dismissal, JGPO failed to recognize that almost identical issues also apply to the East Coast. Guahan cannot afford to lose the Guam International Raceway, fishing areas, family lands, Pagat and Lajuna trails, and the medicinal plants gathered by the suruhana. The Guam International Raceway provides many families and individuals throughout the island with recreational activities. It allows safe and legal car races, and helps curb illegal drag racing. Many residents of Guahan also visit Pagat Caves and the Coast. Additionally, there are numerous families who own private lands along the East Coast. To take these lands away for a mere firing range will be detrimental to the Chamoru Culture and will be the ultimate act of disrespect for the people of Guahan. I recommend the No Action Alternative and recommend that the Navy reconsider utilizing all existing DoD properties. Additionally, I support the No Action Alternative wherein No Marines relocate to Guahan, No Army Missile Defense be built, and No Air Craft Berthing Carrier be built.

G-208-001

Thank you for your comment. The preferred alternatives identify three changes in the current DoD footprint. Said differently, DoD plans consider using three pieces of land that are not currently controlled by DoD. One of those properties is presently a dirt trail that is proposed to be paved and made an access road to the southern portion of the Naval Munitions Site. The second proposed area is the Former FAA property, which is between South Finegayan housing and NCTS Finegayan. DoD is interested in negotiating to use this land for housing and related activities in order to make the new Marine Corps base all connected. The third area is in the Pagat region on the plateau overlooking the Pacific Ocean. This area is being considered for "live fire" training ranges. If DoD follows this preferred alternative, the first step is to negotiate for usage with the land owners.

G-208-002

Thank you for your comment. The Proposed Action would result in the acquisition of lands on the east side of Guam near Route 15 and the existing Andersen Air Force Base South property and the construction of a live fire training range complex on the site. The lands consist of Government of Guam controlled parcels as well as a few privately owned parcels. The Government of Guam parcels are held by two entities, the Chamorro Land Trust and the Ancestral Lands Commission. These entities manage certain Government of Guam land holdings to support native Chamorro interests and compensate land owners for lands currently controlled by the federal government.

In the northern most parcel, under the control of the Chamorro Land Trust, there exists the Guam International Raceway. This entity, which is a non-profit organization, operates a raceway complex consisting of a drag strip and various motorcycle and off-road vehicle courses pursuant to a 20 year license with the Chamorro Land Trust. These recreational facilities satisfy a significant component of the public demand for racing

as well as accommodating periodic police vehicle training. The license is set to expire in 2018. Under the terms of the license the Guam International Raceway is able to remove aggregate mined from the site to improve its operations, but at the option of the Chamorro Land Trust must return the property in "pristine" condition upon the termination of the license. The license clearly states that the Guam International Raceway has no interest in the underlying property pursuant to its license. Further, there is no right to renew the license.

Should DoD decide to acquire land for the Route 15 training range complex, an offer of just compensation would be made to the owners of the property, including the lands held by the Chamorro Land Trust. The just compensation offer would be at the full fair market value of the property, based upon an appraisal of the property and its highest and best use. Since DoD would acquire the property from the fee owners, any compensation to the operators of the Guam International Raceway would be a matter to be determined between the current land owner, the Chamorro Land Trust, and the tenant, the Guam International Raceway.

In the event DoD acquires the land, the Guam International Raceway would have to decide whether to continue operation in another location. If it chose to continue operations it may be eligible for relocation assistance from DoD pursuant to the Uniform Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Polices Act of 1970. If eligible, DoD would provide relocation assistance in the form of advisory services, and some specific financial assistance related to a move, but would not be responsible for the physical relocation of the operations of the Guam International Raceway.

As to possible sites for the relocation of the Guam International Raceway, such actions would be under the control of Government of Guam officials as they are responsible for non-federal land use decisions on Guam. Given that a raceway complex is an industrial activity, it is

most likely that any siting of a future raceway complex will be on lands zoned for such industrial activities and not within lands deemed recovery habitat for ESA listed species. Should the Guam International Raceway decide to continue operations and be eligible for relocation assistance from DoD, DoD will work with Government of Guam land use and natural resource officials to ensure that habitat concerns for ESA listed species are taken into account in any relocation effort.

G-208-003

Thank you for your comment.

Your position on “no action” and utilizing existing DoD property is acknowledged. DoD was required to determine whether military relocation requirements could be met by excess, underutilized or otherwise available property held by DoD on Guam. Early development plans attempted to keep all activities on existing DoD lands. However, as discussed in the FEIS (Volume 2, Chapter 2), after applying operational and environmental screening criteria, no contiguous DoD area on Guam was identified that could support all the land use and operational requirements of the action.

Should DoD determine that additional land is necessary to meet its requirements, DoD policy requires that it negotiate with affected public and private land owners in good faith, seek agreements to acquire desired lands interests and pay fair market value. Where circumstances exist that require resolution of issues such as ownership or value, procedures exist under eminent domain authority to resolve those questions. Eminent domain requires reimbursement at fair market value.

G-208-004

Thank you for your comment.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 842

Received: 2/17/2010 2:49:13 AM

G-209-001

The Declination of Chamorro Population and Cultural Issues mentioned in volume 7 chapters 3: Preferred Alternatives, Summary of Impacts, page 64, focuses on the incoming military personnel and how their presence will greatly affect the Chamorro people. In an opposition to the negativity towards the military presence here on island, our political leaders should propose a bill for Guam's indigenous people to have certain rights to the island. This will only ensure the people of Guam that they will be taken care of and instill trust in our leaders that this memorable change will improve our economy in the future. Certain rights should be given to Chamorro people to help sustain our culture and heritage for generations to come. The essence of our culture will not be lost if proper action is taken to preserve our peoples rights to the island. The military will help the economy thrive as a whole as we maintain the respect that we naturally should have as Guam's people. In exchange for expansion in the non-Chamorro voting population, our people should be given rights to vote for president that way our people still have a strong say in what happens to our island.

G-209-001

Thank you for your comment. Topics such as the political status of Guam are important issues but are not part of the proposed action. Comments related to these issues were numerous and indicate underlying social and political dissatisfaction with longstanding federal-territorial status issues outside the scope of DOD legal authority. The various EIS public engagement forums provided an indirect avenue for informing some and reminding others in local and federal policy-making institutions of issues that are important to a significant segment of the Guam community.



COMMENT SHEET

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas
Environmental Impact Statement
Guam and CNMI Military Relocation**

Website Comment Number: 844

Received: 2/17/2010 2:55:42 AM

"We the people of the Northern Mariana Islands, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom, ordain and establish this Constitution as the embodiment of our traditions and hopes for our Commonwealth in Political Union with the United States of America". - Preamble to the CNMI Constitution

"We the people of the Northern Mariana Islands" begins the preamble to our countries constitution. We the people can be interpreted in a variety of ways, but as an indigenous person to this country, our country the CNMI, we the people means more than people residing in a place. To those who embody, believe, practice and honor their Chamorro and Carolinian identity this means valuing the shared history and place. Although a large portion of the build up encompasses Guam who we support as our brothers and sisters, I want to comment on the impacts to the CNMI as a voice for those indigenous relatives, elders and friends who have asked me to show support for our islands here in the CNMI as we have been under represented in the few forums and over represented by a few largely politicians who have made great decisions amidst the larger consent or discussion of both the Chamorro and Carolinian people.

This draft EIS has so many areas of concern to many of us. The time we have had to read over it, the fact that it is only written in English; there is no other medium than text for individuals with disabilities or language barriers, the key areas it addresses, the blatant lack of response to socio-cultural areas, the lack of response to any questions we may have just to name a few add so much frustration to people which have given so much and still do give so much to your country of the United States. It has been extremely difficult to try and translate all the text in reading to our elders who have asked us to speak for them. The time does not allow for the simplest things.

Please allow us the consideration we give you and have given you with our culture and most notably our lives and respect our indigenous heritage in our country. We are not owned by the U.S. but as it states in our constitution in political Union, respect that UNION please! For a country that prides itself on freedom, we have not been afforded the same freedom that we often provide for your county. The freedom that your country often takes for granted in this area is made by the sacrifices both historically and today of a strong and ancient people most in your country have never head about.

G-210-001

G-210-002

G-210-003

G-210-001

Thank you for your comment.

G-210-002

Thank you for your comment. While the complete DEIS is not available in any language other than English, a synopsis of the proposed action and its impacts was made available in Chamorro and Carolinian. Chamorro and Carolinian interpreters from the community were also available at the public hearings to assist upon request.

The DEIS is not available in Braille, however, a synopsis of the proposed action and its impacts is available as an audio file on the project website: www.guambuildupeis.us. One of the intents of the public hearings was to make project information readily available to those people in the community who were not able to access the DEIS online or in one of the many locations on Guam where a hardcopy is available.

The DoD carefully considered all requests to extend the length of the comment period beyond the 45-day minimum required by NEPA. In evaluating multiple options, DoD leadership determined that a 90-day comment period best balanced the need for sufficient time to review a complex document with the requirement to reach a timely decision regarding the proposed military buildup on Guam.

G-210-003

Thank you for your comment.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 848

Received: 2/17/2010 3:02:21 AM

G-211-002

Being born and raised on Guam, I have a deep love for this island. I am proud to have Chamorro blood running through my veins, though even if I didn't, I'd still deeply appreciate the beauty of the island and the rich cultural heritage. My parents were both born and raised here, and I have seen photos from when they were young here on the island, and seeing how much has changed is just astonishing! My great grandparents were here during the Japanese occupation, and I have seen photos dating way back then. It is amazing how the island went from being mostly lush vegetation and farmland to cement buildings, parking lots and clearing of the land, including the increase of pollution and toxic waste dumping/leaking.

A lot of damage has already been done to our beautiful island. I have not lost hope in preserving the environment that we still have. I am strongly against any more mass destruction and toxification to our environment. Especially without proper and balanced restoration. Unless the department of defense has a secure plan for restoring the environment, I absolutely do not want to see any more mass clearing of land or reefs. And in fact, while I believe in mother nature healing itself the destructive habits of humans, while we still exist, I'd like to see that we live with respect toward the environment that we are a part of, and show our children a positive example of doing the same.

G-211-003

There is still a lot of beauty here on Guam, and I am working toward making improvements to our environment, and so far from what I have read from the EIS document, this mass buildup would completely counter that long term objective.

Anyone who cares about the LONG TERM future of our island and its people would be able to see that this military buildup would be backwards in the overall health and flourishing of Guam.

G-211-004

I do not feel that the positive claims that have been made about improvements to the economy and regional defense strategies make the buildup justified. There is not enough information in such a vast EIS showing how there will be balance to the stress put on our social/mental health services, health care (e.g. hospital), public school system, infrastructure, environment and more.

G-211-001

As a long term resident of Guam raising children on this island that I love so dearly, I am strongly opposed to the military buildup and all of its ramifications.

G-211-001

Thank you for your comment.

G-211-002

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of managing efforts in implementing the proposed military relocation to reduce adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to work with the people and Government of Guam to ensure that the short term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

G-211-003

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of reducing adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources, and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to ensure that the short-term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long-term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

G-211-004

Thank you for your comment. The Final EIS has been updated (Volume 2) to better address impacts on social services.

As documented in this EIS, DoD acknowledges the existing sub-standard conditions of key public infrastructure systems and social services on Guam and the interest to have DoD fund improvements to these systems and services. DoD's ability to fund actions is limited by

Federal law. However, to minimize adverse impacts associated with the proposed military relocation program, DoD is leading a federal inter-agency effort to identify other Federal programs and funding sources that could benefit the people of Guam.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1034

Received: 2/17/2010 7:42:05 AM

G-212-001

on behalf of We Are Guahan and the residents of Guam who have a visual impairment, I am requesting that the Draft Environmental Impact Statement be made available in alternative media forms: Braille and audio. Currently, the Draft Environmental Impact Statement is NOT accessible to people with visual impairments. I believe that this is a violation of Public Law 93-112 93rd Congress, H. R. 8070 September 26, 1973; The Rehabilitation Act of 1973. Due to the reasons stated above, I am also requesting that the people of Guam be granted an extension of the commenting period, to be no less than the 90 days in conformance with the existing public review period granted for the general public.

G-212-001

Thank you for your comment. While the DEIS is not available in Braille, a synopsis of the proposed action and its impacts is available as an audio file on the project website: www.guambuildupeis.us. One of the intents of the public hearings was to make project information readily available to those people in the community who were not able to access the DEIS online or in one of the many locations on Guam where a hardcopy is available.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1037

Received: 2/17/2010 7:45:21 AM

February 17, 2010 5:48p.m.

Land and Submerged Land; Volume 2, Chapter 8:

On page 8-3 the DEIS states the Guam Ancestral Lands Commission is within the Department of Land Management. That is not true the GALC was created by Public Law 25-45 and note DLM and GALC have a different mission. The mission of the GALC is to return lands that have been condemned by the United States Government the same Government that wants to condemn more lands for the Buildup.

I, Speaker Judith T. Won Pat, Ed. D, permit the organization "We Are Guahan" to adopt this comment in its entirety.

G-213-001

Thank you for your comment. The phrase "(within the DLM)" has been removed in Volume 2 of the final EIS.

G-213-001



COMMENT SHEET

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas
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Website Comment Number: 1039

Received: 2/17/2010 7:46:00 AM

G-214-001

I would like to take this opportunity to express my concern regarding the upcoming military build-up. Our island is growing rapidly with so many other ethnics arriving and searching for a better place to settle and make their home on Guam and through that large change that's happening in the midst of our own eyes date than a twinkly of an eye our population, economy, infrastructure, health care and many other important needs to the island. We are very much worried and concerned of the military buildup that our island and its people will see coming once the thousands of military personnel and family members settle to a new home that we believe is too small for a big change that will occur overnight with the population more than we have now, problems such as traffic, crime, shortage of our water system, much overcrowded schools, our health care system and many more. But I am very much concerned that with the arrival of the westernized people from the United States military with much power to control and make decisions under the US Flag that we stand and salute together, that we chamorro people from teh island of Guam will be forgotten in our own island with NO CONTROL, NO DECISION MAKING and NO RESPECT for our culture, language, and heritage that after hundreds of years being controlled by other countries we again will heave to line up in the back line where the Western people will once again RULE US CHAMORRO PEOPLE OF GUAM and tell us that we cannot speak our language publicly that once happened after WWII, that we cannot practice our religions worship of faith PUBLICLY with Fiesta Celebrations, Public processions worship in the streets, our religious icons displayed publicly and all chamorro cultural events, feasts, and celebrations to be completely Banned! A late Senator by the name of Angel L.G. Santos once said "Rise and Stand our Chamorro people in our own native land because if we dont we will be lining up in the back line.

G-214-002

G-214-001

Thank you for your comment. As documented in this EIS, DoD acknowledges the existing sub-standard conditions of key public infrastructure systems and social services on Guam and the interest to have DoD fund improvements to these systems and services. DoD's ability to fund actions is limited by Federal law. However, to minimize adverse impacts associated with the proposed military relocation program, DoD is leading a federal inter-agency effort to identify other Federal programs and funding sources that could benefit the people of Guam.

G-214-002

Thank you for your comment. Topics such as the political status also commonly referred to as "decolonization" and "self-determination" of Guam are important issues but are not part of the proposed action. DoD recognizes the importance of reducing adverse socio-economic and cultural change effects on the people of Guam, the island's natural resources, and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to work with the people and Government of Guam to ensure that the short-term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long-term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1040

Received: 2/17/2010 7:48:51 AM

February 17, 2010 5:53 p.m.

Land and Submerged Land; Volume 2, Chapter 8:

On page 8-5 Submerge Lands Ownership and Use; the DEIS states it claims sovereignty, over Guam's Exclusive Economic Zone. Pursuant to Guam Public Law 15-114 proclaims ownership of Guam's EEZ.

I, Speaker Judith T. Won Pat, Ed. D, permit the organization "We Are Guahan" to adopt this comment in its entirety.

G-215-001

Thank you for your comment. It is not clear what "it" is referring to in the comment: "the DEIS states it claims sovereignty over Guam's Exclusive Economic Zone." On review of the EIS text, the only reference to the Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ) is a general statement that is applicable to all EEZs. The DEIS text describes the EEZ boundary as 12 nm to 200 nm from the coast and does not describe sovereignty.

G-215-001



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1046

Received: 2/17/2010 7:52:33 AM

February 17, 2010 5:56 p.m.

Land and Submerged Land; Volume 2, Chapter 8:

On page 8-7 Marianas Trench Marine National Monument, The DEIS states that the military activities and exercises are permitted. It denies the Chamoru people to fish and is another act of taking away our practices of traditional harvesting.

I, Speaker Judith T. Won Pat, Ed. D, permit the organization "We Are Guahan" to adopt this comment in its entirety.

G-216-001

Thank you for your comment. The items identified in this comment are not part of the proposed action and are therefore not addressed in the EIS. The DEIS information on the Marianas Trench National Monument are provided as geographic background. No actions are proposed in the monument and the proposed action would not change the management of the monument.

G-216-001



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1051

Received: 2/17/2010 7:55:46 AM

February 17, 2010 6:00 p.m.

Land and Submerged Land; Volume 2, Chapter 8:

On page 8-8, 8.1.1.2, Land Use; The DEIS states that non-DOD lands is compatible to the Guam's Land Use Plan. That's not the case the GLUP did not anticipate a firing range.

I, Speaker Judith T. Won Pat, Ed. D, permit the organization "We Are Guahan" to adopt this comment in its entirety.

G-217-001

G-217-001

Thank you for your comment. It is true that the proposed firing range complex was not anticipated in the land use plan. When a new project is proposed for a community that the community did not anticipate there are considerations for consistency and compatibility with planned land uses. For example, there was a time when the Guam Raceway Park was not planned for the community. A determination was made that it might not be consistent with land use planning of the time but it was compatible with surrounding residential areas. Similarly, the firing ranges are not consistent with the existing and planned land use plans, but they can be considered compatible. By in large, the firing ranges would remain open space, which is compatible with low density residential land uses.

DoD was required to determine whether military relocation requirements could be met by excess, underutilized or otherwise available property held by DoD on Guam. Early development plans attempted to keep all activities on existing DoD lands. However, as discussed in the FEIS (Volume 2, Chapter 2), after applying operational and environmental screening criteria, no contiguous DoD area on Guam was identified that could support all the land use and operational requirements of the action.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1053

Received: 2/17/2010 7:56:32 AM

Guam does not need more military to control the island. It is only going to destroy the island and not help it.

This comment is submitted on behalf of the We Are Guahan Coalition.

core@weareguahan.com

G-218-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of reducing adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources, and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to ensure that the short-term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long-term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

G-218-001



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1055

Received: 2/17/2010 7:58:42 AM

February 17, 2010 6:03 p.m.

Land and Submerged Land; Volume 2, Chapter 8:

On page 8-61 thru 8-63, on Chamoru homelands; the DEIS states it going to restrict public access to pay homage to sacred ancestral sites hiking trails, recreational beach use. That is denying the Chamoru's their beliefs and traditions and not to mention education of our history.

I, Speaker Judith T. Won Pat, Ed. D, permit the organization "We Are Guahan" to adopt this comment in its entirety.

G-219-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD understands and recognizes the significance of access to cultural sites located on DoD property in Guam. Restricting access to certain areas at certain times is required to maintain public safety. It is the intent of DoD to maintain public access to Mt. Jumullong Manglo (including the Mt. Lam Lam trail) consistent with safety and operational requirements. Final plans concerning access to Mt. Jumullong Manglo (as accessed by the Mt. Lam Lam trail) have not been developed, DoD looks forward to working with stakeholders including groups that use the area for traditional religious activities to develop plans for cultural stewardship and access that balances operational needs, public safety concerns, and the continuing public use and enjoyment of this site.

G-219-001



COMMENT SHEET

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas
Environmental Impact Statement
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Website Comment Number: 1138

Received: 2/17/2010 8:26:59 AM

G-220-001

Currently 20 percent of the consumers of the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse (Department) are military personnel, dependants of military personnel or veterans. It is anticipated by Medical professionals that the number of consumers utilizing the services of the Department will increase with the relocation of marines to Guam. Presently, the Department is struggling to meet the needs of its consumers on a daily basis. What steps will DOD take to ensure that military personnel and their dependants utilize the medical services on the military bases before seeking assistance with the Department? Who will pay for the services of the military personnel or their dependants? Will DOD provide assistance to the Department by offering their medical professionals in the mental health field to consult on cases that the Department is handling?

I, Speaker Judith T. Won Pat, permit the organization, We Are Guahan, to adopt this comment in its entirety

G-220-001

Thank you for your comment. Volume 2, Section 16.1.5.2 provides a brief discussion of the overarching factors that affect health and human services on Guam. It also outlines the key public, nonprofit, private, and military agencies that provide primary health and human services to Guam's population.

The Naval Hospital has been planned to support current and long-range military population projections and would provide health services to the military personnel, their dependents, and military beneficiaries. Under current conditions, and with few exceptions, the Naval Hospital cannot provide health care services to non-military personnel. The proposed VA Clinic (presently in the Naval Hospital) services veterans and their beneficiaries. Medical services to military and their dependents can be reimbursed with the appropriate paperwork and if the services qualify for reimbursement.

The Guam Memorial Hospital and private medical practices would service the civilian population. Public health services provided by Guam are also discussed in the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) that is Appendix F, Volume 9 of the DEIS.

Although mental health and substance abuse is available within the DoD health system it is probable that some military personnel and their dependents perceive more anonymity when they seek help with these social disorders outside the DoD health system. The solutions could include better educational training of the military and their dependents, less punitive measures by the military for these disorders, and reimbursement to Guam when a military personnel and/or their dependents seek these services. At the same time, the military and their dependents will be contributing to Guam's government through taxes, expenditures, and services and, as such, are entitled to seek out and obtain services for these social disorders. In the Final EIS, more

discussion will be included on the impacts to Guam agencies related to public health and mental and social disorders.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1200

Received: 2/17/2010 8:46:23 AM

the buldup is a bad idea and allowing it to happen on guam will cause problems after problems and our beautiful island doesnt need that. we chamorros are just fine and we do not need people from all around the world to live here and create crimes and violence for the next generations to see..

G-221-001

G-221-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of reducing adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources, and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to ensure that the short-term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long-term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

Thank you for your comment.

G-222-001

1 COMMENTS BY MR. MAGA LAHI MAGA ANITI
2
3 MR. MAGA ANITI: Hafa adai. Only on
4 Guam does the U.S. military get everything for
5 free. Wow, don't they got it made! Goodness,
6 gracious, great balls of fire, they got it
7 made. Anywhere else in these 50 states, they
8 have to pay an arm and a leg, but on Guam it's
9 all for free. But I do have a question for the
10 military and for the United States. Would you
11 like me to come to that country and tell you
12 and do the same thing you're doing on Guam
13 right now? Because according to your own
14 constitution and the Declaration of
15 Independence, you are going against it. You
16 are quartering your troops on this island
17 without the consent of the people. And that is
18 part of your Declaration of Independence, the
19 quartering of troops without the consent of the
20 people. But aren't you so happy that Guam
21 loves you? Hey, I mean, I'm promoting "Yankee,
22 go home" independence, and I'm the worst hated
23 person on Guam. But they love you better than
24 they love me, and I'm trying to save the
25 children. Because while the U.S. is on Guam,

DEPO RESOURCES
George B. Castro
Court Reporter
Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

G-222-001

1 we stand to be genocidal, I mean, with two
2 countries, Spain and the U.S., try to genocide
3 these islands four different times. When are
4 we going to wake up as a people of Guam? We
5 call ourselves natives? Why do we allow this?
6 Why? Where is the love from your blood to your
7 homeland? Wala, [speaks in the Chamorro
8 language; Nothing. Right?] Because Howard,
9 stop promoting "Yankee, go home." Stop doing
10 that, we can't survive without America. I'll
11 tell you something when they go to war, it's
12 going to be a nuclear war, there's not even
13 going to be a baby alive on this island.
14 Thirty-two miles long, 4 to 8 miles wide, is
15 that what we want? What? For the money? When
16 are we going to wake up? Huh? We will face
17 genocide, nuclear genocide. Is that what we
18 want, people of Guam? Oh, yes, because money
19 is more important than our children. Wow, they
20 really taught us very good, they're more
21 important than us. That's why they can do
22 whatever they want for free only on Guam, for
23 free. Wow, something's wrong with that
24 picture. I declare independence. I am the
25 intermediate prime minister of the Republic of

DEPO RESOURCES
George B. Castro
Court Reporter
Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094

G-222-001

1 the Sunahi archipelago. Join; let's become the
2 rulers of our own island again. It's been over
3 400 years since we ruled ourselves. Why do we
4 need a country thousands of miles away to
5 govern us? When is that going to end? We
6 better make it end soon because we face nuclear
7 genocide by the masters of Guam, for you are
8 each a property of the United States, for not
9 one person here is a U.S. citizen. Thank you.

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DEPO RESOURCES
George B. Castro
Court Reporter
Tel.(671)688-DEPO * Fax(671)472-3094



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1201

Received: 2/17/2010 8:48:13 AM

G-223-001

It has been stated in Volume 4 of the DEIS that the management of ship board hazardous waste would be managed in accordance with Navy standard operating procedures and Navy RCRA permit. Will Guam EPA be involved in with the management of ship board hazardous waste? What are the Navy standard operating procedures? What is the Navy RCRA permit? What is the most toxic ship board hazardous waste? In the event that a ship board hazardous waste is accidentally or intentionally released will the military report to the government of Guam immediately about the release?

I, Speaker Judith T. Won Pat, Ed.D, permit the organization, We Are Guahan, to adopt this comment in its entirety.

G-223-001

Thank you for your comment. The Navy will coordinate all its ship board activities when in port with the GEPA. Since the Navy is required to comply with RCRA requirements regarding the use, storage, handling, reporting, transportation, and disposal of hazardous substances and while in port with GEPA requirements, these will be followed. In order to ensure protection of human health and the environment and to implement these laws and regulations, DoD has developed various procedures, protocol, and directives designed to proactively eliminate or minimize the inadvertent leakage, spill or release of pollutants to the environment. These actions involve comprehensive administrative, engineering, and operations mandates, best management practices (BMPs), standard operating procedures (SOPs), and controls in place to prevent or minimize the inadvertent leakage, spill, or release of hazardous/toxic substances. These BMPs, SOPs, and other controls are fully described in the EIS document. If a leak, release, or spill is suspected or confirmed, aggressive mitigation measures are used to first clean up the leak, spill, or release as quickly as possible, followed by an assessment of risks to the public and/or the environment and a plan to remediate these risk concerns to within regulatory acceptable levels. These actions generally include environmental media (e.g., groundwater, surface water, soil, air, and/or biota) sampling and monitoring to ensure that and hazards are mitigated quickly and effectively. In many cases, part of remediation plan includes the requirement to perform regularly scheduled long-term sampling and monitoring of environmental media to ensure that remedial actions have been effective. If long-term monitoring indicates that risks to human health or the environment are still unacceptable, more aggressive remediation approaches are considered. These actions (e.g., BMPs, SOPs, etc.) will protect public health, welfare, and the environment from adverse impacts associated with the use of solvents, herbicides, pesticides, fertilizers, PCBs, munitions and explosives of concern (MEC), and other hazardous substances

COMMENTS BY MR. ROBERT JASON DELA CRUZ

G-224-001

MR. DELA CRUZ: First of all, I just want to say that three-minutes is not enough time. Our people deserves more than that. I guess it doesn't matter because what we say or how long we are up here, it's not going to make a difference. My name is Robert Jason Dela Cruz, I'm young and I still have many things to learn but that does not mean that I'm unaware of the change that is coming to Guam due to the military buildup.

Personally, I oppose the movement of 8,000 people from Okinawa to Guam. I definitely believe that this is going to happen. I definitely believe that this is going to have such a massive effect on the people of Guam in a negative way. I believe I should always be positive, so we should get rid of any negativity, in this case, the military buildup.

G-224-002

I stand here before you today on behalf of the Chamorro people, the owners of the land, the native people who have inhabited Guam for thousands of years, longer than any race or

G-224-001

Thank you for your comment. Public comments on the Draft EIS are an important part of the decision-making process. This information becomes part of the Final EIS and is evaluated when DoD prepares the Final EIS and issues a Record of Decision at the end of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process.

G-224-002

Thank you for your comment. Topics such as the political status also commonly referred to as "decolonization" and "self-determination" of Guam are important issues but are not part of the proposed action. DoD recognizes the importance of reducing adverse socio-economic and cultural change effects on the people of Guam, the island's natural resources, and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to work with the people and Government of Guam to ensure that the short-term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long-term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

G-224-003

Thank you for your comment. Please see the response to G-224-001.

G-224-002 1 culture, and honestly this is not right. For
2 hundreds of years our native Chamorro people
3 have been under the rule of foreigners,
4 Spanish, Japanese and the US. And when did we
5 ever have a say? When did the people of our
6 island ever say come in and rule us? What I'm
7 trying to say is what is happening right now,
8 this military buildup, is basically the same
9 thing that has been happening to our island for
10 centuries. We have no say in this. Public
11 hearings like this are known as ways of lives
12 to the people of Guam and act you really care
13 about Guam.

G-224-003 14 We all know that by the end of this
15 hearing everything will remain the same because
16 we can speak against this buildup and our
17 voices are lost. We could stand tall until our
18 legs give out and so -- and no matter what,
19 this fight to bring 8000 Marines to our small
20 island is still going to go through. Yeah, I
21 may only be 17 years old, I may not be the
22 smartest young man, but I know what I want and
23 I know what I stand for, and believe me, I am
24 not alone. Come to my school and take a seat
25 in my class and listen to my people, I'm just

1 one of many. And yeah, I wasn't born in the
 2 mainland, I am a US Citizen, I pledge my
 3 allegiance, I read your plan, this is our home
 4 and we are the men and women of this house. I
 5 believe that the Chamorros deserve a choice
 6 instead of being lied to and forced to go along
 7 with your plan. This is our land. And I'm not
 8 ready to watch your plans and bulldoze to build
 9 bridges and basins. I'm not ready to watch
 10 crimes be committed against our women. Let's
 11 not forget about that. It was a huge problem
 12 in Okinawa. I'm just not ready. We are not
 13 ready and we won't ever be. So please take
 14 your soldiers your guns and your battle plans
 15 somewhere else.

G-224-004

Thank you for your comment.

G-224-005

Thank you for your comment. There are many reasons why the Marines (about half) are being moved from Okinawa. This discussion is provided in section 3.5.2 of the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) that is in Appendix F, Volume 9 of the Draft EIS. Serious crimes by military personnel in Okinawa are committed at a lower rate than the overall civilian population in Okinawa, despite reports to the contrary. Many serious crimes are based on singular incidents that are reported multiple times so that it appears to be multiple incidents.

The impacts of crimes on Guam are discussed in Volume 2 of the FEIS. As noted in the SIAS: "A critical distinction when analyzing crime impacts is between the total numbers of crimes ("volume of crime") and the actual crime rate (numbers divided by population). Population increases always bring with them increases in the volume of crime, but the crime rate would increase only if new populations are disproportionately likely to commit crimes."

The DoD acknowledges that any increase in population, such as the one that these proposed actions would cause, may be accompanied by a proportionate increase in crime and social disorder. The DoD also acknowledges that widely publicized instances of military crime in Okinawa cause Guam residents to be concerned about possible repercussions on the island brought about by the increase in military population on Guam. The increase in population during the construction phase of the build up is recognized as a time for concern for increases in incidents of crime. Moreover, it is also acknowledged that the age group of many military personnel is often characterized as prone to conflicts and misbehavior. DoD educates its service men and woman on good behavior and will act promptly and rigorously to curtail any misconduct

and enforce laws to protect the citizens of Guam and our military personnel.



COMMENT SHEET

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas
Environmental Impact Statement
Guam and CNMI Military Relocation**

Website Comment Number: 1207

Received: 2/17/2010 9:51:03 AM

G-225-001

I am commenting on Volume 2 of the 2009 DEIS in which it says "The proposed action involves constructing and utilizing all required facilities, infrastructure, and training assets necessary to establish a Marine Corps base of operations on Guam. The Marine Corps would relocate approximately 8,600 Marines and their 9,000 dependents from Okinawa to Guam. The proposed action for the approximately 8,600 Marines includes personnel from the units being relocated and the associated base support personnel that must also be present at an installation to support the military mission". I want to say that the relocation of approximately 17,600 people is too numerous for the small island of Guam to sustain in such a short period of time. This number alone would decrease the chances for Guam to gain sovereignty, cause traffic and infrastructure problems, bring increased violence and crime rates, and make the native Chamoru population even more of a minority in their own home country. This number is so significant in that it creates Guam as a military target in international affairs regarding the US and its relations with other countries. This could endanger the civilian population on Guam and in a place where the indigenous Chamorro people are already a minority this could be a huge threat to their survival if there were to be military engagements in Guam. I am a native Chamorro born and raised on the island of Guam and i do not support any such action of this DEIS. Some alternatives would be to relocate this population of Marines and their dependents to California in which the base would be defending the motherland or to significantly decrease this population of Marines and their dependents by half and and to significantly limit the new military infrastructure that is proposed to be made on Guam. I dont have much time to send this in so I just want to say to forget all citations needed for this DEIS. I have read major segments of the DEIS that include Volumes 1,2 and 7. I do not like the proposed total population of approximately 80,000 people to Guam in that this number is too numerous for Guam to sustain. I also do not like the fact that the area of Pagat will be taken and used as a military training facility. This area called Pagat is a historic place in that it ancient Chamorro artifacts that the Chamorro people of Guam cherish and value. To desecrate this by using it as for military training purposes would be an insult to the native people of Guam.

G-225-002

G-225-001

Thank you for providing your comments and your position against the proposed action.

Relating to the population figure of about 80,000 people; it should be noted the figure represents a maximal figure when most of the construction workers are still on Guam and the military populations arrive (2014); once construction is completed, the operational population would be about 33,400 (2016) (see the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study [SIAS], Table ES-1, on page iii). The SIAS is Appendix F, Volume 9 of the DEIS.

DoD recognizes the importance of managing efforts in implementing the proposed military relocation to reduce adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to work to ensure that the short term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

G-225-002

Thank you for your comment. It is the intent of DoD to maintain public access to the cultural and historic sites at Pagat and Marbo consistent with safety and operational requirements. Restricting access to certain DoD areas at certain times is required to maintain public safety. Final plans concerning access to sites potentially impacted by the proposed action have not been developed. DoD looks forward to working with stakeholders to develop plans for cultural stewardship and access that balances operational needs, public safety concerns, and the continuing public use and enjoyment of these sites.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1208

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G-226-001

According to information in the DEIS, an impact can be less significant through mitigations. Is it guaranteed that all mitigations will be applied to each respective impact as stated in the DEIS? If not, then is it right to say the impact will be less significant even if there are no actual plans for mitigation?

Member of We Are Guahan Coalition.

action@weareguahan.com

G-226-001

Thank you for your comment. Mitigation for impacts of the proposed action will rely on Best Management Practices (BMPs) and mitigation measures. Volume 7, Chapter 2 summarizes the proposed mitigation measures that are mentioned in Volumes 2 through 6 under the various resource sections. The intent of mitigation measures and BMPs is to avoid minimize, reduce, eliminate or compensate for potential impacts due to the proposed actions. The BMPs are actions implemented by DoD as a standard practice and will be implemented for the proposed action. The mitigation measures are project-specific. The summary lists of BMPs and mitigation measures in Volume 7 were updated based on comments received during the public comment period and will continue to be updated after the Final EIS is published, during agency consultation and construction permit application processes. Mitigation measures listed in the Record of Decision and attached as conditions to a permit will be implemented.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1211

Received: 2/17/2010 10:03:06 AM

Comment I, Continued on Comment II: Water resource

G-227-001

I am a member of We Are Guahan Coalition, and allow the group to adopt this comment. The DEIS explains that the proposed action will require more water to be pumped from Guam's northern aquifer. It evaluated the sustainable yield of Guam's aquifer based on two estimates from one study done in the 1980s and another from the early 90s. Not surprisingly the DEIS chooses to use the higher estimate as the more accurate sustainable yield with the justification that is the more recent study and have been reviewed by member of the University of Guam. Who at the University of Guam reviewed the study? What was the exact result of the review? What makes the reviewers qualified to give an opinion to which study is more accurate? Considering both studies, what is the level of uncertainty in this data? Is it safer to go with the more conservative value when there is much uncertainty in the data? How come the DEIS is going with the more liberal estimate? Guam's water is a vital resource to the people. If the estimate from the 1980s, more conservative study, is considered the sustainable yield of Guam's aquifer then the action will require the pump rate of groundwater to exceed the sustainable yield of the aquifer. If this study, in reality, is more accurate, what will be the result of over pumping of the aquifer as a result of the proposed action? The DEIS suggest desalination as a mitigation measure. Is the military going to construct a desalination plant to mitigate their proposal to potentially over pump Guam's aquifer? Or, do they still plan to pump as much as possible as long as the higher estimated sustainable yield, being used in the DEIS analysis, is not exceeded; then implement the use of a desalination plant when that is absolutely necessary? If water supply of northern groundwater begins to decrease because of overproduction as a result of the action what will happen to the groundwater that is left? Drywells are also commonly considered as mitigation means to direct runoff into the aquifer more quickly, however, this increases the potential for aquifer. If the groundwater gets contaminated through this process how difficult will it be to remediate this contamination? What is the general effect this would have on available water supply? Considering the extent to which the military has already contaminated the groundwater on Guam, the answers to these questions shouldn't be too far.

G-227-001

Thank you for your comment.

Who at the University of Guam reviewed the Barrett 1991 study?

The Barrett 1991 study was reviewed by Dr. John W. Jensen at the University of Guam.

What makes the reviewers qualified to give an opinion to which study is more accurate?

Dr. John W. Jensen is a hydrogeologist whose research encompasses applied and fundamental aspects of groundwater hydrology and related environmental science. Significant research efforts relating to the NGLA include the following:

- Numerical modeling of flow in the young carbonate aquifer of Guam
- Dye trace investigation of Guam's island karst aquifer,

-Mapping the basement topography beneath the Northern Guam Lens Aquifer

-Evaluating trends in chloride concentration in Guam's production wells

-Evaluating the dynamic response of the freshwater lens to recharge events

What was the exact result of the review? The study concluded that the Barrett 1991 sustainable-yield estimates should be used instead of the earlier 1982 sustainable yield estimates (CDM 1982) because the later values are based on an additional decade of field data. The 1982 sustainable-yield estimates are excessively conservative. Please see Volume 6, Section 2.2.5.4 for more information. What is the level of uncertainty in this data? Is it safer to go with the more conservative value when there is much uncertainty in the data? How come the DEIS is going with the more liberal estimate?

The level of uncertainty in the sustainable yield estimates is lower for the 1991 study than the 1982 study because it is based on an additional decade of field data. The 1991 sustainable yield estimates were selected

because the results are more accurate because of the large data set used in the modeling.

If the estimate from the 1980s, more conservative study, is considered the sustainable yield of Guam's aquifer, then the action will require the pump rate of groundwater to exceed the sustainable yield of the aquifer. If this study, in reality, is more accurate, what will be the result of over pumping of the aquifer as a result of the proposed action?

The 1982 NGLS and Barrent 1991 sustainable yield estimates are provided in Table 1. Basic Alternative 1 proposes wells within the Andersen and Agafa-Gumas sub-basins. These sub-basins are located below Andersen AFB. The sustainable yield indicates the average rate of groundwater withdrawal possible without saltwater intrusion and excessive drawdown. The average daily demand should be compared to the sustainable yield to determine whether over pumping of the aquifer is likely. Table 2 shows estimated combined future available yield in the Andersen and Agafa-Gumas sub-basins. The future average daily demands on the Andersen and Agafa-Gumas sub-basins will be from the Marine Corps base and the GWA well capacity in these sub-basins. These demands are subtracted from the 1982 and 1991 sustainable yield estimates. The remaining yield in the Andersen and Agafa-Gumas sub-basins is 6.1 MGd assuming the 1982 sustainable yield estimates and 11.6 MGd, assuming the 1991 sustainable yield estimate. This remaining available yield is available for Andersen AFB operations, which have planned to preferentially use wells located on Andersen AFB over use of the Marbo wells on Andersen South Annex (1.7 MGd wells recently installed in Agafa-Gumas sub-basin). Since there is a significant available yield remaining assuming either the 1982 or 1991 sustainable yield estimates, it is unlikely that proposed water supply system to support the Marine Corps relocation will result in over pumping of the aquifer.

The induced population and construction workers resulting from the relocation peaks at 53,000 people. The water demand for this population totals 4.55 MGd assuming a UFW of 50 percent. There is adequate capacity in the NGLA between the excess capacity in the future military and GWA water supply systems.

Is the military going to construct a desalination plant to mitigate their proposal to potentially over pump Guam's aquifer? Or, do they still plan to pump as much as possible as long as the higher estimated sustainable yield, being used in the DEIS analysis, is not exceeded; then implement the use of a desalination plant when that is absolutely necessary?

Please see Volume 6, Section 6.2.3.4 of the DEIS. Desalination is considered a long-term alternative to meet the projected DOD water demands in the event the supply from freshwater wells is insufficient to meet DoD demand. As noted above, there is sufficient available yield in the Andersen and Agafa-Guma sub-basins to meet the future estimated average daily demand of the Marine Corps relocation and existing facilities on Andersen AFB.

If water supply of northern groundwater begins to decrease because of overproduction as a result of the action what will happen to the groundwater that is left?

The civilian water supply is not heavily dependent on the groundwater resources within the Andersen and Agafa-Gumas sub-basins where the proposed DoD wells are located. The two sub-basins currently generate approximately 2 percent of GWA's well production capacity. Considering planned GWA expansion into these sub-basins, the groundwater from these two sub-basins will generate 6 percent of GWA's well production capacity. Considering worst case, if the water from the Andersen and Agafa-Gumas sub-basins was no longer available to GWA because of saltwater intrusion due to overpumping, 2 to 6 percent of the water civilian water supply would need to be derived from other locations in the NGLA. Alternatively, GWA's continued improvements to their water supply system through leak detection and repair, may result in more

efficient use of the remaining GWA water supply.

Dry wells are also commonly considered as mitigation means to direct runoff into the aquifer more quickly, however, this increases the potential for the aquifer, if the groundwaters gets contaminated through this process how difficult will it be to remediate this contamination? What is the general effect this would have on available water supply?

Dry wells are present on Andersen AFB where proposed wells to meet the Marine Corps base water demand are proposed. DoD complies with federal permit and reporting requirements and implements best management practices on base to prevent release of hazardous substances to the environment. In the past, releases to the environment have been identified and investigated as required by federal law, implementing remediation efforts as required. If future releases to the aquifer of hazardous substances occur on Andersen AFB, the resulting groundwater plume would be expected to be localized within either the Andersen or Agafa-Guma sub-basins and primarily impact the military water supply. However, the proposed wells generally located outside of industrial areas where chemicals are stored and used.

1 **COMMENTS BY MRS. CARMEN KASPERBAUR**

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3 MRS. KASPERBAUR: [speaks in the
4 Chamorro language; I am Carmen Torres Artero
5 Kasperbaur]. I'm maybe one of the oldest here
6 in the auditorium. I was born in 1935 so I'm
7 74 years old. So, I was a native of this
8 island before the Organic Act of Guam. And I
9 was made an American citizen through that act,
10 and Desiree I want you to know that we love
11 your dad, we love your family. We are not at
12 war against people in uniform. We love those
13 in uniform and we know why it was like to
14 suffer and fight for freedom and for rights,
15 because I as a little child during the war.

16 My father helped hid George Tweed, the
17 last remaining US Navy on this island. And my
18 family was sold off by the Japanese to be
19 killed. And so, not only my family but many
20 other Chamorro families because we love America
21 and we love the American freedom that it stands
22 for.

23 However, to have throughout this whole
24 testimony I keep hearing yours and ours, us,
25 and you, we are not united. If we are

G-228-001 1 Americans how come that we feel this way? It's
2 because the federal government has not really
3 made us fully Americans. There are 8,000 miles
4 away in Washington and we're over here, they
5 have no idea about our culture. And what I
6 wanted to talk about is that -- on the
7 environmental area according to the roadways,
8 they're proposing to expand Route 3 and they're
9 calling that area Finegayan. And as long as I
10 have told you, I know that that is not
11 Finegayan. Finegayan is over on Route 16 by
12 San Miguel Brewery, that what they're calling
13 Finegayan was my family land that they
14 condemned before we were American citizens and
15 that's called Toguac, T-O-G-U-A-C, Toguac.

16 So, NCTAMS is called Toguac, and they
17 should, you should work with the Land
18 Management to make sure that you're doing it
19 right. Quit changing us, quit renaming us.
20 There we go again, you and us. If you're going
21 to be for us and you want us to be for you, let
22 us be together in the introduction of draft, it
23 says you invited different agencies of the
24 federal government to get a impact, but you did
25 not invite us. And we are the impacted the

G-228-001

Thank you for your comment. 1) Some items identified in this comment are not part of the proposed action and are therefore not addressed in the EIS (e.g., removal of the aviation gas line from private property). 2) Place names are based on conventions in current maps of Guam. 3) Public comments on the Draft EIS are an important part of the decision-making process. Comments received from the public allow DoD to make changes to the EIS before the document is finalized. This information becomes part of the Final EIS and is evaluated when DoD issues a Record of Decision at the end of the NEPA process.

G-228-001 | 1 most, you invited the Fish and Wildlife, I mean
2 the other indigenous species, can you include
3 us Chamorros in the endangered species? And
4 let's work together -- and I ask that the
5 aviation gas line that is buried in my families
6 property to be removed and put over in the
7 military side. Thank you very much.

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1 COMMENTS BY MR. DAVID SABLAN

G-229-001

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3 MR. SABLAN: Hafa adai. To the
4 military, half a day to the military, because
5 you just gave me three-minutes and I forgot
6 what I was to say. So, I'll just go through
7 the bottom line and I'll say it once and I'll
8 say it again and I'll keep saying it. No
9 military buildup, absolutely. This buildup
10 will eradicate our Chamorro people. I say no
11 that this is the largest military in the
12 history of the United States. And they're
13 going to bring it to the smallest territory in
14 the history of the United States.

15 So, how stupid can you be? I've fought
16 for you, I've fought for the military, the
17 United States Army. But I never fought for my
18 country, but I am going to save that now and
19 eradicate me. My children, my people, I will
20 keep telling you pack up whatever excess. As
21 it stands right now it is already overcrowded.
22 Your democracy is not affecting -- your
23 democracy is not inviting to me. I cannot see
24 where the democracy is when I cannot say "No
25 more people coming in to my land." I am

G-229-001 | 1 Chamorro. Like Chris Malafuction said, "Let
2 me see your ID, this is my island." I am
3 Chamorro.
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COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1214

Received: 2/17/2010 10:06:28 AM

Is the military considering options to increase the water supply at the Fena Reservoir? Could this be an option included in the EIS?

Member of We Are Guahan Coalition.
action@weareguahan.com

G-230-001

G-230-001

Thank you for your comment. There were several options considered to increase the storage capacity at Fena Reservoir, such as raise the crest of the dam and dredge the reservoir of built-up silt. Raising the crest of the dam was deemed a very costly and timely endeavor and was discarded. Dredging the reservoir is a potential long-term alternative and is presented in the DEIS. DoD will be considering this dredging in the future, whether or not the proposed action goes forward. Dredging Fena Reservoir is discussed as long-term alternative 3 in Volume 6 chapter 2 section 2.2.4, page 2-61.

1 COMMENTS BY MR. ANTONIO SABLAN

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3 MR. SABLAN: Hafa adai, I am Antonio
4 Sablan. [speaks in the Chamorro language; I
5 was reading this paper that they are proposing]
6 of the proposed action is to relocate US
7 Military Forces to meet international
8 agreement. I have a question. I have several
9 questions. My question is. We talk about
10 international agreement, I recall back in 1946
11 where the United States entered into an
12 agreement with other nations, the United
13 Nation. And the United States proposed and
14 pledged that they would protect the interest of
15 the Chamorro people of Guam with a foundation
16 to exercise its right to self determination.
17 Since then, the United States, our foster
18 father, has done nothing but to rape our
19 resources. They took our land. They took up
20 opportunities away from us. And it seems like
21 there are thousands of my brothers and sisters
22 are serving in the military or have served.
23 And you know why? You know, I also was in the
24 service and I'm a disabled veteran. But why
25 did I serve the military? Because it's the

G-231-001

G-231-001 1 only opportunity that was available, to serve
2 and die for the country that does not honor me.
3 I have to honor their country.

G-231-002 4 My siblings, the Chamorro people, say
5 that Americanization is good, if it is, how
6 come we are outside the fence looking in to our
7 land? Well, the arm forces personnel are here
8 enjoying our family's land, and we are
9 excluded. I will say one thing, this
10 militarization is good economically, but we all
11 know how many Chamorro business people are here
12 in Guam? It's good for the businesses people
13 line their pocket so they can go someplace else
14 after they enrich themselves.

G-231-003 15 How many of us, can I show a raise of
16 hand here? How many Chamorros participated in
17 inviting foreigners and other people from other
18 places to come and reside and take job
19 opportunities from our local people? Can I see
20 a show of hand? The people made account on the
21 immigration.

G-231-004 22 Now, you talk about good for the
23 economy, would rent be affordable for the local
24 people or would only the affordable for people
25 with checks that they could provide rent from

G-231-002

Thank you for your comment. Please refer to the "Chamorro Issues and Interests" and "Summary of Impacts" sections in the socioeconomics chapters of volumes 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of the DEIS for discussion of the impacts on the Chamorro people. Additionally, the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) is Appendix F, Volume 9 of the DEIS; the SIAS contains discussions on the impacts to Guam and the Chamorro culture.

DoD property is secured (fenced) primarily to protect military assets, protect the public from military activities (public safety), and for security reasons. This is the case with military bases in the U.S. and elsewhere.

G-231-003

Thank you for your comment.

G-231-004

Thank you for your comment. The Final EIS anticipates that military housing will be built within the main cantonment area. It is anticipated that the majority of Marine families would rent units in the military housing and generally not compete with Guam residents for available housing units. It is likely that housing prices and rent will increase in the short term. After the construction period, housing and rental prices could decline because the construction labor force (not including the H2B workers who will live in dormitory type quarters) would leave Guam.

G-231-004 | 1 the local economy. What about spaces for our
2 schools? What about spaces for our hospital?
3 To this, I'd like to address General Bice, "You
4 and your kind, go away, go away. We are not
5 for sale. Get out of our island. Get out.
6 This is our hometown. You guys came in, you
7 pull people in and you say lets be democratic
8 everybody makes a difference. And people are
9 dying to go into the United States." Let them
10 all go there. Leave Guam for the Chamorros.

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COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1216

Received: 2/17/2010 10:07:56 AM

G-232-001

According to the website, www.one.guam.gov, "The impacts of the proposed island-wide increase in federal land are being addressed in the land acquisition impact study portion of the socioeconomic impact assessment study that is being developed and will be part of the final EIS." Is this true? Is this DEIS incomplete? Will there be parts of the final EIS that were not available to review in draft form? Is the public going to get an opportunity to review and comment on a draft land acquisition impact study? How are land acquisition impacts being identified, analyzed and addressed? Who is being consulted in this process? Will you finally consult with stakeholders such as the Guam Racing Federation?

Member of We Are Guahan Coalition.
action@weareguahan.com

G-232-001

Thank you for your comment. Details regarding land acquisition were covered in the DEIS Land and Submerged Land Use Chapter. Further detailed information on the land affected will be provided in the Final Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) and Final EIS document. The SIAS is presently in Appendix F, Volume 9 of the Draft EIS.

The Department of Defense (DoD) acknowledges that the issue of land acquisition is a complex and sensitive one. The DoD will negotiate with each property owner as required by the applicable federal laws and regulations. Negotiations with landowners have not yet begun because a final decision on whether or not land will need to be acquired will not be made until the Record of Decision.

Part of the land acquisition process is determining suitable replacement space for affected landowners and compensation for improvements. If and when negotiations with landowners begin, detailed acquisition procedures would be developed and implemented. While the government is authorized to acquire property through its powers of eminent domain it has been the consistent peacetime policy of the Department of the Navy to acquire real estate by direct purchase based on owner negotiations. Negotiations, conflicts, compensation, and other issues may arise; these are covered by the acquisition processes and, if required, by the courts.

The Draft EIS identifies the land being considered for acquisition. The amount of existing and available DoD land was insufficient to satisfy the military relocation requirements. A relatively large amount of existing DoD land was not usable because of the need to keep the habitat free from development for threatened and endangered species. After applying several screening criteria, no contiguous area on Guam was identified that could support all the land use and operational

requirements of the action. So non-DoD lands were considered for the proposed action. The acreages of non-DoD land needed are identified in the DEIS (Volume 2); however, the Executive Summary (Table ES-3, and page ES-13), provides an overview of the acreages. Two principal land areas needed for the preferred alternatives include 680 acres of the property known as the former FAA property (needed as part of the main cantonment), and 921 acres along Route 15 (needed for the firing ranges).

In the event DoD acquires the land used by the Guam International Raceway; the Raceway would have to decide whether to continue operations. If it chooses to continue operations it may be eligible for relocation assistance from DoD pursuant to the Uniform Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970. If eligible, DoD would provide relocation assistance in the form of advisory services, and some specific financial assistance related to a move, but would not be responsible for the physical relocation of the operations of the Guam International Raceway. As to possible sites for the relocation of the Guam International Raceway, such actions would be under the control of government of Guam officials as they are responsible for non-federal land use decisions on Guam. Should the Guam International Raceway decide to continue operations and be eligible for relocation assistance from DoD, DoD will work with government of Guam land use and natural resource officials to ensure that habitat concerns for ESA listed species are taken into account in any relocation effort. Extended discussion on this subject will be inserted into the Final EIS.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1217

Received: 2/17/2010 10:09:48 AM

G-233-001

According to the DEIS, "moving these forces to Guam would place them on the furthest forward element of sovereign U.S. territory in the Pacific capable of supporting such a presence." However, the DEIS also states "Guam cannot accommodate all training for the relocating Marines." This is another reason why the DEIS is bogus, these statements contradict each other. Is Guam capable of supporting the action or not? Or, is it being forced to fit mold of the other requirements when it is clear by the details in the DEIS that Guam's resources and capacity will be pushed to its limits as a result of the buildup? Why weren't other locations examined as alternatives to the action?

Member of We Are Guahan Coalition
action@weareguahan.com

G-233-001

Thank you for your comment, which focused on how Guam was chosen for the military relocation rather than other places within the Pacific region. Volume 1 at Section 1.4 in the Draft EIS provides a Global Perspective Background, which explains the various international and military capability requirements that were considered for the realignment of military forces. Because this section of the Draft EIS explains the background analysis of strategic military capability locations within the Pacific, it will remain the same for the Final EIS. For instance, this section describes how several locations were considered throughout the Pacific region for the military relocation based upon 1) response times, 2) freedom of action (the ability of the U.S. to use bases and training facilities freely and without restriction at a particular locale), and 3) international treaties and agreements with Japan and other Western Pacific allies. The U.S. locations in the Pacific region considered for the military relocation were Hawaii, Alaska, California, and Guam. Non-U.S. locations considered included Korea, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Australia, because they are allies to the U.S. and are well situated for strategic force deployment. After analyzing the international and military capability requirements for each locale mentioned above, Guam was the only location for the relocation that met all the criteria.

1 **COMMENTS BY MS. JENNY CHARGUALAF COFFMAN**

2
 3 MS. COFFMAN: Only when the last tree
 4 has died and the last river poisoned and the
 5 last fish caught, will we realize we cannot eat
 6 money? A famous proverb, "The total amount of
 7 hazardous waste is when increase military
 8 presence will equal 8 tons per year." And that
 9 does not include the military ship. The
 10 Department of Defense is the nation's largest
 11 toxic polluter with over 11,000 hot spots on
 12 1,855 military facilities nationwide. An
 13 article written in 2007, "Testing has revealed
 14 high levels of agent orange and purple
 15 explosion right here in Guam. Radiations
 16 exposure and illegal dumping of chemicals
 17 around the island has manifested PCB down in
 18 Apra Harbor, and our lovely southern inside of
 19 Guam, Meleso, Cocos Lagoon.

20 The EPA continues to issue public
 21 warnings to avoid eating fish caught in the
 22 southern waters of Guam due to the dangerous
 23 levels of radioactive poison in the area. The
 24 impact for the proposed action, the great
 25 sacred mountain, Mount Humuyong-manglo will not

G-234-001

Thank you for your comment. The DoD is committed to the protection and responsible stewardship of the environment. In addition, the DoD is committed to the safe handling and use of all hazardous substances, including lubricants, solvents, munitions and explosives of concern (MEC), nuclear materials, pesticides, etc. In fact, when feasible, the DoD attempts to reduce or eliminate the use of various hazardous substances to the greatest extent possible and substituting them for less toxic substances.

When using hazardous substances, environmental laws and regulations (e.g., RCRA) must be followed by DoD that are designed to be protective of human health, welfare, and the environment. In order to implement these laws and regulations, DoD has developed various procedures, protocol, and directives designed to proactively eliminate or minimize the inadvertent leakage, spill or release of pollutants to the environment. These actions involve comprehensive administrative, engineering, and operations mandates, best management practices (BMPs), standard operating procedures (SOPs), and controls in place to prevent or minimize the inadvertent leakage, spill, or release of hazardous/toxic substances. These BMPs, SOPs, and other controls are fully described in the EIS document. However, these are not considered "mitigation measures" since they are already being performed by law and do not represent new actions to "mitigate" hazardous substance usage issues.

If a leak, release, or spill is suspected or confirmed, aggressive mitigation measures are used to first clean up the leak, spill, or release as quickly as possible, followed by an assessment of risks to the public and/or the environment and a plan to remediate these risk concerns to within regulatory acceptable levels. These actions generally include environmental media (e.g., groundwater, surface water, soil, air, and/or biota) sampling and monitoring to ensure that and hazards are mitigated quickly and effectively. In many cases, part of remediation plan includes the requirement to perform regularly scheduled long-term sampling and

G-234-002 1 only restrict areas for the annual catholic
 2 feast of pilgrimage up the red place of that
 3 slope for the proposed area to conduct military
 4 exercises would destroy native shrubs and
 5 grasses such as dibeeria (phonetic) or
 6 relimorbus (phonetic), a beautiful silver hair
 7 grass believe to be the climax of the community
 8 when sabanas (rivers) were first formed in our
 9 beautiful island of Guam.

G-234-003 10 As a result of the proposed actions to
 11 dredge the harbor, are beautiful endangered
 12 great sea turtle and the hawksbill sea turtle
 13 and our sacred dolphin, all protected by
 14 federal law, would be potentially annihilated
 15 and placed on the extinction list. There is a
 16 belief and story about dolphins from the elders
 17 as told, the Chamorros would hunt at the
 18 northern island. According to the story told
 19 by the Chamorro elders that when the Chamorro
 20 die our souls will go out to sea and return
 21 back as dolphins. The dolphins that are in
 22 Apra Harbor are the ancient Chamorro people, so
 23 when you cause harm to the dolphins in Apra
 24 Harbor you are harming our ancestors. That is
 25 why Chamorro people live in harmony with the

monitoring of environmental media to ensure that remedial actions have been effective. If long-term monitoring indicates that risks to human health or the environment are still unacceptable, more aggressive remediation approaches are considered. In fact, many such clean up efforts are ongoing.

With regard to proposed firing ranges for MEC, the proposed ranges will be designed and maintained in accordance with all applicable federal and Government of Guam regulations. Specifically, Military Handbook 1027/3B contains procedures for reducing potential impacts from ranges through the implementation of BMPs. These include introducing soil amendments, vegetation management, engineering controls, instituting contaminant monitoring, reclaiming, and recycling. With ranges, lead is the primary leaching contaminant of concern and best management practices can minimize or prevent leaching of this constituent. Impact rounds from pistol rounds generally stay intact and impact rounds from rifle rounds often fragment. Intact rounds and rounds fragmented into relatively large pieces are not easily transported by natural transport mechanisms. Through the proper design of ranges, application of BMPs, and monitoring, the potential for groundwater contamination would be minimized. BMPs can reduce or eliminate the leaching of lead to the environment. These procedures may include controlling soil pH to between 6 to 8 to prevent dissolution of lead, mining of lead from back stop berms, implementing a soil leaching monitoring program, and adding phosphate containing soil amendments to bind dissolved lead to the soil. Prior to building the ranges, an engineering study would determine the minimum depth of soil cover to ensure sufficient soil cover of the limestone, and to assess the suitability and optimum technique to add soil amendments such as phosphate to prevent lead leaching. In addition, when percolating water reaches the porous limestone the pH will increase, encouraging the precipitation of lead out of solution. The DoD will monitor for selected contaminants of concern. If monitoring identifies significant impacts, such as indications that chemicals of concern may exceed regulatory standards, reduce beneficial uses, result

G-234-003

1 dolphin and we don't eat them.

G-234-004

2 We the people of Guam like other native
3 communities, have always struggled to defend
4 our lands against military predation. The
5 military has taken and poison our lands and
6 ocean and people for decades, and continues to
7 contaminate our island today. Knowing this
8 struggling and disturbing past, give rise at
9 taking action as a movement to protect and
10 conserve our ecological and environmental
11 treasures on our island Guahan for the sake of
12 our survival, for the protection of our native
13 plants, animals and for the continuance to live
14 in our unique tropical island way of life that
15 defines us as indigenous Chamorro people of
16 Guam.

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in adverse human or environmental health effects, or conflict with federal or Government of Guam regulations, then additional action would be taken to address these impacts. These comprehensive actions (e.g., BMPs, SOPs, etc.) will protect public health, welfare, and the environment from adverse impacts associated with the use of solvents, herbicides, pesticides, fertilizers, PCBs, MEC, nuclear materials, and other hazardous substances.

G-234-002

Thank you for your comment. The preferred alternative has been changed in the final EIS to be use of the existing trail and no new road. If the road were constructed under the alternative the Navy and Marine Corps will provide pedestrian access on Good Friday for members of the public to continue their religious practices. The plant that you mention may be *Dimeria chloridiformis*, a native Guam grass that fits your description. Only a narrow corridor following the existing trail up to the Naval magazine boundary would be cleared of vegetation to construct the proposed access road. This species is not a rare or protected species and there was no specific effort to map or record this species but recent plant surveys did not document *Dimeria chloridiformis* within the corridor, although it was observed further east within the Naval magazine.

G-234-003

Thank you for your comment and concern for protected species. The Navy and federal government have worked together with local agencies on Guam for years identifying and protecting sea turtles and their nesting beaches, and spinner dolphins in the nearshore waters on Guam, including Apra Harbor. The Navy currently has standard operation procedures, mitigation measures and best management practices (BMPs) that consider federally protected species and their well-being. The Navy will also implement mitigation measures and BMPs during in-water and land-based construction activities (i.e. dredging and

wharf construction). Additionally, the Army Corps permit will require measures to protect biological resources, including water quality. These measures may include the following: biological monitors on vessels (making sure sea turtles and dolphins [although rare in Apra Harbor] do not approach the area); halting of dredging activities, if these animals enter the buffer zone, until the sea turtle and/or dolphin voluntarily leave the area, low lighting, and joint Navy/Guam Resource Agency monitoring of nesting beaches though out Guam, to name a few. The Navy is consulting with NOAA/NMFS and USFWS on potential impacts under ESA Section 7.

G-234-004

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of reducing adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources, and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to ensure that the short-term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long-term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation



Website Comment Number: 1222

Received: 2/17/2010 10:17:09 AM

G-235-001

To whom it may concern: I am a member of We Are Guahan Coalition, and a concerned citizen of Guam, pleased to comment on the DEIS for the Guam and CNMI Military relocation. In the executive summary, it says that this EIS will not qualify as an OEIS and that it is not applicable to Executive Order 12114 and associated implementing regulations because actions will not have the potential to significantly harm the environment beyond 12 nautical miles. Is this true? Or, is it merely that this DEIS did consider that significant impacts have the potential to extend beyond 12 nautical miles? For example, part of the action calls for having nuclear powered aircraft carriers transiting in and out of Guam waters. As evident through recent history, the military should be fully aware (although maybe not in a timely manner) that there is a potential that nuclear powered military vessels may leak nuclear materials into the environment. These materials are known to have potential to significantly harm the environment. As experienced within the last couple years, a nuclear submarine traveling throughout the Pacific passed through Guam as well, and after an uncertain period of time was determined to have been leaking nuclear materials during its transits. If a similar situation occurs with one of the transiting nuclear powered aircraft carriers that will be coming to Guam as a result of the action, does a moving vessel in moving ocean waters not have the potential to significantly harm the environment beyond 12 nautical miles? Another example of a result of the action that could potentially harm the environment 12 nautical mile or more offshore is the increase in use of fossil fuels that is mentioned in the DEIS. Fossil fuels, such as carbon dioxide are considered greenhouse gases that contribute to global climate change and has been linked to sea level rise that is significantly impacting the environment on the small island-states of the Federated States of Micronesia and the Marshall Islands, some of the hundreds of Pacific islands that is experiencing significant environmental harm as a result of global climate change. How accurate is the quantification for the effects that a certain concentration of greenhouse gases may have on the environment? Is it enough to conclude that greenhouse gases will not potentially contribute to the problem of global climate change that is currently significantly harming the environment all over the world? Cont. on 2 OEIS

G-235-002

G-235-001

Thank you for your comment. The DoD is committed to the protection and responsible stewardship of the environment. The DoD is committed to the safe handling and use of all hazardous substances, including lubricants, solvents, munitions and explosives of concern (MEC), nuclear materials, etc. In fact, when feasible, the DoD attempts to reduce or eliminate the use of various hazardous substances to the greatest extent possible and substituting them for less toxic substances. When using hazardous substances, environmental laws and regulations (e.g., RCRA) must be followed by DoD that are designed to be protective of human health, welfare, and the environment. In order to implement these laws and regulations, DoD has developed various procedures, protocol, and directives designed to proactively eliminate or minimize the inadvertent leakage, spill or release of pollutants to the environment. These actions involve comprehensive administrative, engineering, and operations mandates, best management practices (BMPs), standard operating procedures (SOPs), and controls in place to prevent or minimize the inadvertent leakage, spill, or release of hazardous/toxic substances. These BMPs, SOPs, and other controls are fully described in this document. These actions (e.g., BMPs, SOPs, etc.) will protect public health, welfare, and the environment from adverse impacts associated with the use of solvents, herbicides, pesticides, fertilizers, PCBs, MEC, nuclear materials, and other hazardous substances. Therefore, there is not expected to be a potential for significant harm beyond 12 nautical miles.

G-235-002

Thank you for your comment. Greenhouse gas emissions were estimated based on the most recent planning tools, and the analysis follows the current regulatory guidance given for estimating greenhouse gas emissions for a NEPA document. Regulating greenhouse gas emissions is an evolving issue, and further refined analysis methodology and/or guidance are anticipated from regulatory

agencies in the near future.

The change in climate conditions caused by the burning of fossil fuels is a global effect, and requires that an analysis of greenhouse gas emissions impact on climate change be assessed on a global or regional scale, not at the local scale of a city or an island. The proposed alternatives mostly involve the relocation of the military operations already occurring in the West Pacific region; therefore, fossil fuel burning activities in the region are unlikely to change significantly. Overall global greenhouse gas emissions are likely to remain near the current levels on a regional or global scale, resulting in an insignificant impact to current global climate change trends. As discussed in Volume 7, Chapter 4 of the FEIS, the operational CO₂ equivalent emissions from the preferred alternatives would comprise less than 0.00085% of the U.S. 2007 CO₂ equivalent emissions. Given this very slight contribution, it is difficult to speculate on the potential impacts of global warming on the resources of the project area. It should also be noted that DoD operations incorporate reductions of GHGs through energy reduction initiatives, the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) system, recent Executive Orders (EOs) on GHGs and other measures (see Volume 2, Chapter 5 and Volume 7, Chapter 4 of the FEIS).



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1223

Received: 2/17/2010 10:18:38 AM

Member of We Are Guahan

Cont. 2: Are these two examples not potential impacts that could result from the proposed action?

actiona@weare guahan.com

G-236-001

G-236-001

Thank you for your comment. Unfortunately, we are unable to respond because there is insufficient information in the comment.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1224

Received: 2/17/2010 10:22:04 AM

Guam Dept of Mental Health and Substance Abuse and other public safety agencies will have to increase their staffing by 44% in 2014 and 17% in 2017 and beyond. Currently, DMHSA is under a permanent injunction for not hiring professional personnel & providing additional children unit facility. There is a shortage of professional personnel at the national level making it even harder for Guam to competitively recruit off-island psychologists, psychiatrists, mental health nurses, etc.

Violations of federal mandates due to lack of resources will become the norm for permanent injunctions and/or receivership. How can the local government keep up with all the mandates? The military has unlimited resources.

I, Judith Won Pat, permit the organization "We Are Guahan" to adopt this comment in its entirety.

G-237-001

Thank you for your comment. The Final EIS has been updated (Volume 2) to better address impacts on social services.

As documented in this EIS, DoD acknowledges the existing sub-standard conditions of key public infrastructure systems and social services on Guam and the interest to have DoD fund improvements to these systems and services. DoD's ability to fund actions is limited by Federal law. However, to minimize adverse impacts associated with the proposed military relocation program, DoD is leading a federal inter-agency effort to identify other Federal programs and funding sources that could benefit the people of Guam.

G-237-001



COMMENT SHEET

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas
Environmental Impact Statement
Guam and CNMI Military Relocation**

Website Comment Number: 1225

Received: 2/17/2010 10:29:49 AM

G-238-001

DODEA schools offer higher salaries and COLA and have been recruiting local teachers from GDOE. How can GDOE compete and retain teachers with DODEA paying more? How do we stop the recruitment of our local teachers to DODEA? How can we compensate them without the resources?

G-238-002

We need to stop the segregating our students! Segregation, racial discrimination, ethnic hatred, prejudices, social injustices, etc. must stop and it stops with our children. We must integrate our school system, we must teach our children to co-exist. It starts with education.

I, Judith Won Pat, permit the organization "We are Guahan" to adopt this comment in its entirety.

G-238-001

Thank you for your comments regarding the DODEA schools. The separate educational systems on Guam (public schools and DoD schools) were based on a determination in the early 1990s that the Guam public schools neither met the educational instruction goals or the physical facilities standards that DoD required. Currently, the Guam public schools would likely still not meet the DoD requirements. When Guam public schools meet DoD requirements, a re-evaluation can be undertaken to determine if DoD needs to maintain their own school system or if the Guam public schools can adequately meet DoD requirements. DODEA would recruit teachers primarily through their existing system; that is, teachers in the Okinawa and other locations would have an opportunity to transfer to Guam. If local recruitment does occur, it is an individual's decision to apply for and potentially obtain a position in the DODEA system. The anticipated parochial school system has plans to open new schools on Guam and could also offer teaching positions that existing public school teachers could apply for.

G-238-002

Thank you for your comment. The Department of Defense Educational Activity (DODEA) does have schools on other bases in the U.S. in addition to Guam. The separate educational systems on Guam (public schools and DoD schools) were based on a determination in the early 1990s that the Guam public schools neither met the educational instruction goals or the physical facilities standards that DoD required. When Guam public schools meet DoD requirements, a re-evaluation can be undertaken to determine if DoD needs to maintain their own school system or if the Guam public schools can adequately meet DoD requirements.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1226

Received: 2/17/2010 10:29:55 AM

Vol. 6 Chapter 2

MASS TRANSIT

Concern: The current Guam Mass Transit system is not able to access the military bases. This causes many problems when it comes to accessing employment opportunities on military bases.

Recommendation: There must be a core transit system that has access to all military bases and/or have drop-off and pick up points. In addition the DoD must provide buses to provide to and from work transportation from those drop off/pick up points. These services must be provided on a 24hour/7 days a week basis to truly allow for community members access to employment opportunities.

Submitted by:
Bernadita P. Grajek, Member
We Are Guahan Coalition

G-239-001

Thank you for your comment. Currently, there are no plans to allow public buses onto DoD installations. Drop off and pick up points outside the bases are the responsibility of the Guam Regional Transit Authority (GRTA). The 2030 Guam Transportation Plan outlines recommendations for an improved mass transit system on Guam. These recommendations included forming the Guam Mass Transit Authority and implementing high-capacity bus service on the island. In late 2009/early 2010, the GRTA was formed and will now be responsible for all public transit functions. The GRTA approved the Guam Transit Business Plan in January 2010, which includes purchasing new buses, constructing a bus maintenance facility, and modifying the bus schedule.

G-239-001



COMMENT SHEET

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Website Comment Number: 1227

Received: 2/17/2010 10:31:12 AM

GovGuam has a fiduciary responsibility to provide education, healthcare & safety for its citizens & has reached its borrowing capacity. The buildup will bring citizens from FSM, USA, Australia, etc. therefore necessitating the need for a new hospital, 4 new schools & increased public safety personnel. To date, the federal government has not appropriated or authorized any money to address these areas. Will the military advocate for the local government to Congress?

I, Judith Won Pat, permit the organization "We are Guahan" to adopt this comment in its entirety.

G-240-001

G-240-001

Thank you for your comment. The Final EIS has been updated (Volume 2) to better address impacts on social services.

As documented in this EIS, DoD acknowledges the existing sub-standard conditions of key public infrastructure systems and social services on Guam and the interest to have DoD fund improvements to these systems and services. DoD's ability to fund actions is limited by Federal law. However, to minimize adverse impacts associated with the proposed military relocation program, DoD is leading a federal inter-agency effort to identify other Federal programs and funding sources that could benefit the people of Guam.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1228

Received: 2/17/2010 10:35:59 AM

Vol . 2 Chapter 2

Concern: Military jets do not have to comply with FAA regulations. The areas around Andersen Air Force Base are already experiencing extreme noise pollution and this will increase with the additional activity. How will the noise levels be monitored? Who will be responsible for the monitoring ?

Recommendation: DoD homes are/will be air conditioned and built to be sound proof. The same should be afforded to those who have to live, work and go to school in all areas affected by the noise. This includes but is not limited to paying for homes, businesses and schools to be sound proof and paying for the difference in energy costs to cover the air conditioning.

Submitted by:
Bernadita P. Grajek, Member
We Are Guahan Coalition

G-241-001

Thank you for your comment. The proposed U.S. Air Force ISR/Strike action would be the predominate noise source at Andersen AFB. The amount of increased noise due to USMC activities compared to the ISR/Strike action would not have significant impacts and thus sound-proofing and monitoring around Andersen AFB is not proposed.

G-241-001



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1229

Received: 2/17/2010 10:38:02 AM

G-242-001

The Federal Government has not earmarked any money for the civilian government to prepare for the population boom. Instead GPA, GWA, & the Port have indicated that they will have to raise rates to pay for improvements which will pay back the bonds. People cannot afford the increase of power and water. Food and other commodities are also going up. The standard of living is getting higher and costlier. How will people survive with all the increases. The government has no choice but to raise taxes to meet the demands of the growth. The people will ultimately suffer.

The airport is also expecting an increase in flights and a requirement by the FAA mandates in handling immigration and basic security. Who will pay for this? There will be a need to build up to a third floor. There will be a need to permanently separate arriving and departing passengers. How will they manage the cost? Will the people again pay for the new construction? It is very costly to fly anywhere and especially for medical reasons. Families have to pay for the patient, a doctor or nurse, a whole row of seats, oxygen and other apparatus needed for the flight. Many families cannot afford it and have stayed home to die. They ask why?

I, Judith Won Pat, permit the organization "We are Guahan" to adopt this comment in its entirety.

G-242-001

Thank you for your comments. As documented in this EIS, DoD acknowledges the existing sub-standard conditions of key public infrastructure systems and social services on Guam and the interest to have DoD fund improvements to these systems and services. DoD's ability to fund actions is limited by Federal law. However, to minimize adverse impacts associated with the proposed military relocation program, DoD is leading a federal inter-agency effort to identify other Federal programs and funding sources that could benefit the people of Guam.

Relating to the airport, it is anticipated that increased customs and agricultural inspections will be coordinated through both Guam and relevant federal officials, including the U.S. Department of Agriculture. DoD will work with the airport and relevant Guam and federal inspection authorities to address required inspection of military cargoes that pass through the airport. In addition to continuing to implement existing standard operating procedures and DoD requirements covering the inspection and transport of material and personnel from Guam to/ other locations, the Navy is also funding and coordinating the preparation of a Micronesian Biosecurity Plan. This plan will address all aspects of the potential for the transport of the brown treesnake, and all potential non-native invasive species, to other Pacific Islands and from other locations to Guam due to both civilian and military activities originating on Guam.

Funding for airport improvements, including increased customs and agricultural inspection requirements, will be funded from federal agencies, GovGuam, and private sources. DoD will work with the airport to identify possible increased sources of federal funds. It is further anticipated that DoD will work with the airport to investigate the development of possible user charges and fees to cover the costs of increased customs and agricultural inspection associated with shipment of materials for DoD military build-up construction projects and increased

civilian growth.

The increased inspection needs associated with civilian population growth will be a function of airport planning, implementation, and coordination with relevant Guam and federal customs and inspection authorities. In any instance, it is not anticipated that DoD will conduct the required inspections.



COMMENT SHEET

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas
Environmental Impact Statement
Guam and CNMI Military Relocation**

Website Comment Number: 1372

Received: 2/17/2010 8:11:02 PM

February 17, 2010

Dear Mr. President Barack Obama,

This is definitely a first for me and many of my fellow Chamorros. We are at a very important stage of our existence that will determine our continual survival throughout this next millennium. We believe that you have the power to avert cultural genocide as Commander-in-Chief of the American Military Forces and Chief Executive of the United States.

As a indigenous Chamorro and resident of the island of Guam (Guahan) we implore you to reconsider the focused Military Buildup that your country has planned for our island. The decision was made during the American Military Period of your predecessor, President George W. Bush. We know that a lot of his plans are not aligned with your ideals and vision for the United States. Our hopes are that a reevaluation of American strategy will result in another plan with no or little Guahan involvement. The Military Buildup of our island of Guam has many of us reeling from total disbelief. The enormity of the buildup is quite offensive.....the Defense Department proclaims that a mere 80,000+++ individuals will be involved during the period of 2010 to 2018. We find this quite impossible to fathom...for a island with 173,000 inhabitants, the proposal is to increase the population by about 45%. What community in the United States will wholeheartedly be able to take on such a gigantic proposition. It's unimaginable to think that a community could or even would be able to remain or retain its originality and idyllic life with such a massive change in its population. The consequence of this action will inevitably bring about cultural and ethnic genocide of the indigenous Chamorro. Such a significant impact ought not be sanctioned by you, Mr. President.

As a island our resources are finite. We know that we will not be able to sustain such an enormous demand for our lands. 1/3 of our island is currently occupied by the American Military Forces with the many military bases it has kept since World War II. We were getting some of it returned to our people as a result of the BRAC commission. We are also finding out that some of the land released and/or still occupied by the military was and still is toxic, polluted and irradiated. Yet the proposal is that the American Military Forces wants more and more and more land.

REFER TO 2ND COMMENT

G-243-001

G-243-002

G-243-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of managing efforts in implementing the proposed military relocation to reduce adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to work with the people and Government of Guam to ensure that the short term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

G-243-002

Thank you for your comment. The DoD is committed to the protection and responsible stewardship of the environment. The DoD is committed to the safe handling and use of all hazardous substances, including lubricants, solvents, munitions and explosives of concern (MEC), nuclear materials, etc. In fact, when feasible, the DoD is attempts to reduce or eliminate the use of various hazardous substances to the greatest extent possible and substituting them for less toxic substances. When using hazardous substances, environmental laws and regulations (e.g., RCRA) must be followed by DoD that are designed to be protective of human health, welfare, and the environment. In order to implement these laws and regulations, DoD has developed various procedures, protocol, and directives designed to proactively eliminate or minimize the inadvertent leakage, spill or release of pollutants to the environment. These actions involve comprehensive administrative, engineering, and operations mandates, best management practices (BMPs), standard operating procedures (SOPs), and controls in place to prevent or minimize the inadvertent leakage, spill, or release of hazardous/toxic substances. These BMPs, SOPs, and other controls are fully described in the EIS document. However, these are not considered mitigation measures since they are already being performed by law and do not represent new actions to "mitigate" hazardous substance usage issues. If a leak,

release, or spill is suspected or confirmed, aggressive mitigation measures are used to first clean up the leak, spill, or release as quickly as possible, followed by an assessment of risks to the public and/or the environment and a plan to remediate these risk concerns to within regulatory acceptable levels. These actions generally include environmental media (e.g., groundwater, surface water, soil, air, and/or biota) sampling and monitoring to ensure that hazards are mitigated quickly and effectively. In many cases, part of remediation plan includes the requirement to perform regularly scheduled long-term sampling and monitoring of environmental media to ensure that remedial actions have been effective. If long-term monitoring indicates that risks to human health or the environment are still unacceptable, more aggressive remediation approaches are considered. In fact, many such remediation approaches are being conducted on Guam. These actions (e.g., BMPs, SOPs, etc.) will protect public health, welfare, and the environment from adverse impacts associated with the use of solvents, herbicides, pesticides, fertilizers, PCBs, MEC, nuclear materials, and other hazardous substances.

COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation



Website Comment Number: 1373

Received: 2/17/2010 8:13:30 PM

continued FROM PREVIOUS COMMENT

February 17, 2010

Dear Mr. President Barack Obama,

G-244-001

The Proposed Military Buildup which is elaborated in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement has us in total disbelief here on Guahan. We were given the impression that there was time to make changes to or deny the application of the DEIS but that is wholly incorrect. It would seem so since the FY 2010 and 2011 Defense Authorization Act has and proposed appropriations of funds to build several of the facilities mentioned in the DEIS. What can we actually comment on which has not already been planned and or executed beforehand?

G-244-002

Today has been designated the final day for comments on the DEIS Guam Military Buildup Plan, all 11,000 pages. The People of Guahan were given 90 days to make comments on a plan that will change our lives forever. It seems that the Government of the United States has once again reinforced the notion of the Ugly American, not taking into consideration the people and their lives under this regime. I can go on about the many areas that will affect the people of Guahan (indigenous and imported) from the taking of ancestral lands, which is history repeating itself after the original gigantic military buildup in the 1940's. To the disruption of our major economic system of Tourism and the impact that multiple military activities on the island and the massive population inserted on the island would create a adverse affect on our paying visitors, the Japanese tourist. Onward to the destruction of our ecological system created by the clearing of massive vegetation and the erosion caused on our land and its effect on our coral and reefs around our beautiful island. Not to forget the desire of the Navy to dredge and remove an enormous amount of our sand and coral to make room for a Berthing dock for a Air craft carrier. To the Impact this massive population will have on the quality of our lives in the forms of traffic on already congested roads, in the form of education with the insertion into our already bulging school system another 20% or more students which will require more schools, teachers and educational materials which we can ill afford with payless paydays looming in our mist.

G-244-003

G-244-004

G-244-005

G-244-006

G-244-007

REFER TO NEXT COMMENT

G-244-001

Thank you for your comment. Public comments on the Draft EIS are an important part of the decision-making process. This information becomes part of the Final EIS and is evaluated when DoD prepares the Final EIS and issues a Record of Decision at the end of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process.

G-244-002

Thank you for your comment. The DoD carefully considered all requests to extend the length of the comment period beyond the 45-day minimum required by NEPA. In evaluating multiple options, DoD leadership determined that a 90-day comment period best balanced the need for sufficient time to review a complex document with the requirement to reach a timely decision regarding the proposed military buildup on Guam.

G-244-003

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of managing efforts in implementing the proposed military relocation to reduce adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to work with the people and Government of Guam to ensure that the short term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

G-244-004

Thank you for your comment. DoD acknowledges that the issue of land acquisition is a complex and sensitive issue, particularly related to prior acquisition of land in Guam by the federal government. Prior land

acquisition policies and procedures are not reflective of current land acquisition laws and DoD policy.

G-244-005

Thank you for your comment. Please see the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS, that is Appendix F, Volume 9 of the DEIS) for information on the economic impacts of the proposed action. The impact to the visitor industry that you commented on, is discussed there and in the appropriate socioeconomic chapters of the DEIS. In general, the economic impacts of the proposed action are expected to be positive in general and for the majority of Guam's population. For information on the expected impacts the proposed action would have on tourism, please see Section 4.3.7 of the SIAS.

G-244-006

Thank you for your comment. As identified in the EIS, the proposed dredged area within the active commercial and DoD harbor was previously dredged over 60-years ago and maintenance dredging continues. Significant unavoidable impacts will be seen to coral reef from this previously disturbed area, other immobile invertebrates, and some site-attached reef fish from the proposed action. However, a majority of the fish species and mobile invertebrates will vacate the area and return when in-water construction is completed, experiencing only short-term and localized effects. To lessen these effects, the Navy will implement mitigation measures and BMPs during in-water activities (dredging, wharf construction) that include Army Corps permits requiring silt curtains to catch a high percentage of the resuspended sediment, biological monitors, and halting of dredging activities during potential coral spawning months. In addition, land-based construction BMPs will be implemented to reduce run-off into the ocean. Additionally, as part of the military "build-up" of Guam, the DoD will be participating in the upgrade of Guam's Northern District Waste Water Treatment Plant. This action alone will assist the GWA in meeting its coastal water quality

standards for the benefit of sea life and people of Guam. Even after efforts by DoD to minimize and avoid the impacts of the aircraft carrier project, there still remain unavoidable adverse impacts associated with dredging coral reef ecosystems in Outer Apra Harbor. As identified in Volume 4, Section 11.2.2.5 - 11.2.2-7, federal law recognizes the value of irreplaceable marine resources and requires compensatory mitigation. Compensatory mitigation is defined as the restoration, establishment, enhancement, and/or preservation of aquatic resources to offset unavoidable impacts to waters of the U.S. (including special aquatic sites, such as coral reefs). The compensatory mitigation is subject to approval by USACE, under the CWA, through the Section 404/10 permit requirements.

G-244-007

Thank you for your comment. As documented in this EIS, DoD acknowledges the existing sub-standard conditions of key public infrastructure systems and social services on Guam and the interest to have DoD fund improvements to these systems and services. DoD's ability to fund actions is limited by Federal law. However, to minimize adverse impacts associated with the proposed military relocation program, DoD is leading a federal inter-agency effort to identify other Federal programs and funding sources that could benefit the people of Guam.



COMMENT SHEET

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas
Environmental Impact Statement
Guam and CNMI Military Relocation**

Website Comment Number: 1374

Received: 2/17/2010 8:14:44 PM

continued FROM PREVIOUS COMMENT

February 17, 2010

Dear Mr. President Barack Obama,

We could go on and on regarding the significant, disruptive and destructive impact which this colossal plan will have on our people and our island. We were instructed by the powers behind the DEIS to focus on the facts and comment on specifics. That was improbable..... Needless to say We are wholeheartedly and vehemently against the Proposed Military Buildup and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement's implementation. We propose NO ACTION on the DEIS.....and Guam Military Buildup.

Respectfully,

Bernadita Aguon-Hernandez
P.O. Box 1657
Hagatna, Guam 96932
(671) 488-3439

G-245-001

G-245-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of reducing adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources, and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to ensure that the short-term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long-term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1385

Received: 2/17/2010 8:45:18 PM

As a young Chamoru, I am but one indigenous person who calls Guahan home and will be adversely affected by the Guam Military Buildup and its purported actions. I offer comment on the following issues extracted from the Environmental Impact Statement/Ocean Environmental Impact Statement and allow We Are Guahan Coalition to adopt this comment in its entirety:

Vol. I Ch. 1: Purpose and Need

1) In discussing the decision to make Guam the action location, the EIS/OEIS states that our island is ideal in comparison to other U.S. options (Hawaii, California, and Alaska) due to the freedom of action, better response time to the Asia-Pacific region, and ability to uphold the Mutual Security Treaty. While Guam allegedly meets these criteria and may be the ideal location, nowhere in the document are true comparisons of alternative locations in Hawaii, Alaska, and California presented, other than response time, which can be considered a facial assessment. The Mutual Security Treaty (MST) and its specific preference for Guam as the relocation of the Marines in Okinawa is not cited in the EIS/OEIS, nor is there substantial justification that only Guam—and not Hawaii, Alaska, or California—satisfies the requirements of the treaty. Given the ongoing and tentative negotiations between the U.S. and Japan, the affirmation that Guam is the only viable location for the Buildup is not necessarily legitimized. There should be record of study beyond mere response time and supposed requirements under MST to demonstrate that even if Hawaii, Alaska, and California are not viable options, they were thoroughly considered nonetheless. Otherwise, there is merely the Guam action and the no action alternative.

2) The EIS/OEIS asserts that Guam is a preferable location for the Buildup given the U.S.'s ability to use bases and training facilities freely and without restriction, satisfying the freedom of action element as a "sovereign territory." Obviously, a territory, namely Guam, is by no means "sovereign," where an unincorporated possession of the United States is governed ultimately by the Territorial Clause of the United States Constitution and whereby the path to self-determination is stalled and further impeded by massive militarization in spite of international treaties ratified by the U.S. Why does the EIS/OEIS state that the purpose and need of the proposed action fulfills MST as signed by the U.S. when the U.S. also ignores Guam's right as a non self-governing territory

G-246-001

G-246-001

Thank you for your comment, which focused on how Guam was chosen for the military relocation rather than other places within the Pacific region. Volume 1 at Section 1.4 in the DEIS provides a Global Perspective Background, which explains the various international and military capability requirements that were considered for the realignment of military forces. Because this section of the DEIS explains the background analysis of strategic military capability locations within the Pacific, it will remain the same for the FEIS. For instance, this section describes how several locations were considered throughout the Pacific region for the military relocation based upon 1) response times, 2) freedom of action (the ability of the U.S. to use bases and training facilities freely and without restriction at a particular locale), and 3) international treaties and agreements with Japan and other Western Pacific allies. The U.S. locations in the Pacific region considered for the military relocation were Hawaii, Alaska, California, and Guam. Non-U.S. locations considered included Korea, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Australia, because they are allies to the U.S. and are well situated for strategic force deployment. After analyzing the international and military capability requirements for each locale mentioned above, Guam was the only location for the relocation that met all the criteria. Volume 1, Section 1.4.2.1 provides great detail regarding the international negotiations and agreements with the Government of Japan under the framework of the Mutual Security Treaty. Those agreements specifically identify Guam as the site considered for relocation. Guam is part of the sovereign lands of the United States. Topics such as the political status of Guam are important issues but are not part of the proposed action.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1386

Received: 2/17/2010 8:47:49 PM

I offer comment on the following issues extracted from the Environmental Impact Statement/Ocean Environmental Impact Statement and allow We Are Guahan Coalition to adopt this comment in its entirety:

Vol. I Ch. 1: Purpose and Need

? Isn't the permanent base alignment proposed in the action an affront, impediment, and inconsideration to this process?

3)The EIS/OEIS suggests that unlike the negative sentiment expressed by foreign nations and Okinawa who rejected the relocation/status quo of Marines into their countries, Guam residents welcome the Buildup and the perks that come with it without recitation of local public opinion or sufficient basis to make such a premature and capricious statement prior to adequate notice of the action. Regardless, to justify this statement, the final EIS/OEIS should base the purpose and need upon a reflection of public sentiment expressed through comments, reactions, and testimonies taken after the comment period and up until the final document is produced. Otherwise, retract this baseless statement. 4)As part of the purpose and need discussion, the EIS/OEIS fails to state the reasons other countries rejected the relocation of the Marines from Okinawa in stating—rather than analyzing—Guam as a preferred location. These considerations should be analyzed as part of projecting potential impacts to the island as feared by foreign countries. An inadequate assessment of this kind is presented in the socioeconomic impact section discussing the underlying reasons for MST, essentially downplaying the gross atrocities committed by U.S. Marines in Okinawa against a 12-year old schoolgirl in a mere two sentences. Given the unprecedented enormity of the proposed action, isn't it in the best interest of the public and the responsibility of an EIS to comprehensively address the potential impacts of the Buildup? This is not the case where the EIS/OEIS does not make the effort to produce adequate statistics on crime rates committed by US Marines in Okinawa and on other bases. If access to military data is unavailable then why haven't other outside sources been cited to in comparison? Isn't it an over-generalization to base studies on one source alone? 5)The need for Guam as the Buildup location is dependent on it having the infrastructure to sustain the action. Hawaii, Alaska, and California are also reviewed in this light, but dismissed without any further discussion.

G-247-001

G-247-002

G-247-003

G-247-001

Thank you for your comment. There are many reasons why the Marines (about half) are being moved from Okinawa. This discussion is provided in section 3.5.2 of the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) that is in Appendix F, Volume 9 of the Draft EIS. Serious crimes by military personnel in Okinawa are committed at a lower rate than the overall civilian population in Okinawa, despite reports to the contrary. Many serious crimes are based on singular incidents that are reported multiple times so that it appears to be multiple incidents.

The impacts of crimes on Guam are discussed in Volume 2 of the FEIS. As noted in the SIAS: "A critical distinction when analyzing crime impacts is between the total numbers of crimes ("volume of crime") and the actual crime rate (numbers divided by population). Population increases always bring with them increases in the volume of crime, but the crime rate would increase only if new populations are disproportionately likely to commit crimes."

The DoD acknowledges that any increase in population, such as the one that these proposed actions would cause, may be accompanied by a proportionate increase in crime and social disorder. The DoD also acknowledges that widely publicized instances of military crime in Okinawa cause Guam residents to be concerned about possible repercussions on the island brought about by the increase in military population on Guam. The increase in population during the construction phase of the build up is recognized as a time for concern for increases in incidents of crime. Moreover, it is also acknowledged that the age group of many military personnel is often characterized as prone to conflicts and misbehavior. DoD educates its service men and woman on good behavior and will act promptly and rigorously to curtail any misconduct and enforce laws to protect the citizens of Guam and our military personnel.

G-247-002

Thank you for your comment. We have received additional data regarding the potential impacts of the buildup on crime. These were reviewed and found to support the crime impact analyses in the FEIS. Discussion on crime has appropriately been updated adding this additional information.

G-247-003

Thank you for your comment, which focused on how Guam was chosen for the military relocation rather than other places within the Pacific region. Volume 1 at Section 1.4 in the Draft EIS provides a Global Perspective Background, which explains the various international and military capability requirements that were considered for the realignment of military forces. Because this section of the Draft EIS explains the background analysis of strategic military capability locations within the Pacific, it will remain the same for the Final EIS. For instance, this section describes how several locations were considered throughout the Pacific region for the military relocation based upon 1) response times, 2) freedom of action (the ability of the U.S. to use bases and training facilities freely and without restriction at a particular locale), and 3) international treaties and agreements with Japan and other Western Pacific allies. The U.S. locations in the Pacific region considered for the military relocation were Hawaii, Alaska, California, and Guam. Non-U.S. locations considered included Korea, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Australia, because they are allies to the U.S. and are well situated for strategic force deployment. After analyzing the international and military capability requirements for each locale mentioned above, Guam was the only location for the relocation that met all the criteria.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1387

Received: 2/17/2010 8:50:09 PM

I offer comment on the following issues extracted from the Environmental Impact Statement/Ocean Environmental Impact Statement and allow We Are Guahan Coalition to adopt this comment in its entirety:

Vol. I Ch. 1: Purpose and Need

G-248-001

5)The need for Guam as the Buildup location is dependent on it having the infrastructure to sustain the action. Hawaii, Alaska, and California are also reviewed in this light, but dismissed without any further discussion. What are the differences in infrastructure between the 4 options? Is the need to massively develop infrastructure relevant to off-base activity outweighed by the benefits in relocating the Marines to Guam as opposed to the other U.S. options? How so?

Vol. II, Ch. 2: Proposed Action and Alternatives

G-248-002

1)In its explanation of the inadequacy of DoD lands to accommodate "total facility requirements," vol. II ch. 2, p.13, the EIS/OEIS fails to discuss the specific requirements necessary, why they are indeed necessary as they were in Okinawa, why they are necessary if they were in fact not in Okinawa, and a "total" assessment of how those requirements are unable to be met on DoD property. To what extent are the mission capability and total facility requirements met under all alternatives and does limiting the action to DoD land unreasonably affect the ability to maintain security posture in the Asia-Pacific region? How so? If there are unreasonable disadvantages, do they outweigh significant impacts and the need to mitigate them in terms of economical, cultural, social, and political costs? How so?

G-248-003

Is convenience in keeping the Main Cantonment facilities within the same vicinity—on DoD or federal property—absolutely necessary, presenting no other alternative to acquiring non-DoD lands? Is the use of non-DoD land for the entirety of the proposed action imperative to the needs laid out by the project? Specifically, is it possible to limit the proposed action (Cantonment, firing and non-firing range) to DoD lands? Can convenience, cost, "efficiency," and comfort to military personnel and the federal government—amongst other superficial factors—be absorbed by parties other than the People of Guam in order to avoid significant impacts from all aspects of the Buildup?2)What were the results of the urban planning studies conducted for the Buildup? Are these results to be included in the final EIS?

G-248-004

G-248-001

Thank you for your comment, which focused on how Guam was chosen for the military relocation rather than other places within the Pacific region. Volume 1 at Section 1.4 in the Draft EIS provides a Global Perspective Background, which explains the various international and military capability requirements that were considered for the realignment of military forces. Because this section of the Draft EIS explains the background analysis of strategic military capability locations within the Pacific, it will remain the same for the Final EIS. For instance, this section describes how several locations were considered throughout the Pacific region for the military relocation based upon 1) response times, 2) freedom of action (the ability of the U.S. to use bases and training facilities freely and without restriction at a particular locale), and 3) international treaties and agreements with Japan and other Western Pacific allies. The U.S. locations in the Pacific region considered for the military relocation were Hawaii, Alaska, California, and Guam. Non-U.S. locations considered included Korea, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Australia, because they are allies to the U.S. and are well situated for strategic force deployment. After analyzing the international and military capability requirements for each locale mentioned above, Guam was the only location for the relocation that met all the criteria.

G-248-002

Thank you for your comment. DoD acknowledges that the issue of land acquisition is a complex and sensitive issue, particularly related to prior acquisition of land in Guam by the federal government. Prior land acquisition policies and procedures are not reflective of current land acquisition laws and DoD policy. Should DoD determine that additional land is necessary to meet its requirements, DoD policy requires that it negotiate with affected public and private land owners in good faith, seek agreements to acquire desired lands interests and pay fair market value. Where circumstances exist that require resolution of issues such as ownership or value, procedures exist under eminent domain authority to

resolve those questions. Eminent domain requires reimbursement at fair market value. The acreages of non-DoD land needed are identified in the DEIS (Volume 2); however, the Executive Summary (Table ES-3, and page ES-13), provides an overview of the acreages. Two principal land areas needed for the preferred alternatives include 680 acres of the property known as the former FAA property (needed as part of the main cantonment), and 921 acres along Route 15 (needed for the firing ranges).

G-248-003

Thank you for your comment. DoD was required to determine whether military relocation requirements could be met by excess, underutilized or otherwise available property held by DoD on Guam. Early development plans attempted to keep all activities on existing DoD lands. However, as discussed in the FEIS (Volume 2, Chapter 2), after applying operational and environmental screening criteria, no contiguous DoD area on Guam was identified that could support all the land use and operational requirements of the action. The importance of trying to keep the housing, facilities, training, and base headquarters in one contiguous area was found to be advantageous because it would keep traffic within the DoD lands rather than creating traffic on public thoroughfare. (Although construction traffic would affect public thoroughfares.) Also, less time and fuel would need to be used because travel would basically be in one area. Impacts would also be lessened because specific areas would be affected and not scattered through Guam. For those principal reasons, a contiguous base was found to be optimal.

G-248-004

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of reducing adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources, and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to ensure that the short-term impacts of construction are

managed effectively and that the long-term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

Unfortunately, we are not familiar with the urban planning study you mention. There are studies being prepared through the Office of Economic Adjustment in coordination with GovGuam that are related to land use outside the military base, but those studies are being prepared outside of the EIS process and not included in the Final EIS.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1388

Received: 2/17/2010 8:51:29 PM

I offer comment on the following issues extracted from the Environmental Impact Statement/Ocean Environmental Impact Statement and allow We Are Guahan Coalition to adopt this comment in its entirety:

2)What were the results of the urban planning studies conducted for the Buildup? Are these results to be included in the final EIS? Do these studies/surveys conclusively show that non-DoD land must be acquired, and/or have these studies been conducted in accordance with specific "preferences" by DoD/federal government as opposed to practicability, consideration for impacts outside of DoD property, and reasonable use? How so?

3)The EIS/OEIS states, "at least one or all DoD candidate parcels were considered suitable and feasible for at least one land use function." What are the further findings of this statement? The EIS/OEIS also states that there were no reasonable alternative locations for waterfront, airfield, and some training function sites. This statement is not further supported by studies or assessments to justify the conclusion and need to look to non-DoD lands or provide no other alternatives.

4)The EIS/OEIS states that factors considered in determining alternatives for the proposed project included environmental, political/public concerns, and mission compatibility. Under political/public concerns, an alternative does not meet the criteria if there are issues that would cause overwhelming and inescapable lack of public support that would prevent program execution and harmonious relations between DoD and the community, as determined through ongoing discussions with representatives from the GovGuam and/or with Congresswoman Madeline Bordallo and her senior staff and other members of the Guam community." What discussions or correspondence was made in determining the alternatives for the action? Who was consulted? Was this criteria actually met? Is the discontent with the alternatives, particularly Pagat and Sasayon Valley, being taken into consideration for the proposal of these alternatives? Should they be? Will other alternatives, agreed upon by community members in consultation with all 3 bodies of the Government of Guam be considered? Why isn't the Legislature included in this criteria? What efforts were made to engage community involvement for determining alternatives?

G-249-001

G-249-001

Thank you for your comments. DoD was required to determine whether military relocation requirements could be met by excess, underutilized or otherwise available property held by DoD on Guam. Early development plans attempted to keep all activities on existing DoD lands. However, as discussed in the FEIS (Volume 2, Chapter 2), after applying operational and environmental screening criteria, no contiguous DoD area on Guam was identified that could support all the land use and operational requirements of the action. The initial screening analysis tried to fit the Marine Corps requirements for training (non-firing and live-fire), family housing, main cantonment, waterfront operations and airfield operations on existing federally-controlled land. The conclusion of the screening was there is insufficient federally-controlled land to meet all of the land use and operational requirements. A summary of the screening analysis is provided in Volume 2, Chapter 2. Volume 2, Section 2.4.2 of the EIS describes the four sites considered for airfield activities, including Won Pat International Airport. Once Andersen AFB was selected, then base planners decided where the requirements could be sited based on existing facilities. The Naval Base Guam was the only option for waterfront activities. Port Authority Guam was not suitable for security reasons.

Public comments on the DEIS are an important part of the decision-making process. This information becomes part of the FEIS and is evaluated when DoD prepares the FEIS and issues a Record of Decision at the end of the NEPA process. Your comment suggests opposition to the ranges on the east coast of Guam. The Final EIS will include more details on the screening process for live-fire training ranges.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1389

Received: 2/17/2010 8:51:45 PM

Guahu si Kisha Borja-Quichocho, and I am a Chamoru daughter of Guahan. I am against the proposed military buildup.

"Qualitative data on criminal arrests of Marine Corps personnel or for any branch of the armed services are limited to information on overseas Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) personnel...The best reliable predictor for an increase in overall crime on Guam once the Marine Corps personnel are relocated is provided by the information on arrests of SOFA personnel while on Okinawa" (Vol. 2, p. 16-87).

The U.S. needs to provide the exact number/statistics of crime rates related to its military personnel and their dependents in Okinawa as well as the current statistics in Guahan. As a woman, knowing these statistics is important, as the safety of the people of Guahan is at stake with the proposed buildup.

Transparency is key in all things related to the buildup, which is inclusive of crime rates. It is only natural that with an increase in population in such a short amount of time and on such a small island, especially the proposed 79,000 people in approximately four years, that crime will escalate. What are the implications of such increasing crime rates on the people of Guahan, especially the Chamorros? How will we be affected in the long run?

"I, Kisha Borja-Quichocho, permit the We Are Guahan Coalition to adopt this comment in its entirety."

G-250-001

Thank you for your comment. We received and reviewed additional information on crime rates. This additional information was added to the discussion on crime in the Final EIS and Final Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study. This information supports the impact analyses discussed in the DEIS.

G-250-001



COMMENT SHEET

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas
Environmental Impact Statement
Guam and CNMI Military Relocation**

Website Comment Number: 1390

Received: 2/17/2010 8:53:02 PM

I allow We Are Guahan to adopt this comment in its entirety.

Vol. Ch. 19: Environmental Justice

6)The EIS/OEIS inadequately stated and failed to justify its reasons for excluding 9 villages in its statistics of minorities, low-income peoples, and children to be impacted by the Buildup. These villages are Asan, Harmon, Ipan, Inalahan, Malesso, Mongmong-Toto-Maite, Sinahanna, Tamuning, and Tomhom.

What "meaningful" efforts were made to involve the community? Why aren't there advertisements for the scoping meetings in the EIS?

G-251-001

G-251-002

G-251-001

Thank you for your comment. All 19 villages (municipalities) on Guam were included in the environmental justice and protection of children analysis. Also, any adverse impact that would affect the island as a whole was considered to have a disproportionate effect in terms of environmental justice and the protection of children. Therefore, no minority or low-income populations or children were excluded from the EIS environmental justice and protection of children analysis.

G-251-002

Thank you for your comment. The DoD has kept the public informed as required by NEPA, which includes holding public scoping meetings and public hearings and allowing the public to comment on the DEIS. DoD has had ongoing discussions with Cooperating Agencies (those federal and local agencies with special expertise or regulatory oversight) throughout the preparation of the DEIS and will continue these discussions with agencies through the completion of the FEIS. As part of the engagement with Cooperating Agencies, they were asked to conduct an early technical review of the partially completed DEIS in late July 2009. The DoD has also met with elected officials and community leaders.

Public involvement materials, including newspaper advertisements for the public scoping meetings, are in Appendix A (Volume 9).



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1404

Received: 2/17/2010 9:28:17 PM

G-252-001

As an indigenous citizen of the Mariana Islands, I strongly oppose the proposed build up of US military on OUR homeland. The sole reason being that it will forever change the future of we, the indigenous population. Change isn't bad, in fact it is essential and unavoidable. BUT, what makes my guts gurgle and brings tears to my eyes is the ignorance and cruelty of this intricate plan of the US military to turn OUR HOME into some cutting edge "violence factory" guised by patriotism and illusions of prosperity. I hate to think of OUR situation as modern colonization. This life we live is not a movie. The strain of this plan, if it went through, I fear would deteriorate the livelihood, identity, ecosystem and who knows what else of OUR HOME and its people. We are not an inferior breed of human beings. OUR HOME is not a playground for global superpowers to play nuclear games with. AND as the indigenous race, and the Mariana Islands being OUR homeland, we have the human right to OUR own self determination.

G-252-001

Thank you for your comment. The EIS process consisted of a number of interdisciplinary studies to identify the probable environmental impacts of the proposed action and alternatives on Guam. These studies were prepared by knowledgeable and experienced individuals; the studies were also objective and included many experts. Various areas of impacts included the physical, biological, and social environment. The EIS does not address the broad issue of necessity for armed forces or the military. Nor does it address the principles a non-violence. However, it is part of the overall military strategy relating to terrorists and homeland protection of the U.S. and its territories and allies. The role of the military in Guam is part of the nation's military strategy to maintain peace and security in this region. DoD recognizes the importance of managing efforts in implementing the proposed military relocation to reduce adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to work to ensure that the short term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam. The DoD has kept the public informed as required by NEPA, which includes holding public scoping meetings and public hearings and allowing the public to comment on the DEIS. DoD has had ongoing discussions with Cooperating Agencies (those federal and local agencies with special expertise or regulatory oversight) throughout the preparation of the DEIS and will continue these discussions with agencies through the completion of the FEIS. As part of the engagement with Cooperating Agencies, they were asked to conduct an early technical review of the partially completed DEIS in late July 2009. The DoD has also met with elected officials and community leaders.



COMMENT SHEET

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas
Environmental Impact Statement
Guam and CNMI Military Relocation**

Website Comment Number: 1406

Received: 2/17/2010 9:54:53 PM

G-253-001

PLEASE PLEASE PLEASE!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

no more military bases and no more military on our ISLAND.
we support two branches of military and i believew that it is more than enough. our island is way too small for even the two braches being there let alone another. PLEASE PLEASE PLEASE no military.

Our island and our people have been raped and pilaged for years and centuries by foriegn control. i know the U.S. is not doing so and they are there to protect the country but just having foriegners depletes our culture and traditions in a huge way. we lost so much land, culture, traditions, language, bloodlines, and identity due to the foriegn usage of GUAHAN. we love that you protect us but you protect us from problems in the world that you have created like debt, and problems that you have with other countries. we know we should house the military because of the protection they give us but we already hous two branches. besides the more branches the more the island becomes a target for the other countries to attack if a war broke out or the other countries decied to atck to retaliate. SO.....

PLEASE
DO NOT ALLOW THE MARINE BRANCH OF THE MILITARY TO BE STATIONED ON GUAHAN

G-253-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of reducing adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources, and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to ensure that the short-term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long-term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1447

Received: 2/17/2010 10:36:27 PM

G-254-001

I have found no references to supporting local agricultural efforts on Guam in the DEIS. Guam has several hundred farmers, ranging from backyard subsistence farmers to multi-acre commercial farmers. As a member of the board of the new Farmers Cooperative Association of Guam, I urge DoD to support the purchase of local produce, thus supporting our local farmers. The Farmers Co-op is striving to expand farming on Guam and promote safe farming practices, particularly with respect to pesticide application. Because everything must be shipped into Guam, pesticides, fertilizers and feeds are very expensive. Most farmers try to apply pesticides very conservatively because of the cost, which promotes safer produce for human consumption. Some farmers on Guam are striving to be as close to organic as possible.

With respect to food security, buying locally should be top priority. Granted there are various types of vegetables and fruits that cannot be grown on Guam, but with increased local and DoD support, promoting the production of a greater variety of produce will be a key component of the Farmers Co-op strategy.

G-254-001

Thank you for your comment. According to Ms. Nora Martinez, the Produce Manager for the Navy commissary, the commissary routinely purchases produce from local farmers. This practice would continue for the proposed actions described in the EIS.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1449

Received: 2/17/2010 10:44:22 PM

G-255-001

I have found no reference to local farming or diverting treated wastewater for irrigation purposes in the DEIS. I urge DoD to use their influence to assist the Soil & Water Conservation Districts on Guam in pursuing their efforts with USDA NRCS to develop a system for irrigation of the northern half of the island with appropriately treated wastewater. If appropriate treatment is provided and the necessary lines are placed, the water can be provided to farmers to provide nutrients for their crops. This has been an ongoing effort for some time but nothing has been achieved. The treated wastewater is certainly of greater use to farmers than simply being piped into the ocean. The Farmers Cooperative Association of Guam is also eager to assist in this effort.

G-255-001

Thank you for your comment and interest to use treated wastewater for farm irrigation. The option to build new DoD tertiary treatment plant and reusing the effluent for irrigation is considered but dropped for further analysis because a separate study assessing the demand for reclaimed water usage and identifying a sustainable water re-use rate structure would be required. A separate water distribution would be required and cross-connection risk would need to be addressed. This option may not be economically feasible and need further detailed analysis. DEIS proposed upgrade of NDWWTP to secondary treatment. In the future, GWA could upgrade the facility to tertiary treatment based on reuse water demand for farm irrigation.



COMMENT SHEET

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas
Environmental Impact Statement
Guam and CNMI Military Relocation**

Website Comment Number: 1460

Received: 2/17/2010 11:22:42 PM

Tinian Cattlemen's Association Comments Part 1 of 2:

My Name is Lawrence Duponcheel and I am a resident of the island of Tinian, (CNMI). I have been an Agriculture Extension agent on the island of Tinian (Northern Marianas College) for the last 8 years. I am also co-owner of one of the small, but very important family-owned cattle ranches within the very hugely successful Military Leaseback program. I currently hold the position of Secretary for the Tinian Cattlemen's Association (TCA). For these reasons, I have strong knowledge of the history and environment on Tinian as it pertains to Agriculture (Grass-fed Beef Production in particular). Furthermore, I am also co-investigator on the USDA, CSREES Outreach for Disadvantaged Farmers & Ranchers (OASDFR), 2008-2011, which was written and developed primarily to train and build capacity for the beef (and other ruminants) cattle producers on Tinian, and the CNMI.

Because of the incredible Agricultural (and Agri-Tourism Industries) History on Tinian, many of the residents of Tinian have worked and lived on cattle ranches. Because of this, they maintain a strong desire and capacity for raising cattle and furthermore, the island itself has unparalleled natural resources and capacity for cattle production as well. For these reasons, the Military Leaseback program, and the Department of Public Lands Agriculture Grazing Permit Program has in recent years seen a great increase in the number of applicants. In short, cattle ranches and numbers of head of cattle have been on the rise, especially in recent years, and now cover 60% (appr.) of the leaseback area, and when combined with the number of cattle ranches outside the leaseback area, they reach an unprecedented number (52 appr.) of locally-owned ranches on the island (cattle number approximately 2500, which is huge by island standards). . All of this happening while the CNMI goes through a deep economic recession and with all of the 35 ranches in the Military Leaseback Area (LBA) have no legal holdings to the land, with only a 30 days notice to vacate. In essence, the cattlemen are in a position and readiness to move the industry forward and are making preparations to develop a slaughterhouse and processing unit in anticipation of preparing value added products for marketing the ever so popular-Tinian Beef Products. It is anticipated that this industry will provide jobs, income, food to the people of Tinian.

Please view part 2:

G-256-001

G-256-001

Thank you for your comment. The Navy has re-evaluated the need to terminate all subleases in the leaseback area and will only propose to terminate subleases in the leaseback area that are within the range footprint and associated Surface Danger Zone of the proposed firing ranges.

As to possible sites for the relocation of any leases, such actions would be under the control of Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) officials as they are responsible for non-federal land use decisions on Tinian. DoD will work with CNMI land use and natural resource officials to ensure that native forest habitat concerns for Endangered Species Act (ESA) listed species are taken into account in any relocation effort.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1461

Received: 2/17/2010 11:23:15 PM

G-257-001

I am just one of the many youths on Guam. I certainly dread the day that our military buildup will officially begin! I am quite aware of the many changes our island will face throughout the incoming years. Our little island will soon be overpopulated and I'm scared that our Chamorro culture will fade away. I personally love this island so much! I love the feeling of being safe in a friendly environment. Guam is a great place to grow up in and raise your children. Guam is so family oriented and I could never leave the house and NOT see a familiar face. Once the military buildup happens, our beautiful little island will never ever be the same. The government is already destroying our natural environment by cutting down all the trees, and replacing it with unnecessary buildings. What is Guam becoming? Isn't Guam supposed to be a paradise island? Our culture just keeps sliding downhill. Has anyone ever thought about how big of a build up that might occur? Guam doesn't even have the best economy in the first place. All I ever hear from military kids is "UGH I HATE THIS ISLAND! UGH THIS ISLAND DOESN'T HAVE ANYTHING TO DO IN! UGH I WANT TO MOVE BACK HOME!" They're the ones complaining about OUR island that they're taking over! Us Guamanians have to put up with them, regardless of what we want. I feel like no one on this island has a voice with this whole military buildup! Our island will soon be in danger, and Guam will be the next target on the map! I will be leaving Guam in just a few years to go to college. This whole military buildup process is just making me want to stay here! I don't want to leave the island that I love, and then come back to HORRIBLE DRASTIC CHANGES! I believe that our island will not be able to handle the changes that will occur in the next few years. I want every Guamanian youth to experience growing up the RIGHT ISLANDER WAY! THIS IS OUR ISLAND!

G-257-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of reducing adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources, and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to ensure that the short-term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long-term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1462

Received: 2/17/2010 11:24:45 PM

Tinian Cattlemen's Association Comments Part 2 of 2:

G-258-001

Even currently, cattle are frequently shipped to Saipan, Guam, Palau, Yap, and More, validating the true demand and potential profitability of Tinian Grass-fed beef products.

Furthermore, the people of Tinian rely heavily on the cattle ranchers to meet their every day protein requirements. The diet here consists mainly of meat and rice at most meals. Also, many of the people of Tinian live in extreme poverty and really on the Beef, Pork, Poultry (and other) Products that are produced in the LBA for their livelihood. Therefore, the loss of Agriculture Grazing Permits in the Leaseback area will have a huge socio-economic impact on the people living here. Furthermore, hundreds of thousands of dollars in USDA Conservation funds, and other, have been invested in these properties, further justifying their protection and perpetuation as ranch lands, where deemed reasonable.

In this respect, I submit the following comments on behalf of the Cattlemen of Tinian.

G-258-002

TCA Comment 1- The mistakes in the DEIS that suggest that the soils within the Range Complex footprint and the surrounding areas are not of "Prime Quality" should be corrected as they are without a doubt Prime in Quality and Quantity. Please reference the USGS Soil Surveys and contact me for more information.

G-258-003

TCA Comment 2-All efforts should be made to avoid the loss or movement of farms in the Leaseback area. Furthermore, new negotiations with the Municipality and appropriate agencies to renegotiate a new leaseback arrangement that will allow for greater investment and encourage the full development (maximizing) the leaseback grazing lands as intended with the re-negotiations of 1994. With this, the footprint of the Military Leaseback Program, as it pertains to grazing permits, should remain available for grazing in order to maintain a viable number of cattle produced so that a slaughterhouse facility remains sustainable. Mitigation strategies need to be considered in the event that a farm needs to be moved, or removed, rather than none at all.

G-258-004

TCA Comment 3-All suggestions in the DEIS that refer to Agriculture as "Not significant" or "insignificant" should be removed from the document since this is far from the truth as Agriculture has been and remains significant on Tinian in terms of providing sustenance, income, jobs, and food security for the entire region.

Thank you...Lawrence Duponcheel

G-258-001

Thank you for providing your comments and concerns. Because many recommendations were received during the DEIS comment period, the FEIS has been revised to include expanded discussions of mitigation measures.

The Navy has re-evaluated the need to not renew all subleases in the leaseback area and will only propose to not renew subleases in the leaseback area that are within the range footprint and associated Surface Danger Zone of the proposed firing ranges.

As to possible sites for the relocation of any leases, such actions would be under the control of CNMI officials as they are responsible for non-federal land use decisions on Tinian. DoD will work with CNMI land use and natural resource officials to ensure that native forest habitat concerns for ESA listed species are taken into account in any relocation effort.

G-258-002

Thank you for your comment. The FEIS has been edited to correct the data and to include prime farmlands in the impact analysis.

G-258-003

Thank you for your comment. The Navy has re-evaluated the need to terminate all subleases in the leaseback area and will only propose to terminate subleases in the leaseback area that are within the range footprint and associated Surface Danger Zone of the proposed firing ranges.

As to possible sites for the relocation of any leases, such actions would be under the control of Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) officials as they are responsible for non-federal land use decisions on Tinian. DoD will work with CNMI land use and natural resource officials to ensure that native forest habitat concerns for

Endangered Species Act (ESA) listed species are taken into account in any relocation effort.

G-258-004

Thank you for your comment. The EIS Volume 3, Section 8.2.2 supports your comment that agriculture is important on Tinian. The potential impacts on agricultural use are described as significant. The Final EIS Volume 3, Section 8.2.2 contains a better description of prime farmland soils within the Military Lease Area.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 889

Received: 2/17/2010 5:03:07 AM

There needs to be an emphasis of displacement and possible displacement of our people in the areas of the environment, health and welfare, education and social services. There is no current policy or plan to assist in these areas to address the increased need that is inevitable.

G-259-001

G-259-001

Thank you for your comment. The Final EIS has been updated (Volume 2) to better address impacts on social services.

As documented in this EIS, DoD acknowledges the existing sub-standard conditions of key public infrastructure systems and social services on Guam and the interest to have DoD fund improvements to these systems and services. DoD's ability to fund actions is limited by Federal law. However, to minimize adverse impacts associated with the proposed military relocation program, DoD is leading a federal inter-agency effort to identify other Federal programs and funding sources that could benefit the people of Guam.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 918

Received: 2/17/2010 5:58:21 AM

G-260-001

On behalf of the residents of Guam whose native language is one other than English, I am requesting that the Draft Environmental Impact Statement be made available in alternative languages, specifically Chamorro and Tagalog. Currently, the Draft Environmental Impact Statement is NOT accessible to people whose native language is one other than English. I believe that this is a violation of the policy statement in the Executive Order on Environmental Justice (available at: <http://ceq.hss.doe.gov/nepa/regs/eos/ii-5.pdf>) that addresses the issue of languages. The Executive Order requires agencies to work to ensure effective public participation and access to information. Thus, within its NEPA process and through other appropriate mechanisms, each Federal agency shall, "wherever practicable and appropriate, translate crucial public documents, notices and hearings, relating to human health or the environment for limited English speaking populations." In addition, each agency should work to "ensure that public documents, notices, and hearings relating to human health or the environment are concise, understandable, and readily accessible to the public.. Due to the reasons stated above, I am also requesting that the people of Guam be granted an extension of the commenting period, to be no less than the 90 days.

G-260-001

Thank you for your comment. While the complete DEIS is not available in any language other than English, a synopsis of the proposed action and its impacts is available in Chamorro and Carolinian on the project website: www.guambuildupeis.us. Chamorro and Carolinian interpreters from the community were also available at the public hearings to assist upon request.

The DoD carefully considered all requests to extend the length of the comment period beyond the 45-day minimum required by NEPA. In evaluating multiple options, DoD leadership determined that a 90-day comment period best balanced the need for sufficient time to review a complex document with the requirement to reach a timely decision regarding the proposed military buildup on Guam



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 924

Received: 2/17/2010 6:04:39 AM

G-261-001

The EIS should involve the good Native American citizens of Tinian, and the many professionals that have worked on Tinian and know her best, in the decision making process. In fact, hire 13 people or more locally to help draft the EIS.

G-261-001

Thank you for your comment. The EIS has been prepared by a team of environmental professionals, many of them who have spent a considerable amount of time on Tinian. Officials on Tinian have been consulted during the preparation of this EIS.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 952

Received: 2/17/2010 6:45:40 AM

Comments on the Carrier Berthing EIS, Volume 4
Submitted by University of Guam Marine Laboratory faculty and students

G-262-001

My comments have focused on the methods used in the ecosystems evaluation (Volume 9, Appendix J) and on the results of the assessment of impacts from dredging to construct the carrier berthing. Details are outlined below:

Volume 4, Chapter 11

- "These reefs all consist of relatively flat and shallow upper surfaces that are covered primarily with muddy sand and rubble. The western facing slopes of Western Shoals and Big Blue Reef are almost completely covered with living corals to a depth of approximately 50 to 60 feet (ft) (15 to 18 meters [m]), where the slopes intersect the channel floor. Coral cover on the eastern slopes of these two reefs is much less compared to the western slopes."

Western Shoals exhibits close to 90% live coral cover down to at least 90ft (30m), dominated by *Porites* *rus*, along its eastern slope. Furthermore, the rubble fields are limited to the central portion of the upper flat, but are fringed with a very diverse coral community. It is not dominated by muddy sand and rubble. What the above statement seems to be implying is that this particular area, delineated on the map as being within the indirect impact zone, is less valuable ecologically because it contains less coral.

- "As described by Smith (2007), a substantial percentage of the coral at all depth contours off Polaris Point was growing on metallic and/or concrete debris, was of marginal quality, and showed the greatest signs of stress."

How was "stress" determined and assessed here? Providing details on baseline levels of stress and health is important, as this can be a metric later used to evaluate recovery and the extent of impacts from dredging. However, without a clear definition of how stress is defined and measured, it is not possible to make use of this information to establish a baseline.

G-262-001

Thank you for your comment. Habitat assessment methodologies which evaluate the function of affected aquatic resources, such as coral reef ecosystems, are an evolving science and the adequacies of existing and new methodologies are heavily debated in the scientific community. Ideally, a standard assessment technique that accurately characterizes and quantifies losses and gains of coral reef ecosystem functions would be used. However, rulemaking for the Compensatory Mitigation Rule recognizes the wide variety of aquatic resources present in the United States and the evolving nature of science regarding aquatic ecosystem restoration make the establishment of standard assessment methodologies impracticable. The assessment for this EIS used an historically approved methodology (percent coral cover), supplemented by other methods such as the use of Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) satellite photos, for quantifying impacts to affected coral reef ecosystems impacted by the proposed transient CVN wharf and associated dredging. DoD believes that use of the percent coral cover methodology, supplemented by use of LIDAR satellite photos, is the "best currently available science" to attempt to capture the thousands of elements that comprise the function of a coral reef ecosystem. DoD's assessment is currently under review by the US Army Corps of Engineers, the agency charged with implementing dredge and fill permits under CWA Section 404, and other Federal agencies. The FEIS will be updated to reflect the latest developments in this review.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1234

Received: 2/17/2010 11:04:20 AM

This comment is submitted on behalf of the We Are Guahan Coalition. Contact info at core@weareguahan.com. First of all, this Military Buildup and Environmental Impact Statement personally saddens me and worries me for the future of my home. Beautiful land, water, and culture will be taken away and destroyed. It is stated in the Executive Summary, on the last paragraph on the bottom of page 12, ES-6, that about 25% of the military and its dependents will live on base and the remaining 75% will live off base. It is already bad enough that we Chamorro's are the minority on our own homeland; to bring more non-Chamorro's will make it even worse. The demand for land will increase and because I am currently away from home due to my education, it is impossible for me to consider purchasing a home or property to save until I return home. This brings me to great worry and insecurity and makes me wonder if I will even have a place to live when I go back home. The military on Guam already owns 1/3 of the land, land of which has numerous resources, which we non-military persons do not have access to. "No trespassing" signs lie along the ocean and land and it devastates me knowing that the number of signs will continue to increase. Taking historical sites such as Mt. Lam Lam and Pagat Cave for firing ranges is also very heartbreaking most especially to the indigenous families that own such lands. Our land is what makes up our culture. We farm and fish to survive and taking such resources will prevent us from keeping our culture alive. Alongside with the increase in population will be an increase in demand for services, such as health and social services. Most of the agencies, such as the Guam Memorial Hospital, the Department of Public Health and Social Services, the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse, and the Guam Police Department to name a few, are already at its capacity; the increase in population will mean a struggle in assistance due to such high demand. A fearful factor that I do not anticipate is the increase in crime that the people of Guam will face due to this military buildup. With all the crimes that have taken place in Okinawa, such as rape cases of young females, I am afraid for both the youth, especially females. There is a lot at stake with this military buildup. Putting the amount of people on such a small island is unhealthy and unjust to the people that were not a part of this decision. This is our island, WE ARE GUAHAN!

G-263-001

G-263-002

G-263-003

G-263-004

G-263-005

G-263-001

Thank you for your comment. The DEIS anticipates that military housing would be built within the main cantonment area. Marine families would primarily rent units in the military housing. After the construction period, housing and rental prices could decline because the construction labor force (not including the H2B who will live in dormitory type quarters) would leave Guam. Civilian military workers may vie for Guam housing; however, residential housing needed for these long-term workers would likely be about 3,200 units (maximal) by 2020 (SIAS, Table ES-3, page v). Any information in the DEIS to the contrary will be corrected in the Final EIS.

G-263-002

Thank you for your comment. DoD understands and recognizes the significance of cultural and recreational sites located on DoD property in Guam. Restricting access to certain DoD areas at certain times is required to maintain public safety. It is the intent of DoD to maintain public access to DoD lands that contain cultural sites consistent with safety and operational requirements. Access will be granted at approved times such as when the lands are not being used for military training. Final plans concerning access to sites potentially impacted by the proposed action have not been developed. DoD looks forward to working with stakeholders to develop plans for cultural stewardship and access that balances operational needs, public safety concerns, and the continuing public use and enjoyment of these sites.

G-263-003

Thank you for your comment. DoD understands the importance of the cultural and historic issues related with land in Guam, and in particular those associated with the Pagat and Mt. Lamlam areas. No direct disturbance to the Pagat site or to the area around Mt. Jumullong would occur from the construction or operation of the proposed firing range or training areas. However, DoD acknowledges that maintaining access to

these sites is also important to maintain Chamorro culture. Although plans concerning access have not been developed, it is the intent of DoD to continue public access should these properties be acquired. DoD looks forward to working with stakeholders in developing plans for access that balance operational needs, public safety concerns, and the continuing public use and enjoyment of these sites.

G-263-004

Thank you for your comment. The Final EIS has been updated (Volume 2) to better address impacts on social services.

As documented in this EIS, DoD acknowledges the existing sub-standard conditions of key public infrastructure systems and social services on Guam and the interest to have DoD fund improvements to these systems and services. DoD's ability to fund actions is limited by Federal law. However, to minimize adverse impacts associated with the proposed military relocation program, DoD is leading a federal inter-agency effort to identify other Federal programs and funding sources that could benefit the people of Guam.

G-263-005

Thank you for your comment. There are many reasons why the Marines (about half) are being moved from Okinawa. This discussion is provided in section 3.5.2 of the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) that is in Appendix F, Volume 9 of the Draft EIS. Serious crimes by military personnel in Okinawa are committed at a lower rate than the overall civilian population in Okinawa, despite reports to the contrary. Many serious crimes are based on singular incidents that are reported multiple times so that it appears to be multiple incidents.

The impacts of crimes on Guam are discussed in Volume 2 of the FEIS. As noted in the SIAS: "A critical distinction when analyzing crime impacts is between the total numbers of crimes ("volume of crime") and the

actual crime rate (numbers divided by population). Population increases always bring with them increases in the volume of crime, but the crime rate would increase only if new populations are disproportionately likely to commit crimes."

The DoD acknowledges that any increase in population, such as the one that these proposed actions would cause, may be accompanied by a proportionate increase in crime and social disorder. The DoD also acknowledges that widely publicized instances of military crime in Okinawa cause Guam residents to be concerned about possible repercussions on the island brought about by the increase in military population on Guam. The increase in population during the construction phase of the build up is recognized as a time for concern for increases in incidents of crime. Moreover, it is also acknowledged that the age group of many military personnel is often characterized as prone to conflicts and misbehavior. DoD educates its service men and woman on good behavior and will act promptly and rigorously to curtail any misconduct and enforce laws to protect the citizens of Guam and our military personnel.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1238

Received: 2/17/2010 11:06:25 AM

February 17, 9:10 p.m.

Land Ownership and Management Island Wide Volume 2, Chapter 8:

On page 8-1 8.1.1.1. The DEIS states that the Landowners on Guam are the United States Government that is not true, in the 1940's the U.S. Government condemned lands from the Chamoru people for military bases and promised the Chamoru people to return to their lands when the war ends but the U.S. Government lied and used its power of eminent domain in condemning Chamoru lands. Please be advised that at the time the Chamoru people were not citizens of the United States and according to the U.S. Constitution, the United States reserves the right to condemn land belonging to U.S. Citizens to be used for greater interest of the U.S. Government. The Passage of the Organic Act of Guam that gave the Chamorus U.S. Citizenship was a smoke screen to condemn more lands.

I, Speaker Judith T. Won Pat, Ed. D, permit the organization "We Are Guahan" to adopt this comment in its entirety.

G-264-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD acknowledges that the issue of land acquisition is a complex and sensitive issue, particularly related to prior acquisition of land in Guam by the federal government. Prior land acquisition policies and procedures are not reflective of current land acquisition laws and DoD policy.

G-264-001



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1246

Received: 2/17/2010 11:48:25 AM

G-265-001

In regards to the military buildup on our island, I strongly disagree with the plans the buildup has to offer. The great amount of space for firing ranges they propose on using up near Andy South, I believe disturbs the residents around that area. I am not absolutely sure if the range includes the backroad, but if it does, I suggest that they make us a new and better road around from their ranges. The residents in the Yigo area will also be negatively affected by the sound of the guns and equipment, and I do not think it is right, if this range is so close to the people. I propose they come up with a better plan wherein this conflict benefits both sides of the issue.

This again is only one small part of the negative affects of the buildup, and I think that every issue should be looked upon by the U.S. They do not know our island;and they should be informed of the local cultures and ways of the land they plan on stationing soldiers and their families, before it happens; and I am not only referring to Guam. I strongly believe that the U.S. should pay attention to the voice of its people.

I am a sophomore at George Washington High and although my voice may be small in this important issue, I leave with great faith and hope in the final draft of the DEIS. May all comments, testimonies, and letters be considered and recognized.
Great efforts WeAreGuahan.

G-265-001

Thank you for your comment. Because the noise levels would be elevated in the areas surrounding Andersen South, the USMC is concerned about the impacts to the neighbors. As a result, best management including installation of sound berms would be implemented to reduce noise levels in the area.

COMMENT SHEET



Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1260

Received: 2/17/2010 12:28:09 PM

I am Brittany Angoco, I am 18 years old and I reside in the village of Agat. I am against the military buildup on Guam for many reasons, but primarily because there will be a recession like period (DEIS Appendix K, page 4-147 table 4.3-4), goods and services will increase faster than our incomes will (DEIS vol. 2, ch. 16, pg. 107), and because of the increase of non-Chamorros, there is a possibility the proportion of Chamorros in office will be affected and insufficient funds will go to activities dedicated to cultural issues and practices (DEIS Vol. 7, Chapter 3, page 3-64).

G-266-001

Right now, the economy of Guam is doing poorly. It states in "DEIS Appendix K, page 4-147 table 4.3-4" that Guam will go through a recession like period after the year 2014. With that said, businesses will have to let go many of their employees which will lead to them migrating out due to the loss of their jobs. I do not believe this is what Guam needs right now. Since the economy is doing poorly, prices of goods and services will increase faster than we are making money (DEIS vol. 2, ch. 16, pg. 107). How will we be able survive in this falling economy? It has been said that the buildup will help our economy and provide jobs. But, how are we able to get jobs if they are hiring private companies to do the job? And lastly, the culture of our island is very important to us. We do not want to see our culture disappear even though we are becoming more Westernized. Since we will see an increase in non-Chamorros, there is a possibility that the proportion of Chamorros that hold office will be affected. If this is to happen, the budget that the government provides for cultural issues and practices will be affected as well (DEIS Vol. 7, Chapter 3, page 3-64).

G-266-002

Overall, I believe that the military buildup on Guam should not happen. Not only will it have a detrimental effect on our economy, but also our culture. The people of our island would like to preserve our culture as much as we can since we are becoming more and more Westernized faster than we would like to.

G-266-001

Thank you for your comment. On-island residents would be hired if they are qualified for the positions during the construction and operations periods. Because the number of qualified on-island residents would likely be exhausted, especially in the anticipated years of construction (2010 through 2016), thousands of H2B visa foreign workers are anticipated. See the detailed discussion on workers in Section 4.3 of the SIAS.

Relating to cost of living and the proposed military buildup, it is noted that the history of inflation and recession of Guam's economy from the 1970s to present was provided on page 3-47 of the SIAS. In subsection 4.3.1.4 (beginning page 4-10) of the SIAS, the subject of impact on the standard of living is addressed, stating: "Standard of living is a measure of purchasing power. If the standard of living increases for a person it means they can purchase more goods and services. If the standard of living declines for that person, he or she can purchase fewer goods and services. Changes in a person's standard of living are determined by their income and the prices of the goods and services they tend to purchase. A person's standard of living will increase if their income rises faster than the prices of goods and services they tend to purchase. A person's standard of living will decline if the prices of goods and services they tend to purchase rise faster than the person's income. In both the construction and operational components, the average wage of workers would increase as a function of greater demand for labor. However, the price of goods and services purchased by individuals would rise as well. It cannot be definitively predicted whether wages or the price of goods and services would increase at a faster pace. If wages earned by a particular household rise more quickly than the price of goods and services, then the standard of living would increase. If the price of goods and services rises more quickly than wages, the standard of living would decrease. For households on fixed incomes, the result would be reduced purchasing power. Those with the ability to quickly renegotiate their

wages will have a better chance at maintaining or increasing their standard of living." On page 4-11 of the SIAS, the discussion continues and discusses the income of military related construction and operational jobs that will, on the average, be higher than the present average wages on Guam. It concludes: "In terms of cost of living, from 2000 to 2008 Guam workers have seen their standard of living decline by 30% and there is no reason to expect the military buildup to reverse that trend – Guam workers will likely to continue to see the cost of goods and services rise faster than their incomes. While the proposed action may not represent a reversal of this trend, it will slow the rate of decline in the standard of living that has been prevalent since 2000."

While it is anticipated that after construction the number of jobs would decrease, jobs would remain higher than the projected growth of jobs of the baseline condition. Overall this would add to jobs in the Guam economy. Additional benefits would occur in the operations period because of the anticipated 33,000 military and induced populations who would spend money in Guam for food, materials, and services, and who would provide revenue to Guam through taxes, user fees and licenses.

G-266-002

Thank you for your comment. During the DEIS Public Hearings on Guam, many speakers voiced their concerns that there would be a loss of the traditional Chamorro culture, including dance, language and traditions, way of life, and the quality of life. While population increases can highlight cultural differences, they also present unique opportunities for cultural learning and sharing. To encourage cultural understanding, the Department of Defense (DoD) plans for cultural sensitivity orientation and awareness programs that would focus on mutual respect and tolerance and strive to educate all incoming and currently present military personnel on the history and customs that has created Guam's

present culture. Finally, the DoD plans to increase military civilian joint activities to foster strong and mutually beneficial military civilian relationships that include the sharing and understanding of the Chamorro culture.

The population estimates in the DEIS were based on the maximal scenario. The year 2014 includes the foreign worker population on Guam as well as the military and their dependents. However, after 2017, the population increase (from the 2010 baseline) would be approximately 33,500 (maximal scenario) primarily because the foreign worker population would leave Guam. The DEIS identifies a number of significant impacts to Guam and its resources; this is summarized at the end of various impact chapters in volumes 2 through 6.

Impacts to the Chamorro people are also addressed in the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) that is Appendix F, Volume 9 of the DEIS. Chamorros, although considered a minority population in comparison to the U.S. as a whole, represented over 40% of Guam's population in the 2000 U.S. Census. More information on the Chamorros population is provided in the Environmental Justice and the Protection of Children chapters of the DEIS, specifically, chapters 19 in volumes 2, 3, 4, 5, and chapter 20 in volume 6, and under cumulative impacts (chapter 4) of Volume 7.

In regards to voting of the new population, the DEIS identifies that there is a potential for the incoming population to have the ability to vote like other Guam residents. Additional discussion on this issue is on page 4-130 of the SIAS. Given the opportunity to vote in local elections, there is a possibility that new candidates may choose to run for office and persuade the new population to vote for different leadership or causes. On the other hand, off-island construction workers, military and their dependents may choose not to vote in local elections, especially given their typically short tenure on the island. There was no attempt to state this as a probability, but only a possibility.

Environmental impact statements identify the probable impacts of the proposed action and its alternatives. By identifying these impacts and along with public and agencies comments, the decision makers are better able to assess environmental consequences of the proposed action.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1507

Received: 2/18/2010 12:00:35 AM

Comment by Simeon M. Palomo, a resident of Guahan and member of We Are Guahan Coalition; submitted on Feb. 18, 2010 (Guam date)

Comment:

1. Please explain if there exist regulatory and legal rights afforded to the 50 States of the United States of America, and not afforded to the Unincorporated Territory of Guahan when addressing the DEIS process.
2. Please explain if the Department of Defense is afforded additional regulatory and legal rights to increasing its military activities in the Unincorporated Territory of Guahan, and these same regulatory and legal rights are restricted to DOD when pertaining to the 50 states of the United States of America.
3. Please list cases, within the last 20 years, where any of the 50 States of the United States of America have precluded the Department of Defense from increasing military activities in their respective States.
4. Please list the process, within the last 20 years, used by any of the 50 States of the United States of America to preclude the Department of Defence from increasing military activities in their respective States.
5. The DEIS and Final EIS must not be approved until all Constitutional rights are afforded to every US citizen that resides in the Unincorporated Territory of Guam.

Citation:

VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 16-32/33 Socioeconomics and General Services
16.1.6 Sociocultural Issues / 16.1.6.1 Chamorro Issues and Interests / Political Status
Guam is currently an unincorporated Territory administered by the U.S. DOI. As an unincorporated Territory, the island is a possession of the U.S., but not part of the U.S. and not all provisions of the U.S. Constitution apply to the island. While universal suffrage applies to Guamanians 18 years and older, and Guamanians are considered citizens of the U.S.; they are not eligible to vote in U.S. presidential elections; and Guam's Congressional representative does not have the right to vote on national laws (except in committees).

Justification:

The above DEIS citation highlights the dearth of constitutional rights afforded to any US citizen that resides in the Unincorporated Territory of Guahan, formerly known as Guam. This constitutional dilemma must be resolved before DOD can implement its planned military activities, which will cause irreparable harm to the island's environment, culture, and other societal facets.

G-267-001

Thank you for your comment. Topics such as the political status of Guam are important issues but are not part of the proposed action.

Comments related to these issues were numerous and indicate underlying social and political dissatisfaction with longstanding federal-territorial status issues outside the scope of DOD legal authority. The various EIS public engagement forums provided an indirect avenue for informing some and reminding others in local and federal policy-making institutions of issues that are important to a significant segment of the Guam community.

G-267-001



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1511

Received: 2/18/2010 12:14:14 AM

Comment by Juanita P. Quintanilla, a resident of Guam and member of We Are Guahan Coalition; submitted on Feb. 18, 2010

Comment:

DoD must include deeper reef areas (deeper than 60 feet) in the impact analysis. Data is not currently available for these areas, so additional coral reef surveys must be carried out. The results of the complete impact analysis should be provided prior to the release of the Final EIS.

Citation:

Volume 4, Chapter 11, Section 11.2.2.2 (Page 45)

Justification:

Corals are tiny, sensitive animals. More than one coral in a group is called a coral colony and more than one coral colony is a coral reef. Corals are very slow growing. When coral colonies grow together it creates a coral reef. Reefs protect Guam from powerful waves and create a home for fish. Reefs are also a main reason tourists visit our island. The proposed dredging project in Apra Harbor does not include a complete analysis of how the coral reefs in the area will be impacted. The plan does not mention what the dredging will do to the 25 acres of reef found right next to where dredging will occur, but which are deeper than 60 feet; these reef areas are very vulnerable to the impacts from dredging. There are an additional 70 acres of reef that may be impacted by the dredging but which are not included in plan.

G-268-001

G-268-001

Thank you for your comment. Habitat assessment methodologies that evaluate the function of affected aquatic resources, such as coral reef ecosystems, are an evolving science and the adequacies of existing and new methodologies are heavily debated in the scientific community. Ideally, a standard assessment technique that accurately characterizes and quantifies losses and gains of coral reef ecosystem functions would be used. However, rulemaking for the Compensatory Mitigation Rule recognizes the wide variety of aquatic resources present in the United States and the evolving nature of science regarding aquatic ecosystem restoration make the establishment of standard assessment methodologies impracticable. The assessment for this EIS used an historically approved methodology (percent coral cover), supplemented by other methods such as the use of Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) satellite photos, for quantifying impacts to affected coral reef ecosystems impacted by the proposed transient CVN wharf and associated dredging. DoD believes that use of the percent coral cover methodology, supplemented by use of LIDAR satellite photos, is the "best currently available science" to attempt to capture the thousands of elements that comprise the function of a coral reef ecosystem. DoD's assessment is currently under review by the US Army Corps of Engineers, the agency charged with implementing dredge and fill permits under CWA Section 404, and other Federal agencies. The FEIS will be updated to reflect the latest developments in this review.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1513

Received: 2/18/2010 12:16:00 AM

Comment by Juanita P. Quintanilla, a resident of Guam and member of We Are Guahan Coalition; submitted on Feb. 18, 2010

Comment:

DOD must include deeper reef areas (deeper than 60 feet) in the impact analysis. Data is not currently available for these areas, so additional coral reef surveys must be carried out. The results of the complete impact analysis should be provided prior to the release of the Final EIS

Citation:

Volume 4, Chapter 11, Section 11.2.2.2 (Page 45)

Justification:

The beauty of corals is indescribable. To interrupt the growth of these corals will cause permanent damage. Corals are tiny, sensitive animals. More than one coral in a group is called a coral colony and more than one coral colony is a coral reef. Corals are very slow growing. When coral colonies grow together it creates a coral reef. Reefs protect Guam from powerful waves and create a home for fish. Reefs are also a main reason tourists visit our island. The proposed dredging project in Apra Harbor does not include a complete analysis of how the coral reefs in the area will be impacted. The plan does not mention what the dredging will do to the 25 acres of reef found right next to where dredging will occur, but which are deeper than 60 feet; these reef areas are very vulnerable to the impacts from dredging. There are an additional 70 acres of reef that may be impacted by the dredging but which are not included in plan.

G-269-001

G-269-001

Thank you for your comment. Habitat assessment methodologies which evaluate the function of affected aquatic resources, such as coral reef ecosystems, are an evolving science and the adequacies of existing and new methodologies are heavily debated in the scientific community. Ideally, a standard assessment technique that accurately characterizes and quantifies losses and gains of coral reef ecosystem functions would be used. However, rulemaking for the Compensatory Mitigation Rule recognizes the wide variety of aquatic resources present in the United States and the evolving nature of science regarding aquatic ecosystem restoration make the establishment of standard assessment methodologies impracticable. The assessment for this EIS used an historically approved methodology (percent coral cover), supplemented by other methods such as the use of Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) satellite photos, for quantifying impacts to affected coral reef ecosystems impacted by the proposed transient CVN wharf and associated dredging. DoD believes that use of the percent coral cover methodology, supplemented by use of LIDAR satellite photos, is the "best currently available science" to attempt to capture the thousands of elements that comprise the function of a coral reef ecosystem. DoD's assessment is currently under review by the US Army Corps of Engineers, the agency charged with implementing dredge and fill permits under CWA Section 404, and other Federal agencies. The FEIS will be updated to reflect the latest developments in this review.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1514

Received: 2/18/2010 12:17:46 AM

Comment by Juanita P. Quintanilla, a resident of Guam and member of We Are Guahan Coalition; submitted on Feb. 18, 2010

Comment:

Fund and establish the expansion of the Chamorro Village/Paseo Peninsula. Costs are at \$22.6 million.

Citation:

VOLUME 7:MITIGATION, SUMMARY IMPACTS, CUMULATIVE 3-64 Preferred Alternatives: Summary of Impacts

Sociocultural Impacts / Chamorro Issues

Guam's indigenous Chamorro population has strong concerns about whether incoming military populations would recognize them as both American by nationality and also as a unique ethnic culture worthy of respect and preservation. This could be mitigated by orientation programs designed in cooperation with the Department of Chamorro Affairs. However, an expansion in non-Chamorro voting population could eventually affect the proportion of Chamorro office-holders and government workers; thereby affecting the current government budgets and activities dedicated to cultural issues and practices. It could also affect outcomes of any future plebiscites about Guam's political status.

Comment by Juanita P. Quintanilla, a resident of Guam and member of We Are Guahan Coalition; submitted on Feb. 18, 2010

Comment:

The Draft EIS should not state that there is no evidence to suggest of species unique to the dredging impact area until the appropriate surveys are conducted. These surveys should be conducted by personnel with the appropriate level of taxonomic expertise. In addition, coral species lists and photographs from surveys carried out as part of the methods comparison study were provided to the Navy consultant by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service several months prior to the release of the Draft EIS. Several coral species observed within the impact area do not appear to have been recorded elsewhere on Guam, with the possibility of some species not having been reported anywhere in the world. While it is unlikely these species are only in the dredging area, the possibility must be investigated sufficiently by DOD, even if these species do occur elsewhere in the harbor, they may be quite rare and demand special attention.

Citation:

Volume 4, Chapter 11, Section 11.2.5.1 (Page 99)

Justification:

G-270-001

Thank you for your comments. The population estimates in the Draft EIS were based on the maximal scenario. The year 2014 includes the foreign worker population on Guam as well as the military and their dependents. However, after 2017, the population increase (from the 2010 baseline) would be approximately 33,500 (maximal scenario) primarily because the foreign worker population would leave Guam. The EIS identifies a number of significant impacts to Guam and its resources; this is summarized at the end of various impact chapters in volumes 2 through 6. Impacts to the Chamorro people are also addressed in the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) that is Appendix F, Volume 9 of the Final EIS. Chamorros, although considered a minority population in comparison to the U.S. as a whole, represented over 40% of Guam's population in the 2000 U.S. Census.

More information on this topic can be found in the Environmental Justice and the Protection of Children chapters of the Final EIS, specifically, Chapters 19 in Volumes 2, 3, 4, 5, and Chapter 20 in Volume 6, and under cumulative impacts (Chapter 4) of Volume 7.

Additional Guam services, facilities, licenses, and schools needed would be offset by the additional money collected by Guam from the new population. This money would come from taxes, licenses, permits, user fees, and other local fees that would go to the general revenue. Guam's elected officials are then entrusted to identify where this money would be directed (in Guam's budget).

However, as documented in this EIS, DoD acknowledges the existing sub-standard conditions of key public infrastructure systems and social services on Guam and the interest to have DoD fund improvements to these systems and services. DoD's ability to fund actions is limited by Federal law. However, to minimize adverse impacts associated with the proposed military relocation program, DoD is leading a federal inter-agency effort to identify other Federal programs and funding sources that could benefit the people of Guam.

G-270-001

G-270-002

G-270-002

Guam biologists have found several corals, sponges and other organisms in the area that may be dredged that may not have been found anywhere else in Apra Harbor. There are other rare species that may be impacted by the dredging. ~~~~~

G-270-002

Thank you for your comment. Habitat assessment methodologies which evaluate the function of affected aquatic resources, such as coral reef ecosystems, are an evolving science and the adequacies of existing and new methodologies are heavily debated in the scientific community. Ideally, a standard assessment technique that accurately characterizes and quantifies losses and gains of coral reef ecosystem functions would be used. However, rulemaking for the Compensatory Mitigation Rule recognizes the wide variety of aquatic resources present in the United States and the evolving nature of science regarding aquatic ecosystem restoration make the establishment of standard assessment methodologies impracticable. The assessment for this EIS used an historically approved methodology (percent coral cover), supplemented by other methods such as the use of Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) satellite photos, for quantifying impacts to affected coral reef ecosystems impacted by the proposed transient CVN wharf and associated dredging. DoD believes that use of the percent coral cover methodology, supplemented by use of LIDAR satellite photos, is the "best currently available science" to attempt to capture the thousands of elements that comprise the function of a coral reef ecosystem. DoD's assessment is currently under review by the US Army Corps of Engineers, the agency charged with implementing dredge and fill permits under CWA Section 404, and other Federal agencies. The FEIS will be updated to reflect the latest developments in this review.



COMMENT SHEET

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas
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Website Comment Number: 1515

Received: 2/18/2010 12:19:30 AM

Comment by Juanita P. Quintanilla, a resident of Guam and member of We Are Guahan Coalition; submitted on Feb. 18, 2010

Comment:

The use of artificial reefs as a way to replace destroyed or damaged natural reefs should be removed from consideration. A more thorough review of a large-scale watershed restoration plan should be provided. Watershed restoration should include projects that will improve water quality, which would improve coral reef conditions. Projects could include reforestation, stream bank stabilization, erosion-control projects, fire prevention and enforcement.

Citation:

Volume 4, Chapter 11, Section 11.2.2.7 (Page 81)

Justification:

Artificial reefs are not an appropriate way to replace a natural reef. The Draft EIS proposes replacing the lost natural reef in Apra Harbor with artificial reefs instead of paying for other, more beneficial and effective projects, such as watershed restoration.

Comment by Juanita P. Quintanilla, a resident of Guam and member of We Are Guahan Coalition; submitted on Feb. 18, 2010

Comment:

The Draft EIS must include a study of the expected impacts to Guam's reefs (on-base and off-base) as a result of the population increase. Such an analysis should examine the impacts of the H-2 workers, the immigrant population from neighboring islands and military personnel on Guam's reef fisheries. The analysis should also examine the impacts of additional recreational use (diving, snorkeling, reef walking, etc.) on Guam's highly-visited reef sites. The Draft EIS should also include a commitment to specific mitigation measures, which may include building local government capacity to carry out monitoring, enforcement, and educational activities; supporting educational activities targeting H-2 workers and immigrants.

Citation: Volume 7, Chapter 3, Section 3.3.10, (Page 32)

Justification:

Much of Guam's reefs will be under increased threats because of the military buildup, especially when considering the impacts of the massive population increase. The increase in people harvesting fish and other animals from the reef and the increase in visitors will put many of Guam's reefs at risk. None of these impacts were addressed by the Draft EIS.

G-271-001

G-271-001

Thank you for your comment. A detailed compensatory mitigation plan would be submitted as part of the Clean Water Act 404 permit application for construction affecting the navigable waters of the United States (including the CVN transient wharf). Due to the ongoing review of DoD's habitat assessment methodology for coral reef ecosystems and associated uncertainties regarding the scope of mitigation required, a detailed mitigation plan has not been developed nor will one be available for incorporation into the FEIS. However, a number of mitigation options, including watershed restoration and the use of artificial reefs, are discussed in programmatic nature in Volume 4, Section 11.2 of the FEIS. DoD recognizes that, as part of the CWA Sec. 404 permitting process, additional NEPA documentation may be required to address specific permitting requirements and implementation of required compensatory mitigations.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1517

Received: 2/18/2010 12:21:01 AM

Comment by Juanita P. Quintanilla, a resident of Guam and member of We Are Guahan Coalition; submitted on Feb. 18, 2010

Comment:

Coral colony density and size must be used in the impact analysis and in the model that determines the type and size of the coral reef area that needs to replace the reef destroyed or damaged by dredging. This data was collected by the Navy consultant in 2009, but the methods used were not appropriate and thus the data is not usable. This data must be collected using methods supported by the regulatory agencies, and the results of the new impact analysis must be provided for review prior to the release of the Final EIS.

Citation:

Volume 4, Chapter 11, Section 11.2.2.5, (Page 75)

Justification:

Any action that destroys coral reef habitat must replace what is lost at another location and must compensate for the time it takes for the replacement reef to become "full-grown." The Draft EIS preparers did not use the number or size of coral colonies when making that calculation, therefore lessening the worth of the reef that may be dredged and resulting in a smaller replacement reef. Also, the Draft EIS only considers areas with coral, and does not consider large areas that may not have coral, but which may have sponges, algae, and other important reef organisms.

Comment by Juanita P. Quintanilla, a resident of Guam and member of We Are Guahan Coalition; submitted on Feb. 18, 2010

Comment:

The impacts of all the projects affecting a reef area must be thoroughly examined. In addition, the impacts of climate change on Guam's reefs must be included in the impact analysis. They should also be included in sections of the Draft EIS addressing specific projects to marine resources. Reef recovery data needs reflect other threats to Guam's reefs including climate change.

Citation:

Volume 7, Chapter 4, Section 4.3.4 (Page 20)

Justification:

The combined impacts of the buildup projects, other military projects, and non-military projects will have a larger impact on Guam's reefs than the impacts of any individual project. These combined impacts, including the expected impacts of global climate change, on Guam's reefs are not adequately addressed in the Draft EIS.

G-272-001

Thank you for your comment. Habitat assessment methodologies which evaluate the function of affected aquatic resources, such as coral reef ecosystems, are an evolving science and the adequacies of existing and new methodologies are heavily debated in the scientific community. Ideally, a standard assessment technique that accurately characterizes and quantifies losses and gains of coral reef ecosystem functions would be used. However, rulemaking for the Compensatory Mitigation Rule recognizes the wide variety of aquatic resources present in the United States and the evolving nature of science regarding aquatic ecosystem restoration make the establishment of standard assessment methodologies impracticable. The assessment for this EIS used a historically approved methodology (percent coral cover), supplemented by other methods such as the use of Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) satellite photos, for quantifying impacts to affected coral reef ecosystems impacted by the proposed transient CVN wharf and associated dredging. DoD believes that use of the percent coral cover methodology, supplemented by use of LIDAR satellite photos, is the "best currently available science" to attempt to capture the thousands of elements that comprise the function of a coral reef ecosystem. DoD's assessment is currently under review by the US Army Corps of Engineers, the agency charged with implementing dredge and fill permits under CWA Section 404, and other federal agencies. The FEIS will be updated to reflect the latest developments in this review.

A detailed compensatory mitigation plan would be submitted as part of the Clean Water Act 404 permit application for construction affecting the navigable waters of the United States (including the CVN transient wharf). Due to the ongoing review of DoD's habitat assessment methodology for coral reef ecosystems and associated uncertainties regarding the scope of mitigation required, a detailed mitigation plan has not been developed nor will one be available for incorporation into the FEIS. However, a number of mitigation options, including watershed

G-272-001

restoration and the use of artificial reefs, are discussed in programmatic nature in Volume 4, Section 11.2 of the FEIS. DoD recognizes that, as part of the CWA Sec. 404 permitting process, additional NEPA documentation may be required to address specific permitting requirements and implementation of required compensatory mitigations.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1521

Received: 2/18/2010 12:27:21 AM

Comment by Juanita P. Quintanilla, a resident of Guam and member of We Are Guahan Coalition; submitted on Feb. 18, 2010

Comment:

The Draft EIS needs to address how the Department of Defense will contribute to Guam Waterworks so the utility can meet the mandates of the laws in the Guam Quality Water Standards and the discharges at the outfall that are pumped into marine environment.

Citation:

Volume 6, Chapter 3

Justification:

The increase of population will increase the amount of wastewater needing treatment. Guam's current wastewater system, as it is, cannot handle the population that is expected to live on Guam in 2014. The Draft EIS does not address how DoD would contribute to GWA to meet Guam Water Quality Standards at the sewage outfalls. The amount of wastewater needing to be processed would peak in 2014 with the combined impacts of the Marine Corps relocation, construction workforce, and civilian growth. This demand will exceed the physical capacity of the Northern Wastewater Treatment Plant. The demand would then decrease and by the year 2019, wastewater treatment demands would be back within the current physical capabilities of the wastewater treatment plant's design.

G-273-001

G-273-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD in coordination with GWA completed an engineering study of the Northern District Wastewater Treatment Plant (NDWWTP). The study identified and recommended short-term and long-term improvements necessary to meet wastewater demands in 2014 and 2019, and upgrades and modifications required to meet water quality standards. The projected wastewater flow in 2014 exceeds the NDWWTP capacity slightly and only temporarily. This excess flow can be handled with chemically enhanced primary treatment. This is discussed in the EIS. The EIS also discussed potential mitigation measures in section 3.2.4 for handling increased flows. The NDWWTP evaluation study findings are discussed in the FEIS. Subsequent to publishing the DEIS, DoD has agreed to fund needed repairs and upgrades to the primary treatment at the NDWWTP. This will be accomplished by a special purpose entity (a private contractor) who will obtain the funding through a loan, which will be paid back by DoD through user fees. Additional upgrades may be needed to the NDWWTP in the future to meet recent requirements by EPA Region 9 to upgrade the plant to secondary treatment. DoD will pay their share of these upgrades (based on flow) at the time when these upgrades are deemed necessary by EPA and GWA.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1522

Received: 2/18/2010 12:28:32 AM

Comment by Juanita P. Quintanilla, a resident of Guam and member of We Are Guahan Coalition; submitted on Feb. 18, 2010

Comment:

The draft EIS include a study about what will be in the military's waste going to Guam's landfill and it does not address how that increase of waste will be managed.

Citation:

Volumes 6 and 9

Justification:

The military will rely on GovGuam's landfill to take its trash and construction debris. The draft EIS does not include a study about what will be in the military's waste going to Guam's landfill and it does not address how that increase of waste will be managed. The military's trash is estimated to peak at 23 of the largest solid waste trucks going to Guam's landfill every day.

Citation:

Volume 6, Chapter 2, Section 2.4.5 (Page 102)

Justification:

The DOD is proposing to be a customer of GovGuam's permitted landfill facility in Layon. The amount of solid waste created by DOD will more than double between 2011 and 2014. In 2014 there will be 132,970 tons of solid waste sent to Guam's landfill. Guam EPA requires that a separate Solid Waste Management and Disposal Plan be prepared and submitted. This plan must include a study about what is included in the waste. This study will help address the anticipated waste associated with each activity, its impact to the existing management options, and how such waste streams will be managed.

G-274-001

G-274-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD has prepared the Guam Solid Waste Utility Study that looks at the existing and projected solid waste volumes generated from the future Marine Corp buildup. Estimates for this Utility Study were developed using Marine Corps Base (MCB) Hawaii, Kaneohe Bay (KB) solid waste characterization analysis. Solid waste generation activities for military installation on Guam and MCB Hawaii-KB are similar. Both military installations have similar facilities including maintenance shops, administrative offices, commissary and exchange facilities, fast-food establishments, club operations, family housing and unaccompanied personnel housing. The results of the solid waste characterization study will be incorporated into the FEIS.

The DoD has also prepared a Construction and Demolition (C&D) Debris Reuse and Diversion Study which addresses the anticipated waste streams during the demolition of old buildings and construction of new facilities identified in the EIS. The study also addresses green waste that will be generated from clearing many acres of vegetation. The goal of the study is to divert 50% of the C&D debris by the end of fiscal year 2015.

The non-DoD project solid waste volumes will be handled in accordance with the existing Guam Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan (ISWMP). GBB is expediting the closure of Ordot and the opening of Layon in the most expeditious manner possible.

DoD is in the process of updating the military Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan (ISWMP) to reflect how waste will be managed now and in the future. The updated DoD ISWMP will include any new information from studies and reports that have been conducted as part of the NEPA process.



COMMENT SHEET

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas
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Website Comment Number: 1523

Received: 2/18/2010 12:29:47 AM

Comment by Juanita P. Quintanilla, a resident of Guam and member of We Are Guahan Coalition; submitted on Feb. 18, 2010

Comment:

The Draft EIS must address noise impacts for the aviation airlift and air drop operations flight paths to and from base operations and landing zones at Andersen Air Force Base, Northwest Field, Andersen South, Navy munitions sites, and Orote Fields. The Draft EIS must include discussions and assessments to determine impact, alternatives, and mitigation to residents and endangered species outside the DoD fence line.

Citation:

Volumes 2, 5, 6, and 7; Noise impacts were found to have "less than significant impacts" (LSI) or "no impact."
No aviation training would occur at non-DoD lands and therefore no noise impacts would occur.
Volume 2, Chapter 6, Page 30

Justification:

The Draft EIS claims there will be an insignificant increase in noise pollution from DoD activities to warrant any mitigation. Noise impacts are not addressed for airlift and airdrop operations flight paths, base operations or landing zones.

Comment by Juanita P. Quintanilla, a resident of Guam and member of We Are Guahan Coalition; submitted on Feb. 18, 2010

Comment:

The Draft EIS notes GPA will exceed its current permit, but the Draft EIS shifts the burden to the local utility to solve the issue. The Draft EIS doesn't address the total pollutants during peak traffic hours and peaking generators being utilized at the same time in highly populated areas. The Draft EIS needs to include alternative operating scenarios with GPA in reducing the operations of peaking generators located in densely populated areas.

Citation:

Volume 6 and 9

Justification:

The increased need for power and would exceed the current Permit Requirements that GPA follows. In order to meet the power demands, GPA would have to apply for a new air pollution control permit from Guam EPA. Federal Exemptions related to diesel fuels should be reevaluated because of the increase usage of heavy diesel equipment. The power demand will exceed current Operating Permit Requirements and that mobile sources are a concern at heavily traveled areas.

G-275-001

G-275-002

G-275-001

Thank you for your comment. Noise associated with airlift, airdrop, and landing zone operations are described in Volume 2, Section 6.2 and referred to as Aviation Training. Flight paths from Andersen AFB to Northwest Field (NWF) are included in the noise contours shown on Figure 6.2-1. All other flight paths from Andersen AFB to the other training areas would occur over water. The citation referred to on Volume 2, Chapter 6, page 30 is correct because that section of the EIS is referring to the northern portion of Guam. Aviation noise as a result of the proposed USMC Relocation on Guam are such that mitigation is not required.

G-275-002

Thank you for your comment. Basic Alternative 1 (Preferred Alternative in the FEIS) for power would not exceed current GPA permitted capacity, but would require reconditioning of existing permitted combustion turbines. Whether the reconditioning of the CTs requires a permit modification would be determined when the reconditioning plan is finalized. Both power Alternatives 2 and 3 presented in the DEIS are not retained in the FEIS.

The DEIS analyzes the worst-case impacts from traffic conditions and at power facilities separately because of the distance between the power sources and the worst-case conditions for traffic impacts. The worst-case traffic impact locations were chosen according to congested intersections located along the major routes (Routes 1/28, 9/Anderson AFB, 1/8, 4/7A, 16/27, 1/2A), which are relatively far from the affected power facilities. The worst-case power facility impacts would occur around the power facility perimeter, and are therefore analyzed from this location. Peaking power combustion turbines, affected by the proposed action, would operate within their permitted capacity, and are in compliance with the NAAQS. The cumulative effects analysis considers specific worst-case receptor locations from these two source categories

and anticipates combined impacts to be minimal. Therefore, the predicted levels for different source categories (i.e., traffic and power facility) were assessed separately according to their respective regulatory guidance.

The modeling analysis conducted for power Alternatives 2 and 3 in the DEIS considered the use of high sulfur content diesel fuel currently utilized at GPA facility. However, these alternatives were not retained in the FEIS and are no longer relevant. In addition, DoD is working with relevant stakeholders to determine an appropriate strategy to for implementing an island wide switch to low sulfur fuel. Therefore, the predicted air quality impacts are considered conservative as potential impacts do not consider the use of cleaner fuel options in the future. Similarly, the traffic-related impact analysis addressed in the DEIS/FEIS is based on the current fuel types, and is considered conservative.



COMMENT SHEET

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas
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Website Comment Number: 1526

Received: 2/18/2010 12:34:13 AM

Comment by Juanita P. Quintanilla, a resident of Guam and member of We Are Guahan Coalition; submitted on Feb. 18, 2010

G-276-001

Comment:

Of great importance is the protection of Guam's "priceless" northern aquifer, the source of 70% of the water on Guam. The proposed buildup can in no way threaten this resource. The Draft EIS must address off-base impacts on the GWA water system that arise from the buildup.

Justification:

The Draft EIS says 60-70 million gallons a day (MGD) will be needed during the construction phase of the buildup. After the construction phase, 60 MGD will be required to support the new facilities and population growth. These projections will leave between 20 MGD in Guam's northern aquifer during the construction phase and afterwards for future growth beyond the buildup. The Draft EIS proposes drilling 22 new wells on military property to provide the water needed. It also looks at other options including expanding the amount of water taken from the Fena Lake, desalination and using new surface water sources. The only option in the Draft EIS for providing water for non-military civilian growth is for GWA to drill 16 additional wells on civilian property.

GWA proposes integrating the new water wells and distribution systems into a single system to serve all the growth in northern Guam from both civilian and military growth. GWA also proposes that DoD must also pay for indirect impacts on GWA's system caused by the buildup since not all the impacts occur "behind the fence". The Draft EIS does not address off-base impacts on the GWA water system that arise from the buildup.

Comment by Juanita P. Quintanilla, a resident of Guam and member of We Are Guahan Coalition; submitted on Feb. 18, 2010

Comment:

The Draft EIS needs to include information about how climate change will affect the recovery of coral in the project area for the dredging of Apra Harbor. The Draft EIS must include information about how sea level rise may affect the pressures on the Northern Guam Lens and if that would have any impact on the wells for potable, drinking water.

Justification:

Sea level rise may impact many areas of the proposed projects including how corals recover in the dredge zone, the pressure and position of wells over the Northern Guam Lens and construction projects close to shore. Climate change and sea level rise were not included in the Draft EIS.

G-276-002

G-276-003

G-276-001

Thank you for your comment. Up to 22 new water supply wells are proposed to provide additional capacity for the DoD water system. These wells would be installed in Northern Guam and extract potable water from the northern Guam lens aquifer. Operations at Fena Reservoir would not be modified at this time. The estimated sustainable yield from the northern Guam lens aquifer is estimated at approximately 80 million gallons per day. Aquifer sustainable yield is the amount of water that can continuously be withdrawn from groundwater sources without degrading water quality or viable production water. The estimated total average daily water demand from this aquifer is 63 million gallons per day at the peak of construction of the proposed DoD buildup. Thus, there will be an adequate supply of potable water. DoD and Guam Waterworks Authority plan to jointly manage the production of water. Also DoD is an advocate for grants and low cost loans to Guam Waterworks Authority so they can improve their distribution system and reduce water loss due to leaks.

The Guam Water Authority (GWA) and DoD are cooperatively working together to plan for the expected increase in population on Guam. DoD has agreed to drill the 22 new DoD water supply wells early, and provide this water to GWA, along with excess water from DoD's Fena Reservoir, to meet the near-term increase in water demand that is expected to occur off-base during the construction phase of the buildup. During this time, GWA will make improvements to their system to meet the long-term water needs of off-base communities. The net positive affect of this strategy is that DOD shoulders the cost to supply early buildup water demand, especially the demand associated with the temporary construction workforce.

G-276-002

Thank you for your comment. The Navy acknowledges there is potential

for marine resources and aquifers to be affected by sea level rise, inundations from more extreme storm events and other consequences of climate change. The impacts may be both adverse and beneficial. The current level of scientific knowledge can predict trends in sea level rise based on historic data but there are no established methods for assessing and quantifying potential impacts on marine resources or aquifers.

The University of Guam provides analysis of the aquifer responses to sea level change and recharge in a November 2007 study. Climate change may impact the success of production wells in the future (e.g., the placement of the well screen may not be optimal if the sea level rises or falls). Given the uncertainty of climate models including lack of information that is directly applicable to northern Guam and lack of specificity regarding the time and degree of impacts to conditions that could impact the aquifer, the DoD wells would be installed based on current conditions. Monitoring would be conducted during well operation. If production or water quality declines over time, DoD would take actions to mitigate the impacted wells.

A quantitative assessment of the additive or cumulative impact of climate change on the proposed action and natural resources, including aquifers, is not practical.

G-276-003

Thank you for your comment. DoD in coordination with GWA completed NDWWTP evaluation study. The study identified and recommended short-term and long-term improvements necessary to meet wastewater demands in 2014 and 2019 and upgrades and modifications required to meet water quality standards. The projected WW flow in 2014 exceeds the NDWWTP capacity but it is very minimum and can be handled with chemically enhanced primary treatment. This is discussed in DEIS. The

DEIS also discussed potential mitigation measures in section 3.2.4 for handling increased flows. The NDWWTP evaluation study findings will be discussed in FEIS.

Subsequent to publishing the DEIS, DoD and GWA have reached agreement in principle that a special private entity will enter into a contract with GWA to obtain funding (facilitated by DoD), improve the NDWWTP, operate the plant, and repay the loan from user fees. The user fees would be arranged so DoD fees would repay the loan.



COMMENT SHEET

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Website Comment Number: 1528

Received: 2/18/2010 12:35:31 AM

Comment by Juanita P. Quintanilla, a resident of Guam and member of We Are Guahan Coalition; submitted on Feb. 18, 2010

Comment:

The Draft EIS needs to have an analysis of how the proposed action would impact the number of construction and development permits, including workers needed, that would be necessary to complete the planned activities.

Citation:

Volume 9, Page 13-9

Justification:

The number of H2B workers is expected to increase by 16,000 workers for military-related projects not to mention the thousands of workers to complete GovGuam and civilian projects.

It is anticipated there will be an increase in on-site labor during the construction phase for military projects. It's expected the labor force will be from Guam and Micronesia first, before expanding the recruitment area. GovGuam will continue workforce training and education programs.

Background

The following agencies would be impacted by a growth in permit requests for construction and development.

- Guam Department of Public Works
- Guam Department of Land Management
- Guam Environmental Protection Agency
- Guam Coastal Mgmt Program within Bureau of Statistics and Plans
- Guam Power Authority
- Guam Waterworks Authority
- Guam Fire Department, Permitting Staff
- Historic Preservation Office within GDPH
- Guam Division of Environmental Health with GDPHSS
- Guam Alien Labor Processing and Certification Division in the Guam DOL

G-277-001

Thank you for your comment. Relating to your comment on number of permits needed and impact to Guam's agencies' services, please note that these were analyzed in the DEIS. Please see the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS, that is Appendix F, Volume 9 of the DEIS), subsection 4.4.6 titled Growth Permitting and Regulatory Agency Impacts. This section analyzes the impact on permitting agencies resulting from the proposed action. The section details the number of new permits which will be associated with direct and indirect actions, as well as the number of new permitting agency employees that would be required based on the existing ratio of employees to serviced clientele.

G-277-001



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1538

Received: 2/18/2010 12:39:59 AM

Comment by Juanita P. Quintanilla, a resident of Guam and member of We Are Guahan Coalition; submitted on Feb. 18, 2010

Comment:

The DOD needs to use more comprehensive data about sea turtles in the Draft EIS.

Citation:

Volume 4, Chapter 4, Page 34, Subpart D.

Justification:

The Draft EIS does not utilize information about sea turtles on Guam relevant to Apra Harbor. There is sea turtle data which would provide more accurate estimates of sea turtles and require the military to do more mitigation for these endangered animals. Green and hawksbill turtles are known to utilize Apra Harbor, but there are only historic records documenting use of beaches for nesting near the project area. The Navy recognizes that there are many ongoing and recent past studies on the subject of potential exposures to sea turtles and other marine species from pile driving actions. Further research and validation of these studies are necessary before being able to determine how useful the studies would be to the proposed action within this Draft EIS.

G-278-001

G-278-001

Thank you for your comment. Please review Volumes 2 and 4, Chapter 11 for information regarding sea turtles.

The Navy has co-existed with sea turtles in Apra Harbor for over 60-years and currently implements standard operation procedures, mitigation measures and BMPs that consider federally protected species and their well-being. The Navy, in a partnership with the Fish and Wildlife Service, monitors sea turtle activities within Apra Harbor and around Guam. There are no records of sea turtles nesting on beaches within Apra Harbor that would be impacted by the proposed action and there have been no reported observations of sea turtles grazing within the area to be dredged.

The Navy will also implement mitigation measures and BMPs during in-water and land-based construction activities (i.e. dredging and wharf construction) to lessen any potential impacts to sea turtles and sea life in general. Additionally, the Army Corps permit will require measures to protect biological resources. These measures may include the following: biological monitors on vessels (making sure sea turtles and dolphins [although rare in Apra Harbor] do not approach the area); halting of dredging activities, if these animals enter the buffer zone, until the sea turtle and/or dolphin voluntarily leave the area, low lighting, and as described above, joint Navy/Guam Resource Agency monitoring of nesting beaches though out Guam, to name a few.

The Navy is consulting with NOAA/NMFS and USFWS on potential impacts under ESA Section 7.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1540

Received: 2/18/2010 12:41:14 AM

Comment by Juanita P. Quintanilla, a resident of Guam and member of We Are Guahan Coalition; submitted on Feb. 18, 2010

Comment:

The Draft EIS must specifically state what animals, trees and other organisms currently live within the project area and how many of each population will be destroyed due to the project.

Citation:

Volume 5, Chapter 10, Page 11, Section 10.2.3.1

Justification:

Guam has many animals that are listed as possibly at threat including coconut crab, endangered snails, sea turtles, fruit bats, Micronesia Kingfisher, the Koko bird and reef fish. These are very few of these animals remaining on Guam. The main threats to these animals is destruction of habitat, over harvesting and invasive species.

The increase in population and construction activities may make recovering of threatened and endangered native species impossible due to the removal of trees and splitting of habitats. Having habitat is critical to protecting species. There are many clearing projects happening on Guam that require vegetation to be cleared. Many of the projects are in separate locations. This separate clearing creates habitat that looks like "jigsaw puzzle pieces" not connected.

Proposed construction activities would displace the species and other wildlife from suitable habitat in the proposed project area. The action would include removing essential habitat for the fruit bat, Kingfisher, Marianas Crow and Crow recovery zones.

G-279-001

Thank you for your comment. The EIS evaluates impacts to all listed threatened and endangered species as well as other wildlife. For wildlife, impacts to common species are noted but not evaluated in detail. For wildlife, emphasis is placed on uncommon or rare species or those species specifically protected by law such as migratory birds. The numbers of individuals that might be impacted are typically not determined because animals move and populations fluctuate through time. Where listed or rare species are present in a project area, a description of the population, as currently understood, and evaluation of impacts to that species has been provided. In some cases additional surveys of the area or relocation plans have been noted as required prior to implementation of any of the projects. Impacts from habitat fragmentation have been considered and have been minimized in the planning process. The military is working with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to further identify ways to reduce fragmentation and other impacts and to provide mitigation for all impacts. The result of this process will be incorporated into the Biological Opinion that is being developed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

G-279-001



COMMENT SHEET

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas
Environmental Impact Statement
Guam and CNMI Military Relocation**

Website Comment Number: 1543

Received: 2/18/2010 12:43:30 AM

Comment by Juanita P. Quintanilla, a resident of Guam and member of We Are Guahan Coalition; submitted on Feb. 18, 2010

Comment:

The Draft EIS must thoroughly explore the option of utilizing current DoD lands for the proposed actions.

Citation:

Volume 2, Chapter 19, Page 16

Justification:

DoD hopes to increase its land holdings beyond their current 30% of the island to accommodate their activities through the lease of additional GovGuam and private land. To construct a firing range, the Draft EIS is proposing acquiring or obtaining a long-term lease for non-DoD lands. There are currently three DoD firing ranges on Guam.

Two firing ranges are proposed for the Route 15 lands near Andersen South. The Route 15 lands are owned by private owners and GovGuam. The proposed action would include the federal government acquiring these lands through negotiation.

Comment by Juanita P. Quintanilla, a resident of Guam and member of We Are Guahan Coalition; submitted on Feb. 18, 2010

Comment:

The Draft EIS must include a complete survey to determine the percentage of increase there will be for the introduction of invasive species. There must also be more information provided about the possible species that could be brought to Guam through increased shipping and construction.

Citation:

Volume 2, Chapter 11, Page 28 - 34

Justification:

The increase in shipments to Guam will increase the possibility of accidentally introducing destructive aquatic and land species.

One of the main concerns addressed in the Draft EIS is the Brown Tree Snake and the possibility of this invasive species exiting Guam. There is no specific information regarding the inspection of cargo and equipment entering Guam which would stop other invasive species from entering Guam. The main potential sources of non indigenous species to Guam include animals that are inadvertently arrives with shipping traffic. Most of the invasive species found in Guam's waters are found in Apra Harbor.

G-280-001

G-280-002

G-280-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD was required to determine whether military relocation requirements could be met by excess, underutilized or otherwise available property held by DoD on Guam. Early development plans attempted to keep all activities on existing DoD lands. However, as discussed in the FEIS (Volume 2, Chapter 2), after applying operational and environmental screening criteria, no contiguous DoD area on Guam was identified that could support all the land use and operational requirements of the action.

G-280-002

Thank you for your comment. A percentage increase of invasive species cannot be predicted with any accuracy and the species that may become problematic are difficult to determine. The Micronesia Biosecurity Plan (MBP) that is being developed in conjunction with the proposed action will provide an analysis. The MBP will also provide inspection recommendations for cargo entering and leaving Guam and will recommend steps to prevent spread of invasive species. The MBP will address all aspects of the potential for the transport of brown treesnake and all potential non-native invaseive species to other Pacific Islands and to Guam due to military activities originating on Guam. The Navy is in ongoing discussions with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service regarding specific procedures and requirements for inspections of cargo and these will be incorporated into the EIS. Information pertaining to the MBP and general biosecurity issues are discussed in Volume 2, Chapter 10, Section 10.2.2.6 for terrestrial species, and in Volume 2, Chapter 11, Section 11.2.2.6 for marine species. Volume 2, Chapter 14 (marine transportation) has been updated to include estimated increases of cargo traffic associated with both organic growth and the military buildup.



COMMENT SHEET

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Website Comment Number: 1548

Received: 2/18/2010 12:54:21 AM

(Vol. 2, p. 16-25) The DEIS acknowledges that nonprofit groups are important elements to the public service provision matrix. Given their service contracts with GovGuam, where is the analysis that accounts for their contribution to overall systems of care?

G-281-001

(Vol. 2, 16.1.6.3, p. 16-36) "Depending on the type of case, the military can take jurisdiction" [over crimes on-base]. The DEIS uses a case involving Child Protective Services as an example, but it is still not clear what types of cases are handled under any given jurisdiction. For example, what are the factors that influence which authority has jurisdiction (military on military crimes, military on civilian, military on dependent, civilian on military, location, etc.)? The CMTF was cited as saying that cases handled by internal base procedures are not reported or made public; what are those types of cases? If there is a dispute involving who has jurisdiction, what are the protocols by which the dispute is resolved? It is important to address these issues openly, inasmuch as the DEIS itself recognizes a lack of appropriate data collection, assessment, and dissemination by DoD (p. 16-89).

G-281-002

(Vol. 2, p. 18-14) Under "Construction Safety," the DEIS states that there will no impact to public health and safety due to prevention measures assumed by contract employers; I find this assertion dubious. For construction that has historically happened on Guam, and for construction of this nature that has happened in other areas with similar constraints, JGPO should assess PROBABLE accident, injury, and death and its impact to more adequately address potential impact. Construction-related accidents will probably at least have some impact on the hospital and/or other public health providers . . . particularly if there are long-term disabling conditions incurred by construction.

G-281-003

(Vol. 2, p. 18-16) Under "Health Care Services," please clarify the proposed mitigation tactic for impacts on social service provision—the DEIS currently reads "assisting GovGuam in funding for health services personnel." Is this a guarantee of funding, technical assistance provision in identifying grants, the actual coordination/writing of grants, and/or referral to loan programs?

Given the lack of information within the DEIS, I support a no action alternative. I submit these comments on behalf of We Are Guahan.

G-281-001

Thank you for your comment. Additional information regarding military and civilian security jurisdiction issues will be provided in the FEIS.

G-281-002

Thank you for your comment. Construction accidents are anticipated to occur. However, under DoD contracts, the contractor is required to meet health and safety training, use personal protective equipment (as appropriate), have a health and safety plan, and have meetings that discuss safety and accident preventions. The health and safety plan includes the shortest and quickest route to a medical facility or hospital. Construction accidents are typically of a traumatic nature and sometimes treatable by qualified personnel at or near the construction area. H2B and other construction workers on DoD contract would be provided medical care benefits that would pay for treatment at private medical clinics or hospitals.

G-281-003

Thank you for your comment. The Final EIS has been updated (Volume 2) to better address impacts on social services.

As documented in this EIS, DoD acknowledges the existing sub-standard conditions of key public infrastructure systems and social services on Guam and the interest to have DoD fund improvements to these systems and services. DoD's ability to fund actions is limited by Federal law. However, to minimize adverse impacts associated with the proposed military relocation program, DoD is leading a federal inter-agency effort to identify other Federal programs and funding sources that could benefit the people of Guam.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1550

Received: 2/18/2010 12:55:52 AM

G-282-001

(Vol. 2, p. 18-18) The DEIS stipulates that an increase communicable disease occurrence is probable, but that because military personnel have access to medical care and services, the local civilian population and resources will not experience impact. This appears to assume military-to-military disease transmission and does not adequately account for the potential of military-to-civilian transmission. Assess existing epidemiology to determine transmission paths and assess existing protocols that exist in regards to disease notification (or, more specifically, partner notification programs for STDs). Given that ships are projected to visit for Guam in increments of two weeks, the lack of coordination between on-ship medical reporting and public health surveillance on island can lessen the efficacy of public health STD control. (For example, a visiting sailor may engage in sexual conduct on Guam and transmit disease. The rapid deployment of this sailor can significantly lessen the ability of the Department of Public Health to conduct adequate tracking and partner notification once or if the civilian has been screened on Guam.)

Given the lack of information within the DEIS, I support a no action alternative.

I submit these comments on behalf of We Are Guahan.

G-282-001

Thank you for your comment. The Navy and Marine Corps Public Health Center ensures compliance with Technical Manual NEHC-TM-HP-6100.02C regarding Sexual Partner Counseling and Referral Services (PCRS). The manual specifies that providers are strongly encouraged to determine and comply with partner notification requirements of their locality and state. PCRS is a set of activities intended to alert people exposed to STDs and facilitate appropriate counseling, testing, and treatment. It is Navy Medicine policy (BUMEDINST 6222.10B) that patients infected with an STD be informed of the importance of notifying their sexual partners and encourage them to promptly seek medical evaluation for the exposure. Two conditions are considered when prioritizing the investment of healthcare resources in partner notification efforts: (1) the quality of the information about the partner; identifying information must be of sufficient quality to ensure the right person is notified, and (2) the policies and practices of the cognizant public health authority must prioritize their work due to resource constraints. Deciding which partners should be notified is based upon the sexually transmitted infection, the client's sexual history, and the likelihood of reaching the partner.

The Guam Department of Public Health and Social Services' STD/HIV Prevention Program provides STD/HIV counseling, testing, referral, partner notification, and health education risk reduction.

Additional information on STD is found in section 4 of the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS). The SIAS is Appendix F, Volume 9 of the Draft EIS.



COMMENT SHEET

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Website Comment Number: 1554

Received: 2/18/2010 1:00:08 AM

G-283-001

(Appendix F, Executive Summary, p. X) The DEIS states that "construction booms are typically accompanied by a sense of loosened norms and social disorder." What kinds of norms are specifically affected? What acts related to social disorder increase? Provide evidence based on existing trends in construction booms—in scenarios that are comparable to Guam in terms of scope, speed, demographic, and population growth—that justify this assertion.

(Appendix F, Executive Summary, p. X) The DEIS recognizes a potential for "more prostitution, alcohol/substance abuse and family violence" in young military populations. What are the existing baselines regarding these specific social issues for military installations/populations that are similar in size to that proposed on Guam?

G-283-002

(Appendix F, Table 4.4-33)Physician staffing requirements are projected. However, to provide a comprehensive picture of actual staffing needs, JGPO should address the specific kinds of physicians that would be necessary to adequately address service populations. The DEIS suggests that there may be a necessary addition of 19 doctors. However, there are different physician needs related to the construction phase and operational phase. Given the potential for construction-related traumatic accidents, health clearances/updates, and communicable disease follow-up, JGPO should address how many physicians and what types of doctors would be appropriate for this phase. Given the potential for chronic disease management and wellness care during the post-construction operational phase, JGPO should address how many and what types of doctors would be appropriate for this phase. Additionally, specific kinds of doctors are more difficult to recruit than others given current stateside shortages; how does JGPO intend to successfully attract, for example, the increased need for general practitioners, internists, and OG/GYNs given the current shortfalls stateside? On 4-73, JGPO asserts that Filipino healthcare professionals may be more attracted to working on Guam versus stateside, but JGPO does not provide statistics that support this assertion.

(Appendix F, 4.4.3.4)Under the header "Existing Staffing Deficits," why are projected staffing patterns based on ratios versus standards?

Given the lack of information within the DEIS, I support a no action alternative.

I submit these comments on behalf of We Are Guahan.

G-283-001

Thank you for your comment. The Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) which is in Appendix F, Volume 9 of the DEIS includes discussion of the existing baseline relating to crimes on Guam (Chapter 3). During the DEIS review period many comments had concerns about public safety. Information was researched on other similar socioeconomic impacts applicable to the proposed action on Guam. No impact analyses comparable to the conditions of Guam and the proposed action were identified so the conclusions reached are based on boomtown conditions occurring in other areas based on other actions (but not necessarily similar to the proposed military relocation). Additional information, as available, has been provided in the FEIS. Expanded mitigation discussion is also provided.

G-283-002

Thank you for your comments. The SIAS and the DEIS are documents that have identified the probable impacts of the proposed action and alternatives based on the best available information. Existing data and information was gathered and supplemented with interviews with federal and Guam agencies. To provide the public and various governmental agencies with an opportunity to review and comment on the methodologies and assumptions used, the SIAS was included as Appendix F, Volume 9 of the DEIS. Comments provided on the DEIS will also be included to provide the decision-makers with the public views in support and/or opposition of the proposed action and alternatives.

The analysis of physician staffing requirements was performed to capture the impact of the proposed action; the existing deficits of many services, including medical personnel and resources was acknowledged in the SIAS and DEIS. However, the baseline ratios that existed were used because it represented the existing baseline condition.

During the construction period, more traumatic injuries would be expected (over chronic illnesses); this is based on the large number of construction workers (H2B) on Guam during this period. The H2B workers are anticipated to be relatively young men (18 to 40 years old) that are in good health (part of the job screening will be passing a physical). Given their health condition, it would be more likely that construction workers would suffer more from work and safety accidents. The construction companies that would compete for the DoD jobs must meet the requirement for H2B housing and provide medical care benefits to all the H2B and on-island workers. It is our understanding that the construction companies are planning to provide (or contracting with existing) clinics and medical facilities for their workers, thereby lessening the impact to public medical clinics and the public hospital.

During the operational period (after the arrival of the Marines), military and Coast Guard personnel and their families would be provided health care benefits through the dental and medical clinics and the Guam Naval Hospital. Since the DoD medical facilities would be the primary health care provider, the direct military population will likely not use or have less usage of the public medical facility and hospital. The remaining population that would likely seek care from the public medical facilities and hospital would likely be the induced or indirect population (about 13,000 to 15,000 people). The services they seek would be offset by taxes paid for by the overall increased population (33,400); the taxes, user fees, and licenses, would provide revenue to Guam so that the revenue can support local services, including public medical facilities and the hospital as part of Guam's budget.

However, DoD acknowledges the existing sub-standard conditions of key public infrastructure systems and social services on Guam and the interest to have DoD fund improvements to these systems and services.

DoD's ability to fund actions is limited by Federal law. However, to minimize adverse impacts associated with the proposed military relocation program, DoD is leading a federal inter-agency effort to identify other Federal programs and funding sources that could benefit the people of Guam.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1622

Received: 2/18/2010 2:43:10 AM

Part 1 of 2:

Dr. Anne Hattori's article in the Marianas Variety DEIS forum segment, 2/5/10, titled "Doomed Programs" should be read carefully and taken very seriously. Vol. 7 Chapter 4 P.64 [Mitigation Summary Impact Cumulative] may have escaped the eyes of the Chamorro people. This section may have a disastrous impact on the survival of the Chamorro people's cultural and political right, rights which the Chamorros have fought for over 300 years. I believe a dose of Chamorro history should be given to the drafters of the document so they can comprehend the history of the Chamorro people and their struggles, against all odds, to survive as a conquered people whose cultural heritage and language have been questioned, time and time again, whether they, indeed, have a "unique culture worthy of respect and preservation."

Dr. Hattori, a Chamorro and highly respected Professor of Pacific History, at UOG, discovered this quote in the draft DEIS.

"Guam's indigenous Chamorro population has strong concerns about whether the incoming military populations would recognize them as both American by nationality and also as a unique ethnic culture worthy of respect and preservation. This could be mitigated by orientation programs designed in cooperation with the Department of Chamorro Affairs. However, an expansion in non-Chamorro voting population could eventually affect the proportion of Chamorro office holders and government workers; thereby affecting the current budgets and activities dedicated to cultural issues and practices. It could also affect outcomes of any future plebiscites about Guam and political status."

Unfortunately, during the Pre-Post WWII years, (I am a survivor during these periods of our history) it was the military that almost destroyed the Chamorro identity, language, dignity, and deemed their culture "unworthy of respect and preservation." The Chamorro population was forbidden to speak or practice their cultural rights in schools, government offices, and even in the homes. This prohibition was so devastating! What has happened is the Chamorro people became illiterate in Chamorro, knowledgeable of American government (Navy), but ignorant of their Chamorro history, culture and values. They study and learn about the ideals of democracy, ignoring indigenous rights. For centuries, this was the system that the Chamorro has endured. SEE Part 2 of 2 -- Katherine B. Aguon, Ph.D.

G-284-001

Thank you for your comment. Through the process of public involvement that has accompanied this proposed action (see Final EIS, Volumes 1 & 10), the Chamorro people of Guam have voiced clearly and concisely their concern that the traditional Chamorro culture, including dance, language and traditions, will be forgotten or significantly marginalized by western culture. While population increases can highlight cultural differences, they also present unique and new opportunities for cultural learning and sharing. As indicated in the Final EIS (Volume 2, Section 16.2.5; Volume 4, Section 16.2.5), the DoD plans for cultural sensitivity orientation and awareness programs which will focus on mutual respect and tolerance and strive to educate all incoming and currently present military personnel on the rich and varied cultural history that has created the culture that is Guam today. Finally, the DoD plans to increase military civilian joint activities in order to foster strong and mutually beneficial military civilian relationships that include the sharing and understanding of culture.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1555

Received: 2/18/2010 1:06:17 AM

G-285-001

My sons inherited beachfront property from their Aunt (Adopted Mother) and the parcels were probated in early 2009. I asked my son Zollo who is 10 years old what his thoughts are on the proposed Range Alternative B. Zollo's response was "The Military can do what they want to do as long as they let us go through to the Beach House." My response to Zollo was that should Range Alternative B be selected, he and his brothers would lose their Beach House. Zollo's response was "Why does the Military want our property? Don't they have enough property on the Base? If the Military wants to buy our property, I need to talk with my brothers. But, they can not just take the Beach House from us."

My sons, Zenon Edward Camacho Belanger, II (12 years old), Zoilo Jose Camacho Belanger (10 years old) and Zachary Jon Camacho Belanger (8 years old) have inherited properties in the Sasayan Area which would be dramatically affected should Range Alternative B be selected. We are opposed to any eminent domain takings of the properties.

We are proud Chamorros and proud Americans, even though we can not vote for the President of the USA and have no say in the disposition of our island as it relates to National Defense. We would only expect to be treated as our US forefathers expected each citizen of the United States of America to be treated with dignity and respect to the ownership of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. We also have the right to our property and do not wish to have our properties taken from our children, as they too have expressed to us.

We are opposed to the Range Alternative B selection as this would take property away from my children. My sons are the future leaders of Guam and unjust taking of their properties would be taking properties from the rightful owners with no other properties in exchange as land is a valuable commodity on an island.

We suggest that the military work within the existing properties that it currently has to fulfill the National Defense mission, work with areas such as the Naval magazine Area or other areas in Northern Guam or Tinian that is under the Military's control.

Thanks for the opportunity to express our voice to the Guam Buildup as we the People of Guam will be the most impacted by the upcoming events on our Island.

Zenon E. Belanger
P.O. Box 1755
Hagatna, Guam 96932

Phone: (671) 472-7993
Mobile: (671) 888-9225
email: zenonb@guam.net

G-285-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD acknowledges that the issue of land acquisition is a complex and sensitive issue, particularly related to prior acquisition of land in Guam by the federal government. Prior land acquisition policies and procedures are not reflective of current land acquisition laws and DoD policy. DoD was required to determine whether military relocation requirements could be met by excess, underutilized or otherwise available property held by DoD on Guam. Early development plans attempted to keep all activities on existing DoD lands. However, as discussed in the FEIS (Volume 2, Chapter 2), after applying operational and environmental screening criteria, no contiguous DoD area on Guam was identified that could support all the land use and operational requirements of the action.

Should DoD determine that additional land is necessary to meet its requirements, DoD policy requires that it negotiate with affected public and private land owners in good faith, seek agreements to acquire desired lands interests and pay fair market value. Where circumstances exist that require resolution of issues such as ownership or value, procedures exist under eminent domain authority to resolve those questions. Eminent domain requires reimbursement at fair market value.

COMMENT SHEET



Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1556

Received: 2/18/2010 1:07:28 AM

G-286-001

My name is Patricia Marie Taitano Blas a native "Chamorro" from the Beautiful Island of Guam. I am a mother of two children, a Social Work student at the University of Guam. One concern that I wish to address is that the DEIS states: "Project-related construction work is expected to begin in 2010 and reach its peak in 2014. It is also assumed in this analysis that most of the Marines and their families would arrive on Guam in 2014. Since the peak in construction activities and expenditures would coincide with the arrival of Marines and their families, 2014 represents the peak year for population increase. At this peak, the total increase in Guam residents from off-island would be an estimated 79,178 people.

After the 2014 peak, project-related construction expenditures and the associated influx of construction workers would decline rapidly because 2014 is the last year that any new construction would begin. By the time construction is completed and military operational spending reaches a steady state, the off-island population increase is projected to level off to an estimated 33,608 persons, approximately 58% below the peak level." (DEIS, ES-7, Executive Summary)

I believe that the people of Guam are not ready for such a rapid buildup of this magnitude. I do not wish to witness such an impact of such a dramatic change without the consent or agreement from the people of Guam, the people who live here and have made Guam their home.

I have lived with the consequences of past colonization of our Island. Our history of Colonization has shown me that the "People of Guam" were not in control of their destiny and I do not want to witness history repeating itself.

I want our concerns, desires and expectation of the "people of Guam" to be heard and respected. My request is that the Department of Defense advocate in Congress for funding education initiatives that Madeline Bordallo our Congresswoman of Guam has been advocating for. We need a voice that can be heard in Congress. We need Our voices to count. We need the help of Congress to move forward regarding our political status. We want to make informed decisions about our destiny.

G-286-001

Thank you for your comments and opinions. The nearly 80,000 population increase figure you refer to is a maximal estimate. That is, this is a worst-case condition that is used to anticipate the maximum impact of the proposed action. The constrained analysis identifies the peak population figure at about 54,000 (2014). After construction (2017 and beyond), the increased population is about 33,000 under the maximal estimate and 30,000 under the constrained scenario. This two scenarios are discussed in the DEIS, as part of the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) that is Appendix F, Volume 9 of the DEIS.

Public comments on the Draft EIS are an important part of the decision-making process, and are meant to involve the people of Guam and governmental agencies in the process. Comments received from the public, such as yours, allow DoD to make changes to the EIS before the document is finalized. This information becomes part of the Final EIS and is evaluated when DoD issues a Record of Decision at the end of the NEPA process. More discussion in the Final EIS will discuss the schedule of the proposed action and Guam's readiness to provide the utilities and infrastructures that support this proposed action.

DoD recognizes the importance of managing efforts in implementing the proposed military relocation to reduce adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to work to ensure that the short term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.



COMMENT SHEET

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas
Environmental Impact Statement
Guam and CNMI Military Relocation**

Website Comment Number: 1566

Received: 2/18/2010 1:20:02 AM

Comment by Juanita P. Quintanilla, a resident of Guam and member of We Are Guahan Coalition; submitted on Feb. 18, 2010

G-287-001

According to the DEIS, the military buildup will need to acquire additional lands. Are there in the DEIS plans to return or compensate to the heirs of lands taken away from people such Pedro Borja Pangelinan(Camp Covington) and Cristina Sablan Pangelinan(Commisary and NEX)? Why is there no historical background regarding lands taken and how does the military plan to compensate the landowners? What is DOD's compensation plan for those who were entitled to land for the landless, whose land is planned for use in the DEIS?

G-287-001

Thank you for your comment. Topics such as past land acquisition practices are important issues but are not part of the proposed action. Comments related to these issues were numerous and indicate underlying social and political dissatisfaction with a broader range of federal-territorial relations outside the scope of DoD legal authority. The various EIS public engagement forums provided an indirect avenue for informing local and federal policy-makers of issues that are important to a significant segment of the community.

DoD acknowledges that the issue of land acquisition is a complex and sensitive issue, particularly related to prior acquisition of land in Guam by the federal government. Prior land acquisition policies and procedures are not reflective of current land acquisition laws and DoD policy.

Should DoD determine that additional land is necessary to meet its requirements, DoD policy requires that it negotiate with affected public and private land owners in good faith, seek agreements to acquire desired lands interests and pay fair market value. Where circumstances exist that require resolution of issues such as ownership or value, procedures exist under eminent domain authority to resolve those questions. Eminent domain requires reimbursement at fair market value.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1572

Received: 2/18/2010 1:25:03 AM

Comment by Simeon M. Palomo, a resident of Guam and member of We Are Guahan Coalition; submitted on Feb. 18, 2010

Comment:

1. How many eligible-NRHP sites are in DOD land?
2. Does DOD's management of cultural resources program include plans to register their sites?
3. If DOD's management of cultural resources program include plans to register their sites, what are the timelines?

Citation:

VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 12-62 Cultural Resources

12.2.6 No-Action Alternative

Existing operations on Guam would continue. DoD management of cultural resources on non-DoD lands at the Harmon Annex or Route 15 would not occur and these sites could be vandalized or allowed to deteriorate. Implementation of the no-action alternative would maintain existing conditions, although there could be a significant adverse impact to NRHP-eligible or listed sites on non-DoD lands.

Justification:

It is assumed in this statement that cultural resources in DOD lands are not vandalized and not allowed to deteriorate, as opposed to publicly-accessed sites. Is this correct? As noted in DEIS, there are many eligible-NRHP sites in DOD land.

G-288-001

G-288-001

Thank you for your comment. There are over 600 sites on DoD lands on Guam. The DoD has a vigorous program of managing and protecting historic properties on its installations. Properties managed by the Joint Region Marianas, which includes Navy and Air Force managed lands, complies with all federal laws relating to cultural resources. Each installation has an Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan that stipulates the standard operating procedures for evaluating resources according to National Register of Historic Places criteria and long term management of these resources. Because these resources fall under federal jurisdiction and access to many of these areas is limited, they are, in general, protected from vandalism, collecting, or other forms of disturbance that could occur when areas are completely open to the public with no oversight.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1581

Received: 2/18/2010 1:32:54 AM

Comment by Simeon M. Palomo, a resident of Guam and member of We Are Guahan Coalition; submitted on Feb. 18, 2010

Comment:

Chamorro organizations and individuals must be afforded interview time with buildup planners to revise the DEIS and truly reflect the impacts to Chamorro culture and "cultural resources," and before any final decisions are made.

Citation:

Volume 9: Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study, Appendix D, page 463/580
Appendix D / February 2009 Guam Interviews

Justification:

DEIS doesn't mention any interviews with Chamorro cultural groups, such as Historic Inalahan Foundation; Famaguon Oro; Hurao; Natibu; Inetnon Gef Pago; or Pa'a Taotao Tano, to name a few. There are also many academics who specialize in Chamorro/Guam culture/history and who could have provided guidance in the DEIS development process. These groups and individuals would have provided valuable insight on the buildup's impact on Chamorro culture and "cultural resources." The DEIS lacks cultural sensitivity, especially on DEIS social impacts to the Chamorro culture and people, the indigenous people of Guahan.

G-289-001

Thank you for your comments. During the preparation of the DEIS, many government of Guam agencies, business and community groups were contacted and interviewed (see the appendices of the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study [SIAS] in Appendix F of Volume 9 of the DEIS. Additionally, meeting and discussion occurred on the cultural aspects of the proposed action, in accordance with the processes prescribed by the Historic Preservation Act.

Public comments on the DEIS are an important part of the decision-making process. This information becomes part of the FEIS and is evaluated when DoD prepares the FEIS and issues a Record of Decision at the end of the NEPA process.

The DEIS reflects data that was collected through documents as well as interviews with a number of federal and local agencies. It covers a number of socioeconomic and sociocultural topics. Socioeconomic scientists who have prepared studies in Guam and Micronesia prepared the socioeconomic study. The objective of the DEIS was to gather the baseline data, review the proposed alternatives, define the level of "significant" impacts, and discuss probably impacts in an impartial (objective) manner. Experienced with preparing EISs in this impartial manner, the preparers discussed a number of issues based on the available information.

The overall EIS process provides the decision makers with an opportunity to review the probable impacts, review comments from individuals, organizations, and governmental agencies whether in support or opposition to the proposed action. This provides a deliberative process that was the intent of the National Environmental Policy Act.

G-289-001



COMMENT SHEET

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas
Environmental Impact Statement
Guam and CNMI Military Relocation**

Website Comment Number: 1626

Received: 2/18/2010 2:47:41 AM

Submitted on behalf of We Are Guahan Coalition:

OVERALL COMMENT:

I recommend the NO-ACTION alternative to the military buildup on Guåhan and CNMI. DoD must listen to the people of this island who say that they do not support the buildup. You must even listen to the people who say that support it because they believe it will bring economic prosperity—you must listen to that because it was your inaccurate 11,000 page document that put that into their minds. DoD must eliminate the practice of war as a solution in the name of “freedom” and “liberty.” If U.S. DoD utilizes more peaceful actions to work with other nations, there will no longer be a need to house the AMDTF on our island (or anywhere else for that matter). There will no longer be a need to berth aircraft carriers in the home of 110 different species of coral in Apra Harbor. There will no longer be a need to consider the ancient Chamoru village of Pagat as a location for the live firing range—in fact, if we were a more peaceful nation, the need for a live firing range wouldn't be necessary because soldiers wouldn't need to practice shooting at targets that stimulate human beings. Even if DoD promises to pay for ALL mitigation measures, for example, I still say NO-ACTION. There is nothing that will protect the land, environment, Chamoru culture, and indigenous people of this island when 80,000 more people come to occupy space, drink our water, or drive on our roads.

G-290-001

G-290-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of reducing adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources, and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to ensure that the short-term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long-term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation



Website Comment Number: 1587

Received: 2/18/2010 1:40:03 AM

G-291-001

Relocation of Marines from Japan to Guam, why would we want to take in those that others are trying to be rid of?! There is obviously a reason why Japan doesn't want them there anymore, relocating that many Marines to the island would cause havoc. Look at whats going on now people can't walk, swim, run, or enjoy the night life in Tumon without the concern that ignorant military personal have something rude and/or disrespectful to say and us being Chamorro we are proud people and hell if any one of us will let anyone get away with talking down about our island and people! They come to our island with this expectation that we're going to bow to them and give them respect when all they have done is caused more problems, I was raised with the knowledge of giving respect when it is deserved and damn if I respect anyone who calls our people "Chamonkies." They may bring money but this island is about heart, we were raised to respect our elders and our land and although some people may not do it now we should focus on that instead. Guahan has its own problems to worry about we don't need to add on anymore just because theres a dollar sign a few zeros behind it!

G-291-002

Destroying Apra harbor, I have paddled for 10 years on these waters and I have seen marine life that I would never have had the chance to see anywhere else. I've gotten up close to manta-rays, turtles, fish I've never seen before, and beautiful coral that I didn't even know existed! Now they want to demolish reefs for what, for aircraft carriers that won't even be here that long, that come in every once in a while, that no one will actually utilize! They want to kill the very thing that keeps this island safe, they want to kill our reefs. Whats next?

Army air and missile defense base? We're doing fine flying under the radar from anyone and now they want to set up a defense base? Might as well go to enemy forces and tell them "oh hey we're going to be setting up a missile defense base on Guam, just a little FYI for you. Thanks have a great day!" They're supposed to protect us not put us in danger. These people are SUPPOSED to be smart, if the US military has enough cash flow to relocate marines, demolish natural habitats, and build missiles then I'm pretty sure they have enough money and creativity to build themselves a facility somewhere FAR away!

G-291-001

Thank you for your comment. Through the process of public involvement that has accompanied this proposed action (see FEIS, Volumes 1 & 10), the Chamorro people of Guam have voiced clearly and concisely their concern that the traditional Chamorro culture, including dance, language and traditions, will be forgotten or significantly marginalized by western culture. While population increases can highlight cultural differences, they also present unique and new opportunities for cultural learning and sharing. As indicated in the FEIS (Volume 2, Section 16.2.5; Volume 4, Section 16.2.5), the DoD plans for cultural sensitivity orientation and awareness programs which will focus on mutual respect and tolerance and strive to educate all incoming and currently present military personnel on the rich and varied cultural history that has created the culture that is Guam today. Finally, the DoD plans to increase military civilian joint activities in order to foster strong and mutually beneficial military civilian relationships that include the sharing and understanding of culture.

G-291-002

Thank you for your comment and concern for the coral reef ecosystem. As identified in the EIS, the proposed dredged area within the active commercial and DoD harbor was previously dredged over 60-years ago and maintenance dredging continues within Apra Harbor. The EIS identified site-attached reef fish from the proposed action. However, a majority of the fish species and mobile invertebrates will vacate the area and return when in-water construction is completed, experiencing only short-term and localized effects.

To lessen these effects, the Navy will implement mitigation measures and BMPs during in-water activities (dredging, wharf construction) that include Army Corps permits requiring silt curtains to catch a high percentage of the resuspended sediment, biological monitors, and halting of dredging activities during potential coral spawning months.

Additionally, as part of the military "build-up" of Guam, the DoD will be participating in the upgrade of Guam's Northern District Waste Water Treatment Plant (NDWWTP). Guam's water quality standards (GWQS) for coastal waters have not been met for 30+ years, this NDWWTP upgrade will alone assist the GWA in meeting these GWQS for the benefit of sea life and people of Guam.

Even after efforts by DoD to minimize and avoid the impacts of the aircraft carrier project, there still remain unavoidable adverse impacts associated with dredging coral reef ecosystems in Outer Apra Harbor. As identified in Volume 4, Section 11.2.2.5 - 11.2.2-7, federal law recognizes the value of irreplaceable marine resources and requires compensatory mitigation. Compensatory mitigation is defined as the restoration, establishment, enhancement, and/or preservation of aquatic resources to offset unavoidable impacts to waters of the U.S. (including special aquatic sites, such as coral reefs). The compensatory mitigation is subject to approval by USACE, under the CWA, through the Section 404/10 permit requirements.

The Navy has proposed a suite of potential options for in-water mitigation measures and compensatory mitigation for the loss in ecological service and function provided by coral reef ecosystem in Outer Apra Harbor. These may include upland reforestation (to improve nearshore water quality), artificial reefs (to provide increased fish habitat) or a combination these and other compensatory mitigation alternatives.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1590

Received: 2/18/2010 1:44:30 AM

Comment by Simeon M. Palomo, a resident of Guam and member of We Are Guahan Coalition; submitted on Feb. 18, 2010

Comment:

Federal agencies that are vested in the preservation and promotion of Native American peoples, such as Chamorros, must have a greater role in the development of the DEIS. There needs to be a formal opinion by these federal agencies, and how these statements in the current DEIS may be in conflict with their missions and mandates. Opinions of these federal agencies must be published, and that another DEIS comment period is granted for at least 90 days to the public to provide additional comments on the agencies' opinions.

Citation:

VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 16-31 Socioeconomics and General Services
16.1.6 Sociocultural Issues / 16.1.6.1 Chamorro Issues and Interests

The topics of political minoritization and WWII Reparations discussed below are linked to the military in the minds of many Chamorro and other Guam residents. While they would not technically be —impacted by the proposed action, the issues are frequently raised in the context of military planning.

Justification:

The DEIS statement above is in contrast to VOLUME 7: MITIGATION, SUMMARY IMPACTS, CUMULATIVE 3-64 Preferred Alternatives: Summary of Impacts: "However, an expansion in non-Chamorro voting population could eventually affect the proportion of Chamorro office-holders and government workers; thereby affecting the current government budgets and activities dedicated to cultural issues and practices. It could also affect outcomes of any future plebiscites about Guam's political status."

Nowhere in the DEIS has references to sociocultural impacts studies performed, especially conducted by federal agencies on cultural impacts to the Chamorro people.

G-292-001

Thank you for your comment. The items identified in this comment are not part of the proposed action and their impacts are not addressed in the EIS.

G-292-001

COMMENT SHEET



Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1601

Received: 2/18/2010 2:03:32 AM

I am submitting comments in my capacity as a Social Worker & an advocate for persons with disabilities; & as a member of the We Are Guahan Coalition.
The DEIS is an incredibly flawed massive document that does not accurately encompass and outline the true impact that such actions will have on our people & our island of Guåhan.
"studies showed that aircraft noise exposure resulted in a wide range of physical and mental consequences...and negative effects on children" Vol. 9, App. F, p. 105.
"There is a potential for more prostitution, alcohol/substance abuse, and family violence associated with young military populations in general" Vol. 9, App. F, p. 16
"Social service issues are made more complex by Guam's role as a service provider to neighboring island countries that are part of the Compact Impact Agreement...This in turn has sociocultural implications for the island's Chamorro population" Vol. 9, App. F, p. 36.
My concern as a social worker is that DoD is placing the financial burden of any socioeconomic mitigation measures on GovGuåhan. Vol. 7, Ch 2, Sec. 2.2 states that "DoD has limited authority to implement mitigation measures on non-DoD land." GovGuåhan is merely going to get 'assistance' from DoD to seek other Federal funds to address a # of issues including hiring of additional professional staff and the education of in-migrants on local cultural norms. DEIS points referenced above all indicate that the military buildup will require significant stabilization & improvement of the already seriously distressed state of social services on the island. Ex., Department of Mental Health & Substance Abuse (DMHSA), which includes the Department of Integrated Services for Individuals w/ Disabilities (DISID) & Healing Hearts Rape Crisis Center, among others, is at risk for being placed in Federal receivership. The agencies do not currently provide adequate care for persons w/ mental disabilities, nor for persons with developmental or cognitive disabilities either because of lack of funding, or because of the lack of adequately trained professional staff. RECOMMENDATION: GovGuåhan already does not have adequate resources to provide effective social services: I recommend the NO-ACTION alternative. DoD is not going to provide the funding to support the social impact that the military buildup is anticipated to bring. GovGuåhan should not be responsible for mitigating such impact. DO NOT place further stress on a system that is already failing.

G-293-001

G-293-001

Thank you for your comment. The Final EIS has been updated (Volume 2) to better address impacts on social services.

As documented in this EIS, DoD acknowledges the existing sub-standard conditions of key public infrastructure systems and social services on Guam and the interest to have DoD fund improvements to these systems and services. DoD's ability to fund actions is limited by Federal law. However, to minimize adverse impacts associated with the proposed military relocation program, DoD is leading a federal inter-agency effort to identify other Federal programs and funding sources that could benefit the people of Guam.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1625

Received: 2/18/2010 2:46:18 AM

Part 2 of 3.

Over the years, we have realized the benefits and opportunities to recover from the onslaught of cultural neglect. Significant federal laws, especially in education, allow schools, agencies and community organizations to apply and receive grants to initiate relevant programs that would lessen the impact of their past experiences and lead to a more indulgent Chamorro society so they can recover their unique ethnicity and heritage. It is right that the Chamorro people should be guaranteed their cultural continuity and identity as the people of the land. Many of these programs also recognize and benefit other ethnicity that chose to live on Guam. This is the American way; the American philosophy that having an identity is not incompatible with being American; continuing a language, a culture and a sense of ethnicity is within a normal American experience, and should be encouraged. For far too long, this has not been the case. A Chamorro is made to feel abnormal and even un-American in their home island. Chamorro history disproved this. The American Philosophy of diversity provides for cultural awareness programs and allows the immigrant-ethnic and "other military populations" to exist as a group. Therefore, the Chamorro ethnicity should not be threatened by the prejudicial words used by the drafters in their assessment of the potential impact of a possible extinction of their cultural values and identity.

As a long time educator, administrator and legislator, now a retired UOG Professor, I strongly urge that the drafters of the DEIS craft a re-write of their concerns on Chapter 7, delete prejudicial words contained thereof and present a positive working relationship approach to their concerns with the people of Guam.

Recommendation:

It is suggested in the draft DEIS that orientation programs in cooperation with the Department of Chamorro Affairs would be a solution to mitigate the issues regarding Chamorro ethnic and political status. The ideal and respectable approach would be to organize activities around the mission of the Department so that these activities have prominence in all military populations and ethnic groups. This would entail closer cooperation and participation in the mitigation process under the framework of the Department's mandated mission: SEE PART 3 of 3

G-294-001

Thank you for your comment. Through the process of public involvement that has accompanied this proposed action (see Final EIS, Volumes 1 & 10), the Chamorro people of Guam have voiced clearly and concisely their concern that the traditional Chamorro culture, including dance, language and traditions, will be forgotten or significantly marginalized by western culture. While population increases can highlight cultural differences, they also present unique and new opportunities for cultural learning and sharing. As indicated in the Final EIS (Volume 2, Section 16.2.5; Volume 4, Section 16.2.5), the DoD plans for cultural sensitivity orientation and awareness programs which will focus on mutual respect and tolerance and strive to educate all incoming and currently present military personnel on the rich and varied cultural history that has created the culture that is Guam today. Finally, the DoD plans to increase military civilian joint activities in order to foster strong and mutually beneficial military civilian relationships that include the sharing and understanding of culture.

G-294-001



COMMENT SHEET

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas
Environmental Impact Statement
Guam and CNMI Military Relocation**

Website Comment Number: 1603

Received: 2/18/2010 2:10:43 AM

I am submitting comments in my capacity as a Social Worker & an advocate for persons with disabilities; & as a member of the We Are Guahan Coalition. The DEIS is an incredibly flawed massive document that does not accurately encompass and outline the true impact that such actions will have on our people & our island of Guåhan. "It is uncertain if Guam has the capacity to fully absorb and benefit from the sudden injection of large expenditures into its economy during the "boom" period (when peak construction overlaps with military arrivals)" Vol. 9, App. F, p. 50

"Spending in the local economy does occur by Guam residents that have military-related work. Members of the military, on the other hand, do not spend a great deal of their income in the local economy... Much of the expenditures by military personnel are made at on-base establishments that send profits off island, such as military post exchange (PX) outlets. Vol. 9, App. F, p. 50

"In terms of cost of living, Guam workers will likely continue to see the cost of goods and services rise faster than their incomes" Vol. 9, App. F, p. 12

COMMENT Local families are already struggling to make ends meet. The cost of living on Guahan is high, and some have to work multiple jobs to pay bills and support their families. It does not take a professional social worker to know that the more stress an individual is under, the less they are able to utilize positive coping mechanisms to deal with stress. High levels of stress also contribute to poor medical and mental health. Children often feel the impacts of parents, many of them single parents, who are unable to provide sustainable living conditions because of a lack of financial resources.

RECOMMENDATION I recommend the NO-ACTION alternative. The DEIS is criticized by a developmental economist from the University of Guåhan for overstating the buildup's direct and indirect economic impacts by 41 to 118 percent during the construction phase and by 17 to 93 percent during the operational phase. As stated in the previous recommendation, DoD will require GovGuåhan to shoulder the cost of mitigation measures outside of DoD land. GovGuåhan cannot afford and should not be expected to create more debt for itself to accommodate DoD's military expansion.

G-295-001

G-295-001

Thank you for your comment. Relating to cost of living and the proposed military buildup, it is noted that the history of inflation and recession of Guam's economy from the 1970s to present was provided on page 3-47 of the SIAS. In subsection 4.3.1.4 (beginning page 4-10) of the SIAS, the subject of impact on the standard of living is addressed, stating: "Standard of living is a measure of purchasing power. If the standard of living increases for a person it means they can purchase more goods and services. If the standard of living declines for that person, he or she can purchase fewer goods and services. Changes in a person's standard of living are determined by their income and the prices of the goods and services they tend to purchase. A person's standard of living will increase if their income rises faster than the prices of goods and services they tend to purchase. A person's standard of living will decline if the prices of goods and services they tend to purchase rise faster than the person's income. In both the construction and operational components, the average wage of workers would increase as a function of greater demand for labor. However, the price of goods and services purchased by individuals would rise as well. It cannot be definitively predicted whether wages or the price of goods and services would increase at a faster pace. If wages earned by a particular household rise more quickly than the price of goods and services, then the standard of living would increase. If the price of goods and services rises more quickly than wages, the standard of living would decrease. For households on fixed incomes, the result would be reduced purchasing power. Those with the ability to quickly renegotiate their wages will have a better chance at maintaining or increasing their standard of living." On page 4-11 of the SIAS, the discussion continues and discusses the income of military related construction and operational jobs that will, on the average, be higher than the present average wages on Guam. It concludes: "In terms of cost of living, from 2000 to 2008 Guam workers have seen their standard of living decline by 30% and there is no reason to expect the military buildup to reverse that trend – Guam workers will likely to

continue to see the cost of goods and services rise faster than their incomes. While the proposed action may not represent a reversal of this trend, it will slow the rate of decline in the standard of living that has been prevalent since 2000."

Discussion on the stress that individuals and possibly Chamorros living on Guam would face was not provided. It is a difficult impact to measure and may be based more on perception and emotional history of an individual or group. The issue of stress will be considered and discussed qualitatively in the FEIS.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1606

Received: 2/18/2010 2:13:20 AM

Comment by Simeon M. Palomo, a resident of Guam and member of We Are Guahan Coalition; submitted on Feb. 18, 2010

Comment:

There shall no DOD land taking of Págat Village (Site 66-04-0022), listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The site contains widespread remains of a latte village, including numerous latte sets fallen in place and associated with dense concentrations of artifacts and midden. The site appears to center around a fresh water source inside a sinkhole cave formation known as Págat Cave.

Citation:

VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-59 Proposed Action and Alternatives

Justification:

ALTERNATIVE A

Total area of medium probability of cultural resources for Alternative A would be 61 ac (25 ha). 2,000 ac (809 ha) area would be used for maneuver training by 300 personnel for over 45 weeks per year. Operation of the training facilities would bring additional personnel into the area. This increase in personnel could increase site vandalism disturbance to NRHP-eligible or listed resources indirectly through increasing access to the sites, is considered to be a significant adverse impact. Construction of Alternative A has the potential to disturb previously unrecorded archaeological sites within medium probability areas. Construction of the realigned road would have adverse impacts to site 1063 (artifact scatter). Construction of the range roads and fence lines would impact medium and low probability areas. Construction of the range towers would impact medium probability areas. Construction of the range support areas would impact both medium and low probability areas.

ALTERNATIVE B

Alternative B contains similar firing ranges as Alternative A. Total area of medium probability area under Alternative B is 50 ac (20 ha). Construction of Alternative B has the potential to disturb previously unrecorded archaeological sites within medium probability areas. Construction of the pistol range, KD range, and square bay range would affect medium probability areas. Construction of the machine gun range and the UD range would affect both medium and low probability areas. The fence line would impact both medium and low probability areas. The range towers would impact areas with medium probability. The range roads would impact medium and low probability areas. Construction of the range support areas would impact both medium and low probability areas.

G-296-001

Thank you for your comment.

G-296-001



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1613

Received: 2/18/2010 2:27:57 AM

Comment by Simeon M. Palomo, a resident of Guam and member of We Are Guahan Coalition; submitted on Feb. 18, 2010

Comment:

The following must be implemented:

1. That the proposed opinion survey include remedies to resident "concerns and perceptions."
2. That the EIS assure that changes will be made to buildup plans, should "concerns and perceptions" indicate needed changes to "construction period and as needed in the operations phase."

Citation:

VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 16-101 Socioeconomics and General Services
Table 16.2-53. Summary of Potential Mitigation Measures / Mitigation Impact Area
Chamorro Issues/Community Cohesion

Adverse Impacts Significant adverse impacts to indigenous Chamorro efforts to preserve political representation due to lower number of ethnic Chamorro voters, due to increase in non-Chamorro voting population on Guam

Measures

DoD can collaborate with GovGuam, the University of Guam, and the Guam Chamber of Commerce to design and implement a scientifically valid semi-annual resident opinion survey, to accurately measure resident concerns and perceptions through the construction period and as needed in the operations phase.

Justification:

An opinion survey is useless if solutions are not identified and implemented. The opinion survey will lack meaningful purpose if the DEIS-impacted subject population, namely the indigenous people of Guahan, are merely used for an empirical tool to satisfy a DEIS requirement.

G-297-001

Thank you for your comment. Your recommended mitigation measure has been placed under consideration. Expanded mitigation discussion is provided in the FEIS. A complete list of all mitigation measures is included in Volume 7 of the FEIS.

G-297-001



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1627

Received: 2/18/2010 2:48:09 AM

PART 3 of 3: KATHERINE B. AGUON, PH.D. COMMENTS

The mission of the Department of Chamorro Affairs, is to consolidate and coordinate the disparate and scattered functions of GovGuam agencies and programs into one framework to strengthen the preservation and practices of Chamorro culture and heritage, and at the same time respecting all cultures that make up the Guam community. While giving prominence to the Chamorro heritage, the Department embraces the cultural histories and contributions of all the people who have made Guam their home. Its corporate structure will enable groups to resource share, share expertise, facilitate communications, and collaborate on the development of planning projects with Military population and ethnic groups

More importantly, the Department should be the first stop information center for populations who wish to gather authentic and accurate information about the Chamorro people, language, culture and all elements of the Chamorro lifestyle. The Department has an effective Research, Publication and Training Division that publishes a series of Chamorro heritage books, Chamorro Village Markets in Hagåtña, and a Guam Museum, which presently houses the Guam Museum Foundation. END

G-298-001

Thank you for your comments; members of your Department were interviewed as part of the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) and notes providing a summary of that meeting are in the appendix of the SIAS. The SIAS is Appendix F, Volume 9 of the DEIS.

G-298-001



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1631

Received: 2/18/2010 3:07:23 AM

RE:Guam International Raceway

I have spoken to many members of the various clubs and individuals that use and enjoy the Guam International Raceway before the DEIS was made public and after. I would like to write for myself and for many people I have spoken with, in my capacity as General Manager of the Guam International Raceway, who may not have responded to the DEIS.

Since I began publicly speaking against the DEIS plan to use the race track as a shooting range I have been encouraged by our participants and their families and implored by complete strangers to never let the track be closed. I have pledged to use all my efforts to see that it will never happen.

After a meeting with John Jackson and General Bice I was somewhat encouraged when they said that the use of Eminent Domain would take an act of Congress, because that would be the only way we would leave the track. I was further encouraged that General Bice expressed the belief that the race track and firing range could co-exist and be compatible neighbors.

I am very surprised at how the sections in the DEIS pertaining to the Guam International Raceway were very poorly done, especially in regards to considering the Raceway as a recreational facility. The proposed loss of the use of the Raceway was addressed in V2. in pages 9 through 32. In those pages, "Table 9.2-2. Summary of Training Impacts" shows the Raceway was mentioned as having, "SI-M Significant impact mitigable to less than significant". There is however no specific mention of any kind of positive mitigation concerning the Raceway.

In fact it appears that the authors of the DEIS propose that the acquiring the Raceway would, "mitigate impacts to loss of recreational services"! On page 32 of V2 it says, "MCCS is planning for additional recreational facilities on Guam to meet the demands of the Marines and their dependents relocating to the area; this would serve to minimize impacts from increased demand resulting from implementation of the proposed action. Negotiations related to land acquisition of the raceway would mitigate impacts to loss of recreational services." It appears that raceway is not regarded by the authors of the DEIS as a recreational facility, but that acquiring it for a shooting range would mitigate "loss of recreational service".

I mailed the G. I. Raceway 2010 Events Calendar that it would have an extreme impact on & more comments as space online is full. Henry Simpson 671-727-5382

G-299-001

G-299-001

Thank you for your comment. The Proposed Action would result in the acquisition of lands on the east side of Guam near Route 15 and the existing Andersen Air Force Base South property and the construction of a live fire training range complex on the site. The lands consist of Government of Guam controlled parcels as well as a few privately owned parcels. The Government of Guam parcels are held by two entities, the Chamorro Land Trust and the Ancestral Lands Commission. These entities manage certain Government of Guam land holdings to support native Chamorro interests and compensate land owners for lands currently controlled by the federal government.

In the northern most parcel, under the control of the Chamorro Land Trust, there exists the Guam International Raceway. This entity, which is a non-profit organization, operates a raceway complex consisting of a drag strip and various motorcycle and off-road vehicle courses pursuant to a 20 year license with the Chamorro Land Trust. These recreational facilities satisfy a significant component of the public demand for racing as well as accommodating periodic police vehicle training. The license is set to expire in 2018. Under the terms of the license the Guam International Raceway is able to remove aggregate mined from the site to improve its operations, but at the option of the Chamorro Land Trust must return the property in "pristine" condition upon the termination of the license. The license clearly states that the Guam International Raceway has no interest in the underlying property pursuant to its license. Further, there is no right to renew the license.

Should DoD decide to acquire land for the Route 15 training range complex, an offer of just compensation would be made to the owners of the property, including the lands held by the Chamorro Land Trust. The just compensation offer would be at the full fair market value of the property, based upon an appraisal of the property and its highest and best use. Since DoD would acquire the property from the fee owners,

any compensation to the operators of the Guam International Raceway would be a matter to be determined between the current land owner, the Chamorro Land Trust, and the tenant, the Guam International Raceway.

In the event DoD acquires the land, the Guam International Raceway would have to decide whether to continue operation in another location. If it chose to continue operations it may be eligible for relocation assistance from DoD pursuant to the Uniform Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970. If eligible, DoD would provide relocation assistance in the form of advisory services, and some specific financial assistance related to a move, but would not be responsible for the physical relocation of the operations of the Guam International Raceway.

As to possible sites for the relocation of the Guam International Raceway, such actions would be under the control of Government of Guam officials as they are responsible for non-federal land use decisions on Guam. Given that a raceway complex is an industrial activity, it is most likely that any siting of a future raceway complex will be on lands zoned for such industrial activities and not within lands deemed recovery habitat for ESA listed species. Should the Guam International Raceway decide to continue operations and be eligible for relocation assistance from DoD, DoD will work with Government of Guam land use and natural resource officials to ensure that habitat concerns for ESA listed species are taken into account in any relocation effort.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1632

Received: 2/18/2010 3:07:43 AM

G-300-001

REFERENCE: The DEIS contains 10 volumes and over 10,000 pages. CEQ allows the public 45 days to review a standard EIS, and 90 days is suggested for an extraordinarily long EIS of 300 pages.

ISSUE: The 90 day response period was arbitrary and unreasonable and prevented adequate review and comment on 10,000+ pages of previously undisclosed information. The unreasonableness is especially egregious in light of the discrepancies from the military's previously announced plans or policies.

DISCUSSION: Scoping hearings were conducted three years prior to the release of the DEIS. For the past three years, the military has refused to release the details of its plans, and has told us we must wait until the release of the DEIS. The military officials, including Col. Leaf, also reiterated on several occasions that it would stay within its existing footprint on Guam, and that approximately 42,000 people were expected to come to Guam. The plans now call for condemnation of land and the influx of over 80,000 people.

RECOMMENDATION: The public should be given a reasonable amount of time to review and respond to the DEIS prior to a Final DEIS being issued, consistent with CEQ regulations and the intent of NEPA. A reasonable time period under these circumstances would be no less than 365 days.

I submit these comments as a resident of Guam, a Chamorro woman and mother of three children being raised on Guam. My mailing address is P.O. Box 864, Hagatna, Guam, 96932. I am also affiliated with Fuetsan Famalaoan, We Are Guahan, and the Legal Studies/PALS Division of the University of Guam. I request notification and a copy of the Final EIS or any revisions to this DEIS.

Therese M. Terlaje

G-300-001

Thank you for your comment. The DoD carefully considered all requests to extend the length of the comment period beyond the 45-day minimum required by NEPA. In evaluating multiple options, DoD leadership determined that a 90-day comment period best balanced the need for sufficient time to review a complex document with the requirement to reach a timely decision regarding the proposed military buildup on Guam.



COMMENT SHEET

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas
Environmental Impact Statement
Guam and CNMI Military Relocation**

Website Comment Number: 1633

Received: 2/18/2010 3:09:27 AM

REFERENCE: JGPO announcements, press releases, advertisements of hearings to accept comments on the DEIS.

ISSUE: The unreasonably restrictive 3 minute oral comment period per person at the four JGPO hearings to receive comment on the DEIS prevented concerns from being raised, and prevented a true comment on the items of concern gleaned from the 10,000+ pages of the DEIS. Comment may have also been discouraged by the military's decision to hold the hearings less than 40 days after release of the voluminous draft, and advertisements which showed that only 2 hours each night would be dedicated to hear comments from over sixty people each night who signed up.

DISCUSSION: The 2 hours each for 4 days limit on all testimony after promising the community that its concerns would be heard was misleading and discouraged more people from attending. Having less than 40 days after release of the 11,000 page draft EIS to review and formulate comments was unreasonable and unnecessarily restrictive.

RECOMMENDATION: The public should be given a reasonable amount of time to review and respond to the DEIS prior to a Final DEIS being issued, consistent with CEQ regulations and the intent of NEPA. A reasonable time period under these circumstances would be no less than 365 days. Especially in light of Guam's oral tradition, a longer speaking time should be allowed for the public to comment, no shorter than 15 minutes. Hearings should be held in every village.

I submit these comments as a resident of Guam, a Chamorro woman and mother of three children being raised on Guam. My mailing address is P.O. Box 864, Hagatna, Guam, 96932. I am also affiliated with Fuetsan Famalaoan, We Are Guahan, and the Legal Studies/PALS Division of the University of Guam. I request notification and a copy of the Final EIS or any revisions to this DEIS.

Therese M. Terlaje

G-301-001

G-301-001

Thank you for your comment. The DoD carefully considered all requests to extend the length of the comment period beyond the 45-day minimum required by NEPA. In evaluating multiple options, DoD leadership determined that a 90-day comment period best balanced the need for sufficient time to review a complex document with the requirement to reach a timely decision regarding the proposed military buildup on Guam.

There were several ways to submit comments on this project during the public comment period. Comments could be made on the project website, in writing at the public hearings, as verbal comments at the public hearings or by mail. Speakers at public hearings who exceeded their 3 minute limit were able to continue providing their comments off-stage with the assistance of a comment recorder at the comment station. Speakers were also able to speak at the microphone a second time if time allowed during the public hearing. DoD limited the amount of time each person spoke at the microphone in order to ensure that every member of the community who wanted to provide a verbal comment had an opportunity to do so.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1634

Received: 2/18/2010 3:11:01 AM

REFERENCE: Poster Boards displayed at JGPO hearings.

ISSUE: Poster Boards were displayed at JGPO hearings that did not sufficiently communicate the military's proposed actions.

DISCUSSION: Poster boards depicting the map of Guam and indicating the parameters of training ranges did not bear the names or show the proximity or impact to each of our villages, our neighborhoods, or our schools, as if Mt Lamlam was only an appendage of a military installation instead of the famous geographical and spiritual landmark and border of our southernmost villages, Merizo and Umatac.

Poster boards were incomplete, such as the one entitled "Use of non-DOD land" which only depicted DOD land. These posters are misleading and incomplete, forcing us again to read carefully the 11,000 pages in 90 days and refer to maps outside the nine volumes to get a sense of which village or places in our community the military's lines are being drawn over.

RECOMMENDATION: All maps in the DEIS and used on display must be redone to depict the villages, schools and cultural landmarks of Guam.

I submit these comments as a resident of Guam, a Chamorro woman and mother of three children being raised on Guam. My mailing address is P.O. Box 864, Hagatna, Guam, 96932. I am also affiliated with Fuetsan Famalaoan, We Are Guahan, and the Legal Studies/PALS Division of the University of Guam. I request notification and a copy of the Final EIS or any revisions to this DEIS.

Therese M. Terlaje

G-302-001

Thank you for your comment.

G-302-001

COMMENT SHEET



Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1636

Received: 2/18/2010 3:13:14 AM

G-303-001

ISSUE: The statements in the DEIS relative to DoD lands as historically property of the United States government transferred to the government of Guam, without reference to the true nature of the lands- should be corrected to identify the lands as owned by Chamorros before the war and taken by the US military during and after World War II, notwithstanding the objections of each generation of original landowners since then.

G-303-002

ISSUE: Mitigation in the DEIS entails increased restrictions on access, use, and enjoyment, of the oceans, fresh water, ancestral burial sites, and historical sites of the Marianas Islands, including the hunting, fishing, and recreational areas within our only Harbor, within the NcTams, Orote, Anderson areas, and most especially any increased restrictions on use or access to government of Guam lands. This is also a prevalent mitigation in the MIRC, which is being processed in tandem with the relocation of marines as discussed in this DEIS.

DISCUSSION: Any mitigation which uses puts further restriction on the use of land, water and cultural resources for the people of Guam ignores the history of how the military obtained that property on Guam, and further exacerbates the injustice.

RECOMMENDATION: No Action on any alternative or proposal that entails increased restriction on access by Chamorros to land on Guam, or the oceans of Apra Harbor and around Guam. Access to recreational and historical sites on base should be opened to the people of Guam to mitigate overcrowding, and loss of cultural resources and habitat.

G-303-003

I submit these comments as a resident of Guam, a Chamorro woman and mother of three children being raised on Guam. My mailing address is P.O. Box 864, Hagatna, Guam, 96932. I am also affiliated with Fuetsan Famalaan, We Are Guahan, and the Legal Studies/PALS Division of the University of Guam. I request notification and a copy of the Final EIS or any revisions to this DEIS.

Therese M. Terlaje

G-303-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD acknowledges that the issue of land acquisition is a complex and sensitive issue, particularly related to prior acquisition of land in Guam by the federal government. Prior land acquisition policies and procedures are not reflective of current land acquisition laws and DoD policy.

G-303-002

Thank you for your comment. DoD understands and recognizes the significance of cultural and recreational sites located on DoD property in Guam. Restricting access to certain DoD areas at certain times is required to maintain public safety. It is the intent of DoD to maintain public access to DoD lands that contain cultural sites consistent with safety and operational requirements. Access will be granted at approved times such as when the lands are not being used for military training. Final plans concerning access to sites potentially impacted by the proposed action have not been developed. DoD looks forward to working with stakeholders to develop plans for cultural stewardship and access that balances operational needs, public safety concerns, and the continuing public use and enjoyment of these sites.

G-303-003

Thank you for your request. A copy of the Final EIS and ROD will be available at the project website: www.guambuildupeis.us. Notice of availability of the Final EIS will be published in local newspapers and press releases will also be issued.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1638

Received: 2/18/2010 3:15:16 AM

ISSUE: There appear throughout the DEIS instances of proposed Mitigation which is not adequate to prevent the harm nor to cure its effects.

a. The EIS does not require that evidence of successful protection or mitigation be accomplished prior to destruction or creating an increased risk of destruction.

b. Mitigation based on the premise that the military's intention to comply with standard operating procedures makes other mitigation unnecessary. We can see with our own eyes on our own island examples of tragic accidents, toxic contamination, and illness, which no mitigation can fix.

c. The speculative methods of mitigation in the EIS which propose to destroy unique species, sizes, and diversity of corals, endangered animals, and plants, in one particular area and make these massive biological resources be created anew by unproven methods in a totally different area. Our scientists have predicted failed artificial reefs and that we will see in ten years that reforesting of a completely different location will not bring back to this planet the highly unique, diverse, and massive coral and endangered species destroyed to establish Kilo Wharf or the aircraft carrier berth in this EIS.

RECOMMENDATION: No Action alternative be adopted for any actions which rely solely on standard operating procedures as mitigation or unproven, after-the-harm mitigation techniques.

I submit these comments as a resident of Guam, a Chamorro woman and mother of three children being raised on Guam. My mailing address is P.O. Box 864, Hagatna, Guam, 96932. I am also affiliated with Fuetsan Famalaoan, We Are Guahan, and the Legal Studies/PALS Division of the University of Guam. I request notification and a copy of the Final EIS or any revisions to this DEIS.

Therese M. Terlaje

G-304-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of reducing adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources, and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to ensure that the short-term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long-term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

Mitigation for impacts of the proposed action will not rely on Best Management Practices (BMPs) alone. Volume 7, Chapter 2 summarizes the proposed mitigation measures that are mentioned in Volumes 2 through 6 under the various resource sections. The intent of mitigation measures and BMPs is to avoid minimize, reduce, eliminate or compensate for potential impacts due to the proposed actions. The list was updated based on comments received during the public comment period and will continue to be updated after the Final EIS is published during agency consultation and construction permit application processes. The proposed compensatory mitigation measures for loss of coral are subject to review and approval of the Army Corps of Engineers, which has managed successful compensatory mitigation measures for projects across the country. Long-term monitoring is generally a condition of the permit to verify the success of the mitigation.

G-304-001



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1640

Received: 2/18/2010 3:16:59 AM

G-305-001

REFERENCE: JGPO DEIS hearings emcee instructions.

ISSUE: In JGPO instructions at the hearing, we were told only to discuss "environmental" issues and not to discuss "politics, etc." These instructions were intimidating and confusing and potentially discouraged comments when the NEPA requires full discussion of social and cultural implications, social justice discussions and other topics as part of "environmental" assessment. The people of Guam are entitled to be heard on all these issues by the military, the US Congress, and the US President; and there is no other forum in this process for input on these projects. Given Guam's unique political status, history, current circumstances and the magnitude of this buildup, the people of Guam are entitled, on behalf of Guam's children and the community whose backs the massive burden of a buildup would be placed, to have their verbal objections expressed freely, and recorded loud and clear in the official record of the military's actions on Guam.

RECOMMENDATION: This faulty EIS process be scrapped until it can be restarted in full compliance with the scope and intent of the National Environmental Protection Act. I further ask that the buildup and all its projects cease until Congress or the President adopts a process for input of the people of Guam, and a process that is open, fair, and in unprecedented compliance with US obligations to Guam as one of the 16 remaining non-self governing territories on this planet.

I submit these comments as a resident of Guam, a Chamorro woman and mother of three children being raised on Guam. My mailing address is P.O. Box 864, Hagatna, Guam, 96932. I am also affiliated with Fuetsan Famalaoan, We Are Guahan, and the Legal Studies/PALS Division of the University of Guam. I request notification and a copy of the Final EIS or any revisions to this DEIS.

Therese M. Terlaje

G-305-001

Thank you for your comments and opinions. The DEIS identifies the probable environmental impacts of the proposed action and alternatives. The DEIS public hearings provided the public, interested organizations, and various governmental agencies with an opportunity to review and comment on the DEIS. The moderator at the public hearings informed the audience that we were there to receive any comments related to the contents of the DEIS. While the moderator asked commenters to focus their verbal comments on the environmental issues related to the DEIS in order to maximize use of the available time, many individuals at the DEIS hearings provided comments not only on the DEIS but also stated their support or opposition to the proposed action. The audience was also informed that they could submit written comments in either hard copy or electronically. As part of the EIS process, we are continuing to review each comment and provide an appropriate response. In compliance with NEPA, the overall EIS process will provide the decision makers with the information they need to make an informed decision, to include input from the public and responses to the public input.



COMMENT SHEET

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas
Environmental Impact Statement
Guam and CNMI Military Relocation**

Website Comment Number: 1643

Received: 2/18/2010 3:18:56 AM

G-306-001

REFERENCE: Use of Hawaii data to predict economic outcomes on Guam.
ISSUE: Flawed Data, Alternatives. DoD will be relying on flawed data and analysis which do not apply to Guam. As a result, the DEIS is misleading because it presented as fact for decisionmakers and the public exaggerated economic benefit attendant to the plan. In addition, the EIS did not consider an adequate range of alternatives in light of the incorrect interpretation of data.

RECOMMENDATION: DEIS be redone to correct these flaws. No Action on this flawed DEIS.

G-306-002

REFERENCE: Overall, the analysis indicates a sustained increase of approximately 33, 500 people on Guam. Most of these people would have political rights as U.S. citizens. Therefore, their sustained presence could affect Chamorro culture in a number of ways, politically and culturally. DEIS Vol. 2, Chp. 16, Page 16-91

RECOMMENDATION: NO ACTION should be adopted with adverse impacts on Chamorro culture or politics on Guam. This is a direct violation of the United Nations Declaration of Rights of Indigenous Peoples and a direct violation of the United States obligations to Guam as a non-self governing territory under the United Nations Charter.

G-306-003

I submit these comments as a resident of Guam, a Chamorro woman and mother of three children being raised on Guam. My mailing address is P.O. Box 864, Hagatna, Guam, 96932. I am also affiliated with Fuetsan Famalaoan, We Are Guahan, and the Legal Studies/PALS Division of the University of Guam. I request notification and a copy of the Final EIS or any revisions to this DEIS.

Therese M. Terlaje

G-306-001

Thank you for your comment. Please see the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F of the DEIS) for information related to economic impacts that would be associated with the proposed action. The economic impact analysis did not use Hawaii data in the development of direct economic impacts. Direct economic impacts were developed by adjusting primary, project related, data to reflect the economy of Guam, using Guam source data and generally conservative assumptions. A range was provided in the presentation of indirect and total impacts; the high end of the range did use Hawaii multipliers while the low end of the range used multipliers that were adjusted downward from Hawaii levels to reflect the possibility that the Guam economy would produce lower multiplier effects than Hawaii.

Conservative adjustments at the direct impact level and the use of downwardly adjusted multipliers at the indirect level provided for the development of a range of impacts in which it is expected that the true economic impacts of the project, on Guam, would fall.

Alternative analyses was based on the alternatives identified in the DEIS.

G-306-002

Thank you for your comment. Topics such as the political status also commonly referred to as “decolonization” and “self-determination” of Guam are important issues but are not part of the proposed action. DoD recognizes the importance of reducing adverse socio-economic and cultural change effects on the people of Guam, the island’s natural resources, and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to work with the people and Government of Guam to ensure that the short-term impacts of construction are managed

effectively and that the long-term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

G-306-003

Thank you for your request. A copy of the Final EIS and ROD will be available at the project website: www.guambuildupeis.us. Notice of availability of the Final EIS will be published in local newspapers and press releases will be issued.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1648

Received: 2/18/2010 3:24:03 AM

REFERENCE: According to Chapter 16 of this EIS/OEIS, the proposed action would have several adverse socioeconomic impacts. Implementation of the proposed action would result in a "boom then bust" effect where the population on Guam would increase rapidly through 2014 during the construction phase, and then decrease rapidly after 2014 before leveling off. This cycle would lead to a construction downturn and the creation of an economic environment that meets standard definitions of an economic recession (e.g. decrease in jobs and civilian labor force income). With implementation of the proposed action, the cost of goods and services would rise with the increase in population, but may not be matched by an increase in income. Further, high housing costs, crowding, and/or homelessness may occur if the construction phase housing demand is not met at the construction peak. Vol. 2, Chapter 19, page 19-14

ISSUE: These impacts would be devastating for the quality of life for the people of Guam who live outside the fences.

RECOMMENDATION: NO ACTION alternative.

I submit these comments as a resident of Guam, a Chamorro woman and mother of three children being raised on Guam. My mailing address is P.O. Box 864, Hagatna, Guam, 96932. I am also affiliated with Fuetsan Famalaogan, We Are Guahan, and the Legal Studies/PALS Division of the University of Guam. I request notification and a copy of the Final EIS or any revisions to this DEIS.

Therese M. Terlaje

G-307-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of managing efforts in implementing the proposed military relocation to reduce adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to work with the people and Government of Guam to ensure that the short term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

G-307-001



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1653

Received: 2/18/2010 3:26:14 AM

G-308-001

REFERENCE: Volume 9, Appendix K, Page 61 of the Draft EIS states that there will be 54,649 more patients needing services at GMH and almost 30,000 more clients at Public Health & Social Services and Mental Health & Substance Abuse. Other agencies that will be affected include the Police Department, Fire Department and the Courts.

ISSUE: There is no plan stated in the Draft EIS to manage the increase in necessary services and ALSO the potential decrease in such services after more than 36,000 workers depart Guahan after construction ends in 2016 (Volume 9, Appendix K, Page 147).

RECOMMENDATION: Avoid these impacts, adopt No Action alternative. A comprehensive plan by DoD and/or appropriate federal agencies to address these issues must be completed and could be submitted as part of a revised DEIS. This includes surveys of existing resources and identification of federal monies to cover the increase in human, material, structural and equipment requirements. The plan must also address the recession-like period that will arrive when construction ends in 2010.

I submit these comments as a resident of Guam, a Chamorro woman and mother of three children being raised on Guam. My mailing address is P.O. Box 864, Hagatna, Guam, 96932. I am also affiliated with Fuetsan Famalaoan, We Are Guahan, and the Legal Studies/PALS Division of the University of Guam. I request notification and a copy of the Final EIS or any revisions to this DEIS.

Therese M. Terlaje

G-308-001

Thank you for your comment. The Final EIS has been updated (Volume 2) to better address impacts on social services.

As documented in this EIS, DoD acknowledges the existing sub-standard conditions of key public infrastructure systems and social services on Guam and the interest to have DoD fund improvements to these systems and services. DoD's ability to fund actions is limited by Federal law. However, to minimize adverse impacts associated with the proposed military relocation program, DoD is leading a federal inter-agency effort to identify other Federal programs and funding sources that could benefit the people of Guam.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1735

Received: 2/18/2010 4:18:37 AM

G-309-001

Offering this comment, focusing on issues raised in the DEIS relevant to the livelihood and existence of the indigenous Chamorro people and their land.

1.Issue: Proposed Build-Up Undermines Chamorro Survival

DEIS References:

The DEIS states, "Guam's indigenous Chamorro population has strong concerns about whether incoming military populations would recognize them as both American by nationality and also as a unique ethnic culture worthy of respect and preservation. This could be mitigated by orientation programs designed in cooperation with the Department of Chamorro Affairs. However, an expansion in non-Chamorro voting population could eventually affect the proportion of Chamorro office-holders and government workers; thereby affecting the current government budgets and activities dedicated to cultural issues and practices. It could also affect outcomes of any future plebiscites about Guam's political status." (Volume 7, Chapter 3, page 3-64)

The DEIS further states, "Overall, the analysis indicates a sustained increase of approximately 33,500 people on Guam. Most of these people would have political rights as U.S. citizens. Therefore, their sustained presence could affect Chamorro culture in a number of ways, politically and culturally." (Volume 2, Chapter 16, Page 16-91)

"A reduction in Chamorro voting power may also be felt on the policy level. For example, it is commonly agreed among Chamorro politicians that public funds should be spent to support funeral and wake activities. However, non-Chamorro elected officials may not appreciate this cultural tradition and support such things." (Volume 2, Chapter 16, Page 16-91)

This one point will intentionally affect the minoritization of Chamorros and i am against this.

I reject the entire DEIS as it is completely flawed, has left out all Chamorro cultural groups in the scoping process and recommend status quo or

NO MILITARY BUILDUP!

G-309-001

Thank you for your comment.

The population estimates in the DEIS were based on the maximal scenario. The year 2014 includes the foreign worker population on Guam as well as the military and their dependents. However, after 2017, the population increase (from the 2010 baseline) would be approximately 33,500 (maximal scenario) primarily because the foreign worker population would leave Guam. The DEIS identifies a number of significant impacts to Guam and its resources; this is summarized at the end of various impact chapters in volumes 2 through 6. Impacts to the Chamorro people are also addressed in the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) that is Appendix F, Volume 9 of the DEIS. Chamorros, although considered a minority population in comparison to the U.S. as a whole, represented over 40% of Guam's population in the 2000 U.S. Census. More information on the population and ethnicity of Guam and its villages are provided in the Environmental Justice and the Protection of Children chapters of the DEIS, specifically, chapters 19 in volumes 2, 3, 4, 5, and chapter 20 in volume 6, and under cumulative impacts (chapter 4) of Volume 7.

In regards to voting of the new population, the DEIS identifies that there is a potential for the incoming population to have the ability to vote like other Guam residents. Additional discussion on this issue is on page 4-130 of the SIAS. Given the opportunity to vote in local elections, there is a possibility that new candidates may choose to run for office and persuade the new population to vote for different leadership or causes. On the other hand, off-island construction workers, military and their dependents may choose not to vote in local elections, especially given their typically short tenure on the island. There was no attempt to state this as a probability, but only a possibility.

The public, including Chamorro groups and governmental agencies,

were able to participate in the public scoping process. More recently, they were again involved in the DEIS process. Environmental impact statements identify the probable impacts of the proposed action and its alternatives. By identifying these impacts and along with public and agencies comments, the decision makers are better able to assess environmental consequences of the proposed action. The Final EIS will include comments, responses, and revisions based on the EIS process, providing the decision makers with a document that represents input from scientists, the lead agency, the public, interested groups and organizations, and governmental agencies.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1736

Received: 2/18/2010 4:19:11 AM

Thank you for allowing the Government of Guam Association of Retired Persons, Inc., (GGARP) other GovGuam retirees and the senior citizens of Guam to express their concerns on the military relocation and buildup EIS.

The EIS does not mention any elderly concerns that may arise from the planned relocation of certain military forces from the island of Okinawa. There might none but we feel there are some worth mentioning. Increased living costs, needed housing for the elderly, and reduced access to medical care are major concerns. Rising real estate and housing costs and diminished land availability would have significant impact on affordable housing for the elderly. And the projected population increases will certainly impact the only hospital the island has.

Sinsaramente,

Pilar Lujan
President, GGARP

G-310-001

Thank you for your comments. Our data will be checked per your comments and the appropriate edits made in the FEIS. It is also noted that the EIS process provides information on environmental impacts (this includes the human environment); however, there is a limit to the specific details of the impacts because the information used is based on the continuation of existing trends and behaviors. While it is not an exact science, the EIS process along with the comments received provide information to the decision makers on the anticipated impacts of the proposed action. It is also noted that the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) discussed an unconstrained (maximal) scenario and a constrained scenario. The two scenarios represent a range of impacts that could occur should the proposed project be implemented under the current schedule. The SIAS is provided as Appendix F, Volume 9 of the DEIS.

G-310-001



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1669

Received: 2/18/2010 3:38:28 AM

(Continued from previous comment)

ISSUE: This DEIS proposes additional training facilities on Guam and Tinian without showing the public and the decision makers that at the very same time the military already is staged to approve the increased use of lands on Guam and the CNMI, and the increased use of waters surrounding these islands, even within the Marianas National Monument, for live-fire and other training.

DISCUSSION: It is misleading to the people of Guam to separate the projects, which by their own terms are interrelated, especially when the military attempts to condemn additional land for training activities, or increase restrictions or access to the lands and waters for this purpose. Regardless of whether facilities are constructed, the cumulative impacts of increases in restrictions and use of these areas by the people of Guam should be reviewed together.

RECOMMENDATION: That the findings of the MIRC and the mitigation proposed in the MIRC DEIS be combined with this project, and looked at as a whole.

I submit these comments as a resident of Guam, a Chamorro woman and mother of three children being raised on Guam. My mailing address is P.O. Box 864, Hagatna, Guam, 96932. I am also affiliated with Fuetsan Famalaoan, We Are Guahan, and the Legal Studies/PALS Division of the University of Guam. I request notification and a copy of the Final EIS or any revisions to this DEIS.

Therese M. Terlaje

G-311-001

Thank you for your comment. The MIRC DEIS analyzes activities that are separate from the proposed action in this EIS. Therefore, analysis of impacts and implementation of potential mitigation measures do not include actions addressed in the MIRC DEIS. However, MIRC actions are addressed in the cumulative impact analysis in Volume 7 of this EIS.

G-311-001



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1679

Received: 2/18/2010 3:44:51 AM

G-312-001

REFERENCE: VOLUME 7: MITIGATION, SUMMARY IMPACTS, CUMULATIVE 4-9

Without site specific terrestrial biology data for all the proposed development areas, the assumption is that all projects would adversely impact terrestrial biological resources. The preferred alternatives would have an additive cumulative impact that is considered strong because of the magnitude of area disturbed.

Most developments would increase demand on utilities and use of specific roadways. The preferred alternatives would have an additive adverse impact on utilities and roadways. The additive impact would

be strong due to the large population increase on island. The cumulative project subdivisions would shift

the location of existing island population and not necessarily be due to new populations. An exception is

new hotels that would support an increased transient population.

The socioeconomic impacts of the preferred alternatives would have a strong additive impact on the cumulative projects impact. As described under the utilities and roadways discussion it is the influx of population to support the preferred alternatives that triggers the socioeconomic impacts. Most of the cumulative projects are not growth-inducing.

ISSUE: Strong additive cumulative impacts would further strain the quality of life for all residents of Guam who live outside the military's fence, and would limit the government and individuals on Guam from growing other types of industry or completing other projects due to the impacts from the projects described by this DEIS. This should not be allowed to happen to Guam. Many of these additive and cumulative impacts are not sufficiently studied or mitigated in this DEIS.

RECOMMENDATION: NO ACTION which would have additive impacts.

I submit these comments as a resident of Guam, a Chamorro woman and mother of three children being raised on Guam. My mailing address is P.O. Box 864, Hagatna, Guam, 96932. I am also affiliated with Fuetsan Famalaoan, We Are Guahan, and the Legal Studies/PALS Division of the University of Guam. I request notification and a copy of the Final EIS or any revisions to this DEIS.

Therese M. Terlaje

G-312-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of reducing adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources, and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to ensure that the short-term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long-term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1682

Received: 2/18/2010 3:46:34 AM

G-313-001

REFERENCE: Table of Cumulative Impacts: VOLUME 7: MITIGATION, SUMMARY IMPACTS, CUMULATIVE 4-21-24.

ISSUE: Table of cumulative impacts shows impacts in areas of public health and safety, hazardous materials, socioeconomic impacts, and Environmental Justice & Protection of Children. This table indicates Significant Impacts or Significant and Mitigatable Impacts for most projects. It also shows additive impacts and strong additive impacts.

RECOMMENDATION: NO ACTION on those parts of the project where Significant Impacts are non-mitigatable. For mitigatable impacts, mitigation must be proven to work at preventing the impacts before project is allowed to begin.

I submit these comments as a resident of Guam, a Chamorro woman and mother of three children being raised on Guam. My mailing address is P.O. Box 864, Hagatna, Guam, 96932. I am also affiliated with Fuetsan Famalaoan, We Are Guahan, and the Legal Studies/PALS Division of the University of Guam. I request notification and a copy of the Final EIS or any revisions to this DEIS.

Therese M. Terlaje

G-313-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of managing efforts in implementing the proposed military relocation to reduce adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to work to ensure that the short term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

The DoD has kept the public informed as required by NEPA, which includes holding public scoping meetings and public hearings and allowing the public to comment on the Draft EIS. DoD has had ongoing discussions with Cooperating Agencies (those federal and local agencies with special expertise or regulatory oversight) throughout the preparation of the Draft EIS and will continue these discussions with agencies through the completion of the Final EIS. As part of the engagement with Cooperating Agencies, they were asked to conduct an early technical review of the partially completed Draft EIS in late July 2009. The DoD has also met with elected officials and community leaders.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1685

Received: 2/18/2010 3:48:01 AM

G-314-001

REFERENCE: Volume 4, Section 2.5.2.2 Utilities, Potable Water, p 2-39

The potable water supply would be connected to the southern Navy water system, which receives its surface water supply from Fena Reservoir. Potable water demand for the aircraft carrier would have no impact on the Northern Guam Lens Aquifer. According to and following the applicable UFC documents and guidance provided in the review draft Navy Facility Planning Criteria for aircraft carriers, the daily average potable water requirements, with air wing or troops aboard, for a CVN 68 is 185,000 gpd (700,301 lpd) and for a CVN 78 is 235,000 gpd (889,572 lpd). Therefore, the existing potable water system requirements are based on the necessity to supply a minimum flow rate at the berthing location of 1,000 gpm (3,785 lpm) at 40 psi and satisfy an average daily demand of 235,000 gpd (889,572 lpd).

ISSUE: The DEIS water requirements may adversely impact the southern villages of Guam which receive water from the Fena Reservoir.

DISCUSSION:

•1,000 gpm is 1,440,000 gallons per day, which is 6 times the "average daily demand" required for these vessels. There are recorded instances of villages having to go without water due to the water shortage in the Fena Reservoir. Shortages caused by increased demand would further strain the health and safety of these villages and the schools and residences.

RECOMMENDATION: Residential water requirements for the southern villages should be included in the military's plans as a prioritized use of the water from Fena Reservoir.

I submit these comments as a resident of Guam, a Chamorro woman and mother of three children being raised on Guam. My mailing address is P.O. Box 864, Hagatna, Guam, 96932. I am also affiliated with Fuetsan Famalaoan, We Are Guahan, and the Legal Studies/PALS Division of the University of Guam. I request notification and a copy of the Final EIS or any revisions to this DEIS.

Therese M. Terlaje

G-314-001

Thank you for your comment. The comparison of potable water supply and demand presented in Volume 6 indicates there will be sufficient water available in the Navy water system assuming Basic Alternative 1 or 2 is implemented to meet the projected military buildup and continue to transfer water to GWA. The Volume 6 water utility study incorporated a potable water demand of 0.14 MGd for the CVN based on an earlier estimate of water demand for the carrier. Considering the water demand for the CVN 78 of 0.235 MGd would increase the estimated Navy related future water demand by 0.095 MGd. Assuming sustainability requirements are met, the Navy water system will have an excess water supply of 1.2 MGd in 2019 (Volume 6, Table 3.2-6) which is sufficient to cover the higher water demand estimate for the CVN presented in Volume 4. The estimate of excess water supply in the Navy water system shown in Volume 6 includes transfer of 3.3 MGd of water to GWA. Additionally, planned improvements to the GWA system (Volume 6, Section 3.1.2.1) such as the leak detection and repair efforts should result in increased water availability in Southern Guam.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1701

Received: 2/18/2010 4:03:35 AM

G-315-001

It is a fact that active military personnel on temporary orders are exempted from the hotel occupancy tax when their stay at the hotel is exclusively associated with their military duties. The DEIS states that these visits are infrequent and only occur when billeting is not available on base. In recent years we have seen an increase of the number active military personnel specifically members in the U.S. Air Force utilizing the hotels. This practice displaces tourists who pay taxes.

I, Speaker Judith Won Pat, Ed.D., permit the organization, We Are Guahan, to adopt this comment in its entirety

G-315-001

Thank you for your comment. Relating to the payment of hotel room taxes by the military; please see Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS, Appendix F, Volume 9 of the DEIS) for information regarding your comment. Appendix D of the SIAS titled "February 2009 Guam Interviews" contains an interview with the president of the Guam Hotel and Resteraunt Association (GHRA) and the general manager of the Fiesta Hotel (located in Tumon). During the interview (which can be found on page 100 of Appendix D of the SIAS) GHRA and the Fiesta hotel explained that hotels on Guam generally run at about 65% occupancy, and that military guests "are always welcome" as they "make up for the discount on rooms with extra food and beverage spending." The occupancy rate then offsets some of the hotel room taxes paid because visitors' expenditures would likely be higher.



COMMENT SHEET

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas
Environmental Impact Statement
Guam and CNMI Military Relocation**

Website Comment Number: 1705

Received: 2/18/2010 4:08:23 AM

As a Member of 'We Are Guahan', I respectfully submit the following comments to the Guam Joint Program Office, regarding the Guam Buildup EIS.

The island of Guahan, has been host to the U.S. Military continuously since 1944. One third of all land on Guahan is held by the U.S. Military. As the daughter of a retired U.S. Army Master Sergeant, I have had the honor and privilege of being able to enjoy life on both sides of the military fence. I lived on Guam during the Vietnam War and in the 70's and 80's and have been an eye witness to many changes some good some not so good. I have very fond memories of taking hikes with my family to Marbo Cave and Pagat and had the opportunity to see ancestral latte sites and burial places of our ancestors. These sacred places, the land and it's natural resources are precious and irreplaceable. Sacred sites such as Pagat should remain accessible to the public.

G-316-001

I am not in favor of the any more land taking for military purposes, nor am I in favor of land condemnation or the use of imminent public domain in order to acquire land for military purposes. I am a land owner in the Sassayan Valley, also known as the Marbo Cave Area. I do not agree with the plan to place a KDR(Known Distance Range) in this area or the adjacent escarpment. One of the main reasons I decided to invest in land in the Pagat and Marbo Cave area was to help preserve some of island's natural beauty.

G-316-002

I truly believe that if the Military is in need of KDR Range for firing practice, that the range at Andersen Air Force Base could be utilized for both day and night time firing. Furthermore, there are other existing firing ranges on existing Military Bases that could be utilized for KDR and small arms firing.

G-316-003

In closing, I do not agree with any dredging of Apra Harbor. I would like to suggest that, Military housing that was torn down at the South Finegayen area in the North could be rebuilt on the same land to create new military housing. Lastly, I would like to recommend that enough funding for projected infrastructure needs such as roads, public works and eco conservation is appropriated to accommodate the demand for limited natural resources.

G-316-004

G-316-001

Thank you for your comment. It is the intent of DoD to maintain public access to the cultural and historic sites at Pagat and Marbo consistent with safety and operational requirements. Restricting access to certain DoD areas at certain times is required to maintain public safety. Final plans concerning access to sites potentially impacted by the proposed action have not been developed. DoD looks forward to working with stakeholders to develop plans for cultural stewardship and access that balances operational needs, public safety concerns, and the continuing public use and enjoyment of these sites.

G-316-002

Thank you for your comment. DoD acknowledges that the issue of land acquisition is a complex and sensitive one with both historical and contemporary contexts. Should DoD determine that additional land is necessary to meet its requirements, DoD policy requires that it negotiate with affected public and private land owners in good faith, seek agreements to acquire desired lands interests and pay fair market value. Where circumstances exist that require resolution of issues such as ownership or value, procedures exist under eminent domain authority to resolve those questions. Eminent domain requires reimbursement at fair market value. DoD is confident that all parties can reach agreement on any potential land acquisition. Further, any proposed major DoD land acquisition, such as those associated with the preferred alternatives for the main cantonment and live fire ranges, must be approved by the Congressional defense committees. Specific areas being considered for acquisition are identified in the Final EIS.

G-316-003

Thank you for your comment. DoD was required to determine whether military relocation requirements could be met by excess, underutilized or otherwise available property held by DoD on Guam. Early development plans attempted to keep all activities on existing DoD lands. However, as

discussed in the FEIS (Volume 2, Chapter 2), after applying operational and environmental screening criteria, no contiguous DoD area on Guam was identified that could support all the land use and operational requirements of the action.

G-316-004

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of managing efforts in implementing the proposed military relocation to reduce adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to work with the people and Government of Guam to ensure that the short term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1720

Received: 2/18/2010 4:12:36 AM

RM-SECTION 5

The mitigation measures are insufficient in regards to the Endangered and Migratory Species affected by proposed projects. Volume 7 Chapter 2 states that "The U.S. Navy is collaborating with various agencies to develop a large scale Micronesia Biosecurity Plan (MBP)". Plans such as this must be completed and be made available for public review and comment before a final EIS is released.

- oPlease list participating agencies and their specific roles and input, as well as any funding committed by such agencies to fulfilling their roles and plans
- oProvide final and official documentation of all proposed environmental protection plans and guidelines in place before continuing DEIS process

Again, I ask for additional time to complete a more comprehensive review of the proposed plans and mitigation measures in the DEIS.

I request hard copies of all references used in the DEIS document.

Rima Peter Miles
Guahan Indigenous Collective

G-317-001

Thank you for your comment. The Micronesia Biosecurity Plan (MBP) is being developed in conjunction with experts within other Federal agencies including the National Invasive Species Council (NISC), U.S. Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA-APHIS), the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), and the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center (SERC). The Navy will implement biosecurity measures to address non-native invasive species issues that will supplement existing practices. For additional information on the MBP and existing and non-native invasive species measures for invasive species control, please refer to Volume 2, Chapter 10, Section 10.2.2.6.

The DoD carefully considered all requests to extend the length of the comment period beyond the 45-day minimum required by NEPA. In evaluating multiple options, DoD leadership determined that a 90-day comment period best balanced the need for sufficient time to review a complex document with the requirement to reach a timely decision regarding the proposed military buildup on Guam.

A list of references is available for each Volume: Chapter 4 of Volume 1, Chapter 20 of Volumes 2, 3, 4, and 5, Chapter 22 of Volume 6, Chapter 5 of Volume 7, and Chapter 9 of Volume 8. Many of the references listed are public documents and can be obtained by the public. References which would not be available to the public through other means were included as part of Volume 9. The EIS, including Volume 9, can be downloaded at www.guambuildupeis.us.



COMMENT SHEET

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas
Environmental Impact Statement
Guam and CNMI Military Relocation**

Website Comment Number: 1733

Received: 2/18/2010 4:17:16 AM

G-318-001

I allow We Are Guahan Coalition to adopt this comment in its entirety: Vol2ch2
3)The EIS/OEIS states, "at least one or all DoD candidate parcels were considered suitable and feasible for at least one land use function." What are the further findings of this statement? The EIS/OEIS also states that there were no reasonable alternative locations for waterfront, airfield, and some training function sites. This statement is not further supported by studies or assessments to justify the conclusion and need to look to non-DoD lands or provide no other alternatives. 4)The EIS/OEIS states that factors considered in determining alternatives for the proposed project included environmental, political/public concerns, and mission compatibility. Under political/public concerns, an alternative does not meet the criteria if there are issues "that would cause overwhelming and inescapable lack of public support that would prevent program execution and harmonious relations between DoD and the community, as determined through ongoing discussions with representatives from the GovGuam and/or with Congresswoman Madeline Bordallo and her senior staff and other members of the Guam community." What discussion or correspondence was made in determining the alternatives for the action? Who was consulted and were primarily depended upon for these decisions? Were the land owners consulted during the scoping process or prior to the release of the EIS/OEIS? Was this criteria actually met? Is the discontent with the alternatives, particularly Pagat and Sasayon Valley, being taken into consideration for the proposal of these alternatives? Should they be? Will other alternatives, agreed upon by community members in consultation with all 3 bodies of the Government of Guam be considered? Will the alternatives or suggestions offered by GovGuam representatives and the Congresswoman be the only ones accepted or be reviewed with serious consideration? Why isn't the Legislature included in these criteria? What efforts were made to engage community involvement for determining alternatives? 5)Is there a comprehensive analysis of a comparison of the impacts for each alternative? If not, will one be made and included in the final EIS/OEIS? Aside from the difference in tracts of land and positioning, how does each of the alternatives differ? If there is no other significant difference, aren't these merely duplications of the proposed action as opposed to actual alternatives?

G-318-001

Thank you for your comment. The alternatives analysis methodology is presented in Section 2.1.2 of Volume 2. This section describes the process used for identifying alternatives. There are four components of the proposed action described in Chapter 2: Main Cantonment Area (Section 2.2), Training (Section 2.3), Airfield (Section 2.4), and Waterfront (Section 2.5). Specific descriptions of alternatives eliminated and carried forward for analysis for each component are included in these respective sections of Chapter 2. Additional information on the selection process for the firing range alternatives has been added to the Final EIS. The primary criteria were suitability and feasibility for meeting the purpose and need.

A comprehensive comparison of alternatives for each resource is presented in Volume 7.



The Governor's Office encourages interested residents to provide comments on the environmental document prepared for the analysis of the proposed military buildup. Your comments, as well as those being prepared by GovGuam, will ensure that decision makers are fully aware of our concerns relative to the proposed buildup. Comment forms, or your own letter, will be accepted at the Guam workshops, the public hearings sponsored by the Joint Guam Program Office (JGPO), or may be mailed to: JGPO, c/o NAVFAC Pacific, 258 Makalapa Drive Suite 100, Pearl Harbor, HI 96860-3134, Attention: GMPO. You can also visit www.guambuildupeis.us to comment. Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010. Copies of the Draft EIS/OEIS are available for review at Nieves M. Flores Memorial Public Library, University of Guam Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Library, Joeten-Kiyu Public Library, Northern Marianas College Olympio T. Borja Memorial Library, and the Tinian Public Library. A DoN sponsored reading room has also been set up at Agana Shopping Center for Draft EIS/OEIS review.

Please provide your comments below:

Feb. 16, 2010
 Hala Adai Dept. of Defense and JGPO:
 Ref: My name is Martha Rubic and I am submitting my comments as a Chamorro and a private citizen. First, the Northern Lens Aquifer must be protected. Several concerns I have about the Guam buildup center primarily on the preservation of the Chamorro heritage, culture, language and nature of the Chamorro people, to ensure continuity of their spirit as Chamorros. Another recommendation I have is for the DoD to finance and build a new civilian hospital for the people of Guam. Federal grants to study, compile, publish and preserve the Chamorro language and customs should be awarded to the local indigenous people, to write the Chamorro language in books for the future generations. And last but not least, Guam needs Federal funding for jobs for the local people first to improve their quality of lives and standard of living. There must also never be any taking of Chamorro crown ancestral lands. Si Yelus Maase, Martha Rubic
 Also, sacred ancestral burial grounds should not be damaged

G-319-001

G-319-002

G-319-003

G-319-004

G-319-005

G-319-006

G-319-007

G-319-001

Thank you for your comment. Up to 22 new water supply wells are proposed to provide additional capacity for the DoD water system. These wells would be installed in Northern Guam and extract potable water from the northern Guam lens aquifer. Operations at Fena Reservoir would not be modified at this time. The estimated sustainable yield from the northern Guam lens aquifer is estimated at approximately 80 million gallons per day. Aquifer sustainable yield is the amount of water that can continuously be withdrawn from groundwater sources without degrading water quality or viable production water. The estimated total average daily water demand from this aquifer is 63 million gallons per day at the peak of construction of the proposed DoD buildup. Thus, there will be an adequate supply of potable water. DoD and Guam Waterworks Authority plan to jointly manage the production of water. Also DoD is an advocate for grants and low cost loans to Guam Waterworks Authority so they can improve their distribution system and reduce water loss due to leaks.

The Guam Water Authority (GWA) and DoD are cooperatively working together to plan for the expected increase in population on Guam. DoD has agreed to drill the 22 new DoD water supply wells early, and provide this water to GWA, along with excess water from DoD's Fena Reservoir, to meet the near-term increase in water demand that is expected to occur off-base during the construction phase of the buildup. During this time, GWA will make improvements to their system to meet the long-term water needs of off-base communities. The net positive affect of this strategy is that DOD shoulders the cost to supply early buildup water demand, especially the demand associated with the temporary construction workforce.

G-319-002

Thank you for your comment. Through the process of public involvement that has accompanied this proposed action (see Final EIS, Volumes 1 &

10), the Chamorro people of Guam have voiced clearly and concisely their concern that the traditional Chamorro culture, including dance, language and traditions, will be forgotten or significantly marginalized by western culture. While population increases can highlight cultural differences, they also present unique and new opportunities for cultural learning and sharing. As indicated in the Final EIS (Volume 2, Section 16.2.5; Volume 4, Section 16.2.5), the DoD plans for cultural sensitivity orientation and awareness programs which will focus on mutual respect and tolerance and strive to educate all incoming and currently present military personnel on the rich and varied cultural history that has created the culture that is Guam today. Finally, the DoD plans to increase military civilian joint activities in order to foster strong and mutually beneficial military civilian relationships that include the sharing and understanding of culture.

G-319-003

Thank you for your comment. The Final EIS has been updated (Volume 2) to better address impacts on social services.

As documented in this EIS, DoD acknowledges the existing sub-standard conditions of key public infrastructure systems and social services on Guam and the interest to have DoD fund improvements to these systems and services. DoD's ability to fund actions is limited by Federal law. However, to minimize adverse impacts associated with the proposed military relocation program, DoD is leading a federal inter-agency effort to identify other Federal programs and funding sources that could benefit the people of Guam.

G-319-004

Thank you for your comment and recommendation. During the DEIS review period, many mitigation measures were recommended, subsequently, the FEIS has included expanded discussions of mitigation measures.

It is noted that grants are available through various other federal agencies that promote cultural issues. Presently, several books on the Chamorro language, customs, and way of life are identified in the references of the DEIS (principally related to the cultural resources and socioeconomic chapters).

G-319-005

Thank you for your comments. As documented in this EIS, DoD acknowledges the existing sub-standard conditions of key public infrastructure systems and social services on Guam and the interest to have DoD fund improvements to these systems and services. DoD's ability to fund actions is limited by Federal law. However, to minimize adverse impacts associated with the proposed military relocation program, DoD is leading a federal inter-agency effort to identify other Federal programs and funding sources that could benefit the people of Guam.

Relating to lands being acquired for this action, DoD determine that additional land is necessary to meet its requirements, DoD policy requires that it negotiate with affected public and private land owners in good faith, seek agreements to acquire desired lands interests and pay fair market value. Where circumstances exist that require resolution of issues such as ownership or value, procedures exist under eminent domain authority to resolve those questions. Eminent domain requires reimbursement at fair market value.

G-319-006

Thank you for your comment. DoD acknowledges that the issue of land acquisition is a complex and sensitive issue, particularly related to prior acquisition of land in Guam by the federal government. Prior land

acquisition policies and procedures are not reflective of current land acquisition laws and DoD policy. DoD was required to determine whether military relocation requirements could be met by excess, underutilized or otherwise available property held by DoD on Guam. Early development plans attempted to keep all activities on existing DoD lands. However, as discussed in the FEIS (Volume 2, Chapter 2), after applying operational and environmental screening criteria, no contiguous DoD area on Guam was identified that could support all the land use and operational requirements of the action.

Should DoD determine that additional land is necessary to meet its requirements, DoD policy requires that it negotiate with affected public and private land owners in good faith, seek agreements to acquire desired lands interests and pay fair market value. Where circumstances exist that require resolution of issues such as ownership or value, procedures exist under eminent domain authority to resolve those questions. Eminent domain requires reimbursement at fair market value.

G-319-007

Thank you for your comment. The DoD conducted archaeological surveys of over 5,000 acres of areas that could be disturbed as part of the Marine Relocation. During a three-year planning process, the vast majority of all historic properties were avoided by the proposed construction. In our early planning efforts we were careful to avoid impacting all known burial sites.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas
Environmental Impact Statement
Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1740

Received: 2/18/2010 4:20:18 AM

G-320-001

For the following reasons, I chose the no action alternative: Vol2ch2 1)What were the reasons and results of the alternatives proposed but not further analyzed in the EIS/OEIS? The EIS/OEIS states that the Governor of Guam advised against alternatives for the East West and west coast; where is the documentation for this, specific reasons, and justifications for eliminating this alternative and the others? The EIS/OEIS mentions traditional fishing practices and recreational activities as reasons to eliminate the East West and west coast alternatives. How does this conclusion differ from recreational and cultural practices/uses in the Pagat area and Marbo Cave?

G-320-002

Vol.2Ch. 19: Environmental Justice

1)The EIS/OEIS inadequately stated and failed to justify its reasons for excluding other villages in its statistics of minorities, low-income peoples, and children to be impacted by the Buildup. Should there be a general assumption based on samples taken throughout the island, there still should be documentation of a total assessment in Guam's demographics.

G-320-003

2)Should negotiations to acquire non-DoD lands fail, will DoD resort to exercising eminent domain? Is this not an exercise contrary to the principles of Environmental Justice?

G-320-004

3)The EIS/OEIS states that while the racial minorities in the Northern part of Guam (of those limited villages analyzed) will be disproportionately impacted by increased traffic, children of this area will not. How is it that these children, who attend school and are inclusive members of families of minority peoples impacted by substantial traffic congestion, will not be affected in the least? Shouldn't there be projections and analyses of the Buildup's effects on Guam in the future pertaining to the high number of children on the island, i.e. jobs, education, health, culture, etc.

I permit We Are Guahan to adopt this comment in its entirety

G-320-001

Thank you for your comment. The DEIS describes the intensive selection process that the Department of the Navy went through to select alternatives for the location of the firing range on Guam in Section 2.3.1. First, planners examined all DoD lands on Guam. Because of the size of the firing ranges and the need to include all safety zones as part of the land requirements, or conflicts with existing intense land uses (such as housing, Won Pat International Airport).

Based on these criteria, the firing ranges could not be placed on existing DoD lands. Other locations on non DoD lands were eliminated because of topography or high density uses. Specific reasons why the firing range could not be located on the west coast at Finegayan include the following. There was concern that the amount and location of submerged land that would be encumbered by the SDZs generated by the ranges on the west coast would be an unacceptable impact on recreational activities and traditional fishing areas, which are prevalent on the west coast. Secondly, higher density civilian development in vicinity of ranges increases risk of encroachment.

Additionally, it is the intent of DoD to maintain public access to the cultural and historic sites at Pagat and Marbo consistent with safety and operational requirements. Restricting access to certain DoD areas at certain times is required to maintain public safety. Final plans concerning access to sites potentially impacted by the proposed action have not been developed. DoD looks forward to working with stakeholders to develop plans for cultural stewardship and access that balances operational needs, public safety concerns, and the continuing public use and enjoyment of these sites.

G-320-002

Thank you for your comment. DoD evaluated all natural, physical, cultural and social aspects of the affected communities in each DEIS resource section. The impact analysis for each of these resources formed the basis for analyzing potential adverse impacts that may disproportionately affect minority and low-income populations or children. Section 19.2.1.2 describes the criteria, as defined by the NEPA regulations, used to determine the significance of the effects on these communities. Community sensitivity and structure were factors considered as part of the environmental justice analysis relative to the context within which impacts would occur. The intensity and severity of the impacts were determined based on the unique characteristics of the community. These characteristics include current economic conditions, which are discussed in detail in the socioeconomic analysis provided in Chapter 16 and Appendix F.

G-320-003

Thank you for your comment. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency defines Environmental Justice as "the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies." Subsequently, since the proposed DoD land acquisition will be equal to all parties, there are no environmental justice concerns. DoD was required to determine whether military relocation requirements could be met by excess, underutilized or otherwise available property held by DoD on Guam. Early development plans attempted to keep all activities on existing DoD lands. However, as discussed in the FEIS (Volume 2, Chapter 2), after applying operational and environmental screening criteria, no contiguous DoD area on Guam was identified that could support all the land use and operational requirements of the action. Should DoD determine that additional land is necessary to meet its

requirements, DoD policy requires that it negotiate with affected public and private land owners in good faith, seek agreements to acquire desired lands interests and pay fair market value. Where circumstances exist that require resolution of issues such as ownership or value, procedures exist under eminent domain authority to resolve those questions. Eminent domain requires reimbursement at fair market value.

G-320-004

Thank you for your comment. The EIS has been revised (Volume 2 Chapter 19 and Volume 6 Chapter 20), where applicable, to indicate that children are included in populations that have the potential to experience disproportionate impacts.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1744

Received: 2/18/2010 4:22:34 AM

For the following reasons, I chose the no action alternative: Vol 2 Ch19

1)The CEQ identifies the following factors as guidance to "integrate the environmental justice assessment into NEPA compliance, and that are applicable to the proposed project: . . . cultural, social, occupational, historical, or economic that may amplify the natural and physical environmental effects of the agency's proposed action. These factors should include the physical sensitivity of the community or population to particular impacts; the effect of any disruption on the community structure associated with the proposed action; and the nature and degree of impact on the physical and social structure of the community." The EIS/OEIS shies away from these principles in failing to incorporate these factors to each and every aspect of the proposed action. There lacks an evaluation of Buildup in the light of Guam's historical context as a U.S. territory and military occupation site, its patriotic sentiment toward the U.S., its dependency on the U.S. lack of autonomy, its economic state dependent on imported goods, unsustainable tourism, and the military, which isn't projected to be improved by the proposed buildup (not thoroughly assessed in the document), etc.

2)How did the EIS/OEIS meet the USEPA's standard of "meaningful involvement" of the community, when there is no record in the document of notice for the scoping meetings in Guam? The effort to involve the community in the NEPA process (scoping meetings, public hearings, availability/accessibility of the EIS/OEIS) was far from adequate or meaningful. Notice was made in one public newspaper, which is not necessarily widely read, especially amongst impoverished communities, who are recognized in the EIS/OEIS as a substantial amount of local residents. Availability of the document itself was in a single reading room at a central mall, which was unbeknownst to many people in a non-descript location. While available at some (not all) mayor's offices and two libraries, most people were unaware of this. Even those who were aware of the reading areas, they were not made aware, by the staffers, that they were permitted to comment on the document. Many staffers were themselves unaware of the comment forms distributed for public use. There was only one Chamoru translator available for commenting, no Filipino translator, and he was only accessible at the scoping meetings and public hearings. We Are Guahan may adopt this comment.

G-321-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD evaluated all natural, physical, cultural and social aspects of the affected communities in each DEIS resource section. The impact analysis for each of these resources formed the basis for analyzing potential adverse impacts that may disproportionately affect minority and low-income populations or children. Section 19.2.1.2 describes the criteria, as defined by the NEPA regulations, used to determine the significance of the effects on these communities. Community sensitivity and structure were factors considered as part of the environmental justice analysis relative to the context within which impacts would occur. The intensity and severity of the impacts were determined based on the unique characteristics of the community. These characteristics include the sentiments of the people and current economic conditions, which are discussed in detail in the socioeconomic analysis provided in Chapter 16 and Appendix F.

Copies of the scoping meeting notices are provided in Appendix A, which includes Public Involvement Materials. DoD also mailed scoping meeting notices and comment forms to 130 elected officials, agencies and organizations and encouraged the public to submit comments on the proposed action alternatives. A range of topics that were identified in the 990 scoping comments received (refer to Table 1.8-1) are addressed in each specific resource impact section of the EIS. Scoping comments relating specifically to environmental justice on Guam are addressed in Volume 2 Section 19.2.1.3.

G-321-001



COMMENT SHEET

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas
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Website Comment Number: 1747

Received: 2/18/2010 4:24:07 AM

G-322-001

For the following reasons, I chose the no action alternative: Vol 2 Ch. 19
1)minors were not made aware of their ability to comment, and disabled peoples were not accommodated at the request of special education teachers. Aside from scientific jargon and language uneducated people had or will have difficulty understanding, the EIS/OEIS is not translated in Chamoru or Filipino, primary languages of many residents.
2)The enormity of the document itself makes it inaccessible. Given the unprecedented nature of this massive proposed action, the standard time limit for the comment period is vastly insufficient and unreasonable, and undeniably short of the standards of "meaningful involvement." The extension to ninety days is still hardly enough time to adequately and at the very least generally understand the scope of the action enough to comment and raise thoughtful concerns.

I permit We Are Guahan Coalition to adopt this comment in its entirety

G-322-001

Thank you for your comment. The proposed actions are complex and have many components. In order to characterize the affected environment and potential impacts, sufficient detail needed to be included in the Draft EIS. The Draft EIS was broken down by Volumes for each major action, and the Executive Summary provides an overview of the proposed actions to facilitate readability. The Draft EIS was developed with the intent to balance readability with sufficient technical information.



COMMENT SHEET

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas
Environmental Impact Statement
Guam and CNMI Military Relocation**

Website Comment Number: 1756

Received: 2/18/2010 4:27:17 AM

G-323-001

In our review of the impacts on education, we attempted to receive information from the DODEA schools regarding the number of teachers that they have recruited from the local school system. Will DOD work with the local government to ensure that teachers on Guam will fill vacancies in the local school system first before DOD hire them for on base schools?

I, Speaker Judith T. Won Pat, hereby permit the organization "We Are Guahan" to adopt this comment in its entirety.

G-323-001

Thank you for your comments regarding the Department of Defense Education Activity (DODEA) schools. The separate educational systems on Guam (public schools and DoD schools) were based on a determination in the early 1990s that the Guam public schools neither met the educational instruction goals or the physical facilities standards that DoD required. When Guam public schools meet DoD requirements, a re-evaluation can be undertaken to determine if DoD needs to maintain their own school system or if the Guam public schools can adequately meet DoD requirements.

DODEA would recruit teachers primarily through their existing system; that is, teachers in Okinawa and other locations would have an opportunity to transfer to Guam. If local recruitment does occur, it is an individual's decision to apply for and potentially obtain a position in the DODEA system. Recruitment of teachers from public schools would also be applicable to the parochial school system that has plans to open new schools on Guam.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1761

Received: 2/18/2010 4:28:58 AM

Reference: The Naval Munitions Site Training at the Fena watershed

THE MILITARY'S PLAN

The military plans to convert the watershed area into a naval munitions site training area. In the plan, an access road and landing zone is planned. (volume 2, pages 2-44, 3-42, 4-99, figure 2.3-4)

BACKGROUND DESCRIPTION

In the mid 1990's, one of the parcels slated for immediate return to the Government of Guam was the Fena watershed area. This area is also referred to as Parcel 2 when it was taken from ancestral land owners under declaration of taking 37-50.

The Fena watershed includes the ridgeline and valley where the three main water sources for the Fena Reservoir originate. The three sources are called Almagosa Springs (located within the magazine boundary), Sadog Gago river and the Imong river located within the watershed.

The ridgeline includes an area known as Jumullong Manglo where locals hike for cultural and religious purposes. The area is abundant with local medicinal plants and wildlife; some known to be endangered. The area is also known to have cultural properties like latte village sites and burials.

THE PROBLEM

The draft EIS claims that there would be no increase or erosion runoff into the Fena reservoir. However, it does admit that no impact analysis was made (page 4-96)! Figure 2.3-9 on page 2-53 shows that landing zones are planned on the high points along the ridgeline. Thus, the lack of an impact analysis does not address the cumulative effect of continued trampling of the area or erosion control.

The natural and cultural properties will be negatively affected on a cumulative and ongoing basis.

COMMENT

Local law protects natural resources. In particular, public law 29-51 states that all water "are for all purposes, vested in the Government of Guam." Local law also protects the cultural properties of Guam.

An impact analysis must be made as required by law. It must involve the local government and the civilian community.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that No Action be taken as an immediate response.

Once the impact analysis is conducted, it should be found that the Fena watershed be left undisturbed. And the only changes made must be in the direction of improving and preserving all water resources for the people of Guam.

G-324-001

G-324-002

G-324-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD understands and recognizes the significance of access to cultural sites located on DoD property in Guam. Restricting access to certain areas at certain times is required to maintain public safety. It is the intent of DoD to maintain public access to Mt. Jumullong Manglo (including the Mt. Lam Lam trail) consistent with safety and operational requirements. Final plans concerning access to Mt. Jumullong Manglo (as accessed by the Mt. Lam Lam trail) have not been developed, DoD looks forward to working with stakeholders including groups that use the area for traditional religious activities to develop plans for cultural stewardship and access that balances operational needs, public safety concerns, and the continuing public use and enjoyment of this site. No archaeological sites are known from the construction area and would not be disturbed by this part of the action.

G-324-002

Thank you for your comments. The Draft EIS discusses the probable impact analysis for the proposed action and alternatives. No modeling was done to determine potential erosion rates because Best Management Practices (BMPs) will be used to prevent any increase in erosion or runoff into Fena Reservoir. More information on the BMPs that will be implemented can be found in Volume 7.



COMMENT SHEET

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas
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Website Comment Number: 1762

Received: 2/18/2010 4:29:36 AM

I submit this comment on behalf of We Are Guahan:

The DEIS lacks information regarding the increase in student population for DDESS schools (Vol. 2, Ch. 16). The increase in population on base will directly effect the student population of the Guam Department of Education. Information needs to be gathered on the increase in DDESS's student population. Data on the number of Guam Department of Education teachers who leave to work at DDESS schools also needs to be included in the analysis to truly determine the impact this proposed buildup will have on the island's school population. Guam Department of Education struggles to fill approximately 300 positions annually. The DEIS does not sufficiently outline a specific plan to assist the Guam Department of Education in filling not only the annual need for teachers and staff, but also the additional needs that this proposed buildup will bring.

G-325-001

G-325-001

Thank you for your comment. The impacts on the Guam public school system are discussed in subsection 4.4.2, page 4-42 of the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS). Table 4.4-4 in the SIAS provides the potential increase (maximal) of student population in the Guam Public School System from 2010 to 2020. Providing a brief summary, at the peak population year (2014), a total of 7,937 students could attend the public school system; by 2017, when the operational (long-term) conditions occur, the students generated could be 909. This is based on the direct and indirect (induced) populations resulting from the military relocation. The military dependents would be educated in the DoD school system and should not affect the public school system. Money generated through taxes from the increased population and federal payments to schools (based on student populations) should provide revenue to fund resources for the public schools.

COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation



Website Comment Number: 1766

Received: 2/18/2010 4:31:50 AM

I am an indigenous Chamorro, and would like to submit comments relative to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the Guam Military Buildup. Knowing that it will affect the future of my children, My family and I attended four Public Hearings of the DEIS through out Guam and we heard ALL views/perspectives from all sectors of the island community and asked questions from the DEIS Military Buildup Planners.

G-326-001

My family and I concluded WE are NOT IN FAVOR OF THE GUAM MILITARY BUILDUP as presented in the DEIS. The reasons were the following: WE OPPOSE land condemnations of Private and Public (especially Ancestral Lands), the dredging of Apra Harbor endangering corals and mangrove species indigenous to that area only, the paved road and taking of Mount Lam Lam Humuyoung Monglo for military training area...this is a Cultural and sacred mountain grounds for ancient chamorros and people of Guam, Firing ranges in Pagat/Sasayan area, where an Ancient village exist.
Recommendations: USE ALL NAVY AND AIRFORCE LAND AREA WITHIN THE BASE FENCE FOR ALL EXPANSION, MILITARY TRAINING AND FIRING RANGES.

G-326-002

AND, in Volume 7 Chapter 4 P.64 (Mitigation Summary Impact Cumulative) This section eradicates the Chamorro people's rights to preserve, develop,enhance their cultural values and political right(s). This is exactly what the Spanish did for 300 years, we fought them, and our Taotaotano language is mixed with Spanish but we're still here! Look, we are proud to be a Chamorro-American and we have history.
RECOMMENDATION: Learn real Chamorro History, get accurate information at Kaohao Guinahan Chamorro (The Department of Chamorro Affairs) and work together the right way.

G-326-003

OUR VOICES are reflected and expressed in the Mina Trenta Na I Liheslaturan Guam SUBSTITUTE RESOLUTION 275-30 (LS) adopted February 11th, 2010.
"Relative to presenting to President Barak Obama and the Congress of the United States of America the sentiments expressed by the People of Guam; Relative to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the Guam Military Buildup; to enumerating the findings of I Liheslatura that lead to the conclusion that the DEIS is grossly Flawed, to providing a list of essential elements which must be favorably resolved, to restate Guam's "Agenda of Priority of Concerns" relative to Federal-Territorial issues that must be addressed concurrently with the buildup; and to asserting additional findings on actionable items relative to the DEIS.

G-326-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD was required to determine whether military relocation requirements could be met by excess, underutilized or otherwise available property held by DoD on Guam. Early development plans attempted to keep all activities on existing DoD lands. However, as discussed in the FEIS (Volume 2, Chapter 2), after applying operational and environmental screening criteria, no contiguous DoD area on Guam was identified that could support all the land use and operational requirements of the action.

G-326-002

Thank you for your comment. We were unable to locate the section to refer to in your comment, as there are only 24 pages in the Chapter 4 of Volume 7.

Through the process of public involvement that has accompanied this proposed action (see FEIS, Volumes 1 & 10), the Chamorro people of Guam have voiced clearly and concisely their concern that the traditional Chamorro culture, including dance, language and traditions, will be forgotten or significantly marginalized by western culture. While population increases can highlight cultural differences, they also present unique and new opportunities for cultural learning and sharing. As indicated in the FEIS (Volume 2, Section 16.2.5; Volume 4, Section 16.2.5), the DoD plans for cultural sensitivity orientation and awareness programs which will focus on mutual respect and tolerance and strive to educate all incoming and currently present military personnel on the rich and varied cultural history that has created the culture that is Guam today. Finally, the DoD plans to increase military civilian joint activities in order to foster strong and mutually beneficial military civilian relationships that include the sharing and understanding of culture.

G-326-003

Comment noted.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1769

Received: 2/18/2010 4:33:40 AM

G-327-001

6.2.1.2 Noise Impact

The noise levels on our island will sky rocket when the construction phase of the build up occurs. When this happens our peaceful living will be abruptly disrupted, due to unimaginable levels of noise. These high noise levels will truly aggravate and annoy the inhabitants of Guam. This may also result to unhealthy affects to our own eardrums.

To counteract this problem, constructions projects should only take place during intervals of time in the day only. For example construction should only occur from only 2-5 o'clock in the afternoon, while everyone is preoccupied elsewhere. By doing this not much complaints or causation for damaged eardrum would occur.

G-327-001

Thank you for your comment. As you suggest, most construction would occur during daylight hours. Furthermore, temporary sound barriers, dispersing the use of graders to various locations at a given project, and the adaptive program management mitigation measure would reduce noise levels around construction areas.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1781

Received: 2/18/2010 4:37:39 AM

Part 1 of 2

My name is Austin J. Shelton III, and I am a native Guam. I have lived by the beach in Asan Bay for most of my life and have grown to be an avid recreational and subsistence fisherman. I have developed a deep appreciation for the gifts the natural environment provides the people of Guam. Currently, I am a Ph.D. student in the Marine Biology Specialization Program in the Department of Zoology at the University of Hawai'i at Manoa. It is my desire to return to Guam with valuable scientific and policy experience in the near future in order to assist in the preservation and restoration of its natural resources. I am submitting my comments as an individual. My comments in no way reflect the views of my employers or organizations I am associated with.

I am highlighting three items the Department of the Navy should address in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Overseas Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS/OEIS) for the Guam and Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas Islands Military. (Please see my second set of comments of for points 2 and 3)

1) The construction of impervious surfaces. In Volume 6-Related Action-Utilities and Roads concerning off-base roads, the Navy determined that construction of new roads near the coast will not impact the coastal zone. The movement of water in these areas is certainly changed. Storm water will reach the coastal zone quicker and in higher quantities. The impact of new impervious surfaces on our coastal areas needs to be addressed.

Also, how will the creation of impervious surfaces affect groundwater recharge? With the high increase in human population, there will already be a strain on our freshwater supply. The manner in which our freshwater supply will further be impacted due to the creation of impervious surfaces needs to be addressed. Building cisterns underneath the roads to collect water for other uses is one solution to for decreasing the impacts of additional storm water.

G-328-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD and regulatory agencies are equally concerned about preventing contamination of surface waters and groundwater (particularly drinking water aquifers). The EIS describes numerous programs and actions that will be taken to protect surface waters and groundwater from stormwater runoff. Construction of new facilities will use Low Impact Development (LID) principles to the extent practical. LID is a design philosophy that seeks to reduce the impact to the environment from new construction projects through the reduction of impervious surfaces. LIDs principles incorporate the design of facilities with the use of native vegetation, pervious (porous) surfaces to reduce storm water runoff and encourage recharge of groundwater, and water conservation. DoD is currently conducting a LID study that will identify specific types of alternative designs that can be incorporated into the construction of facilities associated with the buildup. DoD is also preparing a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) and will apply for permits that regulate stormwater discharges during construction. The permit and plan is focused on reducing the amount of earth and soil that is exposed to stormwater during earth-disturbing activities (such as land clearing and grading), providing stabilization of soils during construction through the use of ground covers, and sediment ponds and traps/screens to reduce pollutants getting into storm runoff and from percolating into the ground. These plans also have specific requirements for containment of potential pollutants at construction sites (such as storage areas for equipment fuel). Lastly, DoD is developing a construction and demolition (C&D) waste management plan in consort with the stormwater construction plan that calls for the use of mulch on exposed soils, mulch that will be generated during the clearing of trees and low growth during land clearing activities. Once construction is complete, a SWPPP will be developed to control stormwater runoff and infiltration from base operations. This is being done on a regional DoD Guam-wide scale, and has the involvement of Guam EPA.

G-328-001



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1797

Received: 2/18/2010 4:40:04 AM

I submit this comment on behalf of We Are Guahan:

According to the DEIS, Volume 2, Chapter 16, at the height of the Construction Phase, the Department of Integrated Services for Individuals with Disabilities will experience an increase of approximately 54,000 people to its service population. There is no analysis to how this increase in service population will affect the Guam Department of Education, the University of Guam, and Guam Community College's ability to offer Transition Services to their students with disabilities. Transition services for students with disabilities is an integral part of ensuring that these students successfully transition to life after high school. A lack of information on the effects the proposed buildup will have on this population is an extreme disservice and injustice to a population who has been historically underserved. I recommend that further studies be conducted on the effects of the increase in population on individuals with disabilities. I also recommend that mitigation for possible issues be included within the final EIS to ensure that the rights of individuals with disabilities are considered.

G-329-001

Thank you for your comment. Please note that the addition of 54,000 people to GDISID's service population reflects the entire in-migration of civilian population due to the proposed action. As stated in the study's assumptions table, all incoming civilian populations were considered part of the service population of GDISID, as the agency would provide services to anyone on the island that is or becomes disabled and meets agency criteria.

Because it is impossible to calculate the percentage of incoming civilian population that will arrive with a disability, or become disabled while living on Guam, further analysis was not possible. However, estimates of professional personnel needed for the public school system and public higher education facilities, as well as other protective, social, and medical services are discussed in the DEIS.

G-329-001

COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation



Website Comment Number: 1799

Received: 2/18/2010 4:40:24 AM

Over the last few months, the community of Guam has prioritized the review of the Department of Defense's (DoD) Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS). Numerous efforts in the community were established to address the concerns raised in the DEIS, including public hearings, private group discussions, organizational debates, and informational forums. Our organization, Fuetsan Famalao'an, has been involved in these efforts. We are a group of women concerned about DoD's plans for increased US military presence on our island, particularly how these plans will affect the social infrastructure of our community and the livelihood of our women and children. Our comments below highlight key points that we believe are crucial to sustaining the best quality of life for our people and our community as a whole.

Land:

Land in our island is highly priced and for most of the families it is the only wealth that they possess. This source of wealth is handed down from generation to generation so that families survive and live off their land. The exercise of Eminent Domain in Guam incites numerous resentments toward the federal government, particularly because many of the land taken from our people after WW II in the spirit of National Security remain idle and not fairly compensated.

The DEIS mentions the need for more land space for military training outside the fence. Eminent domain is not an option for gaining access to more land for military use. Rather, for the Final EIS, DoD should provide studies outlining the existing land space within the base for which all proposed training programs may be implemented. We strongly oppose live fire training on our island.

The DEIS must provide the alternative or mitigation method to use its own land before condemning, leasing or buying government of private property. I have not seen anything in Vol.2 that reviews any mitigation to use its own land. If for any reason that the DOD lands cannot be used because of contamination issues, DOD must clean up their lands and comply with all federal and local environmental laws PRIOR to suggesting that other lands on Guam should be used.

Until such time that a study is completed to look at all Guam DOD lands for use as it relates to the military buildup, there should be NO ACTION taken.

G-330-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD acknowledges that the issue of land acquisition is a complex and sensitive issue, particularly related to prior acquisition of land in Guam by the federal government. Prior land acquisition policies and procedures are not reflective of current land acquisition laws and DoD policy.

DoD was required to determine whether military relocation requirements could be met by excess, underutilized or otherwise available property held by DoD on Guam. Early development plans attempted to keep all activities on existing DoD lands. However, as discussed in the FEIS (Volume 2, Chapter 2), after applying operational and environmental screening criteria, no contiguous DoD area on Guam was identified that could support all the land use and operational requirements of the action.

Should DoD determine that additional land is necessary to meet its requirements, DoD policy requires that it negotiate with affected public and private land owners in good faith, seek agreements to acquire desired lands interests and pay fair market value. Where circumstances exist that require resolution of issues such as ownership or value, procedures exist under eminent domain authority to resolve those questions. Eminent domain requires reimbursement at fair market value.

G-330-001



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1803

Received: 2/18/2010 4:41:10 AM

I ask for a "no Action" on the DEIS due to the fact that "According to 40 CFR § 1502.7, an EIS should typically be between 150 and 300 pages. I do not believe that the 45 day commenting period required by 40 CFR § 1506.10(c), nor the 90 day commenting period that was allotted to the Guamanian and Chamorro residents, is reasonable considering the extremely large size of the DEIS document itself and the detrimental impact on the residents of Guam".

G-331-001

G-331-001

Thank you for your comment. The DoD carefully considered all requests to extend the length of the comment period beyond the 45-day minimum required by NEPA. In evaluating multiple options, DoD leadership determined that a 90-day comment period best balanced the need for sufficient time to review a complex document with the requirement to reach a timely decision regarding the proposed military buildup on Guam.



COMMENT SHEET

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas
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Website Comment Number: 1804

Received: 2/18/2010 4:41:18 AM

Water:

G-332-001

The north of the island is supplied with water from the northern aquifer. Theoretically, its capacity is estimated at 80 million gallons per day (MGD). Most of the population growth from the military build-up will occur in northern Guam. The current usage from the northern water lens is 50MGD. The DEIS anticipates increased demand to 63MGD during the construction phase returning to a 58MGD steady demand during the operational phase. That would leave 22 MGD for future growth and demand. The DoD proposes to drill 22 water wells and Guam Waterworks Authority (GWA) proposes to drill 16 wells to meet the anticipated demand. This proposed action runs the risk of extracting too much water from the aquifer that could result in the infiltration of saltwater. As a result, our valuable source of water will no longer be a source to the island. We therefore recommend that the Final EIS outline an integrated water system that would supply the demand of the whole island. This system would be controlled and managed by GWA. GWA would then sell water to the military in the same manner and system that we do with power.

G-332-001

Thank you for your comment. Your observation is correct that 22 mgd would be left for future growth in demand. However, there are other sources of new water or reduced demand. Those are 1) the potential for additional surface water sources in the south, 2) reduced demand by resolving the very high unaccounted for water currently plaguing the GWA water system of over 50%, or somewhere in the neighborhood of 20 million gallons per day, and all of this will not recharge the aquifer, and 3) the conservation by installing water saving devices in all of Guam. It has been observed that hotels do not all use water saving toilets or showers. It is anticipated that this is also true for the rest of Guam. DoD also needs to heighten their use of water saving devices for existing facilities. There are many opportunities to reduce water demand for future growth prior to resorting to desalination, a very expensive option.

Up to 22 new water supply wells are proposed to provide additional capacity for the DoD water system. These wells would be installed in Northern Guam and extract potable water from the northern Guam lens aquifer. Operations at Fena Reservoir would not be modified at this time. The estimated sustainable yield from the northern Guam lens aquifer is estimated at approximately 80 million gallons per day. Aquifer sustainable yield is the amount of water that can continuously be withdrawn from groundwater sources without degrading water quality or viable production water. The estimated total average daily water demand from this aquifer is 63 million gallons per day at the peak of construction of the proposed DoD buildup. Thus, there will be an adequate supply of potable water. DoD and Guam Waterworks Authority plan to jointly manage the production of water. Also DoD is an advocate for grants and low cost loans to Guam Waterworks Authority so they can improve their distribution system and reduce water loss due to leaks.

The Guam Water Authority (GWA) and DoD are cooperatively working

together to plan for the expected increase in population on Guam. DoD has agreed to drill the 22 new DoD water supply wells early, and provide this water to GWA, along with excess water from DoD's Fena Reservoir, to meet the near-term increase in water demand that is expected to occur off-base during the construction phase of the buildup. During this time, GWA will make improvements to their system to meet the long-term water needs of off-base communities. The net positive affect of this strategy is that DOD shoulders the cost to supply early buildup water demand, especially the demand associated with the temporary construction workforce.



COMMENT SHEET

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas
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Website Comment Number: 1807

Received: 2/18/2010 4:41:38 AM

G-333-001

Chamorro physical and mental health is further endangered by the proposed build-up as the DEIS states that access to native plants used by Chamorro healers (suruhanu and suruhana) to produce herbal medicines will cease in particular areas. The cessation of this cultural practice not only endangers Chamorro access to health care and medicine, but also violates the indigenous right to traditional intellectual property – in this case, to the production and dissemination of traditional herbal remedies. Pagat Village, for example, is one important site accessed by herbal healers. The DEIS states, “Potentially affected resources include: Guam International Raceway, Marbo Cave, Pagat Trail and associated trails in the vicinity, cultural gathering activities (suruhana), and off-shore fishing near Marbo Cave. Implementation of Alternative 1, regardless of the Training Complex Alternatives A or B, would cause the cessation of the present activities at all the resources mentioned because the Known Distance (KD) Range Complex is proposed in that location” (Volume 2, Chapter 19, page 19-11).

Because this activity will keep local healers from accessing their medicine, I am against this. I recommend status quo - NO MILITARY BUILD UP.

G-333-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD understands and recognizes the significance of cultural and recreational sites located on DoD property in Guam. Restricting access to certain DoD areas at certain times is required to maintain public safety. It is the intent of DoD to maintain public access to DoD lands that contain cultural sites consistent with safety and operational requirements. Access will be granted at approved times such as when the lands are not being used for military training. Final plans concerning access to sites potentially impacted by the proposed action have not been developed. DoD looks forward to working with stakeholders to develop plans for cultural stewardship and access that balances operational needs, public safety concerns, and the continuing public use and enjoyment of these sites.



COMMENT SHEET

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas
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Website Comment Number: 1291

Received: 2/17/2010 1:49:18 PM

G-334-001

G-334-002

I do not support the Draft Environmental Impact Statement because of one main thing: population density. This term refers to the number of individuals per unit of area. You're basically proposing to place 78,000 more individuals on a 209 sq. mile tropical island. That's quite ambitious, and actually hilarious. Are you forgetting that this is an island? Our infrastructure cannot support that many people, and the island is going to turn into an urban island. I live on Guam to get away from the city life. Now, you're proposing to change this island into a city?! That is so ridiculous. Have you ever heard of the song, "They pave paradise and put up a parking lot"? You guys have no shame. Just because of our strategic location you want to come here and set up shop. You will step on anybody to get what you want. Total disregard for the island residents who have happily lived their lives way before you got here. You don't see me going to Wisconsin or Kentucky or Oklahoma and dumping half their population in a small area! How would you like it if this happened to your home town? Have you ever heard of human rights? You are messing up our quality of life. Plain and simple. And the reality is when this whole buildup happens and the locals are suffering, who will be held accountable? We can't even point a finger to any one person. Obama? Gates? Noone will take the blame for screwing up the lives of Guam residents in this generation and in future generations. It's almost like you people don't have any conscience. You just follow orders. Okay, well, we'll let God judge you when it's all said and done. And He will remember that you stepped on the people of Guam so that you could benefit yourselves. And you don't think some of us heard about Vieques, Puerto Rico? It was on CNN! Even if that is not proven, do you think I want to take that chance with my life and my children's life here on Guam? If you're so concerned about China becoming a super power in the near future, why don't you just build a chain of islands off the coast of China and North Korea and set up shop there! People live here on Guam. Children live here. We don't want to grow up on a training facility. We Chamorros are so patriotic to the U.S.A. and we serve in the U.S. Military, fought and died for your red white and blue flag, now you want to destroy our island, take more land, and inflict social ills on our people?! That's just not right. Treat every one the way you wish to be treated. Everyone is human.

G-334-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of managing efforts in implementing the proposed military relocation to reduce adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to work with the people and Government of Guam to ensure that the short term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

G-334-002

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of reducing adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources, and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to ensure that the short-term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long-term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.



COMMENT SHEET

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas
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Website Comment Number: 1292

Received: 2/17/2010 1:54:52 PM

G-335-001

There are many issues that must be addressed in the DEIS, as it will have lasting consequences for the island of Guam and its people. The needs and wants of the people of Guam must be taken into consideration. Let history not repeat itself.

G-335-002

One of the major issues is that of land condemnation, in the past it has resulted in former land owners having little to no capital to improve the future for their children and grandchildren. Sure, eminent domain gives the government the right to take land. However, shouldn't it be for the betterment of the majority of the population and not one entity? The land condemnation at Pagat Cave has left many in the community upset as it is a site with not only lush beauty, but also cultural and historical value for the Chamorros. Instead of preserving this site for future generations, the military will use Pagat Cave and the surrounding area as target practice. Although not written in the DEIS, the military says it will open the area to the public several weekends out of the year when the firing range will not be utilized. What if another terrorist threat occurs, will the military take these few weekends away as a justified cause? I offer a solution to this problem; use the land the military already has. One option is for the Air Force to share their firing range with the Marines. The second option is to use the existing military golf courses as firing ranges instead. This option will also help Guam's economy because military personnel will use our local golf courses thus pumping more money into our local economy.

G-335-001

Thank you for your comment.

G-335-002

Thank you for your comment. DoD was required to determine whether military relocation requirements could be met by excess, underutilized or otherwise available property held by DoD on Guam. Early development plans attempted to keep all activities on existing DoD lands. However, as discussed in the FEIS (Volume 2, Chapter 2), after applying operational and environmental screening criteria, no contiguous DoD area on Guam was identified that could support all the land use and operational requirements of the action.

Should DoD determine that additional land is necessary to meet its requirements, DoD policy requires that it negotiate with affected public and private land owners in good faith, seek agreements to acquire desired lands interests and pay fair market value. Where circumstances exist that require resolution of issues such as ownership or value, procedures exist under eminent domain authority to resolve those questions. Eminent domain requires reimbursement at fair market value. It is the intent of DoD to maintain public access to the cultural and historic sites at Pagat and Marbo consistent with safety and operational requirements. Restricting access to certain DoD areas at certain times is required to maintain public safety. Final plans concerning access to sites potentially impacted by the proposed action have not been developed. DoD looks forward to working with stakeholders to develop plans for cultural stewardship and access that balances operational needs, public safety concerns, and the continuing public use and enjoyment of these sites.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1293

Received: 2/17/2010 1:55:21 PM

G-336-001

G-336-002

The lack of sensitivity demonstrated by the Federal government in the Draft EIS to the human and civil rights of the people of Guam is both appalling and predictable given the United States' quest for imperialism under the guise of preemptive strategy. No where is this more apparent than in the Cultural Resources section of the Table ES-4. Summary of Significant Impacts of the Preferred Alternatives wherein the potential for destruction of historical and archeological artifacts in the regions of the proposed facilities is cavalierly dismissed as something that can be deemphasized to a minor concern through "public education" and use of a "preservation plan". Not only are those previous terms subjective and ambiguous, they are demeaning. No amount of propaganda can break the bond of the people of the island and their cultural roots which are embodied in such artifacts as well as the land itself. Failure to recognize this only fuels the growing resentment of the military presence and the US influence on Guam.

G-336-001

Comment noted.

G-336-002

Thank you for your comment.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1294

Received: 2/17/2010 1:56:41 PM

G-337-001

I want my island Guahan to be a peaceful and independent island. I do not support the use of weapons nor do I myself own a gun. Nuclear weapons harm all living organisms of the earth; I do not wish to partake in such crimes against humanity. We have seen the results of Nuclear weapons uses, tests, and the radioactive contamination recall Tinian 1944, the Marshall Islands 1950s, Enewetak, Kwajalen Missile Range ect...And the history of the world in the most broad sense.

We must stop the use of this destructive force-- How can peace be obtained with arms (i.e. nuclear weapons, guns, ammunitions)?

G-337-002

We are Guahan, an island with a rich history and respect for our natural environment. Land to us is like a family member, we just don't give them up...it is like the blood within us.

The earth in its purest form provides for us and ensures our survival. The land, the air, the sea it provides for us here on the island, as the proposed buildup of military presence it throws off our balance and harmony with our environment.

G-337-003

Our REEF has protected the island from natural disasters for centuries and it is also home to many endemic and indigenous plants and animals. It pains me to read about the proposed dredging of this reef that protects and provides for the people of Guahan.

The increased militarization on Guahan causes further degradation and exploitation of our natural environment. This concerns me because it directly affects the health of our future generations.

G-337-004

We are Guahan the caretakers of this land. We want a better future for ourselves without participating in violence and war for security. More militarization has proven to create a more sense of paranoia, fear, and dependency. Militarization is OFFENSIVE not DEFENSIVE.

It is in 'knowing our past that makes us better understand our future.'
I simply strive for PEACE on Guahan through nuclear disarmament.

I am in hopes that the US Military will lead the world by example in PEACE without the use of Nuclear weapons.

Our environment is a precious LIVING thing, we ALL must do our part to protect it.

Alternative to buildup: Assist us to regain our Independence, make way for us to strive as a nation on our own.

Saina Ma'ase

G-337-001

Thank you for your comment.

G-337-002

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of reducing adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources, and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to ensure that the short-term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long-term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

G-337-003

Thank you for your comment. As identified in the EIS, the proposed dredged area within the active commercial and DoD harbor was previously dredged over 60-years ago and maintenance dredging continues within Apra Harbor. The EIS identified site-attached reef fish from the proposed action. However, a majority of the fish species and mobile invertebrates will vacate the area and return when in-water construction is completed, experiencing only short-term and localized effects.

To lessen these effects, the Navy will implement mitigation measures and BMPs during in-water activities (dredging, wharf construction) that include Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) permits requiring silt curtains to catch a high percentage of the resuspended sediment, biological monitors, and halting of dredging activities during potential coral spawning months.

Additionally, as part of the military "build-up" of Guam, the DoD will be participating in the upgrade of Guam's Northern District Waste Water Treatment Plant (NDWWTP). Guam's water quality standards (GWQS)

for coastal waters have not been met for 30+ years, this NDWWTP upgrade will alone assist the GWA in meeting these GWQS for the benefit of sea life and people of Guam.

Even after efforts by DoD to minimize and avoid the impacts of the aircraft carrier project, there still remain unavoidable adverse impacts associated with dredging coral reef ecosystems in Outer Apra Harbor. As identified in Volume 4, Section 11.2.2.5 - 11.2.2-7, federal law recognizes the value of irreplaceable marine resources and requires compensatory mitigation. Compensatory mitigation is defined as the restoration, establishment, enhancement, and/or preservation of aquatic resources to offset unavoidable impacts to waters of the U.S. (including special aquatic sites, such as coral reefs). The compensatory mitigation is subject to approval by USACE, under the CWA, through the Section 404/10 permit requirements.

The Navy has proposed a suite of potential options for in-water mitigation measures and compensatory mitigation for the loss in ecological service and function provided by coral reef ecosystem in Outer Apra Harbor. These may include upland reforestation (to improve nearshore water quality), artificial reefs (to provide increased fish habitat) or a combination these and other compensatory mitigation alternatives.

G-337-004

Thank you for your comment.



COMMENT SHEET

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas
Environmental Impact Statement
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Website Comment Number: 1836

Received: 2/18/2010 4:47:57 AM

G-338-001

I choose the no action alternative and allow We Are Guahan Coalition to use this comment. What are the projected impacts of the Asian and international reactions to the increased US military posture in Guam? Is there a study of increased adverse political and national security issues that will arise as a direct result of the Buildup? If not, will there be? If so, what does this reveal? Does this instead contradict the purpose and need of the action to increase security in the Asia Pacific region?

G-338-002

What are the direct and indirect impacts to tourism? How does DoD/federal government plan to mitigate these impacts?

G-338-003

What are the direct and indirect impacts to sex-trafficking and prostitution? Are there studies used to compare Guam's situation to other areas of increased military presence?

G-338-004

What are the direct and indirect impacts of military personnel in transit? What studies have been done to observe and report their behavior during stopovers? What do they report? Are these impacts seriously considered in the analysis of overall impacts to population increase, strain on resources, social life?

G-338-005

In accordance with environmental justice, how has the EIS addressed the impacts to community way of life? Does it acknowledge that there will be a significant, unmitigable adverse affect on the unique close-knit, family-based community that has been preserved on Guam since its inhabitation? The drastic influx of people and further militarization of Guam guarantees this significant change. How does the EIS respond to the notion that DoD is simply using Guam as a dumping ground, massive military installation, and place to abuse "freedom of action" by throwing money at it to placate the residents, still managing to uphold environmental justice?

G-338-006

How does the Buildup affect Guam's quest for self-determination?

G-338-007

How can the EIS adequately address all impacts of the proposed action without any similar studies of projects of this enormity? Is this sufficient? What determines the sufficiency of the projects conducted in formulating the EIS? How is it that such comprehensive studies were conducted in such short amount of time?

G-338-001

Thank you for your comment. The items identified in this comment are not part of the proposed action and are therefore not addressed in the EIS.

G-338-002

Thank you for your comment. Impacts to tourism are discussed in the DEIS. Please see the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS, Appendix F, Volume 9 of the DEIS), subsection 4.3.7 for information on tourism. The analysis of the impacts on tourism generally reflect that the impacts of the proposed action would have on tourism would be mixed. Tourism may decline as some visitors may shy away from Guam due to construction activities and an increased military presence on the island but that would be made up for by increased visits from members of the military who are tourists while their ships are docked on Guam. The increase in military tourism is included in the population estimate.

G-338-003

Thank you for your comment. There are many reasons why the Marines (about half) are being moved from Okinawa. This discussion is provided in section 3.5.2 of the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) that is Appendix F, Volume 9 of the Draft EIS. Serious crimes by military personnel in Okinawa are committed at lower rate than the overall civilian population in Okinawa, despite reports to the contrary. Many serious crimes are based on singular incidents that are reported multiple times so that it appears to be multiple incidents.

The impacts of crimes on Guam are discussed in Volume 2 of the FEIS. As noted in the SIAS: "A critical distinction when analyzing crime impacts is between the total numbers of crimes ("volume of crime") and the actual crime rate (numbers divided by population). Population increases always bring with them increases in the volume of crime, but the crime rate would increase only if new populations are disproportionately likely

to commit crimes."

The DoD acknowledges that any increase in population, such as the one that these proposed actions would cause, may be accompanied by an increase in overall crime and social disorder. The DoD also acknowledges that widely publicized instances of military crime in Okinawa cause Guam residents to be concerned about possible repercussions on the island brought about by the increase in military population on Guam. The increase in population during the construction phase of the build up is recognized as a time for concern for increases in incidents of crime. Moreover, it is also acknowledged that the age group of many military personnel is often characterized as prone to conflicts and misbehavior. DoD educates its service men and woman on good behavior and will act promptly and rigorously to curtail any misconduct and enforce laws to protect the citizens of Guam and our military personnel.

G-338-004

Thank you for your comment. The maximum expected number of transitional military personnel was included in the estimate of overall population. Having been included in the population estimate, that number of personnel was similarly included in the analysis of social impacts. Please see Section 4.5 of the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F of the DEIS) for information on sociocultural impacts. For information on other resources, as impacted by transitional military personnel, please see Volume 4 of the DEIS.

G-338-005

Thank you for your comment. The FEIS has been updated (Volume 2, Chapter 19) to better address social and community impacts that may disproportionately affect racial/ethnic minority and low-income populations. While population increases can highlight cultural

differences, they also present unique and new opportunities for cultural learning and sharing. As indicated in the FEIS (Volume 2, Section 16.2.5; Volume 4, Section 16.2.5), the DoD plans for cultural sensitivity orientation and awareness programs which will focus on mutual respect and tolerance and strive to educate all incoming and currently present military personnel on the rich and varied cultural history that has created the culture that is Guam today. The DoD also plans to increase military civilian joint activities in order to foster strong and mutually beneficial military civilian relationships that include the sharing and understanding of culture. Please refer to Volume 7, Chapter 2 for a list of mitigation measures addressing sociocultural impacts.

G-338-006

Thank you for your comment. Topics such as the political status of Guam are important issues but are not part of the proposed action.

Comments related to these issues were numerous and indicate underlying social and political dissatisfaction with longstanding federal-territorial status issues outside the scope of DoD legal authority. The various EIS public engagement forums provided an indirect avenue for informing some and reminding others in local and federal policy-making institutions of issues that are important to a significant segment of the Guam community.

G-338-007

Thank you for your comment. The Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) and the Draft EIS are documents that have identified the probable impacts of the proposed action and alternatives based on the best available information. Existing data and information was gathered and supplemented with interviews with federal and Guam agencies. To provide the public and various governmental agencies with an opportunity to review and comment on the methodologies and assumptions used, the SIAS was included as Appendix F, Volume 9 of the Draft EIS. Comments provided on the Draft EIS will also be included

to provide the decision-makers with the public views in support and/or opposition of the proposed action and alternatives.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1741

Received: 2/18/2010 4:20:34 AM

G-339-001

The recent denial of federal funds for the modernization of the Guam Port will lead to a chokepoint in the delivery of goods to the island. The military needs for the buildup will compete with the needs of the civilians. The military, under the guise of national security, will be prioritized over the needs of the public. This is not acceptable. What will the DOD do to resolve this problem and will they fund the modernization of the port to accommodate the increased volume at the port as a result of the buildup.

I, Speaker Judith T. Won Pat, hereby permit the organization "We Are Guahan" to adopt this comment in its entirety.

G-339-001

Thank you for your comment. As documented in this EIS, DoD acknowledges the existing sub-standard conditions of key public infrastructure systems and social services on Guam and the interest to have DoD fund improvements to these systems and services. DoD's ability to fund actions is limited by Federal law. However, to minimize adverse impacts associated with the proposed military relocation program, DoD is leading a federal inter-agency effort to identify other Federal programs and funding sources that could benefit the people of Guam.

Funding for the Port's improvements (modernization) and expansion is anticipated to come from various federal agencies, GovGuam, and private sources. The funds for capital improvements would likely be repaid through user fees that would then be passed on to consumers, businesses, and other entities (i.e., DoD). While DoD is not directing the Port improvements, an amendment to the 2010 Defense Appropriations Bill is proposed in Congress which calls for the transfer of \$50 Million of DoD FY10 funds to the Department of Transportation to fund half of the Phase I port improvements. The other half would come from a grant by the Department of Transportation.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1749

Received: 2/18/2010 4:24:17 AM

G-340-001

The DEIS has stated that military will absorb an increase in students who are eligible to attend DOD schools. However, no mention of support for local schools is included in the DEIS. Will the DOD provide any support for local public schools.

I, Speaker Judith T. Won Pat, hereby permit the organization "We Are Guahan" to adopt this comment in its entirety.

G-340-001

Thank you for your comment.

The impacts on the Guam public school system are discussed in subsection 4.4.2, page 4-42 of the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS). Table 4.4-4 in the SIAS provides the potential increase (maximal) of student population in the Guam Public School System from 2010 to 2020. Providing a brief summary, at the peak population year (2014), a total of 7,937 students could attend the public school system; by 2017, when the operational (long-term) conditions occur, the students generated could be 909. This is based on the direct and indirect (induced) populations resulting from the military relocation. The military dependents would be educated in the DoD school system and should not affect the public school system. Money generated through taxes from the increased population and federal payments to schools (based on student populations) should provide revenue to fund resources for the public schools.

As documented in this EIS, DoD acknowledges the existing sub-standard conditions of key public infrastructure systems and social services on Guam and the interest to have DoD fund improvements to these systems and services. DoD's ability to fund actions is limited by Federal law. However, to minimize adverse impacts associated with the proposed military relocation program, DoD is leading a federal inter-agency effort to identify other Federal programs and funding sources that could benefit the people of Guam.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1839

Received: 2/18/2010 4:48:50 AM

G-341-001

Will Guam residents receive preference for civil service jobs in Guam within the Department of Defense? Will former residents of Guam who are currently civil service employees of the Department of Defense assigned outside of Guam receive preferential treatment for civil service jobs in Guam?

I, Speaker Judith Won Pat, permit the organization, We Are Guahan, to adopt this comment in its entirety.

G-341-001

Thank you for your comment. On-island residents would be hired if they are qualified for the positions during the construction and operations periods. Because the number of qualified on-island residents would be exhausted, especially in the anticipated years of construction (2010 through 2016), thousands of H2B workers are anticipated. See the detailed discussion on workers in Section 4.3 of the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) which is Appendix F, Volume 9 of the DEIS.

The FEIS identifies approximate numbers of civilian employees to be hired by the DoD. Specific hiring procedures, however, are not addressed in the EIS. DoD follows standard Federal hiring procedures to fill DoD civilian positions. Those can be reviewed at www.opm.gov



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1844

Received: 2/18/2010 4:50:27 AM

G-342-001

Whenever population increases, naturally, crime rates also rises. The need for an increase in the current number of police officers and other law enforcement personnel will be key to keeping peace and order in the local population. How will the federal government ensure that funding will be available to assist the local government in providing law enforcement for the 80,000 new residents of Guam.

I, Speaker Judith T. Won Pat, hereby permit the organization "We Are Guahan" to adopt this comment in its entirety.

G-342-001

Thank you for your comment. As documented in this EIS, DoD acknowledges the existing sub-standard conditions of key public infrastructure systems and social services on Guam and the interest to have DoD fund improvements to these systems and services. DoD's ability to fund actions is limited by Federal law. However, to minimize adverse impacts associated with the proposed military relocation program, DoD is leading a federal inter-agency effort to identify other Federal programs and funding sources that could benefit the people of Guam.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1304

Received: 2/17/2010 3:08:57 PM

G-343-001

As a person of Chamorro ancestry, I am very concerned that we will become disenfranchised while on our island. I worry that the cultural changes ahead of us are bleak. I do realize that culture is not static however, such a huge increase in non-Chamorro population will lead to negative outcomes. As stated in volume 7, chapter 3, page 64 of the DEIS, "Guam's indigenous Chamorro population has strong concerns about whether incoming military populations would recognize them as both American by nationality and also as a unique ethnic culture worthy of respect and preservation... an expansion in non-Chamorro voting population could eventually affect the proportion of Chamorro office-holders and government workers; thereby affecting the current government budgets and activities dedicated to cultural issues and practices. It could also affect outcomes of any future plebiscites about Guam's political status." The DEIS acknowledges the impact on Chamorros but fails to outline how it will protect us from this bleak future. Our culture and our right to choose our political status are in jeopardy.

G-343-001

Thank you for your comment. The population estimates in the Draft EIS were based on the maximal scenario. The year 2014 includes the foreign worker population on Guam as well as the military and their dependents. However, after 2017, the population increase (from the 2010 baseline) would be approximately 33,500 (maximal scenario) primarily because the foreign worker population would leave Guam. The EIS identifies a number of significant impacts to Guam and its resources; this is summarized at the end of various impact chapters in volumes 2 through 6. Impacts to the Chamorro people are also addressed in the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment minority population in comparison to the U.S. as a whole, represented over 40% of Guam's population in the 2000 U.S. Census. Chamorro concerns involving political autonomy are impacted Study (SIAS) that is Appendix F, Volume 9 of the Final EIS. Chamorros, although considered a by the potential increase in non-Chamorro populations due to the buildup, increasing the likelihood of more non-Chamorro local political office-holders. More non-Chamorro voters would decrease the possibility of Chamorro political self determination. They would also decrease the possibility of successful plebiscites to achieve greater independence from U.S. control.

More information on this topic can be found in the Environmental Justice and the Protection of Children chapters of the Final EIS, specifically, Chapters 19 in Volumes 2, 3, 4, 5, and Chapter 20 in Volume 6, and under cumulative impacts (Chapter 4) of Volume 7.

In regards to voting of the new population, the DEIS identifies that there is a potential for the incoming population to have the ability to vote like other Guam residents. Additional discussion on this issue is on page 4-130 of the SIAS. Given the opportunity to vote in local elections, there is a possibility that new candidates may choose to run for office and persuade the new population to vote for different leadership or causes. On the other hand, off-island construction workers, military and their dependents may choose not to vote in local elections, especially given

their eligibility status and their typically short tenure on the island. There was no attempt to state this as a probability, but only a possibility. Environmental impact statements identify the probable impacts of the proposed action and its alternatives. By identifying these impacts and along with public and agencies comments, the decision makers are better able to assess environmental consequences of the proposed action.

COMMENT SHEET



Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1306

Received: 2/17/2010 3:26:15 PM

G-344-001

G-344-002

G-344-003

The military build-up in general is a sign of how much control of power the the U.S. has on our HOME. We the people are tired of being told what to do and when to do it. This is our home and yes this military base movement is going to effect the people of GUAHAN dramatically. I speak on behalf of my family when i write this comment that I am AGAINST the build-up. Many people may say that although we speak and stand up against the build-up it is eventually still going to happen. Well I say if that is the way it is going to be, then the federal government is going to have a rough road ahead of them. Of all places in the world why GUAM? Why the island which is no where near the size of the smallest state in the mainland? An island that has no space for this build-up. A third of the land here on island is already taken up by the federal government. Why more? Please to whom this may concern: Please do not take our HOME from us. Our ancestors went through hell and back to keep this island and we should respect that. Bloodshed and hard work to rebuild went into this island to make it what it is today. Lets not throw that out the window to expand a military base which houses marines who are trained to kill and exploit limits. Like the song goes "Have you forgotten?" the one about 9-11. We must right the wrongdoings of today so tomorrow will be a brighter day. "Generations will come and Generations will go and the injustices of today will carry on tomorrow unless we right the wrong doings of such corporates"-ANGEL LEON GUERRERO SANTOS(The last MAGA'LAHI of GUAHAN)please let us think about tomorrow. this buildup will only hurt our people that are so called US citizens and that demonstrates we have no equality. theres no freedom for the people by people here on this rock if that is the case. please take this into serious consideration. THANK YOU and SI YU'US MA'ASE

G-344-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of reducing adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources, and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to ensure that the short-term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long-term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

G-344-002

Thank you for your comment, which focused on how Guam was chosen for the military relocation rather than other places within the Pacific region. Volume 1 at Section 1.4 in the DEIS provides a Global Perspective Background, which explains the various international and military capability requirements that were considered for the realignment of military forces. Because this section of the DEIS explains the background analysis of strategic military capability locations within the Pacific, it will remain the same for the FEIS. For instance, this section describes how several locations were considered throughout the Pacific region for the military relocation based upon 1) response times, 2) freedom of action (the ability of the U.S. to use bases and training facilities freely and without restriction at a particular locale), and 3) international treaties and agreements with Japan and other Western Pacific allies. The U.S. locations in the Pacific region considered for the military relocation were Hawaii, Alaska, California, and Guam. Non-U.S. locations considered included Korea, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Australia, because they are allies to the U.S. and are well situated for strategic force deployment. After analyzing the international and military capability requirements for each locale mentioned above, Guam was the only location for the relocation that met all the criteria. DoD recognizes the importance of managing efforts in implementing the proposed military relocation to reduce adverse effects on the people of

Guam, its natural resources and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to work with the people and Government of Guam to ensure that the short term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

G-344-003

Thank you for your comment.



COMMENT SHEET

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas
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Website Comment Number: 1315

Received: 2/17/2010 4:51:16 PM

On Behalf of WE ARE GUAHAN

G-345-001

FAILURE TO CONDUCT SUFFICIENT STUDIES ON SOCIAL IMPACT AS IT RELATES TO MENTAL HEALTH AND THE PROPOSED ACTIONS

Suicide rates on Guam are already alarmingly high. The DEIS makes no mention of what the impact will be on depression, suicide rates, and other mental health issues. Do the statistics included in the EIS take these cases into account when noting the increase in demand on DMH? What studies or statistics were used to determine the increased number of cases? Was the native community taken into consideration? Were the effects of noise pollution, a feeling of powerlessness in determining one's future, a feeling of disconnect with the community, feelings of alienation, feelings that the world is not a just place if it allows a large country to inundate a small community with so many things foreign that it's own citizens are made to feel like aliens in their own land, does the EIS take the effect of any of those things into consideration? Are those valid things to consider? If they aren't, why not?

Does the EIS take into consideration how a community that sends more soldiers to die than any other region of the US, whose Congresswoman declares that we make these sacrifices because we care so much about liberty... has it been taken into consideration that, with all the sacrifices that our community must make as a whole and individually, what mental and emotional effects will occur for the soldiers and children in our community that must make these great sacrifices without full liberties being extended to them? How can you mitigate the social effects on a community that realizes that the most powerful country in the world is taking everything we have but will not grant us full citizenship and will not allow us self-determination?

G-345-002

How will you mitigate the effect that this buildup will have on the community? on the Constitution? when people begin to realize that, in spite of the NEPA process, and as long as we are a colony, this whole process has been unconstitutional? If that isn't true, please explain how this process has been constitutional?

G-345-003

To mitigate or minimize the impact, I would suggest the NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE. Please provide other alternatives that would mitigate acceptably.

G-345-001

Thank you for your comment. The affect of stress on an individual or group is not typically included in the DEIS primarily because of the difficulty is measuring stress or its effects based on one action (for example, the military buildup). Additionally, individual perceptions of the proposed action can affect their level of stress and anxieties. However, given the potential that individuals and groups would anticipate upcoming levels of stress and anxieties caused by the proposed action, the FEIS will include a qualitative discussion on this issue.

The FEIS also includes discussions on the estimated professional personnel needed for the additional population. These are included in the Public Health and Safety and Socioeconomic chapters.

G-345-002

Thank you for your comment. Topics such as the political status of Guam are important issues but are not part of the proposed action.

Comments related to these issues were numerous and indicate underlying social and political dissatisfaction with longstanding federal-territorial status issues outside the scope of DoD legal authority. The various EIS public engagement forums provided an indirect avenue for informing some and reminding others in local and federal policy-making institutions of issues that are important to a significant segment of the Guam community.

G-345-003

Thank you for your comment. Topics such as the political status also commonly referred to as "decolonization" and "self-determination" of Guam are important issues but are not part of the proposed action. DoD recognizes the importance of reducing adverse socio-economic and cultural change effects on the people of Guam, the island's natural resources, and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts.

DoD will continue to work with the people and Government of Guam to ensure that the short-term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long-term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.



COMMENT SHEET

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas
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Website Comment Number: 1342

Received: 2/17/2010 7:41:04 PM

Women for Genuine Security is a US-based group which comprises an international network of women from Guam, Hawaii, Okinawa, mainland Japan, the Philippines, Puerto Rico and South Korea. Our mission is to safeguard women's and children's rights and welfare in the face of economic, environmental and social problems caused in large part by militarization of our societies by the presence of U.S. military bases and facilities. Our members from Guam include university professors, teachers, students, social service providers and concerned community members who wrote a letter to President Obama as his administration requested last year at this time of his inauguration: "We have witnessed so many changes taking place that have interrupted our ability to pass down our cultural knowledge, language and wisdom; we have seen the contamination of our environment related to the military toxics that has caused an increase of cancers, diabetes, thyroid, and kidney diseases; we have witnessed the loss of our native animal and plant life...Moreover, we are witnessing the development of modern-day segregation with the highly subsidized base life versus the increasingly high cost of living for the native population due to these rapid changes...With the current population at 167,000, the influx will radically alter the demography of the island, further marginalizing Chamorros, who have been advocating for over twenty years for the right to exercise self-determination." Our hope is to reopen the dialogue under the Obama presidency and the impending visit of President and Mrs. Obama.

G-346-001

Two specific items are 1) extension of the public comment period for 1,000 page EIS administered by the dozens of staff in EPA's Region 9 offices in San Francisco, and 2) establishment of a RAB residents advisory board, which should be standard operating procedure in the type of major military buildup as that being proposed for Guam. Supporting evidence of the need to slow down and include community input is the recent developments with the government of Japan, which has pushed back to May any decision regarding funding for this move. Our Japanese members in Okinawa and mainland Japan are equally adamant that considerations of the community, families, women and children must be taken seriously, as Japan and Okinawa have suffered adverse consequences from U.S. military personnel, policies and procedures which have been less than inclusive and transparent. Bring us to the table (RAB)!

G-346-002
G-346-003

G-346-001

Thank you for your comment. Through the process of public involvement that has accompanied this proposed action (see Final EIS, Volumes 1 & 10), the Chamorro people of Guam have voiced clearly and concisely their concern that the traditional Chamorro culture, including dance, language and traditions, will be forgotten or significantly marginalized by western culture. While population increases can highlight cultural differences, they also present unique and new opportunities for cultural learning and sharing. As indicated in the Final EIS (Volume 2, Section 16.2.5; Volume 4, Section 16.2.5), the DoD plans for cultural sensitivity orientation and awareness programs which will focus on mutual respect and tolerance and strive to educate all incoming and currently present military personnel on the rich and varied cultural history that has created the culture that is Guam today. Finally, the DoD plans to increase military civilian joint activities in order to foster strong and mutually beneficial military civilian relationships that include the sharing and understanding of culture

The impacts of historical military activities are important but are not part of the proposed actions.

G-346-002

Thank you for your comment. The DoD carefully considered all requests to extend the length of the comment period beyond the 45-day minimum required by NEPA. In evaluating multiple options, DoD leadership determined that a 90-day comment period best balanced the need for sufficient time to review a complex document with the requirement to reach a timely decision regarding the proposed military buildup on Guam.

G-346-003

Thank you for your comment. The DoD's Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) meetings are required under the Comprehensive Environmental

Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA). These meetings are the forum to engage the public on the military's on-going cleanup efforts for past hazardous waste cleanup sites. Due to the importance and commitment the military has with the cleanup program, the RAB meetings will remain focused on engaging the public on the military's cleanup efforts. DoD will carefully monitor all aspects of the proposed military relocation to Guam and the CNMI. As discussed in Volume 7, Chapter 3 of the Final EIS, DoD is considering mitigation to slow the flow of military personnel that would come to Guam. In addition, DoD will most likely adopt Adaptive Program Management as mitigation which will allow DoD to adjust the construction tempo if significant adverse impacts are occurring to infrastructure/utility systems and services.

COMMENT SHEET

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Website Comment Number: 1323

Received: 2/17/2010 6:06:11 PM

G-347-001

G-347-002

According to the website, www.one.guam.gov, "The impacts of the proposed island-wide increase in federal land are being addressed in the land acquisition impact study portion of the socioeconomic impact assessment study that is being developed and will be part of the final EIS." Is this true? Is this DEIS incomplete? Will there be parts of the final EIS that were not available to review in draft form? Is the public going to get an opportunity to review and comment on a draft land acquisition impact study? How are land acquisition impacts being identified, analyzed and addressed? Who is being consulted in this process? Will you finally consult with stakeholders such as the Guam Racing Federation?

Member of We Are Guahan Coalition
action@weareguahan.com

G-347-001

Thank you for your comment. Details regarding land acquisition were covered in the DEIS Land and Submerged Land Use Chapter. Additional detail on land affected by the proposed action is provided in the FEIS, Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) and Land Acquisition Baseline Report (both located in Volume 9, Appendix F).

G-347-002

Thank you for your comment. DoD understands and recognizes the significance of cultural and recreational sites located on DoD property in Guam. Restricting access to certain DoD areas at certain times is required to maintain public safety. It is the intent of DoD to maintain public access to DoD lands that contain cultural sites consistent with safety and operational requirements. Access will be granted at approved times such as when the lands are not being used for military training. Final plans concerning access to sites potentially impacted by the proposed action have not been developed. DoD looks forward to working with stakeholders to develop plans for cultural stewardship and access that balances operational needs, public safety concerns, and the continuing public use and enjoyment of these sites.

Should DoD determine that additional land is necessary to meet its requirements, DoD policy requires that it negotiate with affected public and private land owners in good faith, seek agreements to acquire desired lands interests and pay fair market value. Where circumstances exist that require resolution of issues such as ownership or value, procedures exist under eminent domain authority to resolve those questions. Eminent domain requires reimbursement at fair market value.

DoD was required to determine whether military relocation requirements could be met by excess, underutilized or otherwise available property held by DoD on Guam. Early development plans attempted to keep all

activities on existing DoD lands. However, as discussed in the FEIS (Volume 2, Chapter 2), after applying operational and environmental screening criteria, no contiguous DoD area on Guam was identified that could support all the land use and operational requirements of the action.

Two principal land areas needed for the preferred alternatives include 680 acres of the property known as the former FAA property (needed as part of the main cantonment), and 921 acres along Route 15 (needed for the firing ranges). Details regarding land acquisition were covered in the DEIS Land and Submerged Land Use Chapter. Additional detail on land affected by the proposed action is provided in the FEIS, Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) and Land Acquisition Baseline Report (both located in Volume 9, Appendix F).



COMMENT SHEET

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas
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Website Comment Number: 1324

Received: 2/17/2010 6:09:26 PM

Comment 1: Water, continued on Comment II

I am a member of We Are Guahan Coalition, and allow the group to adopt this comment. The DEIS explains that the proposed action will require more water to be pumped from Guam's northern aquifer. It evaluated the sustainable yield of Guam's aquifer based on two estimates from one study done in the 1980s and another from the early 90s. Not surprisingly the DEIS chooses to use the higher estimate as the more accurate sustainable yield with the justification that is the more recent study and have been reviewed by member of the University of Guam. Who at the University of Guam reviewed the study? What was the exact result of the review? What makes the reviewers qualified to give an opinion to which study is more accurate? Considering both studies, what is the level of uncertainty in this data? Is it safer to go with the more conservative value when there is much uncertainty in the data? How come the DEIS is going with the more liberal estimate? Guam's water is a vital resource to the people.

If the estimate from the 1980s, more conservative study, is considered the sustainable yield of Guam's aquifer then the action will require the pump rate of groundwater to exceed the sustainable yield of the aquifer. If this study, in reality, is more accurate, what will be the result of over pumping of the aquifer as a result of the proposed action? The DEIS suggest desalination as a mitigation measure. Is the military going to construct a desalination plant to mitigate their proposal to potentially over pump Guam's aquifer? Or, do they still plan to pump as much as possible as long as the higher estimated sustainable yield, being used in the DEIS analysis, is not exceeded; then implement the use of a desalination plant when that is absolutely necessary? If water supply of northern groundwater begins to decrease because of overproduction as a result of the action what will happen to the groundwater that is left? Drywells are also commonly considered as mitigation means to direct runoff into the aquifer more quickly, however, this increases the potential for aquifer. If the groundwater gets contaminated through this process how difficult will it be to remediate this contamination? What is the general effect this would have on available water supply? Considering the extent to which the military has already contaminated the groundwater on Guam, the answers to these questions shouldn't be too far.

G-348-001

G-348-001

Thank you for your comment. The Barrett 1991 study was reviewed by Dr. John W. Jensen at the University of Guam. Dr. John W. Jensen is a hydrogeologist whose research encompasses applied and fundamental aspects of groundwater hydrology and related environmental science. Significant research efforts relating to the NGLA include the following: Numerical modeling of flow in the young carbonate aquifer of Guam Dye trace investigation of Guam's island karst aquifer, mapping the basement topography beneath the Northern Guam Lens Aquifer, evaluating trends in chloride concentration in Guam's production wells, and evaluating the dynamic response of the freshwater lens to recharge events. The study concluded the Barrett 1991 sustainable-yield estimates should be used instead of the earlier 1982 sustainable yield estimates (CDM 1982) because the later values are based on an additional decade of field data. The 1982 sustainable-yield estimates are excessively conservative. Please see Volume 6, Section 2.2.5.4 for more information.

The level of uncertainty in the sustainable yield estimates is lower for the 1991 study than the 1982 study because it is based on an additional decade of field data. The 1991 sustainable yield estimates were selected because the results are more accurate because of the large data set used in the modeling.

The 1982 NGLS and Barrent 1991 sustainable yield estimates are provided in Table 1. Basic Alternative 1 proposes wells within the Andersen and Agafa-Gumas sub-basins. These sub-basins are located below Andersen AFB. The sustainable yield indicates the average rate of groundwater withdrawal possible without saltwater intrusion and excessive drawdown. The average daily demand should be compared to the sustainable yield to determine whether over pumping of the aquifer is likely. Table 2 shows estimated combined future available yield in the Andersen and Agafa-Gumas sub-basins. The future average daily demands on the Andersen and Agafa-Gumas sub-basins will be from the

Marine Corps base and the GWA well capacity in these sub-basins. These demands are subtracted from the 1982 and 1991 sustainable yield estimates. The remaining yield in the Andersen and Agafa-Gumas sub-basins is 6.1 MGd assuming the 1982 sustainable yield estimates and 11.6 MGd, assuming the 1991 sustainable yield estimate. This remaining available yield is available for Andersen AFB operations, which have planned to preferentially use wells located on Andersen AFB over use of the Marbo wells on Andersen South Annex (1.7 MGd wells recently installed in Agafa-Gumas sub-basin). Since there is a significant available yield remaining assuming either the 1982 or 1991 sustainable yield estimates, it is unlikely that proposed water supply system to support the Marine Corps relocation will result in over pumping of the aquifer.

The induced population and construction workers resulting from the relocation peaks at 53,000 people. The water demand for this population totals 4.55 MGd assuming a UFW of 50 percent. There is adequate capacity in the NGLA between the excess capacity in the future military and GWA water supply systems.

Please see Volume 6, Section 6.2.3.4 of the DEIS. Desalination is considered a long-term alternative to meet the projected DOD water demands in the event the supply from freshwater wells is insufficient to meet DoD demand. As noted above, there is sufficient available yield in the Andersen and Agafa-Guma sub-basins to meet the future estimated average daily demand of the Marine Corps relocation and existing facilities on Andersen AFB.

The civilian water supply is not heavily dependent on the groundwater resources within the Andersen and Agafa-Gumas sub-basins where the proposed DoD wells are located. The two sub-basins currently generate approximately 2 percent of GWA's well production capacity. Considering planned GWA expansion into these sub-basins, the groundwater from

these two sub-basins will generate 6 percent of GWA's well production capacity. Considering worst case, if the water from the Andersen and Agafa-Gumas sub-basins was no longer available to GWA because of saltwater intrusion due to overpumping, 2 to 6 percent of the water civilian water supply would need to be derived from other locations in the NGLA. Alternatively, GWA's continued improvements to their water supply system through leak detection and repair, may result in more efficient use of the remaining GWA water supply.

Dry wells are present on Andersen AFB where proposed wells to meet the Marine Corps base water demand are proposed. DoD complies with federal permit and reporting requirements and implements best management practices on base to prevent release of hazardous substances to the environment. In the past, releases to the environment have been identified and investigated as required by federal law, implementing remediation efforts as required. If future releases to the aquifer of hazardous substances occur on Andersen AFB, the resulting groundwater plume would be expected to be localized within either the Andersen or Agafa-Guma sub-basins and primarily impact the military water supply. However, the proposed wells generally located outside of industrial areas where chemicals are stored and used.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1330

Received: 2/17/2010 6:58:51 PM

G-349-001

I would like for the EIS to be available in alternative formats including but not limited to Braille and audio. In addition the EIS must be available in languages other than English, which may include, Chamorro, Tagalog, Chuukese, Korean and others. To not do so would be in violation of Executive Order 12898 date February 11, 1994. This is the Executive Order on Federal Action to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations which was signed by then President William J. Clinton.

Submitted by:
Bernadita P. Grajek, Member
We Are Guahan Coalition

G-349-001

Thank you for your comment. While the DEIS is not available in Braille, a synopsis of the proposed action and its impacts is available as an audio file on the project website: www.guambuildupeis.us. One of the intents of the public hearings was to make project information readily available to those people in the community who could not access the DEIS online or in one of the many locations on Guam where a hardcopy is available.

A synopsis of the proposed action and its impacts is available in Chamorro or Carolinian on the project website: www.guambuildupeis.us.



COMMENT SHEET

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas
Environmental Impact Statement
Guam and CNMI Military Relocation**

Website Comment Number: 1334

Received: 2/17/2010 7:19:28 PM

G-350-001

Guåhu si Kisha Borja-Kicho'cho', and I am a Chamorro daughter of Guåhan. This proposed relocation of military troops and their dependents from Okinawa to Guåhan and other islands in the Marianas is a tragic and unjust action being committed by the United States of America. The release of the draft environmental impact statement (DEIS) and the short amount of time the people of the Marianas has been given to read the 11,000-page document are also tragic and unjust. I am completely against this re-militarization of my home, which has come to be known as the "military buildup."

G-350-002

First of all, the fact that the Chamorro people of Guåhan did not get to vote on this proposed military buildup is a violation of our human and indigenous rights. For the U.S. to keep pushing its military relocation on such a small island nation is wrong, especially for a nation like the U.S. which claims to be the greatest democracy in the world.

G-350-003

Second, when pluralized, the indigenous people of the Marianas are known as Chamorros, not 'Chamorro (see, eg, Volume 2, Chapter 12, p. 12-7). It is very much offensive that the buildup will be affecting the Chamorro people the most and that the U.S. Navy and JGPO cannot even identify us correctly. This is a blatant disregard for us as a people and us as the indigenous people of the Marianas.

G-350-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of reducing adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources, and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to ensure that the short-term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long-term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

G-350-002

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of managing efforts in implementing the proposed military relocation to reduce adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to work to ensure that the short term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

The DoD has kept the public informed as required by NEPA, which includes holding public scoping meetings and public hearings and allowing the public to comment on the DEIS. DoD has had ongoing discussions with Cooperating Agencies (those federal and local agencies with special expertise or regulatory oversight) throughout the preparation of the DEIS and will continue these discussions with agencies through the completion of the FEIS. As part of the engagement with Cooperating Agencies, they were asked to conduct an early technical review of the partially completed DEIS in late July 2009. The DoD has also met with elected officials and community leaders.

G-350-003

Thank you for your comment.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1335

Received: 2/17/2010 7:21:10 PM

G-351-001

Guåhu si Kisha Borja-Kicho'cho', and I am a Chamorro daughter of Guåhan. This proposed relocation of military troops and their dependents from Okinawa to Guåhan and other islands in the Marianas is a tragic and unjust action being committed by the United States of America. The release of the draft environmental impact statement (DEIS) and the short amount of time the people of the Marianas has been given to read the 11,000-page document are also tragic and unjust. I am completely against this re-militarization of my home, which has come to be known as the "military buildup."

G-351-002

Moreover, in Chapter 12, the "Cultural Resources" section, the DEIS states that cultural resources pertain to "[a]ny district, site, building, structure, or object considered to be important to a culture, subculture, or community for scientific, traditional, religious or any other reason" (Vol. 2, Ch.12, p. 12-1). For the U.S. military to continue to ask the Chamorros for more land to establish a live-firing range, for more ocean and reef to build its berthing station, and for Mount Lamlam to build its army ballistic missile defense station, is truly contradictory to what the DEIS defines as cultural resources, because there has been unanimous discontent and dissent from the people of Guåhan in regards to the U.S. military's land and ocean requests. And though we have said countless times that our lands and ocean are significant to our culture and history, the U.S. military chooses to continue to pursue its plans, without our consent, which again, for the Chamorus in particular, is a blatant disregard for us as the indigenous people of the Marianas. As the indigenous people of the Marianas, if something or some place is important to our people, then why do we have to justify this importance to the U.S. military?

According to the DEIS, the Pāgat Site Complex contains many cultural resources (Vol. 2, Ch. 12, p. 12-17). So why is the land in this area even being considered for a live-firing range?

G-351-001

Thank you for your comment. The DoD carefully considered all requests to extend the length of the comment period beyond the 45-day minimum required by NEPA. In evaluating multiple options, DoD leadership determined that a 90-day comment period best balanced the need for sufficient time to review a complex document with the requirement to reach a timely decision regarding the proposed military buildup on Guam.

G-351-002

Thank you for your comment. DoD understands the importance of the cultural and historic issues related with land in Guam, and in particular those associated with the Pagat site. No direct disturbance to the Pagat site would occur from the construction or operation of the proposed firing range.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1336

Received: 2/17/2010 7:23:14 PM

G-352-001

Guåhu si Kisha Borja-Kicho'cho', and I am a Chamorro daughter of Guåhan. This proposed relocation of military troops and their dependents from Okinawa to Guåhan and other islands in the Marianas is a tragic and unjust action being committed by the United States of America. The release of the draft environmental impact statement (DEIS) and the short amount of time the people of the Marianas has been given to read the 11,000-page document are also tragic and unjust. I am completely against this re-militarization of my home, which has come to be known as the "military buildup."

G-352-002

Volume 2, Chapter 12 of the DEIS further states that all archaeological sites and cultural sites that were known to the U.S. military were surveyed and listed in the DEIS. However, who conducted these cultural site surveys and who and what were consulted/surveyed? Was an adequate number of Chamorro cultural practitioners, historians, and people from the general community consulted during the studies and surveys? Our whole island is a cultural site, and whether or not the U.S. military might find only "pottery scatters" (Vol. 2, Ch. 12, p. 12-15) or even nothing at all, the lands and the waters surrounding our lands are all sacred, cultural, and thus important to us as a people.

In a 2004 survey, according to the DEIS, "no traditional cultural properties were identified on Andersen AFB during the course of the research" and that informants were unable to identify places of traditional importance at the base (Vol. 2, Ch. 12, p. 12-8). In later studies, only two traditional cultural properties were identified in Andersen AFB: the Tarague Historic District and the Jinapsan Complex (both of which are eligible for being listed on the National Register of Historic Places, or NRHP). Again, who conducted the surveys and did the research to identify such traditional areas and who was consulted?

G-352-001

Thank you for your comment. The DoD carefully considered all requests to extend the length of the comment period beyond the 45-day minimum required by NEPA. In evaluating multiple options, DoD leadership determined that a 90-day comment period best balanced the need for sufficient time to review a complex document with the requirement to reach a timely decision regarding the proposed military buildup on Guam.

G-352-002

Thank you for your comment. The DoD conducted archaeological surveys of over 5,000 acres of areas that were considered as possible locations for the alternatives in this EIS. During a three-year planning process we have diligently consulted with many agencies, groups, and individuals including the Guam SHPO and the National Park Service. These agencies will also review work plans, and contributed to the avoidance of archaeological sites and culturally sensitive areas on Guam. Through these consultations and discussion with the public, information was gathered on historic properties in the areas and the majority historic properties were avoided by the proposed construction. Historic property studies were conducted by individuals both on Guam and from other areas who met federal professional standards. The studies on traditional cultural properties were conducted by individuals from the Micronesian Area Research Center at the University of Guam. They interviewed people on Guam who were knowledgeable about the traditional uses of plants and animals on the island.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1337

Received: 2/17/2010 7:24:26 PM

G-353-001

Guåhu si Kisha Borja-Kicho'cho', and I am a Chamorro daughter of Guåhan. This proposed relocation of military troops and their dependents from Okinawa to Guåhan and other islands in the Marianas is a tragic and unjust action being committed by the United States of America. The release of the draft environmental impact statement (DEIS) and the short amount of time the people of the Marianas has been given to read the 11,000-page document are also tragic and unjust. I am completely against this re-militarization of my home, which has come to be known as the "military buildup."

G-353-002

In Volume 2, Chapter 12, the DEIS states, "In general, specific locations of archaeological sites and traditional cultural properties are not revealed to the public because of the concern of vandalism or cultural sensitivity" (p. 12-1). This is a very non-transparent move on the part of the U.S. military. Because land is important to the Chamorros and our culture, we need to know exactly which lands the U.S. military is dubbing as "locations of archaeological sites and traditional cultural properties" and consequently, which lands and sites are not considered archaeological sites and traditional cultural properties to the U.S. military.

Many sites were found non-eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. But what makes sites NRHP-eligible or not? What is the significance of having sites listed as NRHP? If sites are listed under the Guam Historic Preservation as being culturally and historically significant but are not NRHP-eligible, then how can the sites, which are important to the Chamorros, be protected?

"Andersen AFB considers all of Andersen South as a training area without cultural resources constraints" (Vol. 2, Ch.12, p. 12-17). Yet in 2007, cultural sites were found in Ande South that are NRHP-eligible, and damage was still done to the area (eg, training and housing construction) (p. 12-17). So then how are the Chamorro cultural sites supposed to be protected? If sites are only "NRHP-eligible," does this mean that the U.S. military can do whatever it wants to the sites? Why would it be important for cultural sites to become NRHP-registered then?

This proposed U.S. military buildup will devastate the people, lands, ocean, and culture that we come from. We didn't get to vote on this. We will continue to fight this injustice.

"I, Kisha Borja-Kicho'cho', permit the We Are Guåhan Coalition to adopt this comment in its entirety."

(core@weareguahan.com)

G-353-001

Thank you for your comment. The DoD carefully considered all requests to extend the length of the comment period beyond the 45-day minimum required by NEPA. In evaluating multiple options, DoD leadership determined that a 90-day comment period best balanced the need for sufficient time to review a complex document with the requirement to reach a timely decision regarding the proposed military buildup on Guam.

G-353-002

Thank you for your comment. The locations of archaeological sites are withheld from the public in accordance with the Archaeological Resources Protection Act. The locations of these sites are given to the Guam State Historic Preservation Office and the impacts to these sites are discussed in Chapter 12 of the DEIS. The National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations outlines the process for considering the effects to archaeological sites, structures, and objects from federal actions. This law established the National Register of Historic Places and the criteria a resource needed to meet to be eligible for, or listed, on the National Register. If there are adverse effects to these sites, the federal agency needs to go through a process that emphasizes avoidance or mitigation to reduce the effect. DoD is currently consulting with the Guam State Historic Preservation Office and other interested parties (NPS, National Trust for Historic Preservation, Guam Preservation Trust, among others) to avoid, minimize, and/or mitigation adverse effects to NRHP-eligible sites from this proposed project.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1352

Received: 2/17/2010 7:55:21 PM

This comment is made on my behalf and We Are Guahan's:

The goal of NEPA is to ensure that information regarding the environmental impacts of any federal action is available to public officials and citizens before any decisions are made or actions are taken. The draft environmental impact statement fails to properly assess the socioeconomic impact of the proposed actions on the people of Guam. Specifically:

The DEIS fails to address any alternative timelines and relevant socioeconomic data for the proposed actions other than the one having a peak year of 2014. This information should have full public review at a draft stage.

The DEIS inadequately assesses the indirect impact of spending on Guam, and the potential creation of new jobs. The DEIS uses a model based on the 2005 Hawaii Input-Output model. Vol. 9, App. F, p. 2-5. Given the magnitude of the possible impact on Guam's economy, efforts should have been made to either (1) develop a Guam-based model or (2) thoroughly address the differences between the HI model and Guam. This information should have full public review at a draft stage.

The DEIS inadequately assesses the impact on tax revenues for GovGuam. Tax revenues are essential in determining sustainability as a result of the buildup. The FIA study detailing the impact on tax revenues was not completed at the time the DEIS was released, but should have full public review at a draft stage. Vol. 9, App. F, p. 2-6.

The DEIS inadequately identifies any possible ways of mitigating the "leak" of expenditures out of Guam's economy. Vol. 9, App. F, p. 2-8. This information should have full public review at a draft stage.

The DEIS inadequately assesses the impact to housing demand and supply by explicitly not including ANY demand for temporary construction workers because "the exact mechanism and locations" were unknown when the SIAS was prepared. Vol. 9, App. F, p. 2-10. This information should have full public review at a draft stage.

The DEIS inadequately assesses the impact to housing demand and supply by explicitly not including any demand for active-duty military personnel. Vol. 9, App. F, p. 4-13. The DEIS should reflect the reality that a portion of military personnel may elect to live off-base.

The DEIS inadequately assesses the impact to the housing demand and supply by explicitly not taking into account any increase in demand by current Guam residents. Vol. 9, App. F, p. 4-13.

G-354-001

Thank you for your comments. It is noted that the issues you have raised are discussed in the DEIS. The Socioeconomic Impact Analysis (SIAS, Appendix F, Volume 9 of the DEIS) and various socioeconomic chapters of the DEIS addresses each of your comment under an unconstrained scenario a constrained scenario.

The SIAS and the DEIS are documents that have identified the probable impacts of the proposed action and alternatives based on the best available information. Existing data and information was gathered and supplemented with interviews with federal and Guam agencies. To provide the public and various governmental agencies with an opportunity to review and comment on the methodologies and assumptions used, the SIAS was included as Appendix F, Volume 9 of the DEIS. Comments provided on the DEIS will also be included to provide the decision-makers with the public views in support and/or opposition of the proposed action and alternatives.

The FEIS discusses the potential that construction for the proposed action could occur so that construction would not trigger choke points; additionally, the Marines could delay military personnel to decrease population peaks and impacts.

The economic impacts were estimated and the assumptions and adjustments used in developing these estimates are provided in the FEIS; supporting the impacts identified in the DEIS.

Housing information and impacts have been discussed in the DEIS and additional information is provided in the FEIS that update and support the impact analyses.

G-354-001



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1356

Received: 2/17/2010 7:57:40 PM

This comment is made on my behalf and We Are Guahan's:

G-355-001

The goal of NEPA is to ensure that information regarding the environmental impacts of any federal action is available to public officials and citizens before any decisions are made or actions are taken. The draft environmental impact statement fails to properly assess the socioeconomic impact of the proposed actions on the people of Guam. Specifically:

The DEIS inadequately assesses the impact on Guam's public services by focusing solely on "key professional staff" and failing to take into consideration new facilities, equipment, or infrastructure costs. Vol. 9, App. F, p. 2-16. This information should have full public review at a draft stage.

The DEIS inadequately assesses the sociocultural impact of the buildup because it is based on the "sparse information" provided by SOFA personnel in Okinawa. Vol. 9, App. F, p. 2-17. A more thorough study must be performed and have full public review at a draft stage.

G-355-002

The DEIS inadequately assesses the impact of the buildup on GIP. The projections were made using Hawaii models that do not accurately reflect the percent of gross pay spent on Guam economy by Guam workers, the percent of gross pay spent by high skilled construction workers from CONUS/FAS/HI and the percent of gross pay spent by H-2B workers. Vol. 9, App. F, p. 4-28. These assumptions must be re-examined.

The DEIS inadequately assesses the possible impact of the buildup on tourism, Guam's second largest private industry. The "analysis" in the DEIS was based almost solely on interviews with "industry leaders." Vol. 9, App. F, p. 4-35. No real data or projections were made regarding (1) how many tourists Guam would lose as a result of the proposed actions, (2) how much this would affect Guam's economy, or (3) how much of the loss would potentially be off-set by visiting family members. It is ridiculous to assume that all military personnel will live on-base, yet all of their friends and families will either stay in Tumon, or spend money at Tumon's shops. Anyone who is familiar with Guam knows that people go to Hawaii or the continental United States to shop because the prices are significantly cheaper. The loss of tourism would have a huge impact on Guam's economy and could result in a huge increase in unemployment. A more detailed analysis should be conducted based on more than talking with hoteliers and made available for public review.

G-355-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of managing efforts in implementing the proposed military relocation to reduce adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to work to ensure that the short term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

The Final EIS has been revised to include more information regarding potential improvements to Guam's infrastructure, utility and social services systems. As documented in this EIS, DoD acknowledges the existing sub-standard conditions of key public infrastructure systems and social services on Guam and the interest to have DoD fund improvements to these systems and services. DoD's ability to fund actions is limited by Federal law. However, to minimize adverse impacts associated with the proposed military relocation program, DoD is leading a federal inter-agency effort to identify other Federal programs and funding sources that could benefit the people of Guam.

G-355-002

Thank you for your comment. Discussion on the GIP and tourism impacts were provided in the DEIS.

The SIAS and the DEIS are documents that have identified the probable impacts of the proposed action and alternatives based on the best available information. Existing data and information was gathered and supplemented with interviews with federal and Guam agencies. To provide the public and various governmental agencies with an opportunity to review and comment on the methodologies and assumptions used, the SIAS was included as Appendix F, Volume 9 of

the DEIS. Comments provided on the DEIS will also be included to provide the decision-makers with the public views in support and/or opposition of the proposed action and alternatives.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1316

Received: 2/17/2010 5:02:17 PM

On Behalf of WE ARE GUAHAN

G-356-001

FAILURE TO CONDUCT SUFFICIENT STUDIES OR DESCRIBE MITIGATION ON SOCIAL IMPACT AS IT RELATES TO INCREASES IN HUMAN TRAFFICKING, PROSTITUTION, AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF CRIME SYNDICATES AS IT RELATES TO THOSE AREAS

Research will show that two of the largest patrons of the sex industry are transient workers and servicemen. Yet, there were no studies conducted on the impact that this would have on the sex industry. Prostitution, which is illegal, already runs rampant on Guam. Human trafficking is also present. An increase in either of those two "industries" would also increase the presence of crime syndicates associated with those two industries.

How will the increase of servicemen and H2 workers on Guam affect the sex industry?

How will the increase of servicemen and H2 workers on Guam affect the human trafficking industry?

How will the increase of servicemen and H2 workers on Guam affect the establishment of crime syndicates?

What affects will the above have on social services, demands for law enforcement, and other agencies that would be expected to respond?

What effects will an increase in prostitution, human trafficking, and the establishments of crime syndicates have on our community? our quality of life? our feelings of safety? our cultural values?

What efforts will be made to mitigate the effects on prostitution, human trafficking, and the establishments of crime syndicates?

G-356-001

Thank you for your comments. Impacts to crimes has been discussed in the DEIS and the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) which is Appendix F in Volume 9 of the DEIS. Impacts on public safety have been highlighted during the public comment period of the DEIS. To address concerns provided in comments to the DEIS, the FEIS has been revised to include more discussion on crime and criminal activities.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1317

Received: 2/17/2010 5:09:48 PM

On Behalf of WE ARE GUAHAN

FAILURE TO CONDUCT SUFFICIENT STUDIES OR DESCRIBE MITIGATION ON SOCIAL IMPACT AS IT RELATES TO INCREASES IN HUMAN TRAFFICKING, PROSTITUTION, AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF CRIME SYNDICATES AS IT RELATES TO THOSE AREAS

Research will show that two of the largest patrons of the sex industry are transient workers and servicemen. Yet, there were no studies conducted on the impact that this would have on the sex industry. Prostitution, which is illegal, already runs rampant on Guam. Human trafficking is also present. An increase in either of those two "industries" would also increase the presence of crime syndicates associated with those two industries.

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How will the increase of servicemen and H2 workers on Guam affect the establishment of crime syndicates?

What affects will the above have on social services, demands for law enforcement, and other agencies that would be expected to respond?

What effects will an increase in prostitution, human trafficking, and the establishments of crime syndicates have on our community? our quality of life? our feelings of safety? our cultural values?

What efforts will be made to mitigate the effects on prostitution, human trafficking, and the establishments of crime syndicates?

G-357-001

Thank you for your comments. Impacts to crimes has been discussed in the DEIS and the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) which is Appendix F in Volume 9 of the DEIS. Impacts on public safety have been highlighted during the public comment period of the DEIS. To address concerns provided in comments to the DEIS, the FEIS has been revised to include more discussion on crime and criminal activities.

G-357-001



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1326

Received: 2/17/2010 6:14:00 PM

On Behalf of WE ARE GUAHAN

FAILURE TO CONDUCT SUFFICIENT STUDIES OR DESCRIBE MITIGATION ON SOCIAL IMPACT AS IT RELATES TO INCREASES IN HUMAN TRAFFICKING, PROSTITUTION, AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF CRIME SYNDICATES AS IT RELATES TO THOSE AREAS

Research will show that two of the largest patrons of the sex industry are transient workers and servicemen. Yet, there were no studies conducted on the impact that this would have on the sex industry. Prostitution, which is illegal, already runs rampant on Guam. Human trafficking is also present. An increase in either of those two "industries" would also increase the presence of crime syndicates associated with those two industries.

How will the increase of servicemen and H2 workers on Guam affect the sex industry?

How will the increase of servicemen and H2 workers on Guam affect the human trafficking industry?

How will the increase of servicemen and H2 workers on Guam affect the establishment of crime syndicates?

What affects will the above have on social services, demands for law enforcement, and other agencies that would be expected to respond?

What effects will an increase in prostitution, human trafficking, and the establishments of crime syndicates have on our community? our quality of life? our feelings of safety? our cultural values?

What efforts will be made to mitigate the effects on prostitution, human trafficking, and the establishments of crime syndicates?

G-358-001

Thank you for your comments. Impacts to crimes has been discussed in the DEIS and the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) which is Appendix F in Volume 9 of the DEIS. Impacts on public safety have been highlighted during the public comment period of the DEIS. To address concerns provided in comments to the DEIS, the FEIS has been revised to include more discussion on crime and criminal activities.

G-358-001



COMMENT SHEET

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas
Environmental Impact Statement
Guam and CNMI Military Relocation**

Website Comment Number: 1331

Received: 2/17/2010 7:09:55 PM

G-359-001

Women for Genuine Security is a US-based group which comprises an international network of women from Guam, Hawaii, Okinawa, mainland Japan, the Philippines, Puerto Rico and South Korea. Our mission is to safeguard women's and children's rights and welfare in the face of economic, environmental and social problems caused in large part by militarization of our societies by the presence of U.S. military bases and facilities. Our members from Guam include university professors, teachers, students, social service providers and concerned community members who wrote a letter to President Obama as his administration requested last year at this time of his inauguration: "We have witnessed so many changes taking place that have interrupted our ability to pass down our cultural knowledge, language and wisdom; we have seen the contamination of our environment related to the military toxics that has caused an increase of cancers, diabetes, thyroid, and kidney diseases; we have witnessed the loss of our native animal and plant life...Moreover, we are witnessing the development of modern-day segregation with the highly subsidized base life versus the increasingly high cost of living for the native population due to these rapid changes...With the current population at 167,000, the influx will radically alter the demography of the island, further marginalizing Chamorros, who have been advocating for over twenty years for the right to exercise self-determination." Our hope is to reopen the dialogue under the Obama presidency and the impending visit of President and Mrs. Obama.

G-359-002

Two specific items are 1) extension of the public comment period for 1,000 page EIS administered by the dozens of staff in EPA's Region 9 offices in San Francisco, and 2) establishment of a RAB residents advisory board, which should be standard operating procedure in the type of major military buildup as that being proposed for Guam. Supporting evidence of the need to slow down and include community input is the recent developments with the government of Japan, which has pushed back to May any decision regarding funding for this move. Our Japanese members in Okinawa and mainland Japan are equally adamant that considerations of the community, families, women and children must be taken seriously, as Japan and Okinawa have suffered adverse consequences from U.S. military personnel, policies and procedures which have been less than inclusive and transparent. Bring us to the table (RAB)!!!

G-359-003

G-359-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of managing efforts in implementing the proposed military relocation to reduce adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to work to ensure that the short term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

The DoD has kept the public informed as required by NEPA, which includes holding public scoping meetings and public hearings and allowing the public to comment on the Draft EIS. DoD has had ongoing discussions with Cooperating Agencies (those federal and local agencies with special expertise or regulatory oversight) throughout the preparation of the Draft EIS and will continue these discussions with agencies through the completion of the Final EIS. As part of the engagement with Cooperating Agencies, they were asked to conduct an early technical review of the partially completed Draft EIS in late July 2009. The DoD has also met with elected officials and community leaders.

G-359-002

Thank you for your comment. The DoD carefully considered all requests to extend the length of the comment period beyond the 45-day minimum required by NEPA. In evaluating multiple options, DoD leadership determined that a 90-day comment period best balanced the need for sufficient time to review a complex document with the requirement to reach a timely decision regarding the proposed military buildup on Guam.

G-359-003

Thank you for your comment. The DOD's Restoration Advisory Board

(RAB) meetings are required under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA). These meetings are the forum to engage the public on the military's on-going cleanup efforts for past hazardous waste cleanup sites. Due to the importance and commitment the military has with the cleanup program, the RAB meetings will remain focused on engaging the public on the military's cleanup efforts



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1332

Received: 2/17/2010 7:09:55 PM

G-360-001

Women for Genuine Security is a US-based group which comprises an international network of women from Guam, Hawaii, Okinawa, mainland Japan, the Philippines, Puerto Rico and South Korea. Our mission is to safeguard women's and children's rights and welfare in the face of economic, environmental and social problems caused in large part by militarization of our societies by the presence of U.S. military bases and facilities. Our members from Guam include university professors, teachers, students, social service providers and concerned community members who wrote a letter to President Obama as his administration requested last year at this time of his inauguration: "We have witnessed so many changes taking place that have interrupted our ability to pass down our cultural knowledge, language and wisdom; we have seen the contamination of our environment related to the military toxics that has caused an increase of cancers, diabetes, thyroid, and kidney diseases; we have witnessed the loss of our native animal and plant life...Moreover, we are witnessing the development of modern-day segregation with the highly subsidized base life versus the increasingly high cost of living for the native population due to these rapid changes...With the current population at 167,000, the influx will radically alter the demography of the island, further marginalizing Chamorros, who have been advocating for over twenty years for the right to exercise self-determination." Our hope is to reopen the dialogue under the Obama presidency and the impending visit of President and Mrs. Obama.

G-360-002

Two specific items are 1) extension of the public comment period for 1,000 page EIS administered by the dozens of staff in EPA's Region 9 offices in San Francisco, and 2) establishment of a RAB residents advisory board, which should be standard operating procedure in the type of major military buildup as that being proposed for Guam. Supporting evidence of the need to slow down and include community input is the recent developments with the government of Japan, which has pushed back to May any decision regarding funding for this move. Our Japanese members in Okinawa and mainland Japan are equally adamant that considerations of the community, families, women and children must be taken seriously, as Japan and Okinawa have suffered adverse consequences from U.S. military personnel, policies and procedures which have been less than inclusive and transparent. Bring us to the table (RAB)!!!

G-360-003

G-360-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of managing efforts in implementing the proposed military relocation to reduce adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to work to ensure that the short term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

The DoD has kept the public informed as required by NEPA, which includes holding public scoping meetings and public hearings and allowing the public to comment on the Draft EIS. DoD has had ongoing discussions with Cooperating Agencies (those federal and local agencies with special expertise or regulatory oversight) throughout the preparation of the Draft EIS and will continue these discussions with agencies through the completion of the Final EIS. As part of the engagement with Cooperating Agencies, they were asked to conduct an early technical review of the partially completed Draft EIS in late July 2009. The DoD has also met with elected officials and community leaders.

G-360-002

Thank you for your comment. The DoD carefully considered all requests to extend the length of the comment period beyond the 45-day minimum required by NEPA. In evaluating multiple options, DoD leadership determined that a 90-day comment period best balanced the need for sufficient time to review a complex document with the requirement to reach a timely decision regarding the proposed military buildup on Guam.

G-360-003

Thank you for your comment. The DoD's Restoration Advisory Board

(RAB) meetings are required under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA). These meetings are the forum to engage the public on the military's on-going cleanup efforts for past hazardous waste cleanup sites. Due to the importance and commitment the military has with the cleanup program, the RAB meetings will remain focused on engaging the public on the military's cleanup efforts.

DoD would monitor all aspects of the military relocation and make adjustments as necessary to minimize impacts on the people of Guam and the CNMI. Please see Volume 7, Chapter 3 of the Final EIS for a discussion of Adaptive Program Management.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1407

Received: 2/17/2010 10:06:33 PM

I am submitting the following comment on behalf of We are Guahan and myself.

"Marine Corps Maj. Neil Ruggiero, spokesman for the Joint Guam Program Office, was unable to respond to calls or an e-mail about why "unacceptable" traffic impacts are part of the military's preferred buildup plan." This is from a Pacific Daily News article titled "Traffic Expected to Worsen."

I'd like an answer to this question and I'd also like to know why the people of Guam's questions are not being responded to? I too have posed a question, by email, to Maj. Ruggiero, that has gone unanswered. The one time he did answer my question it was a vague answer.

G-361-001

G-361-002

G-361-001

Thank you for your comment. Overall traffic congestion and resulting travel times will increase as organic (non-military) population increases on Guam. The increase in population associated with the military build-up will also add traffic and increase congestion. The Draft EIS identifies a number of roadway improvement projects for the 2030 planning horizon, that if implemented, will offset the increased congestion attributable to the military at many locations.

G-361-002

Thank you for your comment. All comments received on the DEIS during the public review period were considered and addressed in preparation of the Final EIS.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1408

Received: 2/17/2010 10:07:44 PM

I am submitting the following comment on behalf of We are Guahan and myself.

G-362-001

"Marine Corps Maj. Neil Ruggiero, spokesman for the Joint Guam Program Office, was unable to respond to calls or an e-mail about why "unacceptable" traffic impacts are part of the military's preferred buildup plan." This is from a Pacific Daily News article titled "Traffic Expected to Worsen."

G-362-002

I'd like an answer to this question and I'd also like to know why the people of Guam's questions are not being responded to? I too have posed a question, by email, to Maj. Ruggiero, that has gone unanswered. The one time he did answer my question it was a vague answer.

G-362-001

Thank you for your comment. Overall traffic congestion and resulting travel times will increase as organic (non-military) population increases on Guam. The increase in population associated with the military build-up will also add traffic and increase congestion. The Draft EIS identifies a number of roadway improvement projects for the 2030 planning horizon, that if implemented, will offset the increased congestion attributable to the military at many locations.

G-362-002

Thank you for your comment. All comments received on the Draft EIS were addressed and considered in development of the Final EIS.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1531

Received: 2/18/2010 12:36:31 AM

Comment by Juanita P. Quintanilla, a resident of Guam and member of We Are Guahan Coalition; submitted on Feb. 18, 2010

Comment:

The Draft EIS needs to have an analysis of how these jobs will affect the off-base job market including wages, availability of skilled employees and the cost of living. There also needs to be a study regarding the possible impact of wage increases or loss of labor to higher paying jobs due to the military buildup.

Citation:

Volume 9, Appendix F, page 147, table 4.3-3

Justification:

It is projected there will be more than 3,700 new federal jobs coming to Guam. 50% of the jobs will be filled by federal civil service workers moving to Guam from Okinawa. 25% are anticipated to be taken by military spouses leaving less than 1,000 jobs for Guam residents. It is projected that there will be 238 civilian military employees in 2010, and 522 in 2011, 2012 and 2013. That number jumps to 3,511 civilian military employees in 2014 and 3,743 every year from 2015 to 2020. It is projected that 50% of these jobs will be taken up by Okinawa transfers while 25% would be absorbed by military spouses (page 4-6) leaving only 25% available for local residents.

Comment by Juanita P. Quintanilla, a resident of Guam and member of We Are Guahan Coalition; submitted on Feb. 18, 2010

Comment:

There needs to be a complete study regarding how many military dependents will be looking for employment off base and what that will do to the number of available jobs for Guam residents. The Draft EIS needs to incorporate a more sufficient study regarding how the unemployment rate will be impacted by the military buildup.

Citation:

Volume 2, Chapter 16, page 54

Justification:

Historically DOD personnel and their dependents compete for existing jobs off-base as part-time workers, thus decreasing the availability of jobs for local residents. The proposed action would bring many new jobs to Guam but it would also bring a large new population from off-island.

G-363-001

Thank you for your comments; jobs and cost of living are discussed in the socioeconomic chapters of the Draft EIS as well as the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) which is Appendix F, Volume 9 of the Draft EIS.

Jobs for on-island residents are based on the supply of qualified workers; on Guam the supply of qualified construction workers are limited, and subsequently, with the availability of construction jobs, the qualified on-island construction worker supply would be exhausted. Overall, at the 2014 peak of construction and beginning of operations, the civilian labor force demand with the proposed action is 75% higher than it otherwise would have been without the project. At the 2014 construction peak, Guam residents are expected to capture approximately 2,566 jobs and off-island workers would take 15,157 jobs. By 2020, the number of these jobs filled by Guam residents would decrease to 2,211 jobs, and off-island worker jobs would decrease to 3,935 jobs.

Relating to cost of living and the proposed military buildup, it is noted that the history of inflation and recession of Guam's economy from the 1970s to present was provided on page 3-47 of the SIAS. In subsection 4.3.1.4 (beginning page 4-10) of the SIAS, the subject of impact on the standard of living is addressed, stating: "Standard of living is a measure of purchasing power. If the standard of living increases for a person it means they can purchase more goods and services. If the standard of living declines for that person, he or she can purchase fewer goods and services. Changes in a person's standard of living are determined by their income and the prices of the goods and services they tend to purchase. A person's standard of living will increase if their income rises faster than the prices of goods and services they tend to purchase. A person's standard of living will decline if the prices of goods and services they tend to purchase rise faster than the person's income. In both the

G-363-001

G-363-002

construction and operational components, the average wage of workers would increase as a function of greater demand for labor. However, the price of goods and services purchased by individuals would rise as well. It cannot be definitively predicted whether wages or the price of goods and services would increase at a faster pace. If wages earned by a particular household rise more quickly than the price of goods and services, then the standard of living would increase. If the price of goods and services rises more quickly than wages, the standard of living would decrease. For households on fixed incomes, the result would be reduced purchasing power. Those with the ability to quickly renegotiate their wages will have a better chance at maintaining or increasing their standard of living." On page 4-11 of the SIAS, the discussion continues and discusses the income of military related construction and operational jobs that will, on the average, be higher than the present average wages on Guam. It concludes: "In terms of cost of living, from 2000 to 2008 Guam workers have seen their standard of living decline by 30% and there is no reason to expect the military buildup to reverse that trend – Guam workers will likely to continue to see the cost of goods and services rise faster than their incomes. While the proposed action may not represent a reversal of this trend, it will slow the rate of decline in the standard of living that has been prevalent since 2000."

Jobs off-base are expected to increase over the baseline condition because of the new dollars bought in by the proposed project would be spent and respent through the Guam economy for housing, goods and services. This is discussed in chapter 4 of the SIAS and accounts for the new indirect or induced population shown in Table ES-2 (page iv) of the SIAS.

G-363-002

Thank you for your comment. Please see the Socioeconomic Impact

Assessment Study (Appendix F of the DEIS) for information on economic impacts related to the proposed action. Analysis of Labor Force Demand (which begins on page 4-147), under both the unconstrained and constrained scenarios, assumes that some military dependents would be employed as civilian military workers - up to about 940 dependents working as civilian military workers. Analysis in the constrained scenario further estimates that other military dependents would participate in the Guam labor market, and would compete for jobs with other Guam residents.

The FEIS identifies approximate numbers of civilian employees to be hired by the DoD. Specific hiring procedures, however, are not addressed in the EIS. DoD follows standard Federal hiring procedures to fill DoD civilian positions. Those can be reviewed at www.opm.gov



COMMENT SHEET

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas
Environmental Impact Statement
Guam and CNMI Military Relocation**

Website Comment Number: 1536

Received: 2/18/2010 12:38:18 AM

Comment by Juanita P. Quintanilla, a resident of Guam and member of We Are Guahan Coalition; submitted on Feb. 18, 2010

Comment:

The Draft EIS needs to have an analysis of how these jobs will affect the off-base job market including wages, availability of skilled employees and the cost of living. There also needs to be a study regarding the possible impact of wage increases or loss of labor to higher paying jobs due to the military buildup.

Citation:

Volume 9, Appendix F, page 147, table 4.3-3

Justification:

It is projected there will be more than 3,700 new federal jobs coming to Guam. 50% of the jobs will be filled by federal civil service workers moving to Guam from Okinawa. 25% are anticipated to be taken by military spouses leaving less than 1,000 jobs for Guam residents. It is projected that there will be 238 civilian military employees in 2010, and 522 in 2011, 2012 and 2013. That number jumps to 3,511 civilian military employees in 2014 and 3,743 every year from 2015 to 2020. It is projected that 50% of these jobs will be taken up by Okinawa transfers while 25% would be absorbed by military spouses (page 4-6) leaving only 25% available for local residents.

Comment by Juanita P. Quintanilla, a resident of Guam and member of We Are Guahan Coalition; submitted on Feb. 18, 2010

Comment:

There needs to be a complete study regarding how many military dependents will be looking for employment off base and what that will do to the number of available jobs for Guam residents. The Draft EIS needs to incorporate a more sufficient study regarding how the unemployment rate will be impacted by the military buildup.

Citation:

Volume 2, Chapter 16, page 54

Justification:

Historically DOD personnel and their dependents compete for existing jobs off-base as part-time workers, thus decreasing the availability of jobs for local residents. The proposed action would bring many new jobs to Guam but it would also bring a large new population from off-island.

G-364-001

G-364-002

G-364-001

Thank you for your comments; jobs and cost of living are discussed in the socioeconomic chapters of the Draft EIS as well as the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) which is Appendix F, Volume 9 of the Draft EIS. Jobs for on-island residents are based on the supply of qualified workers; on Guam the supply of qualified construction workers are limited, and subsequently, with the availability of construction jobs, the qualified on-island construction worker supply would be exhausted.

Overall, at the 2014 peak of construction and beginning of operations, the civilian labor force demand with the proposed action is 75% higher than it otherwise would have been without the project. At the 2014 construction peak, Guam residents are expected to capture approximately 2,566 jobs and off-island workers would take 15,157 jobs. By 2020, the number of these jobs filled by Guam residents would decrease to 2,211 jobs, and off-island worker jobs would decrease to 3,935 jobs.

Relating to cost of living and the proposed military buildup, it is noted that the history of inflation and recession of Guam's economy from the 1970s to present was provided on page 3-47 of the SIAS. In subsection 4.3.1.4 (beginning page 4-10) of the SIAS, the subject of impact on the standard of living is addressed, stating: "Standard of living is a measure of purchasing power. If the standard of living increases for a person it means they can purchase more goods and services. If the standard of living declines for that person, he or she can purchase fewer goods and services. Changes in a person's standard of living are determined by their income and the prices of the goods and services they tend to purchase. A person's standard of living will increase if their income rises faster than the prices of goods and services they tend to purchase. A person's standard of living will decline if the prices of goods and services they tend to purchase rise faster than the person's income. In both the

construction and operational components, the average wage of workers would increase as a function of greater demand for labor. However, the price of goods and services purchased by individuals would rise as well. It cannot be definitively predicted whether wages or the price of goods and services would increase at a faster pace. If wages earned by a particular household rise more quickly than the price of goods and services, then the standard of living would increase. If the price of goods and services rises more quickly than wages, the standard of living would decrease. For households on fixed incomes, the result would be reduced purchasing power. Those with the ability to quickly renegotiate their wages will have a better chance at maintaining or increasing their standard of living." On page 4-11 of the SIAS, the discussion continues and discusses the income of military related construction and operational jobs that will, on the average, be higher than the present average wages on Guam. It concludes: "In terms of cost of living, from 2000 to 2008 Guam workers have seen their standard of living decline by 30% and there is no reason to expect the military buildup to reverse that trend – Guam workers will likely to continue to see the cost of goods and services rise faster than their incomes. While the proposed action may not represent a reversal of this trend, it will slow the rate of decline in the standard of living that has been prevalent since 2000."

Jobs off-base are expected to increase over the baseline condition because of the new dollars bought in by the proposed project would be spent and respent through the Guam economy for housing, goods and services. This is discussed in chapter 4 of the SIAS and accounts for the new indirect or induced population shown in Table ES-2 (page iv) of the SIAS. Because of the availability of jobs, on-island workers who are free to accept new jobs would likely become more mobile and seek jobs that are higher paying, have more benefits, or have more job security. This would likely cause jobs to increase the wages or benefits offered. A discussion of job dynamics and turnover has been included in the FEIS.

G-364-002

Thank you for your comment. Jobs analysis was based upon the number of dollars estimated to enter the Guam economy as a result of the proposed action. Overall, at the 2014 peak of construction and beginning of operations, the civilian labor force demand with the proposed action is 75% higher than it otherwise would have been without the project. At 2020, the difference declines to 12%. Analysis took into account historical information of people arriving on Guam from other areas (such as the Philippines and FAS) in search of jobs, in order to determine the number of new jobs generated by the proposed action that would go to Guam residents. Overall, analysis indicated that at the 2014 construction peak, Guam residents are expected to capture approximately 2,566 jobs and off-island workers would take 15,157 jobs. By 2020, the number of these jobs filled by Guam residents would decrease to 2,211 jobs, and off-island worker jobs would decrease to 3,935 jobs.

2-16-10

RE: Guam International Raceway

G-365-001 I have spoken to many members of the various clubs and individuals that use and enjoy the Guam International Raceway before the DEIS was made public and after. I would like to write for myself and for many people I have spoken with, in my capacity as General Manager of the Guam International Raceway, who may not have responded to the DEIS.

Since I began publicly speaking against the DEIS plan to use the race track as a shooting range I have been encouraged by our participants and their families and implored by complete strangers to never let the track be closed. I have pledged to use all my efforts to see that it will never happen.

After a meeting with John Jackson and General Bice I was somewhat encouraged when they said that the use of Eminent Domain would take an act of Congress, because that would be the only way we would leave the track. I was further encouraged that General Bice expressed the belief that the race track and firing range could co-exist and be compatible neighbors.

The firing range has been said to be very necessary for continued training for the Marines. Given that, I am very surprised at how the sections in the DEIS pertaining to the Guam International Raceway were very poorly done, especially in regards to considering the Guam International Raceway as a recreational facility. The proposed loss of the use of the Raceway was addressed in V2. in pages 9 through 32. In those pages, "Table 9.2-2. Summary of Training Impacts" shows the Raceway was mentioned as having, "SI-M Significant impact mitigable to less than significant". There is however no specific mention of any kind of positive mitigation concerning the Raceway.

In fact it appears that the authors of the DEIS propose that the acquiring the Raceway would, "mitigate impacts to loss of recreational services"! On page 32 of V2 it says, "MCCS is planning for additional recreational facilities on Guam to meet the demands of the Marines and their dependents relocating to the area; this would serve to minimize impacts from increased demand resulting from implementation of the proposed action. Negotiations related to land acquisition of the raceway would mitigate impacts to loss of recreational services." It appears that raceway is not regarded by the authors of the DEIS as a recreational facility, but that acquiring it for a shooting range would mitigate "loss of recreational service".

G-365-001

Thank you for your comment. The Proposed Action would result in the acquisition of lands on the east side of Guam near Route 15 and the existing Andersen Air Force Base South property and the construction of a live fire training range complex on the site. The lands consist of Government of Guam controlled parcels as well as a few privately owned parcels. The Government of Guam parcels are held by two entities, the Chamorro Land Trust and the Ancestral Lands Commission. These entities manage certain Government of Guam land holdings to support native Chamorro interests and compensate land owners for lands currently controlled by the federal government.

In the northernmost parcel, under the control of the Chamorro Land Trust, there exists the Guam International Raceway. This non-profit organization operates a raceway complex consisting of a drag strip and various motorcycle and off-road vehicle courses pursuant to a 21-year license with the Chamorro Land Trust. These recreational facilities satisfy a significant component of the public demand for racing as well as accommodating periodic police vehicle training. The license is set to expire in 2018. Under the terms of the license the Guam International Raceway is able to remove aggregate mined from the site to improve its operations, but at the option of the Chamorro Land Trust must return the property in "pristine" condition upon the termination of the license. The license clearly states that the Guam International Raceway has no interest in the underlying property pursuant to its license. Further, there is no right to renew the license.

Should DoD decide to acquire land for the Route 15 training range complex, an offer of just compensation would be made to the owners of the property. The just compensation offer would be at the full fair market value of the property, based upon an appraisal of the property and its highest and best use. Since DoD would acquire the property from the fee owners, any compensation to the operators of the Guam

G-365-001 Following is the Guam International Raceway 2010 Events Calendar that it would have an extreme impact on. There is vague reference to a future study on recreational impact, but as presented, the DEIS does an unacceptable job of accounting for the proposed loss of the recreational use of the Guam International Raceway.

I realize the DEIS is part of a process but the process will be flawed if the flawed information in the DEIS is allowed to influence the final decisions.

The Guam Racing Federation has many military members and the events held at the Guam International Raceway are some of the best and most enjoyable where the military and local community interact with each other on an on going basis. This will only increase as the demographic of young military personnel are added to the Island. This Race Track and all the varied racing venues it offers should be considered as an important quality of life bonus for the military members to enjoy. We would much rather organize events that showcase the talents of our local and military participants to thousands of spectators than to organize thousands of protestors to fight the efforts to take our track.

I hope that this testimony is taken into account at this stage of the process and that the record of decisions will not include the acquisition of the Guam International Raceway for the shooting range.

Sincerely,


Henry M. Simpson Jr.
General Manager

Guam Racing Federation
976-C R+17, SANTA RITA, GU 96915 PH: 671-727-5382 mtview@ite.net

Encl: Guam International Raceway 2010 Events Calendar

International Raceway would be a matter to be determined between the current land owner, the Chamorro Land Trust, and the tenant, the Guam International Raceway.

In the event DoD acquires the land, the Guam International Raceway would have to decide whether to continue operation in another location. If it chose to continue operations it may be eligible for relocation assistance from DoD pursuant to the Uniform Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970. If eligible, DoD would provide relocation assistance in the form of advisory services, and some specific financial assistance related to a move, but would not be responsible for the physical relocation of the operations of the Guam International Raceway.

As to possible sites for the relocation of the Guam International Raceway, such actions would be under the control of Government of Guam officials as they are responsible for non-federal land use decisions on Guam. Given that a raceway complex is typically within an industrial area, it is most likely that any siting of a future raceway complex will be on lands zoned for such industrial activities and not within lands deemed recovery habitat for ESA listed species. Should the Guam International Raceway decide to continue operations and be eligible for relocation assistance from DoD, DoD will work with Government of Guam land use and natural resource officials to ensure that habitat concerns for ESA listed species are taken into account in any relocation effort.

**GUAM INTERNATIONAL RACEWAY
2010 EVENTS CALENDAR**

For more information contact:

Tom Akiyami – GIR Marketing (671) 687-1800 tom23@teleguam.net

Robert "Bob" Bucek – GIR Public Information Officer (671) 727-5381 track@guam.net

January 2010

Sunday
January 3 **Off Road Park Open House / GIRMAC membership drive 9am – 6pm**
Guam International Raceway – Calvo Memorial Off Road Park
Guam International Raceway Motorcycle & ATV Club (GIRMAC):
Bob Bucek: 727-5381 track@guam.net
www.atvmotocrossguam.com

Friday
January 8 **SSHS "Showdown" Car Show 5:30pm – 10:30pm**
Guam International Raceway – Drag Strip, Yigo
Drag Racing Association Guam: Ed Cruz 688-7801

Saturday
January 9 **Drag Racing 8pm – 11pm**
Guam International Raceway – Drag Strip, Yigo
Drag Racing Association Guam: Ed Cruz 688-7801
sharkhol@guam.net www.dragguam.com/dragboard/

Sunday
January 10 **GIRMAC membership drive 9am – 6pm**
Guam International Raceway – Calvo Memorial Off Road Park
Guam International Raceway Motorcycle & ATV Club (GIRMAC):
Bob Bucek: 727-5381 track@guam.net
www.atvmotocrossguam.com

Friday
January 15 **Drift Practice Session 7:00pm – 9:30pm**
Main Parking Lot – Guam International Raceway, Yigo
Guam Drifting Association: Tom Akiyami 687-1800
tom23@teleguam.net

Friday
January 15 **Friday Street Night (Drag Racing) 8pm – 11pm**
Guam International Raceway – Drag Strip, Yigo
Drag Racing Association Guam: Ed Cruz 688-7801
sharkhol@guam.net www.dragguam.com/dragboard/

Sunday
January 17 **GRSCCA Auto-X Test & Tune 9am - 4pm**
Main Parking Lot – Guam International Raceway, Yigo
Guam Region Sports Car Club of America:
Alvin Banu 488-2175 alvinbanu@teleguam.net
www.guamroadracers.com

Friday
January 22 **Friday Street Night (Drag Racing) 8pm – 11pm**
Guam International Raceway – Drag Strip, Yigo
Drag Racing Association Guam: Ed Cruz 688-7801
sharkhol@guam.net www.dragguam.com/dragboard/

Sunday

January 24
GIRMAC Moto-X Race Series #1: 9am – 6pm
 Guam International Raceway – Calvo Memorial Off Road Park
 Guam International Raceway Motorcycle & ATV Club (GIRMAC);
 Bob Bucek: 727-5381 track@guam.net
www.atvmotocrossguam.com

Monday
 January 25
Drift Practice Session 7:00pm – 9:00pm
 Main Parking Lot – Guam International Raceway, Yigo
 Guam Drifting Association: Tom Akigami 687-1800
tom23@teleguam.net

Friday
 January 29
Friday Street Night (Drag Racing) 8pm – 11pm
 Guam International Raceway – Drag Strip, Yigo
 Drag Racing Association Guam: Ed Cruz 688-7801
sharkhol@guam.net www.dragguam.com/dragboard/

Sunday
 January 31
Drift Practice Session 1:00pm – 3:00pm
Round 1 Proline Amateur Drift Series 3:00pm – 5:00pm
 Main Parking Lot – Guam International Raceway, Yigo
 Guam Drifting Association: Tom Akigami 687-1800
tom23@teleguam.net

Sunday
 January 31
Cycles Plus Jet-Ski Endurance Race 10:00am – 1:00pm
 East Hagatna Bay
 Cycles Plus: Dennis Quinones 472-8328
cyclesgm@carplusguam.com

February 2010

Friday
 February 5
Friday Street Night (Drag Racing) 8pm – 11pm
 Guam International Raceway – Drag Strip, Yigo
 Drag Racing Association Guam: Ed Cruz 688-7801
sharkhol@guam.net www.dragguam.com/dragboard/

Sunday
 February 7
GIRMAC Moto-X Race Series # 2: 9am – 6pm
 Guam International Raceway – Calvo Memorial Off Road Park
 Guam International Raceway Motorcycle & ATV Club (GIRMAC);
 Bob Bucek: 727-5381 track@guam.net
www.atvmotocrossguam.com

Monday
 February 8
Drift Practice Session 7:00pm – 9:00pm
 Main Parking Lot – Guam International Raceway, Yigo
 Guam Drifting Association: Tom Akigami 687-1800
tom23@teleguam.net

Friday
 February 12
Friday Street Night (Drag Racing) 8pm – 11pm
 Guam International Raceway – Drag Strip, Yigo
 Drag Racing Association Guam: Ed Cruz 688-7801
sharkhol@guam.net www.dragguam.com/dragboard/

Friday
 February 19
Drift Practice Session 7:00pm – 9:30pm
 Main Parking Lot – Guam International Raceway, Yigo

Guam Drifting Association: Tom Akigami 687-1800
tom23@teleguam.net

Friday
 February 19
 Friday Street Night (Drag Racing) 8pm – 11pm
 Guam International Raceway – Drag Strip, Yigo
 Drag Racing Association Guam: Ed Cruz 688-7801
sharkhol@guam.net www.dragguam.com/dragboard/

Sunday
 February 21
 Subaru Club of Guam "Street Survival" 9am - 4pm
 Main Parking Lot – Guam International Raceway, Yigo
 SCG: Jay Sevilla 888-2742 allives@usa.com
www.socguam.team-forum.net

Friday
 February 26
 Friday Street Night (Drag Racing) 8pm – 11pm
 Guam International Raceway – Drag Strip, Yigo
 Drag Racing Association Guam: Ed Cruz 688-7801
sharkhol@guam.net www.dragguam.com/dragboard/

Saturday
 February 27
 3rd Annual GCA Construction Rodeo 7am – 6pm
 To Benefit Guam Special Olympics
 Guam International Raceway – Main Parking & Drag Strip
 Guam Contractors Association: James Martinez 647-4840 / 898-0897

Sunday
 February 28
 Hit Radio 100 Autojam "I love my bike" 10am – 6pm
 Guam International Raceway - Drag Strip, Yigo
 Hit Radio 100: Rick Nauta 477-6668 ricknauta@hitradio100.com
www.hitradio100.com

Sunday
 February 28
 Drift Practice Session 1:00pm – 3:00pm
 Round 2 Proline Amateur Drift Series 3:00pm – 5:00pm
 Main Parking Lot – Guam International Raceway, Yigo
 Guam Drifting Association: Tom Akigami 687-1800
tom23@teleguam.net

Sunday
 February 28
 GIRMAC Moto-X Race Series # 3: 9am – 6pm
 Guam International Raceway – Calvo Memorial Off Road Park
 Guam International Raceway Motorcycle & ATV Club (GIRMAC):
 Bob Bucek: 727-6381 rbuck@guam.net
www.atvmotocrossguam.com

March 2010

Friday
 March 5
 Friday Street Night (Drag Racing) 8pm – 11pm
 Guam International Raceway – Drag Strip, Yigo
 Drag Racing Association Guam: Ed Cruz 688-7801
sharkhol@guam.net www.dragguam.com/dragboard/

Sunday
 March 7
 GRSCCA Auto-X March Race Series #1: 9am - 4pm
 Main Parking Lot – Guam International Raceway, Yigo
 Guam Region Sports Car Club of America:
 Alvin Banu 488-2175 alvinbanu@teleguam.net
www.guamroadracers.com

Friday

March 12
 Drift Practice Session 7:00pm – 9:30pm
 Main Parking Lot – Guam International Raceway, Yigo
 Guam Drifting Association: Tom Akgami 887-1800
tom23@teleguam.net

Friday
 March 12
 Friday Street Night (Drag Racing) 8pm – 11pm
 Guam International Raceway – Drag Strip, Yigo
 Drag Racing Association Guam: Ed Cruz 888-7801
sharkhol@guam.net www.dragguam.com/dragboard/

Sunday
 March 14
 Subaru Club of Guam "Street Survival" 9am - 4pm
 Guam International Raceway – Drag Strip, Yigo
 SCG: Jay Sevilla 888-2742 allives@usa.com
www.scguam.team-forum.net

Sunday
 March 14
 Cars Plus / KUAM "Jeep Jungleree" 10am – 6pm
 Guam International Raceway – Main Parking & Off Road Park
 Cars Plus Tom Akgami: 477-7807x120 toma@carsplusguam.com
www.carsplusguam.com

Sunday
 March 14
 GIRMAC Moto-X Race Series Round 4: 9am – 6pm
 Guam International Raceway – Calvo Memorial Off Road Park
 Guam International Raceway Motorcycle & ATV Club (GIRMAC):
 Bob Bucek: 727-5381 track@guam.net www.atvmotocrossguam.com

Friday
 March 19
 Friday Street Night (Drag Racing) 8pm – 11pm
 Guam International Raceway – Drag Strip, Yigo
 Drag Racing Association Guam: Ed Cruz 888-7801
sharkhol@guam.net www.dragguam.com/dragboard/

Sunday
 March 21
 GRSCCA Auto-X March Race Series #2 9am - 4pm
 Main Parking Lot – Guam International Raceway, Yigo
 Guam Region Sports Car Club of America:
 Alvin Banu 488-2176 alvinbanu@teleguam.net
www.guamrodracers.com

Sunday
 March 21
 Cycles Plus – Street Cruise (Motorcycles & Scooters)
 10am @ Cycles Plus, Maite
 Cycles Plus: Dennis Quinones 472-8326
cyclesgm@carsplusguam.com

Monday
 March 22
 Drift Practice Session 7:00pm – 9:00pm
 Main Parking Lot – Guam International Raceway, Yigo
 Guam Drifting Association: Tom Akgami 887-1800
tom23@teleguam.net

Friday
 March 26
 Friday Street Night (Drag Racing) 8pm – 11pm
 Guam International Raceway – Drag Strip, Yigo
 Drag Racing Association Guam: Ed Cruz 888-7801
sharkhol@guam.net www.dragguam.com/dragboard/

Sunday
 March 28
 GIRMAC Moto-X Race Series # 5: 9am – 6pm
 Guam International Raceway – Calvo Memorial Off Road Park

Guam International Raceway Motorcycle & ATV Club (GIRMAC):
Bob Bucek: 727-6381 track@guam.net www.atvmotocrossguam.com

Sunday
March 28

Drift Practice Session 1:00pm – 3:00pm
Round 3 Proline Amateur Drift Series 3:00pm – 5:00pm
Main Parking Lot – Guam International Raceway, Yigo
Guam Drifting Association: Tom Akigami 687-1800
tom23@teleguam.net

April 2010

Monday
April 5

Drift Practice Session 7:00pm – 9:00pm
Main Parking Lot – Guam International Raceway, Yigo
Guam Drifting Association: Tom Akigami 687-1800
tom23@teleguam.net

Friday
April 9

Friday Street Night (Drag Racing) 8pm – 11pm
Guam International Raceway – Drag Strip, Yigo
Drag Racing Association Guam: Ed Cruz 688-7801
sharkhol@guam.net www.dragguam.com/dragboard/

Sunday
April 11

Subaru Club of Guam "Street Survival" 9am - 4pm
Main Parking Lot – Guam International Raceway, Yigo
SCG: Jay Sevilla 888-2742 allives@usa.com
www.scguam.team-forum.net

Friday
April 16

Friday Street Night (Drag Racing) 8pm – 11pm
Guam International Raceway – Drag Strip, Yigo
Drag Racing Association Guam: Ed Cruz 688-7801
sharkhol@guam.net www.dragguam.com/dragboard/

Friday
April 16

Drift Practice Session for 28th SW 7:00pm – 9:30pm
Main Parking Lot – Guam International Raceway, Yigo
Guam Drifting Association: Tom Akigami 687-1800
tom23@teleguam.net

Saturday & Sunday
April 17 & 18

28th Annual Shell Smokin Wheels Weekend
Guam International Raceway (Sat 8a-10p, Sun 8a-7p)
Participation with ALL GIR Clubs: GIRMAC Moto-X Rd. 6 Final, Off
Road Buggy Endurance, GRSCCA Auto-X, Drag Racing, Drifting, Stock
Car Racing, Rock Crawling, Mud Drags, Super Moto Rd. 1 etc.

Sunday
April 18

2nd Annual Smokin Grill BBQ Contest
Guam International Raceway

Sunday
April 18

Round 4 Final Proline Amateur Drift Series
Round 1 Monster Energy Professional Drift Series
Smokin Wheels – Guam International Raceway, Yigo
Guam Drifting Association: Tom Akigami 687-1800
tom23@teleguam.net

Friday
April 23

Friday Street Night (Drag Racing) 8pm – 11pm

Sunday
April 25
Guam International Raceway – Drag Strip, Yigo
Drag Racing Association Guam: Ed Cruz 688-7801
sharkhol@guam.net www.dragguam.com/dragboard/

Friday
April 30
Veterans Jamboree Auto Show 12pm – 6pm
Guam International Raceway - Drag Strip, Yigo
Dave Sablan 482-4847
Col. Adolf Sgambelluri 647-0133 olyman@gmail.com
David Cruz 486-4777 david.cruz83@gmail.com

Friday Street Night (Drag Racing) 8pm – 11pm
Guam International Raceway – Drag Strip, Yigo
Drag Racing Association Guam: Ed Cruz 688-7801
sharkhol@guam.net www.dragguam.com/dragboard/

May 2010

Saturday
May 1
Guam Soap Box Derby Trial Runs 10am - 6pm
Guam International Raceway – Drag Strip, Yigo
Big Brother Big Sisters of Guam
C/O DMG: Camille Denight 477-6408 • camille@denight.com

Sunday
May 2
Subaru Club of Guam "Street Survival" 8am - 4pm
Main Parking Lot – Guam International Raceway, Yigo
SCG: Jay Sevilla 888-2742 allives@usa.com
www.scguam.team-forum.net

Monday
May 3
Drift Practice Session 7:00pm – 9:00pm
Main Parking Lot – Guam International Raceway, Yigo
Guam Drifting Association: Tom Akigami 687-1800
tom23@teleguam.net

Friday
May 7
Friday Street Night (Drag Racing) 8pm – 11pm
Guam International Raceway – Drag Strip, Yigo
Drag Racing Association Guam: Ed Cruz 688-7801
sharkhol@guam.net www.dragguam.com/dragboard/

Saturday
May 8
Guam Soap Box Derby 10am - 6pm
Big Brother Big Sisters of Guam
Guam International Raceway – Drag Strip, Yigo
C/O DMG: Camille Denight 477-6408 • camille@denight.com

Friday
May 14
Friday Street Night (Drag Racing) 8pm – 11pm
Guam International Raceway – Drag Strip, Yigo
Drag Racing Association Guam: Ed Cruz 688-7801
sharkhol@guam.net www.dragguam.com/dragboard/

Friday
May 14
Drift Practice Session 7:00pm – 9:30pm
Main Parking Lot – Guam International Raceway, Yigo
Guam Drifting Association: Tom Akigami 687-1800

tom23@teleguam.net

**Sunday
May 16**
Super-Moto Series Rd.2: 12pm – 4pm
Guam International Raceway – Main Parking Lot
Guam International Raceway Motorcycle & ATV Club (GIRMAC):
Bob Bucek: 727-5381 track@guam.net www.atvmotocrossguam.com
Dennis Quinones: 472-8326 cyclesgm@carsolusguam.com

**Friday
May 21**
Friday Street Night (Drag Racing) 8pm – 11pm
Guam International Raceway – Drag Strip, Yigo
Drag Racing Association Guam: Ed Cruz 688-7801
sharkhol@guam.net www.dragguam.com/dragboard/

**Sunday
May 23**
GRSCCA Auto-X Summer Race Series #1: 9am - 4pm
Main Parking Lot – Guam International Raceway, Yigo
Guam Region Sports Car Club of America:
Alvin Banu 488-2176 alvinbanu@teleguam.net
www.guamroadracers.com

**Sunday
May 23**
Cycles Plus – Poker Run (Motorcycles & Scooters)
10am @ Cycles Plus, Maite
Cycles Plus: Dennis Quinones 472-8326
cyclesgm@carsolusguam.com

**Monday
May 24**
Drift Practice Session 7:00pm – 8:00pm
Main Parking Lot – Guam International Raceway, Yigo
Guam Drifting Association: Tom Akigami 687-1800
tom23@teleguam.net

**Friday
May 28**
Friday Street Night (Drag Racing) 8pm – 11pm
Guam International Raceway – Drag Strip, Yigo
Drag Racing Association Guam: Ed Cruz 688-7801
sharkhol@guam.net www.dragguam.com/dragboard/

**Sunday
May 30**
GIRMAC “School is Out” Moto-X Race: 9am – 6pm
Guam International Raceway – Calvo Memorial Off Road Park
Guam International Raceway Motorcycle & ATV Club (GIRMAC):
Bob Bucek: 727-5381 track@guam.net www.atvmotocrossguam.com

**Sunday
May 30**
Round 2 Monster Energy Professional Drift Series 4pm – 8pm
Asphalt Oval – Guam International Raceway, Yigo
Guam Drifting Association: Tom Akigami 687-1800
tom23@teleguam.net

June 2010

**Friday
June 4**
Friday Street Night (Drag Racing) 8pm – 11pm
Guam International Raceway – Drag Strip, Yigo
Drag Racing Association Guam: Ed Cruz 688-7801

<p>Sunday June 6</p>	<p>sharkhol@guam.net www.dragguam.com/dragboard/</p> <p>GRSCCA Auto-X Summer Race Series #2: 9am - 4pm Main Parking Lot – Guam International Raceway, Yigo Guam Region Sports Car Club of America: Alvin Banu 468-2175 alvinbanu@teleguam.net www.guamroadracers.com</p>
<p>Friday June 11</p>	<p>Drift Practice Session 7:00pm – 9:30pm Main Parking Lot – Guam International Raceway, Yigo Guam Drifting Association: Tom Akigami 687-1800 tom23@teleguam.net</p>
<p>Friday June 11</p>	<p>Friday Street Night (Drag Racing) 8pm – 11pm Guam International Raceway – Drag Strip, Yigo Drag Racing Association Guam: Ed Cruz 688-7801 sharkhol@guam.net www.dragguam.com/dragboard/</p>
<p>Sunday June 13</p>	<p>Subaru Club of Guam "Street Survival" 9am - 4pm Guam International Raceway – Drag Strip, Yigo SCG: Jay Sevilla 888-2742 allives@usa.com www.scguam.team-forum.net</p>
<p>Sunday June 13</p>	<p>Super-Moto Series Rd.3: 12pm – 4pm Guam International Raceway – Main Parking Lot Guam International Raceway Motorcycle & ATV Club (GIRMAC): Bob Bucek: 727-5381 track@guam.net www.atvmotocrossguam.com Dennis Quinonez: 472-8326 cyclesgm@carsplusguam.com</p>
<p>Friday June 18</p>	<p>Friday Street Night (Drag Racing) 8pm – 11pm Guam International Raceway – Drag Strip, Yigo Drag Racing Association Guam: Ed Cruz 688-7801 sharkhol@guam.net www.dragguam.com/dragboard/</p>
<p>Monday June 21</p>	<p>Drift Practice Session 7:00pm – 9:00pm Main Parking Lot – Guam International Raceway, Yigo Guam Drifting Association: Tom Akigami 687-1800 tom23@teleguam.net</p>
<p>Friday June 25</p>	<p>Friday Street Night (Drag Racing) 8pm – 11pm Guam International Raceway – Drag Strip, Yigo Drag Racing Association Guam: Ed Cruz 688-7801 sharkhol@guam.net www.dragguam.com/dragboard/</p>
<p>Sunday June 27</p>	<p>Round 3 Monster Energy Professional Drift Series 4pm – 8pm Asphalt Oval – Guam International Raceway, Yigo Guam Drifting Association: Tom Akigami 687-1800 tom23@teleguam.net</p>

July 2010

Friday
July 2
Friday Street Night (Drag Racing) 8pm – 11pm
Guam International Raceway – Drag Strip, Yigo
Drag Racing Association Guam: Ed Cruz 688-7801
sharkhol@guam.net www.dragguam.com/dragboard/

Saturday & Sunday
July 3 & 4
GIRMAC Super Enduro Race (7/3/10 ATV & 7/4/10 Motorcycles)
Guam International Raceway – Calvo Memorial Off Road Park
Guam International Raceway Motorcycle & ATV Club (GIRMAC):
Bob Bucek: 727-6381 track@guam.net www.atvmotocrossguam.com
Dennis Quinones: 472-8326 cyclegm@carsplusguam.com

Monday
July 5
Drift Practice Session 7:00pm – 9:00pm
Main Parking Lot – Guam International Raceway, Yigo
Guam Drifting Association: Tom Akigami 687-1800
tom23@teleguam.net

Friday
July 9
Friday Street Night (Drag Racing) 8pm – 11pm
Guam International Raceway -- Drag Strip, Yigo
Drag Racing Association Guam: Ed Cruz 688-7801
sharkhol@guam.net www.dragguam.com/dragboard/

Sunday
July 11
GIRMAC "Summer" Moto-X Race: 9am – 6pm
Guam International Raceway -- Calvo Memorial Off Road Park
Guam International Raceway Motorcycle & ATV Club (GIRMAC):
Bob Bucek: 727-6381 track@guam.net www.atvmotocrossguam.com

Sunday
July 11
GRSCCA Auto-X Summer Race Series #3 8am - 4pm
Main Parking Lot – Guam International Raceway, Yigo
Guam Region Sports Car Club of America:
Alvin Banu 488-2175 alvinbanu@teleguam.net
www.guamroadracers.com

Monday
July 12
Drift Practice Session 7:00pm – 9:00pm
Main Parking Lot – Guam International Raceway, Yigo
Guam Drifting Association: Tom Akigami 687-1800
tom23@teleguam.net

Friday
July 16
Friday Street Night (Drag Racing) 8pm – 11pm
Guam International Raceway – Drag Strip, Yigo
Drag Racing Association Guam: Ed Cruz 688-7801
sharkhol@guam.net www.dragguam.com/dragboard/

Sunday
July 18
Subaru Club of Guam "Street Survival" 9am - 4pm
Guam International Raceway -- Drag Strip, Yigo
SCG: Jay Sevilla 888-2742 allives@usa.com
www.sccuam.team-forum.net

Sunday
July 18
Round 4 Monster Energy Professional Drift Series Final
4pm – 8pm Asphalt Oval – Guam International Raceway, Yigo
Guam Drifting Association: Tom Akigami 687-1800

tom23@teleguam.net

Friday
July 23
Friday Street Night (Drag Racing) 8pm – 11pm
Guam International Raceway – Drag Strip, Yigo
Drag Racing Association Guam: Ed Cruz 688-7801
sharkhol@guam.net www.dragguam.com/dragboard/

Sunday
June 25
Super-Moto Series Rd.4: 12pm – 4pm
Guam International Raceway – Main Parking Lot
Guam International Raceway Motorcycle & ATV Club (GIRMAC):
Bob Bucek: 727-5381 track@guam.net www.atvmotocrossguam.com
Dennis Quinones: 472-8326 cyclesgm@carsplusguam.com

Friday
July 30
Friday Street Night (Drag Racing) 8pm – 11pm
Guam International Raceway – Drag Strip, Yigo
Drag Racing Association Guam: Ed Cruz 688-7801
sharkhol@guam.net www.dragguam.com/dragboard/

August 2010

Friday
August 6
Friday Street Night (Drag Racing) 8pm – 11pm
Guam International Raceway – Drag Strip, Yigo
Drag Racing Association Guam: Ed Cruz 688-7801
sharkhol@guam.net www.dragguam.com/dragboard/

Friday
August 6
Drift Practice Session 7:00pm – 8:30pm
Main Parking Lot – Guam International Raceway, Yigo
Guam Drifting Association: Tom Akigami 687-1800
tom23@teleguam.net

Sunday
August 8
Super-Moto Series Rd.5: 12pm – 4pm
Guam International Raceway – Main Parking Lot
Guam International Raceway Motorcycle & ATV Club (GIRMAC):
Bob Bucek: 727-5381 track@guam.net www.atvmotocrossguam.com
Dennis Quinones: 472-8326 cyclesgm@carsplusguam.com

Friday
August 13
Friday Street Night (Drag Racing) 8pm – 11pm
Guam International Raceway – Drag Strip, Yigo
Drag Racing Association Guam: Ed Cruz 688-7801
sharkhol@guam.net www.dragguam.com/dragboard/

Sunday
August 15
GRSCCA Auto-X Test & Tune 9am - 4pm
Main Parking Lot – Guam International Raceway, Yigo
Guam Region Sports Car Club of America:
Alvin Benu 486-2175 alvinbenu@teleguam.net
www.guamroadracers.com

Sunday
August 15
Cycles Plus Jet-Ski Off-Shore Race 8:00am start
Hagatna Boat Basin

Cycles Plus: Dennis Quinones 472-8326
cyclesgm@carsplusguam.com

Monday
 August 16
 Drift Practice Session 7:00pm – 9:00pm
 Main Parking Lot – Guam International Raceway, Yigo
 Guam Drifting Association: Tom Akigami 687-1800
tom23@teleguam.net

Friday
 August 20
 Friday Street Night (Drag Racing) 8pm – 11pm
 Guam International Raceway – Drag Strip, Yigo
 Drag Racing Association Guam: Ed Cruz 688-7801
sharkhol@guam.net www.dragguam.com/dragboard/

Sunday
 August 22
 Subaru Club of Guam "Street Survival" 9am - 4pm
 Main Parking Lot – Guam International Raceway, Yigo
 SCG: Jay Sevilla 888-2742 allives@usa.com
www.scguam.team-forum.net

Friday
 August 27
 Friday Street Night (Drag Racing) 8pm – 11pm
 Guam International Raceway – Drag Strip, Yigo
 Drag Racing Association Guam: Ed Cruz 688-7801
sharkhol@guam.net www.dragguam.com/dragboard/

Sunday
 August 29
 Super-Moto Series Rd.6: 12pm – 4pm
 Guam International Raceway – Main Parking Lot
 Guam International Raceway Motorcycle & ATV Club (GIRMAC):
 Bob Bucek: 727-5381 track@guam.net www.gvmotocrossguam.com
 Dennis Quinones: 472-8326 cyclesgm@carsplusguam.com

September 2010

Friday
 September 3
 Friday Street Night (Drag Racing) 8pm – 11pm
 Guam International Raceway – Drag Strip, Yigo
 Drag Racing Association Guam: Ed Cruz 688-7801
sharkhol@guam.net www.dragguam.com/dragboard/

Friday
 September 3
 Drift Practice Session 7:00pm – 9:30pm
 Main Parking Lot – Guam International Raceway, Yigo
 Guam Drifting Association: Tom Akigami 687-1800
tom23@teleguam.net

Sunday
 September 5
 Cycles Plus – Trail Fest (Motorcycles & ATV's)
 9am @ Cycles Plus, Maite
 Cycles Plus: Dennis Quinones 472-8326
cyclesgm@carsplusguam.com

Sunday
 September 5
 Subaru Club of Guam "Street Survival" 9am - 4pm
 Main Parking Lot – Guam International Raceway, Yigo
 SCG: Jay Sevilla 888-2742 allives@usa.com
www.scguam.team-forum.net

Friday

September 10 Friday Street Night (Drag Racing) 8pm – 11pm
Guam International Raceway – Drag Strip, Yigo
Drag Racing Association Guam: Ed Cruz 688-7801
sharkhol@guam.net www.dragguam.com/dragboard/

Sunday
September 12 GIRMAC Monsoon Moto-X Race Series #1: 9am – 6pm
Guam International Raceway – Calvo Memorial Off Road Park
Guam International Raceway Motorcycle & ATV Club (GIRMAC):
Bob Bucek: 727-6381 track@guam.net www.atvmotocrossguam.com

Sunday
September 12 GRSCCA Auto-X Monsoon Race Series #1: 9am - 4pm
Main Parking Lot – Guam International Raceway, Yigo
Guam Region Sports Car Club of America:
Alvin Banu 488-2175 alvinbanu@teleguam.net
www.guamroadracers.com

Monday
September 13 Drift Practice Session 7:00pm – 9:00pm
Main Parking Lot – Guam International Raceway, Yigo
Guam Drifting Association: Tom Akigami 687-1800
tom23@teleguam.net

Friday
September 17 Friday Street Night (Drag Racing) 8pm – 11pm
Guam International Raceway – Drag Strip, Yigo
Drag Racing Association Guam: Ed Cruz 688-7801
sharkhol@guam.net www.dragguam.com/dragboard/

Sunday
September 19 Drift Event Make-up day or
Drift Practice Session 1:00pm – 3:00pm
Guam International Raceway, Yigo
Guam Drifting Association: Tom Akigami 687-1800
tom23@teleguam.net

Friday
September 24 Friday Street Night (Drag Racing) 8pm – 11pm
Guam International Raceway – Drag Strip, Yigo
Drag Racing Association Guam: Ed Cruz 688-7801
sharkhol@guam.net www.dragguam.com/dragboard/

Sunday
September 26 GIRMAC Monsoon Moto-X Race Series #2: 9am – 6pm
Guam International Raceway – Calvo Memorial Off Road Park
Guam International Raceway Motorcycle & ATV Club (GIRMAC):
Bob Bucek: 727-6381 track@guam.net www.atvmotocrossguam.com

Sunday
September 26 GRSCCA Auto-X Monsoon Race Series #2: 9am - 4pm
Main Parking Lot – Guam International Raceway, Yigo
Guam Region Sports Car Club of America:
Alvin Banu 488-2175 alvinbanu@teleguam.net
www.guamroadracers.com

October 2010

Friday
October 1
 Friday Street Night (Drag Racing) 8pm – 11pm
 Guam International Raceway – Drag Strip, Yigo
 Drag Racing Association Guam: Ed Cruz 888-7801
sharkhol@guam.net www.dragguam.com/dragboard/

Friday
October 1
 Drift Practice Session 7:00pm – 9:30pm
 Main Parking Lot – Guam International Raceway, Yigo
 Guam Drifting Association: Tom Akigami 687-1800
tom23@teleguam.net

Sunday
October 3
 Super-Moto Series Rd.7 Finsl Round: 12pm – 4pm
 Guam International Raceway – Main Parking Lot
 Guam International Raceway Motorcycle & ATV Club (GIRMAC):
 Bob Bucek: 727-6381 track@guam.net www.atvmotocrossguam.com
 Dennis Quinones: 472-8326 cyclegm@carsplusguam.com

Friday
October 8
 Friday Street Night (Drag Racing) 8pm – 11pm
 Guam International Raceway – Drag Strip, Yigo
 Drag Racing Association Guam: Ed Cruz 888-7801
sharkhol@guam.net www.dragguam.com/dragboard/

Sunday
October 10
 GIRMAC Monsoon Moto-X Race Series #3: 9am – 6pm
 Guam International Raceway – Calvo Memorial Off Road Park
 Guam International Raceway Motorcycle & ATV Club (GIRMAC):
 Bob Bucek: 727-6381 track@guam.net www.atvmotocrossguam.com

Sunday
October 10
 GRSCCA Auto-X Monsoon Race Series #3: 9am - 4pm
 Main Parking Lot – Guam International Raceway, Yigo
 Guam Region Sports Car Club of America:
 Alvin Banu 488-2175 alvinbanu@teleguam.net
www.guamroadracers.com

Monday
October 11
 Drift Practice Session 7:00pm – 9:00pm
 Main Parking Lot – Guam International Raceway, Yigo
 Guam Drifting Association: Tom Akigami 687-1800
tom23@teleguam.net

Friday
October 15
 Friday Street Night (Drag Racing) 8pm – 11pm
 Guam International Raceway – Drag Strip, Yigo
 Drag Racing Association Guam: Ed Cruz 888-7801
sharkhol@guam.net www.dragguam.com/dragboard/

Sunday
October 17
 Subaru Club of Guam “Street Survival” 9am - 4pm
 Main Parking Lot – Guam International Raceway, Yigo
 SCG: Jay Sevilla 888-2742 allives@usa.com
www.scguam.team-forum.net

Friday
October 22
 Friday Street Night (Drag Racing) 8pm – 11pm
 Guam International Raceway – Drag Strip, Yigo
 Drag Racing Association Guam: Ed Cruz 888-7801
sharkhol@guam.net www.dragguam.com/dragboard/

Sunday
October 24
 GIRMAC Monsoon Moto-X Race Series #4: 9am – 6pm

Guam International Raceway – Calvo Memorial Off Road Park
Guam International Raceway Motorcycle & ATV Club (GIRMAC):
Bob Bucek: 727-5381 track@guam.net www.atvmotocrossguam.com

Sunday
October 24

GRSCCA Auto-X Monsoon Race Series #4: 9am - 4pm
Main Parking Lot – Guam International Raceway, Yigo
Guam Region Sports Car Club of America:
Alvin Banu 488-2175 alvinbanu@teleguam.net
www.guamroadracers.com

Friday
October 29

Friday Street Night (Drag Racing) 8pm – 11pm
Guam International Raceway – Drag Strip, Yigo
Drag Racing Association Guam: Ed Cruz 688-7801
sharkhol@guam.net www.dragguam.com/dragboard/

Friday
October 28

Drift Practice Session 7:00pm – 9:30pm
Main Parking Lot – Guam International Raceway, Yigo
Guam Drifting Association: Tom Akigami 687-1800
tom23@teleguam.net

November 2010

Friday
November 5

Friday Street Night (Drag Racing) 8pm – 11pm
Guam International Raceway – Drag Strip, Yigo
Drag Racing Association Guam: Ed Cruz 688-7801
sharkhol@guam.net www.dragguam.com/dragboard/

Sunday
November 7

GIRMAC Monsoon Moto-X Race Series #5: 9am – 6pm
Guam International Raceway – Calvo Memorial Off Road Park
Guam International Raceway Motorcycle & ATV Club (GIRMAC):
Bob Bucek: 727-5381 track@guam.net www.atvmotocrossguam.com

Sunday
November 7

GRSCCA Auto-X Monsoon Race Series #5 FINAL: 9am - 4pm
Main Parking Lot – Guam International Raceway, Yigo
Guam Region Sports Car Club of America:
Alvin Banu 488-2175 alvinbanu@teleguam.net
www.guamroadracers.com

Friday
November 12

Friday Street Night (Drag Racing) 8pm – 11pm
Guam International Raceway – Drag Strip, Yigo
Drag Racing Association Guam: Ed Cruz 688-7801
sharkhol@guam.net www.dragguam.com/dragboard/

Friday
November 12

Drift Practice Session 7:00pm – 9:30pm
Main Parking Lot – Guam International Raceway, Yigo
Guam Drifting Association: Tom Akigami 687-1800
tom23@teleguam.net

Sunday
November 14

Subaru Club of Guam “Street Survival” 9am - 4pm

Main Parking Lot – Guam International Raceway, Yigo
SCG: Jay Sevilla 888-2742 allives@usa.com
www.scgteam-team-forum.net

Friday
November 19

Friday Street Night (Drag Racing) 8pm – 11pm
Guam International Raceway – Drag Strip, Yigo
Drag Racing Association Guam: Ed Cruz 688-7801
sharkhol@guam.net www.dragguam.com/dragboard/

Sunday
November 21

GIRMAC Monsoon Moto-X Race Series #6: 9am – 6pm
Guam International Raceway – Calvo Memorial Off Road Park
Guam International Raceway Motorcycle & ATV Club (GIRMAC):
Bob Bucek: 727-6381 track@guam.net www.atvmotocrossguam.com

Sunday
November 21

GRSCCA Auto-X Test & Tune: 9am - 4pm
Main Parking Lot – Guam International Raceway, Yigo
Guam Region Sports Car Club of America:
Alvin Banu 488-2175 alvinbanu@teleguam.net
www.guamroadracers.com

Monday
November 22

Drift Practice Session 7:00pm – 9:00pm
Main Parking Lot – Guam International Raceway, Yigo
Guam Drifting Association: Tom Akigami 687-1800
tom23@teleguam.net

Friday
November 26

Black Friday Drag Race 8pm – 11pm
Guam International Raceway – Drag Strip, Yigo
Drag Racing Association Guam: Ed Cruz 688-7801
sharkhol@guam.net www.dragguam.com/dragboard/

Sunday
November 28

Salvation Army Toy Drive – Car & Bike Show
12pm – 6pm Agana Shopping Center
Car Show, Super-Moto Ex, Drifting Ex
Tom Akigami 687-1800 tom23@teleguam.net
Dennis Quinones 472-8326 cyclegm@carsplusguam.com

December 2010

Friday & Saturday
December 3 & 4

Drift Drag Xtreme / DDX International Drift Championships
Guam International Raceway – Drag Strip and Asphalt Oval
-Drag Racing Championships on Friday December 3, 2010
-International Drift Championships on Saturday December 4, 2010
*Other Events on 12/4/10 Stock Car Racing Finals, Supermoto Racing,
Stunt Bike Demo, D1GP and/ or Formula D Pro Drift Exhibitions

Sunday
December 5

GRSCCA Auto-X Test & Tune: 9am - 4pm
Main Parking Lot – Guam International Raceway, Yigo
Guam Region Sports Car Club of America:
Alvin Banu 488-2175 alvinbanu@teleguam.net
www.guamroadracers.com

<p>Friday December 10</p>	<p>Friday Street Night (Drag Racing) 8pm – 11pm Guam International Raceway – Drag Strip, Yigo Drag Racing Association Guam: Ed Cruz 688-7801 sharkhol@guam.net www.dragguam.com/dragboard/</p>
<p>Sunday December 12</p>	<p>GIRMAC Monsoon Moto-X Race Series #7 FINAL: 8am – 6pm Guam International Raceway – Calvo Memorial Off Road Park Guam International Raceway Motorcycle & ATV Club (GIRMAC): Bob Bucek: 727-6381 track@guam.net www.atvmotocrossguam.com</p>
<p>Friday December 17</p>	<p>Friday Street Night (Drag Racing) 2010 FINAL 8pm – 11pm Guam International Raceway – Drag Strip, Yigo Drag Racing Association Guam: Ed Cruz 688-7801 sharkhol@guam.net www.dragguam.com/dragboard/</p>
<p>Sunday December 19</p>	<p>GRSCCA Christmas Cruise Guam Region Sports Car Club of America: Alvin Banu 488-2175 alvinbanu@teleguam.net www.guamroadracers.com</p>
<p>Sunday December 19</p>	<p>Cycles Plus – Year End Ride (Motorcycles & Scooters) 10am @ Cycles Plus, Maite Cycles Plus: Dennis Quinonee 472-8326 cyclesgm@carsplusguam.com</p>

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