

JOINT GUAM PROGRAM OFFICE
Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) /
Overseas Environmental Impact Statement (OEIS)
GUAM AND CNMI MILITARY RELOCATION
Relocating Marines from Okinawa,
Visiting Aircraft Carrier Berthing, and
Army Air and Missile Defense Task Force

Comment Sheet

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Tract 34000, Urunao, Guam
(Abutting Northwest Field, Andersen AFB)

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REFERENCE: (i.e. Volume Number, Chapter, Page Number, Line/Paragraph that you are making reference).

I-1412-001 Volume 2: Marine Corps Relocation – Guam, Chapter 2, Page 2-5 and Table 2.1-1 on Page 2-7 pertaining to Aviation Training, Airfield Training, Firing Ranges and Demolition Range in the Northwest Field area of Andersen AFB.

Volume 2: Marine Corps Relocation – Guam, Chapter 8, Page 8-20, pertaining to the discussion on the second and third paragraphs under the heading of "Northwest Field (NWF)."

The second paragraph states: "About 3,562 ac (1,442 ha) of NWF are the primary maneuver training areas available at Andersen AFB for field exercises and bivouacs. Routine training exercises include camp/tent setup, survival skills, land navigation, day/night tactical maneuvers and patrols, blank munitions and pyrotechnics firing, treatment and evaluation of casualties, fire safety, weapons security training, perimeter defense/security, field equipment training, and chemical attack/response."

And the third paragraph states: "There are non-DoD lands along the north and west coast of Andersen AFB. These public and private lands are bordered by Andersen AFB and the Philippine Sea (including Navy submerged lands) and are isolated from other non-federal lands. Access to the private area, including public access to Department of Interior lands, is through Andersen AFB land under an agreement between the landowners and the Air Force. The private lands are developed at

I-1412-001

Thank you for your comment. The proposed action would not affect the current status of access to the coastal private properties adjacent to Andersen AFB. Impacts associated with historical changes in access policy and related impacts to land use are not included in the EIS.

I-1412-001

very low-density levels, with few permanent buildings. The uses associate with these parcels include gardening, swimming, fishing, social and recreation gatherings and similar outdoor activities. Prior to the events of 9/11, the area supported an eco-tourism type day-use facility known as Star Sand Resort and are designated in the *North and Central Guam Land Use Plan* (Bureau of Statistics and Plans 2009) for Tourism/Resort; however, this designation is incompatible with the post 9/11 limited access available across military property."

I-1412-002

Volume 5: Army Air and Missile Defense Task Force, Chapter 2, Table 2.1-1 on Page 2-2 describing the Alternatives Carried Forward with respect to the location of Munitions Storage in the Habitat Management Unit (HMU) and Weapons Emplacement Sites within the Northwest Field area of Andersen AFB.

ISSUE: *(State in short, concise sentence what issue you are addressing.)*

First Issue: The proposed utilization of the NWF area of Andersen AFB (a) by the U.S. Marine Corp for Aviation Training, Airfield Training, Firing Ranges and Demolition Range as described on page 2-5 and Table 2.1-1 on page 2-7 in Chapter 2 of Volume 2, (b) by the U.S. Marine Corps as its primary maneuver training areas for field exercises and bivouacs and other activities as described on the Second Paragraph of page 8-20 in Chapter 8 of Volume 2, and (c), by the use of the Army Air and Missile Defense Task Force for munitions storage, weapons emplacement and the accompanying exercises surrounding the stored munitions and emplaced weapons.

Second Issue: The statements regarding non-DoD lands and the issue of access to private land, i.e. with respect to private property to the west of NWF of Andersen AFB.

DISCUSSION: *(Bullet format preferred. Highlight points you are making. Cite references if using them.)*

I-1412-002

The proposed activities on NWF by the U.S. Marine Corps and the Army Air and Defense Missile Task Force will grossly present inverse economic impact to the Hotel/Resort Zone private property known as Tract 34000, Urunao, Guam - a private property that abuts the Northwest Field area of Andersen AFB.

The discussion of non-DoD lands and access to private lands are not an entirely accurate description of the history and long standing issues behind the provision of access surrounding Tract 34000, Urunao, Guam, and the Land Use designation of said tract.

Overall, the proposed activities on NWF area of Andersen AFB by the Marines as well as the Army Air and Missile Defense Task Force will not only restrict access to Tract 34000 but, will have an immense continued and prolonged negative impact the Hotel/Resort Zone

I-1412-002

Thank you for your comment. None of the proposed actions on Andersen AFB would impact access to coastal private lands or the U.S. Wildlife facility. There will be unrestricted access along Route 3a. The proposed actions at northwest field (NWF) include Marine Corps actions as well as Army actions. The Army enclosures and buildings will change the open space landscape along Route 3a under Alternatives 1 and 2, but would not impact the private coastal lands. No missiles would be launched during training. The noise generated would be minor and associated with vehicular traffic and intermittent use of an emergency generator.

The Army proposed actions would be compatible with the proposed hotel/resort zoning designation of the coastal private lands. No mitigation or compensation is warranted.

The Marine Corps proposed actions include aviation training NWF and demolition training as listed in Table 2.3-1 of the Draft EIS. The demolition training would occur at the existing demolition range. No other live-fire training ranges are proposed at NWF. The improved airfield training would occur at the existing NWF airfield where training already occurs. Maneuver training is not proposed for NWF. The Marine Corps demolition training would occur two days per year with three detonations per day. These activities are so infrequent that their impact is considered less than significant and no mitigation is proposed. The noise contour for the Marine Corps aviation training at NWF and the operations at the main airfield of Andersen AFB is shown on Figure 6.2-1 of the Draft EIS. The 60 decibel level contour extends slightly off base into the private coastal land; however, 60 dB is relatively low and all land uses are compatible with this noise level.

No impacts to development rights of Tract 34000 are anticipated.

I-1412-003

designations of Tract 34000. Implementing the proposed relocation of the Marines and the Army Air and Missile Defense Force on NWF area of Andersen AFB will result in the taking of development rights.

RECOMMENDATION: *(State in short, concise sentence(s) your recommended solution(s). Cite references, as appropriate.)*

I-1412-004

First Issue: The military officials to work with the staff for the U.S. House of Representative Congresswoman Madeleine Z. Bordallo (D) of Guam to address and implement any and all efforts to mitigate any and all negative impact over the Hotel/Resort activities on Tract 34000. Congresswoman Bordallo has been in contact with landowners and is working diligently to ensure that the Hotel/Resort development activities of said property proceed without any interruption from neighboring U.S. military activities. Mitigating action to include perimeter fencing of NWF and neighboring Naval Communication and Telecommunication Station properties thereby allowing unfettered access to landowners and their guests via Potts Junction and Route 3A.

I-1412-005

Second Issue: There is court mandated access via Potts Junction and Route 3A for landowners and their guests to get to private lands abutting the NWF area of Andersen AFB. There is also an existing agreement between the landowners of Tract 34000 with the U.S. Air Force, and as reaffirmed by Congresswoman Bordallo, that assures uninhibited access via Potts Junction and Route 3A. Therefore, the issue of Access through Potts Junction and over Route 3A should never be closed to landowners and their guests at anytime to ingress and egress their properties. In addition, while the North and Central Guam Land Use Plan may propose that the area be designated Tourism/Resort, there is, however, pre-existing law that designates the entire Urunao private property as Hotel/Resort Zone. Therefore, unrestricted access is the only appropriate mitigation action over Potts Junction and Route 3A.

I-1412-003

Thank you for your comments. None of the proposed actions on Andersen AFB would impact access to coastal private lands or the U.S. Fish & Wildlife facility. There will be unrestricted access along Route 3a.

The proposed actions at northwest field (NWF) include Marine Corps actions as well as Army actions. The Army enclosures and buildings will change the open space landscape along Route 3a under Alternatives 1 and 2, but would not impact the private coastal lands. No missiles would be launched during training. The noise generated would be minor and associated with vehicular traffic and intermittent use of an emergency generator. The Army proposed actions would be compatible with the proposed Hotel/Resort zoning designation of the coastal private lands. No mitigation or compensation anticipated.

The Marine Corps proposed actions include aviation training NWF and demolition training as listed in Table 2.3-1 of the Draft EIS. The demolition training would occur at the existing demolition range. No other live-fire training ranges are proposed at NWF. The improved airfield training would occur at the existing NWF airfield where training already occurs. Maneuver training is not proposed for NWF. The Marine Corps demolition training would occur 2 days per year with three detonations per day. These activities are so infrequent that their impact is considered less than significant and no mitigation is proposed.

The noise contour for the Marine Corps aviation training at NWF and the operations at the main airfield of Andersen AFB is shown on Figure 6.2-1 of the Draft EIS. The 60 decibel level contour extends slightly off base into the private coastal land, however 60 dB is relatively low and all land uses are compatible with this noise level.

No impacts to development rights of Tract 34000 are anticipated.

I-1412-004

Thank you for your comment.

I-1412-005

Thank you for your comment. None of the proposed actions on Andersen AFB or NCTS Finegayan would impact access to coastal private lands or the U.S. Wildlife facility. There would be unrestricted access along Route 3a via Potts Junction.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 993

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I-1413-001

Viehman et al. (2009) have a relevant paragraph that discusses the coral cover metric used by the Navy contractors in the HEA as well as the complications associated with dredging ESA listed coral species: "A coral cover metric also does not address variations in ecosystem services provided by different coral species or functional groups (e.g. diversity, composition, colony size, morphology, potential accretion rate, level and type of habitat provided) nor whether services scale with size or age (e.g. reproduction). An HEA recovery estimate for a coral cover metric may be based on recovery of total coral cover or on attributes of selected species, such as for a species-oriented recovery model [51]. With a species-oriented approach, the selected species needs to have estimated growth rates, morphology and other species attributes appropriate to the context of the injury and the reef, for these will affect recovery projections and restoration planning. A coral cover metric therefore has the potential to over- or under-represent the contributions of selected species attributes. This could become complicated within an NRDA framework if a species listed as threatened or endangered under the U.S. Endangered Species Act (such as Caribbean acroporids) is involved, but is not a dominant species at the injury site". All of the above concerns should be accounted for in selecting a suitable site for the nuclear aircraft carrier berthing facility.

I-1413-001

Thank you for your comment. The Navy has worked with and coordinated meetings with the resource agencies over the last three years discussing (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), 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 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." 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: 1723

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I-1414-001

For indigenous people who reside on Guahan and the rest of the world, land is not a commodity to be bought and sold; indeed, it is not a piece of real estate to speculate on. Land is culture, it is a way of life. Land is for the use and benefit of all, and is to be cared for by all. To designate a price tag on land is tantamount to genocide. The DEIS by way of its authors, treats land as property and as commodity. The DEIS is written with only a superficial understanding of the islands, the ocean, and the peoples who inhabit Guahan and the 'Mariana Islands'. However, the implications of proposals set within the DEIS will have a far-reaching effect on the future sustainability and survivability of the island's indigenous people, most notably, the 'Chamorro', who continue to retain ancestral ties to the land and ocean. We therefore propose two alternatives: 'No-Action' in regards to any future military expansion; and the cleanup, restoration and return of all lands currently occupied by the US military to the families from whom the land was taken. What has been taken, must be returned. Decolonize, do not militarize.

-Guahan Indigenous Collective

I-1414-001

Thank you for your comment.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1036

Received: 2/17/2010 7:42:43 AM

I-1415-001

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.

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.

I-1415-001

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 includes updating the Guam Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan that addresses recreational user use, demand, preference, conflicts, and conditions. This measure falls within the Gov Guam authority to implement. Other mitigation includes collaboration with the GDAWR to establish outreach programs to educate workers, and military personnel and their dependents on marine preserves and other environmentally sensitive areas on Guam. 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 or aquifers.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1058

Received: 2/17/2010 8:02:38 AM

I-1416-001

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.

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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.

I-1416-001

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 resources, including reefs, is beyond the scope of the EIS.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1086

Received: 2/17/2010 8:11:57 AM

I-1417-001

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.

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.

I-1417-001

Thank you for your comment. The Volume 7 cumulative impacts section has been revised for the FEIS.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1088

Received: 2/17/2010 8:12:23 AM

I-1418-001

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.

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.

I-1418-001

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 beyond the scope of the EIS.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1098

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I-1419-001

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

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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.

I-1419-001

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COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1099

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I-1420-001

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I-1420-001

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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 beyond the scope of the EIS.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1123

Received: 2/17/2010 8:22:16 AM

I-1421-001

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.

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.

I-1421-001

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COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1128

Received: 2/17/2010 8:23:54 AM

I-1422-001

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

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I-1422-001

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COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1137

Received: 2/17/2010 8:26:49 AM

I-1423-001

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.

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I-1423-001

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COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1145

Received: 2/17/2010 8:28:56 AM

I-1424-001

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.

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I-1424-001

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COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1169

Received: 2/17/2010 8:35:31 AM

I-1425-001

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.

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I-1425-001

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COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1181

Received: 2/17/2010 8:37:59 AM

I-1426-001

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.

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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.

I-1426-001

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.

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COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1186

Received: 2/17/2010 8:38:52 AM

I-1427-001

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.

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Citation: Volume 7, Chapter 4, Section 4.3.4 Page 20

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I-1427-001

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COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1739

Received: 2/18/2010 4:19:53 AM

I-1428-001

Briefly, I would like to express an alternative that I believe both the military and the host community, Guam, would benefit. I understand the need and the urgency for relocating the 8000 Marines from Okinawa to Guam, and the inevitability of it. I would like to suggest that the Guam tour of duty for ht Marines be a hardship tour, unaccompanied. With this reasoning, the facilities required for housing 40000 additional people on Guam would no longer be necessary. The land required for additional training and/or operational purposes could be reappropriated from those lands earmarked for housing. This compromise would still ensure that the military mission will still be possible, as well as, minimal land siezures from the host community.

I-1428-002

Should it be impossible to relocate the 8000 Marines without their families, then all incoming military personnel and their families should be housed on existing military lands. When the bases have reached their capacities, the remaining personnel should be relocated to the CNMI, Hawaii, or CONUS. I do not think additional lands should be comprised.

I-1428-003

I appreciate that taking care of those Americans moving from Okinawa is important. However, I do not believe that that care should be at the expense of the Americans, albiet conditional Americans, already living on Guam. Those of us who call Guam home should not have to feel pressured to give up more land when the Americans who call Guam home for 3 year periods at a time possess 1/3 of our home. As a member of a family with land in the Harmon Annex, or Okkodo, area this concerns me. It is clear the Marines will come to Guam, I just hope that when they do my chirdren will be able to enjoy the legacy my family is able to leave them.

I-1428-001

Thank you for your comment. This alternative would not meet the purpose and need as stated in Chapter 1 of Volume 2.

I-1428-002

Thank you for your comment. Limiting the military personnel to bachelors and excluding military personnel with dependents would not provide the Marine Corps sufficient flexibility in staffing to meet their mission. 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.

I-1428-003

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.

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 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: 1742

Received: 2/18/2010 4:21:03 AM

I-1429-001

2.3-4 Potable Water

The increase in population will mean more resources will be needed to support living here on Guam, especially water. Guam currently has problems with supporting water distribution in the southern villages, which reveals the problem. In this section EIS states that the demand of water will be very high, and this will just mean more money will be needed to purchase off-island water. For this issue instead of having to purchase higher costing water, we can try formulating methods to salvage rainwater. By doing this we can lessen the amount of water we purchase from outside vendors.

I-1429-001

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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1411

Received: 2/17/2010 10:10:12 PM

I-1430-001

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.

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.

I-1430-001

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 beyond the scope of the EIS.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1743

Received: 2/18/2010 4:21:47 AM

I-1431-001

2.14.12 Solid waste

With our landfills filled to the skies, how are we suppose sustain anymore trash when the build up occurs? This section remarks the usage of the Navy Sanitary landfill, which is expected to last us approximately only 14 years; however, what happens to us then? With so much trash we will not be able to live on our island anymore, until a more permeable solution has been created. For this issue, we can just ship out our trash to a desolate island to carry out manageable incinerations, or we could just implement more recycling methods to compensate for the trash we use.

I-1431-001

Thank you for your comment. Gov Guam is currently constructing a new landfill in southeast Guam that is projected to have a life span in excess of 33years. DoD has an agreement with Gov Guam to utilize that landfill when it opens, projected for July 2011. Thus, there should be adequate capacity in this landfill for the foreseeable future.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1437

Received: 2/17/2010 10:25:35 PM

I-1432-001

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.

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

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I-1432-001

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.

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COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1745

Received: 2/18/2010 4:23:10 AM

I-1433-001

I-1433-002

Military build up can have so many ups and downs. Let me talk about at first the possible changes and impact that military can give to the people of Guam. I am not pro and cons in this situation. I mean if it is gonna happen, and there are some possibilities that the military can produce income to Guam and increase and create more job. Why not?. If they are going to be here in this beautiful island, we need to adjust and make some effort to have lots of safety officers, schools and expansions of road and street lights. Main reason is because we need to protect our people in the community. By having necessary and enough safety then we don't have to worry much about safety of our community. I know things will change and that is just how it is. I am concerned as a citizen of Guam about the changes that military will do. As a citizen i thought of this situation that we have. We need to ask ourselves. Are we going to have any benefits from this military buildup? if yes then its good for them to be here. Another question is. are we gonna have enough safety for the sake of our people in the community? If the answer is yes then its good. What i am after here is the safety of many us. We the people. Thank you.

I-1433-001

Thank you for your comments. Please see Chapter 4 of the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F in Volume 9 of the DEIS) for information on the estimated tax revenues from the proposed action and the estimated impacts on Guam's public service agencies.

I-1433-002

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 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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1476

Received: 2/17/2010 11:39:14 PM

I-1434-001

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.

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.

I-1434-001

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 beyond the scope of the EIS.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1484

Received: 2/17/2010 11:41:27 PM

I-1435-001

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

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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.

I-1435-001

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.

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COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1746

Received: 2/18/2010 4:23:18 AM

I-1436-001

REFERENCE: Although available evidence does not suggest that Marines would have an impact on Guam's overall crime rates or assaults on women, there is cause for concern about impacts on crime and social order due to other factors. Construction booms are often accompanied by a sense of loosened norms and social disorder. In-migrants from the FAS – whose numbers may increase in both the construction and operational stages due to more job opportunities – have high crime rates associated with adapting to less traditional social structures. There is a potential for more prostitution, alcohol/substance abuse, and family violence associated with young military populations in general, not Marines in particular. However, the reputation of Marines as fighters could trigger a transitional period of adjustment that local young men test themselves against Marines in fights.V2-16-16.2.3.4 Sociocultural Impacts

"Increase in crime by the military dependants on Guam may also be a possible impact...Dependants of SOFA personnel on Okinawa do contribute to the overall crime statistic." DEIS Vol. 2, Ch. 16, pg. 1092

ISSUE: These conclusions appear to be based on speculative data, are contrary to at least one study by Dr. Catherine Lutz. Inaccurate data potentially underestimates the effects to the safety of women and children. Data based findings should be put before the DOD before it makes its decision to proceed. Data should accurately reflect any additional impact on the children from households below the poverty level.

I-1436-002

I-1436-001

Thank you for your comment and view. Impacts on crime have been highlighted as a public concern during the public comment period and additions to the analysis, based on the available data, have been made in the FEIS.

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 and 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 EIS process is continuing to review each comment and provide a response. In some cases revisions are being made to the EIS (this would be the Final EIS). 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.

I-1436-002

Thank you for your comment. The DEIS identifies the probable environmental impacts of the proposed action and alternatives. 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. 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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1748

Received: 2/18/2010 4:24:09 AM

I-1437-001

Growing up on Guam, I viewed the island as a busy environment, where stores, shopping centers, and restaurants were full people. The military, tourists, and thousands of residents contributed to the building economy and the attempt to make a better community.

I-1437-002

I lived through Guam's recession, and now with all the growth within the last few years, we can see past all the failures in hopes of accomplishing stability for the island's future.

I-1437-003

I am hoping that we all can rise up as Guamanians and see that we can make a difference! I am aware of the environmental and the possible social impacts that are stated, but throughout my life here on the island, those issues have always been there with little to no effort in mending it. I am hoping that we can work alongside the federal government and have our voices heard more than ever. If the effects are detrimental to the island, let's work with the federal government and do something about it!

I love the ocean, and I love our people, but in weighing in on the effects, I believe that without the announcement of a realignment of the military, we would be in grave danger, economically, socially, and environmentally.

I am happy for the U.S's efforts, and I have seen great progress and accomplishments within the past few years...I am praying that the best is yet to come, besides, are there any alternatives? If so, where are the efforts in that production?

Thank you.

I-1437-001

Thank you for your comments and views.

I-1437-002

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.

I-1437-003

Thank you for your comment.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1750

Received: 2/18/2010 4:25:40 AM

I-1438-001

The DEIS states that the Guam National Wildlife Refuge (GNWR) is not subject to the protective provisions of Section 4(f) because the wildlife refuge is not considered a accessible publically owned wildlife refuge. (Volume 6, Chapter 21, section 21.3.2, page 21-6)

However, the environmental law known as Section 4(f) applies to the preservation of wildlife and waterfowl refuges in general; and, the GNWR was established for just such a purpose. By encroaching into the GNWR, DoD will be potentially cause harm to wildlife and waterfowl protected in that area. Additionally, as waterfowl and wildlife tend to travel between the GNWR and other, more public areas, it is likely that the proposed military actions will directly negatively impact wildlife outside the GNWR.

As such, the final EIS should treat the GNWR as subject to Section 4(f), and any related analyses should be updated to incorporated this correction.

I-1438-001

Thank you for you comment. The Section 4(f) law applies only to those lands that are publicly owned and for which the officials having jurisdiction over the property determine that its major purpose is to function as a park, recreation area, or refuge. The Guam National Wildlife Refuge (GNWR) overlay does not constitute its "major purpose." The officials having jurisdiction over administering the property in question, the Department of Defense, recognized and codified in the agreement with the US Fish and Wildlife Service that the military needs of the agency take precedence and shall receive priority consideration over the USFWS' mission. The final Section 4(f) Evaluation has been clarified to say that it is only the refuge overlay portion of the GNWR that is potentially affected by the GRN.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1412

Received: 2/17/2010 10:10:37 PM

I-1439-001

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.

I-1439-002

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.

I-1439-001

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.

I-1439-002

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 non-DoD lands on the northern portion of Guam in the vicinity of Finegayan and Andersen AFB where no aviation training is proposed. Aviation noise as a result of the USMC Relocation to Guam are such that mitigation is not required.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1501

Received: 2/17/2010 11:52:58 PM

I-1440-001

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.

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.

I-1440-001

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.

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COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1751

Received: 2/18/2010 4:26:12 AM

I-1441-001

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.

I-1441-001

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), 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 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: 1752

Received: 2/18/2010 4:26:21 AM

I-1442-001

The DEIS states that the Department of Public Works will have to evaluate the feasibility of constructing a retaining wall alongside Chinese Park, following roadway expansion required by the proposed military actions. (Volume 6, chapter 21, section 21.5.1, page 21-12) Since this study, and the possible resulting construction work, is due to the proposed military action, the final EIS should assign DoD with the responsibility to fund both the study and the retaining wall construction and upkeep costs.

I-1442-001

Thank you for your comment. Funding for the design and construction of the retaining wall would be requested through the Defense Access Road (DAR) program). Maintenance costs would be the responsibility of the Department of Public Works since they would own the facility.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1183

Received: 2/17/2010 8:38:18 AM

I-1443-001

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.

I-1443-002

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.

I-1443-001

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.

I-1443-002

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 non-DoD lands on the northern portion of Guam in the vicinity of Finegayan and Andersen AFB where no aviation training is proposed. Aviation noise as a result of the USMC Relocation to Guam are such that mitigation is not required.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1782

Received: 2/18/2010 4:38:03 AM

I-1444-001

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.

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.

I-1444-001

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 beyond the scope of the EIS.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1753

Received: 2/18/2010 4:26:41 AM

I-1445-001

Issue: Build-Up DEIS Process Failed to Seek Input from Indigenous Cultural Practitioners

DEIS Volume 9: Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study, Appendix F, pages 463-580, contains transcripts of "February 2009 Guam Interviews," identifying many organizational representatives on Guam whose input was sought in the process of preparing the DEIS. This section of the DEIS incontrovertibly demonstrates that JGPO failed to include the perspectives of Guam's many indigenous practitioners, although numerous other government and civic organizations were consulted. JGPO's failure to consult with organizations representing the indigenous community constitutes a significant breach of established procedure.

Not including these indigenous organizations in the scoping period wrecks of a western colonialist mentality.

Without consideration for the local community, the military should not seek to take more private or govguam property.

I recommend status quo or NO MILITARY BUILD UP.

I-1445-001

Thank you for your comment. In 2007, DoD held a number of scoping meetings in numerous villages on Guam that were well attended. Input from those meetings, including concerns expressed by the Chamorro people, helped define important issues considered in the Draft EIS.

Public comments on the Draft EIS are an important part of the decision-making process. DoD held four public hearings on Guam in January 2010 following release of the Draft EIS. Those were also well attended - approximately 1,900 people including many representatives from the Chamorro community. Feedback received at the public hearings was considered by DoD in preparation of the Final EIS.

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. 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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1754

Received: 2/18/2010 4:26:50 AM

I-1446-001

Volume 6: Related Actions

Chapter 3 Section 3.1.3 Page 3-15

" GWA's wastewater infrastructure (treatment plants, collection piping, and pump stations) has slowly deteriorated over the years. This, coupled with natural disasters such as typhoons such as typhoons and flooding, has resulted in frequent sewage spills at pump stations and collection piping, collapse of collection piping, and failure of treatment plant equipment."

There is no proposed action on assisting GWA's efforts in fixing the wastewater facilities on Guam. GWA is not ready for the increased wastewater that will be brought in due to the proposed military buildup. The DEIS does not include sufficient information on how the increased treated wastewater will affect the outer ocean. Not only will the increased treated wastewater be an issue but there is no information on the affect of the increased freshwater that will also be emptied into the ocean. The DEIS does not include who will pay for the proposed repair of GWA's wastewater facilities.

The Department of Defense needs to include how they intend to help Guam Waterworks Authority in making sure the facilities are up to standards. The draft also states that if the proposed buildup comes through the wastewater facilities will be over the limit if the military comes to Guam. DoD needs to research on how the sewage will affect the ocean and how the increased freshwater with the treated sewage will affect the ocean as well. Further research and results should be provided to the public before the final environment impact statement. If sufficient information is not provided then there should be no action taken. The Department of defense should decide to choose the no action alternative.

I-1446-001

Thank you for your comment. Subsequent to issuing the DEIS, 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. 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.

Impacts to the marine environment are covered in Volume 6 chapter 13.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1825

Received: 2/18/2010 4:45:22 AM

I-1447-001

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.

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.

I-1447-001

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 beyond the scope of the EIS.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1755

Received: 2/18/2010 4:26:58 AM

ISSUE: The online comment forms are impossible to adequately address the 11,000 pages in the DEIS. I have been unable to paste my entire comments at once and thus have spent hours dividing them up and refilling in the contact information and verification words on the bottom of the form each submission.

This definitely discourages public comment.

RECOMMENDATION: The public should be allowed additional time to comment due to these constraints.

I-1448-001

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.

I-1448-001



COMMENT SHEET

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas
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Website Comment Number: 1042

Received: 2/17/2010 7:50:02 AM

I-1449-001

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.

I-1449-002

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, desalinization 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.

I-1449-001

Thank you for your comment. The Preferred Alternative for power would not exceed current GPA permitted capacity, but would require reconditioning of existing permitted facilities. With updates to the current power demand from GPA and estimated demand from the proposed DoD buildup, which has gone down, Basic Alternative 1 (Preferred Alternative) was retained in the FEIS and Alternatives 2 and 3 were deemed unnecessary and deleted.

The DEIS analyzed 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 power facilities. The worst-case power facility impacts would occur around the power facility perimeter, and are therefore analyzed from this location. Peaking generators, affected by the proposed action, would mostly operate within their permitted capacity, and presumably in compliance with the NAAQS. The cumulative effects analysis considers specific worst-case receptor locations from these two source categories and anticipates impacts to be minimal.

The modeling analysis conducted for power Alternatives 2 and 3 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 was based on the current fuel types, and is considered conservative.

I-1449-002

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.



COMMENT SHEET

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas
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Website Comment Number: 1063

Received: 2/17/2010 8:05:01 AM

I-1450-001

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.

I-1450-002

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, desalinization 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.

I-1450-001

Thank you for your comment.

The Preferred Alternative for power would not exceed current GPA permitted capacity, but would require reconditioning of existing permitted facilities. With updates to the current power demand from GPA and estimated demand from the proposed DoD buildup, which has gone down, Basic Alternative 1 (Preferred Alternative) was retained in the FEIS and Interim Alternatives 2 and 3, and long-term alternatives 1, 2, and 3 were deemed unnecessary and deleted.

The DEIS analyzed 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 power facilities. The worst-case power facility impacts would occur around the power facility perimeter, and are therefore analyzed from this location. Peaking generators, affected by the proposed action, would mostly operate within their permitted capacity, and presumably in compliance with the NAAQS. The cumulative effects analysis considers specific worst-case receptor locations from these two source categories and anticipates impacts to be minimal.

The modeling analysis conducted for power Alternatives 2 and 3 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 was based on the current fuel types, and is considered conservative.

I-1450-002

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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1064

Received: 2/17/2010 8:05:08 AM

I-1451-001

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.

I-1451-002

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, desalinization 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.

I-1451-001

Thank you for your comment. The Preferred Alternative for power would not exceed current GPA permitted capacity, but would require reconditioning of existing permitted facilities. With updates to the current power demand from GPA and estimated demand from the proposed DoD buildup, which has gone down, Basic Alternative 1 (Preferred Alternative) was retained in the FEIS and Alternatives 2 and 3 were deemed unnecessary and deleted.

The DEIS analyzed 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 power facilities. The worst-case power facility impacts would occur around the power facility perimeter, and are therefore analyzed from this location. Peaking generators, affected by the proposed action, would mostly operate within their permitted capacity, and presumably in compliance with the NAAQS. The cumulative effects analysis considers specific worst-case receptor locations from these two source categories and anticipates impacts to be minimal.

The modeling analysis conducted for power Alternatives 2 and 3 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 was based on the current fuel types, and is considered conservative.

I-1451-002

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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1080

Received: 2/17/2010 8:10:04 AM

I-1452-001

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.

I-1452-002

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, desalinization 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.

I-1452-001

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I-1452-002

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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
Environmental Impact Statement
Guam and CNMI Military Relocation**

Website Comment Number: 1083

Received: 2/17/2010 8:10:58 AM

I-1453-001

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.

I-1453-002

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, desalinization 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.

I-1453-001

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I-1453-002

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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 Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1104

Received: 2/17/2010 8:16:58 AM

I-1454-001

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

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I-1454-002

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.

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I-1454-001

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I-1454-002

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COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1105

Received: 2/17/2010 8:17:03 AM

I-1455-001

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

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I-1455-002

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I-1455-001

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I-1455-002

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COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1124

Received: 2/17/2010 8:22:23 AM

I-1456-001

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

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I-1456-002

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I-1456-001

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COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1143

Received: 2/17/2010 8:28:11 AM

I-1457-001

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.

I-1457-002

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, desalinization 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.

I-1457-001

Thank you for your comment. The Preferred Alternative for power would not exceed current GPA permitted capacity, but would require reconditioning of existing permitted facilities. With updates to the current power demand from GPA and estimated demand from the proposed DoD buildup, which has gone down, Basic Alternative 1 (Preferred Alternative) was retained in the FEIS and Alternatives 2 and 3 were deemed unnecessary and deleted. The DEIS analyzed 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 power facilities. The worst-case power facility impacts would occur around the power facility perimeter, and are therefore analyzed from this location. Peaking generators, affected by the proposed action, would mostly operate within their permitted capacity, and presumably in compliance with the NAAQS. The cumulative effects analysis considers specific worst-case receptor locations from these two source categories and anticipates impacts to be minimal. The modeling analysis conducted for power Alternatives 2 and 3 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 was based on the current fuel types, and is considered conservative.

I-1457-002

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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1151

Received: 2/17/2010 8:30:53 AM

I-1458-001

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.

I-1458-002

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, desalinization 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.

I-1458-001

Thank you for your comment. The Preferred Alternative for power would not exceed current GPA permitted capacity, but would require reconditioning of existing permitted facilities. With updates to the current power demand from GPA and estimated demand from the proposed DoD buildup, which has gone down, Basic Alternative 1 (Preferred Alternative) was retained in the FEIS and Alternatives 2 and 3 were deemed unnecessary and deleted. The DEIS analyzed 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 power facilities. The worst-case power facility impacts would occur around the power facility perimeter, and are therefore analyzed from this location. Peaking generators, affected by the proposed action, would mostly operate within their permitted capacity, and presumably in compliance with the NAAQS. The cumulative effects analysis considers specific worst-case receptor locations from these two source categories and anticipates impacts to be minimal. The modeling analysis conducted for power Alternatives 2 and 3 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 was based on the current fuel types, and is considered conservative.

I-1458-002

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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1163

Received: 2/17/2010 8:34:04 AM

I-1459-001

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.

I-1459-002

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, desalinization 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.

I-1459-001

Thank you for your comment. The Preferred Alternative for power would not exceed current GPA permitted capacity, but would require reconditioning of existing permitted facilities. With updates to the current power demand from GPA and estimated demand from the proposed DoD buildup, which has gone down, Basic Alternative 1 (Preferred Alternative) was retained in the FEIS and Alternatives 2 and 3 were deemed unnecessary and deleted. The DEIS analyzed 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 power facilities. The worst-case power facility impacts would occur around the power facility perimeter, and are therefore analyzed from this location. Peaking generators, affected by the proposed action, would mostly operate within their permitted capacity, and presumably in compliance with the NAAQS. The cumulative effects analysis considers specific worst-case receptor locations from these two source categories and anticipates impacts to be minimal. The modeling analysis conducted for power Alternatives 2 and 3 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 was based on the current fuel types, and is considered conservative.

I-1459-002

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.



COMMENT SHEET

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas
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Website Comment Number: 1177

Received: 2/17/2010 8:37:14 AM

I-1460-001

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.

I-1460-002

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, desalinization 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.

I-1460-001

Thank you for your comment. The Preferred Alternative for power would not exceed current GPA permitted capacity, but would require reconditioning of existing permitted facilities. With updates to the current power demand from GPA and estimated demand from the proposed DoD buildup, which has gone down, Basic Alternative 1 (Preferred Alternative) was retained in the FEIS and Alternatives 2 and 3 were deemed unnecessary and deleted. The DEIS analyzed 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 power facilities. The worst-case power facility impacts would occur around the power facility perimeter, and are therefore analyzed from this location. Peaking generators, affected by the proposed action, would mostly operate within their permitted capacity, and presumably in compliance with the NAAQS.

The cumulative effects analysis considers specific worst-case receptor locations from these two source categories and anticipates impacts to be minimal. The modeling analysis conducted for power Alternatives 2 and 3 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 was based on the current fuel types, and is considered conservative.

I-1460-002

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.



COMMENT SHEET

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas
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Website Comment Number: 1188

Received: 2/17/2010 8:39:22 AM

I-1461-001

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.

I-1461-002

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, desalinization 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.

I-1461-001

Thank you for your comment. The Preferred Alternative for power would not exceed current GPA permitted capacity, but would require reconditioning of existing permitted facilities. Under power Alternatives 2 and 3, air permit modifications would be required. The DEIS includes an air quality modeling analysis to determine the potential incremental impacts and the appropriate mitigation measures. 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 power facilities. The worst-case power facility impacts would occur around the power facility perimeter, and are therefore analyzed from this location. Peaking generators, affected by the proposed action, would mostly operate within their permitted capacity, and presumably in compliance with the NAAQS. The cumulative effects analysis considers specific worst-case receptor locations from these two source categories and anticipates impacts to be minimal. Under power Alternative 2 the Yigo power plant is the only facility where a permit modification would be required to increase the number of hours of operation, while under Alternative 3, the Yigo and Orote facilities would require permit modifications. The Yigo and Orote power plant impacts were assessed based on the incremental change between the permitted condition and the proposed increases. In contrast, the assessment of traffic related impacts compares the absolute concentration levels. For these reasons the predicted levels for different source categories (i.e., traffic and power facility) cannot be combined and were assessed separately according to their respective regulatory guidance. The modeling analysis conducted for power Alternatives 2 and 3 considered the use of high sulfur content diesel fuel currently utilized at GPA facility. 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 was based on the current fuel types, and is considered conservative.

I-1461-002

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.



COMMENT SHEET

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas
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Website Comment Number: 1414

Received: 2/17/2010 10:11:24 PM

I-1462-001

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.

I-1462-002

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, desalinization 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.

I-1462-001

Thank you for your comment. The Preferred Alternative for power would not exceed current GPA permitted capacity, but would require reconditioning of existing permitted facilities. Under power Alternatives 2 and 3, air permit modifications would be required. The DEIS includes an air quality modeling analysis to determine the potential incremental impacts and the appropriate mitigation measures. 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 power facilities. The worst-case power facility impacts would occur around the power facility perimeter, and are therefore analyzed from this location. Peaking generators, affected by the proposed action, would mostly operate within their permitted capacity, and presumably in compliance with the NAAQS. The cumulative effects analysis considers specific worst-case receptor locations from these two source categories and anticipates impacts to be minimal. Under power Alternative 2 the Yigo power plant is the only facility where a permit modification would be required to increase the number of hours of operation, while under Alternative 3, the Yigo and Orote facilities would require permit modifications. The Yigo and Orote power plant impacts were assessed based on the incremental change between the permitted condition and the proposed increases. In contrast, the assessment of traffic related impacts compares the absolute concentration levels. For these reasons the predicted levels for different source categories (i.e., traffic and power facility) cannot be combined and were assessed separately according to their respective regulatory guidance. The modeling analysis conducted for power Alternatives 2 and 3 considered the use of high sulfur content diesel fuel currently utilized at GPA facility. 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 was based on the current fuel types, and is considered conservative.

I-1462-002

Thank you for your comment. DoD shares your concern for the northern Guam lens aquifer and intends to carefully tap these groundwater supplies. 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, including civilian demand. 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. In the first year of a three year leak detection project, GWA has found about 4 million gallons per day of leaks that need to be repaired. This could provide additional water capacity for future growth. 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 and other current sources, to meet the near-term increase in water demand that is expected to occur off-base during the construction phase of the buildup. 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 have been working on these solutions and updates have been included in the final EIS.

Combining and integrating both the DoD and GWA water systems would be a major undertaking that is beyond the scope of the EIS. Also, it would cause DoD to lose control of their water systems. At this point in time, DoD certainly plans on cooperating with GWA and assisting them to the full legal extent of their capability, but would not concur to combine the two water systems. Interconnects would be planned to permit water sharing back and forth as agreed upon.

DoD is limited on how it can spend its budget to requirements for its facilities and personnel. DoD cannot legally fix or upgrade a public system by direct expenditures from its budget, but can provide revenue as a customer. Since the draft EIS was submitted, DoD has agreed to lead a federal inter-agency task force with the charter of finding funds and/or other resources to assist Guam in upgrades to its infrastructure. This has been added to the final EIS. Also related impacts to the DoD buildup of increased civilian demand on Guam's infrastructure has been added to the final EIS as best as possible since DoD does not know all the specifics of those systems.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1429

Received: 2/17/2010 10:21:57 PM

I-1463-001

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.

I-1463-002

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, desalinization 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.

I-1463-001

Thank you for your comment. The Preferred Alternative for power would not exceed current GPA permitted capacity, but would require reconditioning of existing permitted facilities. With updates to the current power demand from GPA and estimated demand from the proposed DoD buildup, which has gone down, Alternative 1 (Preferred Alternative) was retained in the FEIS and Alternatives 2 and 3 were deemed unnecessary and deleted.

The DEIS analyzed 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 generators, affected by the proposed action, would mostly operate within their permitted capacity, and presumably in compliance with the NAAQS. The cumulative effects analysis considers specific worst-case receptor locations from these two source categories and anticipates impacts to be minimal.

The predicted levels for different source categories (i.e., traffic and power facility) were assessed separately according to their respective regulatory guidance.

Although the analysis indicates less than significant air quality impacts, DoD intends to consider various options designed to minimize the proposed action's adverse short-term or long-term air quality impacts, as described in Volume 7. 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.

I-1463-002

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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1440

Received: 2/17/2010 10:26:46 PM

I-1464-001

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.

I-1464-002

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, desalinization 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.

I-1464-001

Thank you for your comment. The Preferred Alternative for power would not exceed current GPA permitted capacity, but would require reconditioning of existing permitted facilities. With updates to the current power demand from GPA and estimated demand from the proposed DoD buildup, which has gone down, Alternative 1 (Preferred Alternative) was retained in the FEIS and Alternatives 2 and 3 were deemed unnecessary and deleted.

The DEIS analyzed 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 generators, affected by the proposed action, would mostly operate within their permitted capacity, and presumably in compliance with the NAAQS. The cumulative effects analysis considers specific worst-case receptor locations from these two source categories and anticipates impacts to be minimal.

The predicted levels for different source categories (i.e., traffic and power facility) were assessed separately according to their respective regulatory guidance.

Although the analysis indicates less than significant air quality impacts, DoD intends to consider various options designed to minimize the proposed action's adverse short-term or long-term air quality impacts, as described in Volume 7. 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.

I-1464-002

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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1473

Received: 2/17/2010 11:37:50 PM

I-1465-001

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.

I-1465-002

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, desalinization 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.

I-1465-001

Thank you for your comment. The Preferred Alternative for power would not exceed current GPA permitted capacity, but would require reconditioning of existing permitted facilities. Under power Alternatives 2 and 3, air permit modifications would be required. The DEIS includes an air quality modeling analysis to determine the potential incremental impacts and the appropriate mitigation measures. 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 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 power facilities. The worst-case power facility impacts would occur around the power facility perimeter, and are therefore analyzed from this location. Peaking generators, affected by the proposed action, would mostly operate within their permitted capacity, and presumably in compliance with the NAAQS. The cumulative effects analysis considers specific worst-case receptor locations from these two source categories and anticipates impacts to be minimal. Under power Alternative 2 the Yigo power plant is the only facility where a permit modification would be required to increase the number of hours of operation, while under Alternative 3, the Yigo and Orote facilities would require permit modifications. The Yigo and Orote power plant impacts were assessed based on the incremental change between the permitted condition and the proposed increases. In contrast, the assessment of traffic related impacts compares the absolute concentration levels. For these reasons the predicted levels for different source categories (i.e., traffic and power facility) cannot be combined and were assessed separately according to their respective regulatory guidance. The modeling analysis conducted for power Alternatives 2 and 3 considered the use of high sulfur content diesel fuel currently utilized at GPA facility. 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 was based on the current fuel types, and is considered conservative.

I-1465-002

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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1487

Received: 2/17/2010 11:42:58 PM

I-1466-001

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.

I-1466-002

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.

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I-1466-001

Thank you for your comment. The Preferred Alternative for power would not exceed current GPA permitted capacity, but would require reconditioning of existing permitted facilities. With updates to the current power demand from GPA and estimated demand from the proposed DoD buildup, which has gone down, Basic Alternative 1 (Preferred Alternative) was retained in the FEIS and Alternatives 2 and 3 were deemed unnecessary and deleted. The DEIS analyzed 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 power facilities. The worst-case power facility impacts would occur around the power facility perimeter, and are therefore analyzed from this location. Peaking generators, affected by the proposed action, would mostly operate within their permitted capacity, and presumably in compliance with the NAAQS.

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I-1466-002

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COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1498

Received: 2/17/2010 11:51:09 PM

I-1467-001

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.

I-1467-002

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.

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I-1467-001

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I-1467-002

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COMMENT SHEET

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas
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Website Comment Number: 1789

Received: 2/18/2010 4:39:15 AM

I-1468-001

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.

I-1468-002

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.

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I-1468-001

Thank you for your comment. The Preferred Alternative for power would not exceed current GPA permitted capacity, but would require reconditioning of existing permitted facilities. Under power Alternatives 2 and 3, air permit modifications would be required. The DEIS includes an air quality modeling analysis to determine the potential incremental impacts and the appropriate mitigation measures. 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 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 power facilities. The worst-case power facility impacts would occur around the power facility perimeter, and are therefore analyzed from this location. Peaking generators, affected by the proposed action, would mostly operate within their permitted capacity, and presumably in compliance with the NAAQS. The cumulative effects analysis considers specific worst-case receptor locations from these two source categories and anticipates impacts to be minimal. Under power Alternative 2 the Yigo power plant is the only facility where a permit modification would be required to increase the number of hours of operation, while under Alternative 3, the Yigo and Orote facilities would require permit modifications. The Yigo and Orote power plant impacts were assessed based on the incremental change between the permitted condition and the proposed increases. In contrast, the assessment of traffic related impacts compares the absolute concentration levels. For these reasons the predicted levels for different source categories (i.e., traffic and power facility) cannot be combined and were assessed separately according to their respective regulatory guidance. The modeling analysis conducted for power Alternatives 2 and 3 considered the use of high sulfur content diesel fuel currently utilized at GPA facility. 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 was based on the current fuel types, and is considered conservative.

I-1468-002

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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1821

Received: 2/18/2010 4:44:04 AM

I-1469-001

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.

I-1469-002

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.

I-1469-001

Thank you for your comment. The Preferred Alternative for power would not exceed current GPA permitted capacity, but would require reconditioning of existing permitted facilities. Under power Alternatives 2 and 3, air permit modifications would be required. The DEIS includes an air quality modeling analysis to determine the potential incremental impacts and the appropriate mitigation measures. 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 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 power facilities. The worst-case power facility impacts would occur around the power facility perimeter, and are therefore analyzed from this location. Peaking generators, affected by the proposed action, would mostly operate within their permitted capacity, and presumably in compliance with the NAAQS. The cumulative effects analysis considers specific worst-case receptor locations from these two source categories and anticipates impacts to be minimal. Under power Alternative 2 the Yigo power plant is the only facility where a permit modification would be required to increase the number of hours of operation, while under Alternative 3, the Yigo and Orote facilities would require permit modifications. The Yigo and Orote power plant impacts were assessed based on the incremental change between the permitted condition and the proposed increases. In contrast, the assessment of traffic related impacts compares the absolute concentration levels. For these reasons the predicted levels for different source categories (i.e., traffic and power facility) cannot be combined and were assessed separately according to their respective regulatory guidance. The modeling analysis conducted for power Alternatives 2 and 3 considered the use of high sulfur content diesel fuel currently utilized at GPA facility. 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 was based on the current fuel types, and is considered conservative.

I-1469-002

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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1056

Received: 2/17/2010 8:01:16 AM

I-1470-001

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.

I-1470-002

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.

I-1470-001

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 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.”

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.

I-1470-002

Thank you for your comment. The spring surveys, and comparative surveys covered areas beyond the impact area, so even if these 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 “rare” species occur outside of the direct impact zone, it is not likely that they would be permanently eliminated from the area. Additionally, 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.

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 provided 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: 1059

Received: 2/17/2010 8:03:31 AM

I-1471-001

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.

I-1471-002

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.

I-1471-001

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), 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/G EPA and do whatever is necessary to satisfy the requirements of Section 10/404 and Section 401 permit documentation.

I-1471-002

Thank you for your comment. The spring surveys, and comparative surveys covered areas beyond the impact area, so even if these 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 “rare” species occur outside of the direct impact zone, it is not likely that they would be permanently eliminated from the area. Additionally, 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.

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: 1091

Received: 2/17/2010 8:12:59 AM

I-1472-001

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.

I-1472-002

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.

I-1472-001

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.

I-1472-002

Thank you for your comment. The spring surveys, and comparative surveys covered areas beyond the impact area, so even if these 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 “rare” species occur outside of the direct impact zone, it is not likely that they would be permanently eliminated from the area. Additionally, 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.

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: 1092

Received: 2/17/2010 8:13:15 AM

I-1473-001

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.

I-1473-002

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.

I-1473-001

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.

I-1473-002

Thank you for your comment. The spring surveys, and comparative surveys covered areas beyond the impact area, so even if these 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 “rare” species occur outside of the direct impact zone, it is not likely that they would be permanently eliminated from the area. Additionally, 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.

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
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Website Comment Number: 1093

Received: 2/17/2010 8:13:39 AM

I-1474-001

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.

I-1474-002

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.

I-1474-001

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.

I-1474-002

Thank you for your comment. The spring surveys, and comparative surveys covered areas beyond the impact area, so even if these 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 “rare” species occur outside of the direct impact zone, it is not likely that they would be permanently eliminated from the area. Additionally, 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.

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: 1095

Received: 2/17/2010 8:14:10 AM

I-1475-001

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.

I-1475-002

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.

I-1475-001

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.

I-1475-002

Thank you for your comment. The spring surveys, and comparative surveys covered areas beyond the impact area, so even if these 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 “rare” species occur outside of the direct impact zone, it is not likely that they would be permanently eliminated from the area. Additionally, 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.

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: 1118

Received: 2/17/2010 8:20:53 AM

I-1476-001

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.

I-1476-002

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.

I-1476-001

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.

I-1476-002

Thank you for your comment. The spring surveys, and comparative surveys covered areas beyond the impact area, so even if these 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 “rare” species occur outside of the direct impact zone, it is not likely that they would be permanently eliminated from the area. Additionally, 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.

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: 1131

Received: 2/17/2010 8:24:59 AM

I-1477-001

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.

I-1477-002

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.

I-1477-001

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.

I-1477-002

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 Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1134

Received: 2/17/2010 8:25:55 AM

I-1478-001

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.

I-1478-002

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.

I-1478-001

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.

I-1478-002

Thank you for your comment. The spring surveys, and comparative surveys covered areas beyond the impact area, so even if these 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 “rare” species occur outside of the direct impact zone, it is not likely that they would be permanently eliminated from the area. Additionally, 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.

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: 1139

Received: 2/17/2010 8:27:20 AM

I-1479-001

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.

I-1479-002

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.

I-1479-001

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.

I-1479-002

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
Environmental Impact Statement
Guam and CNMI Military Relocation**

Website Comment Number: 1174

Received: 2/17/2010 8:36:39 AM

I-1480-001

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.

I-1480-002

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.

I-1480-001

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.

I-1480-002

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
Environmental Impact Statement
Guam and CNMI Military Relocation**

Website Comment Number: 1176

Received: 2/17/2010 8:37:05 AM

I-1481-001

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.

I-1481-002

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.

I-1481-001

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.

I-1481-002

Thank you for your comment. The spring surveys, and comparative surveys covered areas beyond the impact area, so even if these 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 “rare” species occur outside of the direct impact zone, it is not likely that they would be permanently eliminated from the area. Additionally, 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.

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: 1409

Received: 2/17/2010 10:09:21 PM

I-1482-001

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.

I-1482-002

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.

I-1482-001

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.

I-1482-002

Thank you for your comment. The spring surveys, and comparative surveys covered areas beyond the impact area, so even if these 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 “rare” species occur outside of the direct impact zone, it is not likely that they would be permanently eliminated from the area. Additionally, 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.

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: 1434

Received: 2/17/2010 10:24:00 PM

I-1483-001

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.

I-1483-002

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.

I-1483-001

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.

I-1483-002

Thank you for your comment. The spring surveys, and comparative surveys covered areas beyond the impact area, so even if these 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 “rare” species occur outside of the direct impact zone, it is not likely that they would be permanently eliminated from the area. Additionally, 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.

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: 1435

Received: 2/17/2010 10:24:47 PM

I-1484-001

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.

I-1484-002

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.

I-1484-001

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.

I-1484-002

Thank you for your comment. The spring surveys, and comparative surveys covered areas beyond the impact area, so even if these 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 “rare” species occur outside of the direct impact zone, it is not likely that they would be permanently eliminated from the area. Additionally, 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.

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
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Guam and CNMI Military Relocation**

Website Comment Number: 1480

Received: 2/17/2010 11:40:06 PM

I-1485-001

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.

I-1485-002

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.

I-1485-001

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.

I-1485-002

Thank you for your comment. The spring surveys, and comparative surveys covered areas beyond the impact area, so even if these 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 “rare” species occur outside of the direct impact zone, it is not likely that they would be permanently eliminated from the area. Additionally, 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.

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
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Website Comment Number: 1481

Received: 2/17/2010 11:40:38 PM

I-1486-001

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.

I-1486-002

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.

I-1486-001

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.

I-1486-002

Thank you for your comment. The spring surveys, and comparative surveys covered areas beyond the impact area, so even if these 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 “rare” species occur outside of the direct impact zone, it is not likely that they would be permanently eliminated from the area. Additionally, 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.

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: 1504

Received: 2/17/2010 11:53:57 PM

I-1487-001

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.

I-1487-002

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.

I-1487-001

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.

I-1487-002

Thank you for your comment. The spring surveys, and comparative surveys covered areas beyond the impact area, so even if these 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 “rare” species occur outside of the direct impact zone, it is not likely that they would be permanently eliminated from the area. Additionally, 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.

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.

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COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1778

Received: 2/18/2010 4:37:06 AM

I-1488-001

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.

I-1488-002

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.

I-1488-001

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.

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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.

I-1488-002

Thank you for your comment. The spring surveys, and comparative surveys covered areas beyond the impact area, so even if these 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 “rare” species occur outside of the direct impact zone, it is not likely that they would be permanently eliminated from the area. Additionally, 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.

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: 1827

Received: 2/18/2010 4:46:07 AM

I-1489-001

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.

I-1489-002

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.

I-1489-001

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.

I-1489-002

Thank you for your comment. The spring surveys, and comparative surveys covered areas beyond the impact area, so even if these 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 “rare” species occur outside of the direct impact zone, it is not likely that they would be permanently eliminated from the area. Additionally, 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.

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: 1831

Received: 2/18/2010 4:46:36 AM

I-1490-001

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.

I-1490-002

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.

I-1490-001

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.

I-1490-002

Thank you for your comment. The spring surveys, and comparative surveys covered areas beyond the impact area, so even if these 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 “rare” species occur outside of the direct impact zone, it is not likely that they would be permanently eliminated from the area. Additionally, 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.

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COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1832

Received: 2/18/2010 4:46:52 AM

I-1491-001

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.

I-1491-002

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.

I-1491-001

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.

I-1491-002

Thank you for your comment. The spring surveys, and comparative surveys covered areas beyond the impact area, so even if these 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 “rare” species occur outside of the direct impact zone, it is not likely that they would be permanently eliminated from the area. Additionally, 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.

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COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1759

Received: 2/18/2010 4:28:13 AM

I-1492-001

I choose the no action alternative.

The EIS contains multiple flaws, down to spelling errors of local names of villages, sites, rivers, mountains, etc. Careless oversights such as these are one of many examples of the inadequacies of the document.

I-1492-001

Thank you for your comments. They are an important part of the review and 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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1765

Received: 2/18/2010 4:31:10 AM

I-1493-001

The EIS fails to consider the impact of this development on mermaids, crab people, boo boo birds, and magical elves!

I-1493-001

Thank you for your comment.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1770

Received: 2/18/2010 4:33:42 AM

Perhaps, the original site for the firing range should be revisited on the western side of the island. In case, the Pagat area does not follow thru. As for utilizing areas with the base for such purposes, that is difficult due to existing plans.

I-1494-001

I-1494-001

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 2.3.1. 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. 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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1771

Received: 2/18/2010 4:34:45 AM

I-1495-001

For the record, I am not opposed to the proposed military buildup. My concerns and comments are based on the failure of the DEIS to adequately address key infrastructure, social and economic issues.

On the issue of infrastructure, our government, more specifically my local leaders, failed miserably to address these issues. We all know that our water, power and wastewater systems are marginal at best. To remedy our existing problems and plan for the future, including the military buildup, our government will need the support of the military and federal government.

As a provider of healthcare services, I take exception to the failure of the DEIS to adequately address the impact that the buildup will have on our delivery system.

Make no mistake, we need a new hospital. Our only local hospital, is old and needs tremendous amount of improvements with its physical plant and financial systems. We do not have sufficient doctors, nurses and other healthcare professionals to address the impact of proposed buildup. The DEIS stated that the government will provide doctors and nurses. If this is correct, only the local hospital will benefit. With the influx of contract workers and the support personnel, the private clinics will be swamped.

My proposed solution is to allow foreign doctors to practice on Guam. This approval is condition on these doctors only treating contract workers and being supervised and/or managed by a local clinic.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Francis E. Santos

I-1495-001

Thank you for your comments. The Final EIS has been updated (Volume 2) to better address impacts on social services.

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.

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: 1773

Received: 2/18/2010 4:35:51 AM

I-1496-001

Volume 9 Appendix F – Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study.
Chapter 4.3 Economic Impacts – 4.3.6 Local Business Contract Opportunities and Constraints
I believe the DEIS is deficient in this section and in the following particulars.

4.3.6.1 Introductory Statements

In spite of statements to the contrary in the DEIS, there continues to be bias in contract awards favoring Alaska Native Tribal organizations. It seems highly inappropriate and unfair to favor wealthy organizations from Alaska over Guam based firms that are part of the local Guam fabric. It would be in the DoD's interest to assist local engineering, construction and service businesses to become strong during this military buildup both for good public relations as well as future military engineering, construction and maintenance requirements. This should be resolved in the U.S. Congress if necessary and we can assist as we did with the Abercrombie Amendments in 2009.

The DEIS statement that Guam firms are qualified only for service contracts is untrue. There are responsive/responsible engineering and construction businesses on Guam.

I-1496-001

Thank you for your comment. Specific contracting procedures are not addressed in the DEIS. However, contracting procedures are detailed and give preferences to certified small disadvantaged businesses and veteran-owned businesses; other businesses awarded points are disabled veteran-owned businesses, locally-owned businesses, and minority and woman owned businesses. These businesses need to be certified in order to meet the federal contract regulations. Also, when large contractors are awarded contracts, the federal government requests that they use these businesses in their overall contracts.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1774

Received: 2/18/2010 4:35:54 AM

I-1497-001

The introduction and executive summary (under Purpose and Need, and Global Perspective Background) state that Guam was chosen for the DoD actions, but it does not describe the process for why Guam was chosen, nor does it discuss other sites that were looked at for this DoD Action. There should be discussions on the site selection process for the overall DoD actions. Currently section looks weak in the public's eye.

I-1497-001

Thank you for your comment. The Executive Summary, Section ES-3, is a very abbreviated discussion of the alternatives process relating to the relocation to Guam. Volume 1, Section 1.4, is intended to provide the reader with the details of the development of Guam as the receiving site for the proposed relocation.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1775

Received: 2/18/2010 4:36:15 AM

I-1498-001

Why doesn't the site selection process for the Marine relocation and the other DoD actions fall under the NEPA process? Why is there no discussion of the choices for sites, other than Guam, to relocate the Marines and the other DoD actions.

I-1498-001

Thank you for your comment. The analysis and selection of Guam , given the constraints related to the purpose and need, for the relocation and proposed actions are discussed in the EIS in Volume 1, Section 1.4 in compliance with the NEPA process.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1776

Received: 2/18/2010 4:37:00 AM

I-1499-001

Threats to human health due to increased noise levels are also identified in the DEIS. Volume 2, chapter 16 states, "In 'A Report on the Aircraft Noise as a Public Health Problem in Okinawa,' studies showed that aircraft noise exposure resulted in a wide range of physical and mental consequences that included sleep disorders, hearing loss, higher rates of low birth weight infants, fatigue, neurosis, and negative effects on children (Asahikawa Medical College 2000)." (Vol 2, chap 16, page 16-34). Despite the noted ill effects of noise exposure, the DEIS enshrines discrimination between on-base and off-base communities in Guam by providing for sound-proofing but only for those homes located on the bases, with no proposed mitigation for adverse noise effects outside the military bases.

Because this activity threatens the health of the local community, i am opposed to any build up and recommend status quo.

NO NEW MILITARY BUILD UP

I-1499-001

Thank you for your comment. Noise levels around Andersen AFB would be dominated by the UASF ISR/Strike action currently planned. The contribution of USMC activities would be minor in comparison. As a result, the USMC is not planning soundproofing around Andersen AFB. Soundproofing by the USMC in high noise areas is not planned at this time because of several factors. Each individual structure has noise reduction capabilities and the average reduction for windows closed is about 25 dBA and 15 dBA with windows open (personal communication, Czech 2010). The amount of reduction for a specific structure depends upon many factors including; source and intensity of the noise, age of the structure, quality of construction, type and quality of building materials, topography, other structures nearby, and the proximity of trees around the structure.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1777

Received: 2/18/2010 4:37:04 AM

Outrigger canoes paddlers hold races that go around the north end of the island starting on the east side at Pago Bay. Please provide mitigation measures that take into account the use of the waters in the area of the training ranges for outrigger paddlers

I-1500-001

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.

I-1500-001



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1779

Received: 2/18/2010 4:37:37 AM

I-1501-001

I respectfully ask for a "no Action" on the draft EIS do to the fact a suitable amount of time was given to efficiently read and comprehend the document.

I-1501-001

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: 1758

Received: 2/18/2010 4:27:43 AM

Volume 4

Chapter 11 Section 11.2 Page 99

The DEIS does not include any studies on the coral reef species located in Apra Harbor. The proposed dredging will decrease the mangrove forests in Sasa Bay. Sasa bay is currently known to have the largest mangrove forests in the entire Marianas Islands. The increased boat traffic in Apra Harbor is the possible reason for the 85 invasive species found in Apra Harbor. The DEIS does not include any information on this subject. Out of the 85 invasive species found by local biologists in Apra Harbor only 3 were introduced purposefully. There is no information on how the coral reefs that will not be included in the dredging will be affected. The silt from the dredging will travel onto other healthy coral in the area and eventually kill the other coral reefs by hindering the available sunlight into the ocean. The Draft EIS does not include any studies of this information.

The Department of Defense needs to conduct further research on the area of Apra Harbor and Sasa Bay. These studies should include a survey on what species lie in the Harbor as well as if these species can be found anywhere else. The DoD should regulate the incoming boat traffic to observe how many invasive species in the water are brought in from the boat traffic. The information and results of these future studies should be provided to the people of Guam before the release of the final EIS. If there is no further research then there should be no action. The greatest solution to the dredging of the coral reef is deciding on the no action alternative.

I-1502-001

I-1502-001

Thank you for your comment. The EIS contains references to studies documenting known coral species in Apra Harbor.

There are no anticipated impacts to mangroves within Apra Harbor, as noted in Volume 4, Chapter 10.

Marine invasive species management is included in the Biosecurity Management Plan being developed in concert with federal and local stakeholders.

The 200 meter indirect zone used in the DEIS was based upon discussions with resource agencies which indicated that indirect impacts would be contained within the shallow reef area which is approximately 200 meters from the outside edge of any dredging footprint. Subsequent to discussions with the resource agencies, modeling with appropriate best management practices has indicated that indirect impacts would be limited to 12 m to the outside edge of the dredging footprint; hence, the analysis provides for 188 m buffer area. The Navy understands that this generalized zone of indirect impact is not refined sufficiently to address USACE concerns and has solicited the assistance of USACE Environmental Research and Design Center (ERDC). The refined level of indirect impacts associated with the dredging activities based upon additional analysis is anticipated to be greatly reduced.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1760

Received: 2/18/2010 4:28:35 AM

I-1503-001

Volume 2 Page 10-98

The condemnation of the land at NCTS finegayan will delay native species of the island being reintroduced. The limestone forest on the land is the best environment for the Micronesian Kingfisher to be reintroduced on the island. "Construction activities would displace wildlife from habitat in the proposed project areas." By taking the land the natural wildlife in the area will be forced to go somewhere else. The DEIS also includes other indirect effects of the noise the construction in the area will have to the wildlife. Current animals that will be displaced that are native to the area are the Mariana Fruit Bats, the Guam Rail, and the Mariana Crow. These endangered species are currently in captivity and the best area to reintroduce these endangered species will be taken. The limestone forest that is potential foraging will be affected due to the construction in the area.

The DoD needs to include how they propose to help these native species be reintroduced to the island if they take the only area that is reasonable enough for these species to live in. The Department of Defense should take proper precautions on how they will help the displacement of the natural species that live in this environment. The DoD should show information on how they plan to stop the displacement of the natural habitual species. The information should be provided before the final EIS. If DOD cannot provide this then they should choose the no action alternative.

I-1503-001

Thank you for your comment. While some habitat that could be used for reintroduction of species will be lost, conservation measures for these impacts are proposed in the EIS. We are proposing the following conservation measures which we believe provide benefit to the species:

- o Four ERA's totaling 597 hectares;
- o Additional habitat protection - 561 hectares;
- o Research and suppression for brown treesnake;
- o Ungulate control on Andersen AFB and Naval Munitions Site;
- o Develop and implement Forest Enhancement on Tinian (20 acres/yr) within FAA mitigation area:
- o Biosecurity - Rapid Response Team and Biological Monitors;
- o Wetland restoration;
- o Plan and implementation of introductions of Guam Micronesian kingfishers and Guam rail in to the wild on other islands.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1763

Received: 2/18/2010 4:29:41 AM

I-1504-001

1. Reference: Based on the anticipated 2019 population of Guam, the annual number of AIDS cases could increase by 1 ... -Vol. 2, Chapter 18, pg.17

Recommendation: The DEIS should be redone and include accurate health data before any further action is taken.

I-1504-002

2. Issue: The D-EIS marginalizes the impact of crime with the huge population increase and especially in light of the anticipated significant and additive impacts to other socioeconomic aspects of life on Guam.

Recommendation: That DEIS be redone or a supplemental DEIS be issued which includes an independent and adequate study of the potential impacts of crime in conjunction with the other socioeconomic impacts, including but not limited to employment, poverty, age demographics.

I-1504-001

Thank you for your comment. Incidents of notifiable diseases (including AIDS) for Guam were collected from the Government of Guam, Department of Public Health and Human Services, Office of Epidemiology and Research. Statistical information collected from this agency were used to determine the per capita rate for the diseases and calculate the potential increase in disease incidents due to the buildup on Guam (military, construction worker, and natural population increase).

I-1504-002

Thank you for your comment. Information and impact analyses on socioeconomic and sociocultural issues were provided in the DEIS. Population density on Guam would increase; however, for the most part, the military personnel and their dependents would remain on base and within the housing areas within DoD property.

Military crimes on Okinawa are discussed in various section of the Socioeconomic Impact Analysis Study (SIAS); the SIAS is Appendix F in Volume 9 of the DEIS. The SIAS includes subsection 4.5.1 entitled, Impact on Crime and Serious Social Disorder that discusses the likely impacts on Guam relating to crimes. Statistically, an increase in the number of rape incidents could result based on the increased in population (military and workers). Impacts identified in the SIAS state: "It appears that the military operational component would have little impact on overall crime rates." The SIAS noted that from 1972 through 1997 (about a 25-year period), 200 rapes by U.S. military personnel were reported in Okinawa. (This is an average of about 8 rapes per year, whereas in the U.S. there was an average of about 29 forcible rates per 100,000 people in 2008.)

If crimes are committed off-base in the U.S. (including Guam), U.S. military personnel are subject to civilian law enforcement. It is likely that civilian (Guam) and military patrols (i.e., Shore Patrols) would work

together to enforce laws and lessen criminal activities.

The SIAS and the DEIS have identified the probable impacts of the proposed action and alternatives based on the best available information. Existing data and information were 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: 1764

Received: 2/18/2010 4:30:41 AM

I-1505-001

Volume 6, Chapter 19, Public Health and Safety, page 19-7, states, "the USEPA determined that the proposed discharge would not comply with all Guam water quality standards; and may not provide for the attainment or maintenance of water quality which assures the protection and propagation of a BIP of shellfish, fish, and wildlife."

Volume 6, Chapter 13, Marine Biological Resources, fails to identify and provide an analysis impacts resulting from the proposed increase in wastewater discharge on marine biological resources.

The final EIS shall identify the specific aspects of the discharge that do not comply with Guam water quality standards, and the impacts they may have on marine biological resources. Furthermore, the final EIS should analyze the potential impacts of increased wastewater discharge on the propagation of special-status species and crucial habitat to the recovery of special-status species. Also, the final EIS should provided more detailed mitigation measures associated with these impacts, and assign the cost of such measures to the DoD (as such impacts, on this scale, would not occur were it not for the proposed military actions).

I-1505-001

Thank you for your comment. Volumes 2 and 4, Chapter 11 discuss the potential impacts to marine resources from the proposed action. The FEIS document has been reviewed and modified as appropriate in response to public and agency comments and based on new information.

The Northern District Waste Water Treatment Plant (NDWWTP) has received EPA waivers for more than years. As part of the proposed relocation to Guam, the DoD would participate in the proposed upgrade to the NDWWTP. This action alone would assist GWA in meeting its coastal water quality standards, providing benefit to the sea life and people of Guam.



COMMENT SHEET

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas
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Website Comment Number: 1772

Received: 2/18/2010 4:34:52 AM

REFERENCE: Additionally, Guam's history as a remote colony of Spain for 400 years, its 20th century occupation by Japan, and being governed by US Naval Officers until the passage of the Organic Act in 1950 has temporally limited Guam's experience at self governance as compared to most US mainland local and state governments. This lack of governance experience has affected GovGuam's performance, especially in regard to handling of federal funds. Several GovGuam agencies have been put into federal receivership because of delinquent services or been cited for high-level administrative fraud. Vol.2 Chapter 16 Page 16-17.

The proposed action would generate more demands on Guam for roads, ports, sewer, water, power, and other necessary infrastructure. Part of these needs, as yet unknown as to amount, can be paid for by setting up private sector responsibilities for their provision, and/or user fees. However, in sum, these demands would ...increase the pressure for substantial borrowing. SAIS vol 9 Appendix F page 3-3

ISSUE: Government of Guam will continue to face receivership for critical services, and infractions of federal laws if the plans as stated in the DEIS are allowed to be implemented as specified. There is inadequate or no provision to address the continued strain on infrastructure, health, justice, and social services. Guam's Solid Waste Division is currently in receivership due to pollution of "United States waters" on Guam in violation of the federal Open Water Act, stemming from the inability of the government to close Ordot Dump. It has nothing to do with fraud, but much to do with the amount of money it takes to close a Dump that was originally created by the military after the World War II. Now that Guam has funded a new landfill, it is being ordered by the District Court to let the military be a customer of this landfill. There are many factors beyond the lack of political experience, which affects the government of Guam's ability to provide services. Many of these are affected by the military actions on Guam and are inadequately addressed in the DEIS. For example, the use of Apra Harbor and the government of Guam's ability to control the passage of cargo in and out despite the increased military traffic or related activity in the area has not been addressed in the DEIS.

RECOMMENDATION: If any mitigation is to work, DoD and Congress must be cognizant of the underlying causes of poor performance of the government of Guam.

I-1506-001

I-1506-001

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: 1784

Received: 2/18/2010 4:38:23 AM

I-1507-001

How can there be no resultant significant impacts to soil and geological resources when you are earthmoving, clearing, grading, and excavating, changing permanently the topographic feature and altering the soil arrangement? How does these construction activities not change the landscape?

a. How much soil is disturbed in the training Firing Ranges?

i. Alternative A – Cut of 323,509CY, Fill 34, 837CY

ii. Alternative B – Cut 121,602 CY, Fill 1,670,000 CY

I-1507-002

b. Relocation of Raceway Park and residences. Wouldn't it be easier to turn the Golf Course on AAFB in to a firing range? Its near the ocean and there large area of land, and its contiguous and on base. No need to develop road or security gate or fence line, or no need to acquire non-DOD land.

I-1507-001

Thank you for your comment.

Significance criteria for impacts on geological and soil resources can be found in Volume 2, Section 3.2, Environmental Consequences.

Altering soil arrangement does not change the amount of type of soil present, nor does it impact the underlying geology. Best management practices will be used at all construction sites to ensure that earthmoving, clearing, grading and excavating will not create significant impact on soil or geological resources.

Excess soil from Firing Range Option A will be reused for nearby military projects. Soil required from Firing Range Option B will be generated from the realignment of Route 15.

I-1507-002

Thank you for your comment. The golf course on Andersen AFB was not considered as an alternative for live-fire training ranges for the following reasons.

1. The golf course area does not provide sufficient acreage for the ranges and SDZs.
2. The golf course is adjacent to high density housing, so the existing land use is incompatible with the noise generated from a firing range.
3. The airspace required for the ranges would interfere with the Andersen AFB flight patterns.
4. The ranges would separate the Andersen AFB Overlay Refuge (including the bat population at Pati Point) that is located along the eastern coast from the GovGuam Anao Conservation Area to the south.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1787

Received: 2/18/2010 4:38:58 AM

I-1508-001

The mitigation measures for the taking of the Race Way Park for the training range is not sufficient and does not have any substance. No relation to how the taking will affect those who hobby is racing and there is no other race track on island. This will certainly cause more illegal street racing and will impact public safety for pedestrians and other vehicles traveling the roadways. Where is the mitigation for this? A replace race way park should be provided, funded by DoD.

I-1508-001

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: 1788

Received: 2/18/2010 4:39:05 AM

I-1509-001

There are many things I can say about the Guam DEIS and how I disagree with many of its proposals. It affects everything and everyone who have been living here their entire lives. Despite myself being a Filipino, I was born on Guam. I believe that the build-up will destroy most of Guam's natural beauty. With people being kicked out of their homes, I feel for them. Seeing all those who worked hard with nothing in return. With these natural resources being torn away, it takes away from Guam's culture and people. With land being taken and the coral reefs being destroyed, what will be left for us as people. How will we preserve our nature and culture? Sure, you gave us time to speak, sure, you let us voice our opinions, but is it enough to show you that we are hurting as people. That we are not given a chance to show how we really feel. That we are being forced to do something that we do not support. You gave us time but will it make up for everything you are about to destroy? We are people and we have feelings too.

I-1509-001

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: 1790

Received: 2/18/2010 4:39:19 AM

I-1510-001 |

Might be a good idea to incorporate movement of the Futenma Marine aviation units to Guam for that possibility.

I-1510-002 |

As for the carrier harbor, expansion could include berthing of cruise ships.

I-1510-001

Thank you for your comment. The Futenma aviation units are not part of the proposed action.

I-1510-002

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
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Website Comment Number: 1792

Received: 2/18/2010 4:39:37 AM

Part 2 of 2

(Please see part 1 of 2 for introduction and point #1)

I-1511-001

2) Fishing culture and marine ecosystem awareness. Currently in Guam, whether an individual fishes off the coastline or out on a boat, he or she would rarely bump into another fisher, thus eliminating the need to compete for fishing space. With a 20% increase in the population, there will definitely be an increase in individuals wishing to engage in fishing or eat fish. There will be additional strain on the space to fish and on the fish stocks themselves. The impacts need to be addressed.

The people arriving on island will likely be unfamiliar with the rules and regulations regarding fisheries, especially in Guam's Marine Protected Areas. They will likely be unfamiliar with human actions that negatively affect coral ecosystems, such as the trampling of corals. Will there be any funds or efforts made available to educate the new population about local and federal ocean related laws and how to be good stewards of our marine resources?

I-1511-002

3) Coral reef impacts. The photo quadrat method used to assess the corals in Apra Harbor, Guam is not sufficient in determining the ecosystem function of the corals. The size, abundance, morphology, and biodiversity of the corals are not clearly identified with this method. The method used to measure rugosity was on too large of a scale to accurately determine the functions and values of those corals. The Department of the Navy needs to assess the reef ecosystems more thoroughly to determine the full function and value of those reefs.

The planned dredging will impact the high quality corals that reside deeper than 60ft. The DEIS does not address the impact to those resources. Also, how is it known that the 200m boundary for indirect impact is large enough?

Sincerely,

Austin J. Shelton III

I-1511-001

Thank you for your comment. Volumes 2 and 4, Chapter 11 discuss the potential impacts to marine resources from the proposed action. Volume 7, which included BMPs and mitigation measures, has been reviewed and modified as appropriate to address increased impacts from population growth on all resources. The military and their personnel are knowledgeable on the subjects the commenter identified. Both the Navy and Air Force have prepared INRMPS, Conservation Management Plans for MPAs and ERAs, and DoD policies in place to inform troops of environmental awareness.

I-1511-002

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 Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1793

Received: 2/18/2010 4:39:37 AM

I-1512-001

Why are they going to build new wells when DoD has the capability to restore their two existing water production wells (Marbo Well No. 2 and Tumon Maui Well, contaminated from volatile organic compounds (VOCs) exceeding USEPA MCL for drinking water)?

I-1512-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD considered reactivation of the VOC contaminated wells, Marbo #2 and Tumon Maui wells. These wells are located in the Yigo Sub-basins. Compared to the 1991 sustainable yield estimate, the available yield in the Yigo sub-basin is not sufficient to allow reactivation of these wells with an alternate means of treating the contamination. Therefore, the Guam Water Utility Study, considers replacement of the capacity from the inactive wells in areas of the NGLA where there is sufficient available yield.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1794

Received: 2/18/2010 4:39:54 AM

I-1513-001

3.3.3.1 Apra harbor

With the dredging of Apra harbor, we would be risking the lives of important marine aquaria and their ecosystems. This is a very serious situation, because these marine life are still yet to be studied thoroughly, and by wiping them out we will risk important findings.

Another mitigation to be made involves the dredging of Apra harbor, which could be avoided by relocating this project, further out to sea, rather than near our coastal waters. By moving the dredging project further out to sea, we will not lose any precious marine aquaria that live at Apra harbor.

I-1513-001

Thank you for your comment. The location of the new Navy wharf was chosen as the least environmentally damaging alternative, in efforts to affect the least amount of live coral in the area. The proposed area to be dredged is mainly a sand and rubble zone. 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.

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. This action alone will assist GWA in meeting its coastal water quality standards, providing benefit to the sea life and people of Guam.

COMMENT SHEET

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



Website Comment Number: 1795

Received: 2/18/2010 4:39:57 AM

I-1514-001

In Volume 6, Chapter 14, it is stated that surveys for non-DoD lands are not complete at this time. In spite of this, impacts were assessed to be mitigable to less than significant levels, and impacts to architectural, submerged resources, or traditional cultural properties are not expected (page 14-13). These assumptions are based on survey information that does not exist, and thus this section on Cultural Resources is incomplete and lacks depth. Prior to the final EIS, surveys must be conducted of these areas where construction is expected to occur, and surveys must assess the impact will be made on cultural resources. The public should also be provided with the opportunity to comment on such studies, as required by the NEPA process.

I-1514-002

I-1514-001

Thank you for your comment. Impact assessments for the DEIS (Section 14.2 in Volume 6) were based on best available information (i.e., the level of disturbance in the areas proposed for construction of utilities). These utilities would be primarily located in existing right-of-ways and adjacent to roadways. These areas have been disturbed by previous construction. However, in accordance with the Programmatic Agreement, all unsurveyed areas would be surveyed prior to construction associated with the Marine Relocation.

I-1514-002

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. DoD also conducted studies of traditional cultural properties on Guam and the CNMI, as well as archival studies and oral histories. This early identification and consultation with the SHPO from Guam and the CNMI and other stakeholders resulted in many fewer resources being directly impacted by designing installations away from or around areas that contained high densities of historic properties. Thus, the vast majority of impacts to resources were avoided and a supplemental document is not needed. DoD will continue to work very closely with the Guam and CNMI SHPOs to mitigate any adverse effects to cultural resources and to provide information necessary to protect historic properties .



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1802

Received: 2/18/2010 4:40:56 AM

I-1515-001

As much as I am pro-military, and this is an overall comment, I really and trully believe that the buildup is not feasible for Guam. Why? Well, for one thing the size of the island of Guam is not condusive to hosting the marines's plight in trying to relocate. There are just far too many pressing and pertinent infrastructures that need to be address, e.g. homeless people, land issues, government stability, health facilities; the list goes on and on and prioritizing the U.S. government's needs can really mean that we're not really trying to fix our internal problems, but add on to existing problems. I say "No!" to the buildup. "Enough is enough!" We've been under somebody or someone's rule and it's really time that that someone or somebody hears our pleas. Secondly, I believe that if and when the marines are allowed to relocate here in Guam, we will be just like another Hawaii. Why? Well, history dictates that most, if not all, the local Hawaiian population relocated to big island Hawaii/other places not of their choice. Do we islanders actually want a repeat of this? Certainly not! From the Spaniards, Japanese and to the times of the American's rule, we've suffered much to say the least and it's time that we as a people and a nation be heard once and for all. Do we really have to wait many days and so many miles for some entity to tell us what to do in our island? Certainly not! Let's start making those decisions needed when situations like this arises. Why do we have to put up with this? Do we really need a firing range in the island of Guam? Are we going to be known as an island of firing ranges and noise pollutions, etc? I want to write more, but I would really wish that they extend the dateline for this Guam buildup eis draft.

I-1515-002

I-1515-003

I-1515-004

I-1515-001

Thank you for your comment. All of the issues you mentioned (social services, land acquisition issues, health services, and sociocultural issues) have been addressed in the Draft EIS. 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.

I-1515-002

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 on Guam and the Chamorro culture.

I-1515-003

Thank you for your comment. Marines stationed on Guam require annual qualification or requalification on individual and crew-served weapons to maintain their combat readiness. Every Marine on Guam will require this type of training. This high volume can only be met with ranges located in close proximity to cantonment areas. It would be cost prohibitive to move every Marine to an off-island location to meet these reoccurring training requirements.

I-1515-004

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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1806

Received: 2/18/2010 4:41:34 AM

I-1516-001

What is the affect of suspended sediment on coral and coral reef ecosystem? Affect if dredging on neighboring coral reefs and ecosystems. Especially on Transient Carrier project.

I-1516-001

Thank you for your comment. The DoD is committed to performing its mission in an environmentally responsible manner with minimal damage to sensitive ecosystems and marine resources, including coral reefs. Volumes 2 and 4, Chapter 11 discuss the potential impacts to marine resources from the proposed action. Best management practices (BMPs) and potential mitigation measures will minimize the potential impacts of the proposed action. These BMPs and potential mitigation measures are described in primarily in Volumes 2, 4, and 7.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1286

Received: 2/17/2010 1:17:46 PM

I-1517-001

This topic needs to be clearly addressed in the final EIS, distinguishing between the sediment impacts to coral from differing sediment sources. Because of its misinterpretation there is a major error when discussing that Randall and Birkeland (1978) found species rich coral assemblages under somewhat high sediment loads, as these sediments were from the Fouha River and were primarily organic in nature, feeding the heterotrophic functions of the corals. Further, the discussion is lengthy and not necessary, it seems imperative that the EEP (a suggested addition to the final EIS above) should include monitoring of sediment characteristics dynamics.

Tomascik T, Sander F (1985) Effects of Eutrophication on Reef-Building Corals .1. Growth-Rate of the Reef-Building Coral *Montastrea-Annularis*. *Marine Biology* 87:143-155

Anthony KRN, Fabricius KE (2000) Shifting roles of heterotrophy and autotrophy in coral energetics under varying turbidity. *Journal of Experimental Marine Biology & Ecology* 252:221-253
Randall RH, Birkeland C (1978) Guam's reefs and beaches. Part II. Sedimentation studies at Fouha Bay and Ylig Bay, p 1-77

I-1517-001

Thank you for your comment and additional information on the cited reference. Text will be reviewed and modified as appropriate.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1287

Received: 2/17/2010 1:18:17 PM

I-1518-001

Vol. 4, Sec. 11, pg. 11-21 – The index of coral stress from spectral reflectance. There is no supporting science for using the spectral band ratio (NDVI) to estimate coral stress. It is common knowledge that this index will change with depth, light-levels, and many other natural factors. The reviewers (Appendix J) agree with this too. This section must be removed from the DEIS.

I-1518-002

Vol. 4, Sec. 11, pg. 11-21 – Coral size data. Given the lack of in-situ measurements and the complete reliance on photos, coupled with the significant findings of the comparative study suggesting size data in the CVN marine assessment was not indicative of the actual assemblages, the size frequency analysis section must be removed from the DEIS. It has no scientific merit and therefore offers no assessment of existing conditions. For the final EIS appropriate size data needs to be collected for the coral assemblage characterization. It will be essential for understanding the dynamics of change over time, and the impacts of the proposed project. These data are strongly recommended for the final EIS.

I-1518-001

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.

I-1518-002

Thank you for your comment. The Navy used habitat indices in the HEA, which was developed off of percent coral cover and rugosity (3-dimensionality) as suggested by resource agencies. Per the Veiman et al. paper (NOAA, December, 2008) a percent coral cover metric combined with other metrics that provide for a 3-dimensional representation of the habitat lost could be used to determine adequate compensatory mitigation via an HEA. The agencies may continue to

disagree with approach, but their approach tends to double count ecosystem function loss.

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: 1818

Received: 2/18/2010 4:43:26 AM

I-1519-001

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 GDPHSS • Guam Division of Environmental Health with GDPHSS • Guam Alien Labor Processing and Certification Division in the Guam DOL

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.

I-1519-001

Thank you for your comment. The Draft EIS addresses the concerns and subjects you have identified and commented on. 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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1819

Received: 2/18/2010 4:43:28 AM

I-1520-001

The EIS does an excellent job considering the impact on honey suckle brown bats and green eyed forest rabbits. Good Job!

I-1520-001

Thank you for your comment.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1288

Received: 2/17/2010 1:18:53 PM

I-1521-001

Vol. 9, Appendix J, Peer Reviews of CVN marine surveys – The solicited, professional reviews were biased in their scope. The professional scientists were not afforded critical basic information upon which pressing matters regarding the appropriateness of marine surveys can be judged. First, the HEA was never introduced to the review team and yet, it forms the basis for the marine surveys. There was no mention that ecosystem function replacement calculations would be based upon this study. In fact, one of the five questions asked was "How would you define and measure coral reef ecosystem function?", and the replies were: 1) centered upon calcification (i.e., production) rates, and 2) ecological metrics that encompass corals, algae, and non-coral invertebrates. None of the reviewers answered that coral cover could measure coral reef ecosystem function. This furthers how essential it is that the final EIS re-complete the HEA analyses with additional, in-situ data encompassing the ecological assemblages. The remote sensing techniques used were generally acceptable, however the final resolution of the maps was limited by a lack of spectral signature definition for the chosen habitat classes. The final EIS must include an analyses of the spectral signatures of each selected habitat (i.e., the varying coral cover classes), and statistical validation. Else, these classes are not appropriate. The technique remains appropriate, the user design and statistical analyses of the user design has flaws. Finally, it should be noted that while experts in coral reef ecology, none of the reviewers are experts in the field of remote sensing, which formed the basis for the CVN marine surveys. Additional reviews by remote sensing experts are strongly recommended to validate the selected habitat classes, and suggest if they match the capabilities offered by the 4-band imagery.

I-1521-001

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: 1115

Received: 2/17/2010 8:19:54 AM

I-1522-001

1. VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-15 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 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.

I-1522-002

2. VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-30 Alternative 1 / Proposed Action and Alternatives / Figure 2.2-4 Cantonment/Housing Area 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 VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-59 Proposed Action and Alternatives Figure 2.3-13 Firing & Non-Firing Range Alternatives Considered Figure shows firing range (retained alternative) in Pāgat Village historic site. DCA highly recommends no action alternative to registered historic site.

4 VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-62 Proposed Action and Alternatives Table 2.3-7. Considered and Dismissed Live-Fire Range Complex Alternatives Table again identifies Pāgat Village to be “carried forward for analysis.” DCA reiterates the cultural value of site. Therefore, a no action alternative is highly recommended.

I-1522-003

5 VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 12-1 Cultural Resources 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

I-1522-001

Thank you for your comment. The resources relied upon in the EIS do not indicate planned agricultural uses in the areas proposed for acquisition on Guam. The Guam North and Central Land Use Plan 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 will be included in the Final EIS.

I-1522-002

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. No direct disturbance to the Pagat site would occur from the construction or operation of the proposed firing range. Also, no direct disturbance would occur to the Haputo site from construction of the main cantonment. Preservation plans would be generated for Haputo and Pagat to protect these resources in the future.

I-1522-003

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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1820

Received: 2/18/2010 4:43:55 AM

I-1523-001

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. 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 ludicrous considering the extremely large size of the DEIS document itself and the detrimental impact posed to the the residents of Guam".

I-1523-001

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: 1289

Received: 2/17/2010 1:33:27 PM

2/17/2010

To: The Department of Navy,
on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (military buildup)
From: Joey Paulino
Permanent Resident of Guam
Re: Comments on the DEIS

Hafa Adai,

Thank you for allowing me to speak or comment on the impending military buildup. There are alot of pressing issues, but I am particularly concern about the population boom should the branches of military begin to arrive on Guam in the next few years. I am concern that the 35 public schools will not adequately meet the needs of the military. Currently, some of our schools are over crowded and in dire need of repair; it also lacks certified teachers in both primary and secondary schools. To build new schools means hiring more staff and faculty to include the resources such as books and supplies. Will there be off island hiring? Possible. It may not be enough. But, realistically, the military needs to work closely with island leaders to develop a workable plan that will benefit both the military and civilian community, especially in education. My position is that I welcome the military on Guam, but there is a strong desire and commitment to continue discussions on issues that both parties can agree to. Guam today is different from the postwar period. The people of Guam are well informed politically, socially, and economically. Although the DEIS is a only proposal, but must have real solutions so that both the military and the local government can resolve together.

In closing, I welcome the military buildup, but Guam is not ready to provide the educational services to its military dependents because of the present conditions in the public schools. Perhaps, a short and long term solutions need to be addressed. The process should be gradual so that it does not impact or put a strain in the public schools. But, please consider all the comments/suggestions made by our local community. Work together for the defense of our nation and continue the working relationship in the best possible way. Good luck in your endeavor and thanks for the opportunity.

Respectfully,

Joey Paulino
Resident of Guam

I-1524-001

I-1524-002

I-1524-003

I-1524-001

Thank you for your comments. 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.

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.

I-1524-002

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.

I-1524-003

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 SIAS. Table 4.4-4 in the SIAS provides the potential increase (maximum) 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.

The purpose and need for the proposed relocation is to meet alliance and treaty requirements. As discussed in Volume 1 of the Final EIS, the alliance agreement with Japan states that approximately half the U.S. Marines on Okinawa would be relocated to Guam by 2014. Adaptive management is proposed as potential mitigation in the Final EIS that could potentially extend the construction period. As currently envisioned (and as discussed in Volume 7 of the Final EIS), adaptive management would entail adjusting the construction tempo to reduce environmental impacts if it is determined that, through monitoring, key infrastructure systems on Guam are reaching “action” or “tipping” points. DoD would chair a multi-agency council that would oversee the application of adaptive management post-Record of Decision.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1822

Received: 2/18/2010 4:44:19 AM

I-1525-001

Further, DEIS Table 19.2-3, "Summary of Training Impacts – Firing Range Alternatives" states that there will be Significant Impact due to the "Loss of access to and use of recreational resources (Guam International Raceway, Marbo Cave (spelunking and offshore fishing), Pagat Trail and associated trails, suruhana activities (Volume 2, Chapter 19, page 19-22).

I-1525-002

The proposed build-up also poses threats to the psychological health of the Chamorro people, in one part through the DEIS proposal to construct firing ranges in the vicinity of Pagat, a village where ancestral human remains of the indigenous Chamorro people are presently located. This proposed action will exact immitigable psychological injury to the Chamorro people. Such firing ranges are incompatible with the cherished notion of resting in peace.

I-1525-003

This firing range should be located in a more compatible area – like an open field golf course.

I recommend the firing range be located at the Anderson Golf Course.

I-1525-001

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.

I-1525-002

Thank you for your comment. The DoD recognizes the sensitivity and importance of historic properties and cultural sites to the Chamorro people. Under the National Historic Preservation Act, a process is in place to identify these sites, preserve important sites and artifacts, and provide measures to conserve, protect, and maintain their integrity. This process includes consultations with the public, interested parties, and various other local and federal government agencies. Based on these consultations, a Programmatic Agreement will solidify the DoD's commitment to being good stewards of the resources. The Programmatic Agreement will identify the measures that will be taken to protect, preserve, and maintain historic properties within our jurisdiction. In addition, DoD will be providing access to areas of particular concern for cultural, educational, and recreational purposes. The specific details regarding public access still need to be worked out with further discussions with stakeholders regarding public safety, security concerns, and other logistics. However, once these issues are resolved, the DoD will provide public access.

The effect 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, individuals' 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 has included a discussion on this issue.

I-1525-003

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 2.3.2.5. 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 (housing, Won Pat International Airport), the firing range could not be placed on DoD lands, including on Andersen AFB. Placing the firing range at the golf course on Andersen AFB would be in direct conflict with the special use airspace associated with the airfield at Andersen AFB.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1290

Received: 2/17/2010 1:42:11 PM

I-1526-001

Regarding the proposed use of the trail leading from the Agat-Umatac Road to Mount Lamlam; as a resident of Umatac and having witnessed rampant grassfires around the proposed training site and nearby hills I am requesting the installation of a water line along the trail or road which can be used to install a fire-hydrant to counter possible grassfires.

I-1526-001

Thank you for your comment. As is discussed in Volume 7, Chapter 2, a Wildfire Management Plan will be prepared for Tinian, and for the proposed USMC range area on Guam.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1828

Received: 2/18/2010 4:46:09 AM

Economy:

I-1527-001

The income projections stated by the study is overestimated. This is as a result of using Hawaii multiplier. A study done by Professor Maria Claret Ruane using a modified Guam multiplier showed that the income stated is about 25% overstated. There will be some economic benefit but not to the extent mentioned by the DEIS. These studies of potential economic impact must be redone using more relevant data for Guam.

The revenues that will be coming will not be available before the build up and therefore cannot absorb the costs associated. There is a need for substantial expenditures associated with the build up well in advance of prospective revenue streams to support that spending. The civilian community cannot fund the increase in demand for local government services. It is obligatory that the federal government arrange for grants to fund the expenditures before any Record of Decision is made, to prevent any further strain on the provision of critical services to the civilian community.

There is a widespread concern in Guam that because most of the construction, material, supplies and related contracts associated with the proposed actions will be awarded to off-island firms, the profits generated by those contracts will escape taxation by the government of Guam. There have been several mechanisms employed in the past to transfer Guam-source profits back to the company's headquarters for tax purposes. In this case, as is required by local and federal laws, the taxes on profits derived from substantive economic activity here must be paid into the Treasury of Guam. Further indication is required in the DEIS as to how the Guam-source profits of off-island firms will benefit Guam's tax base.

I-1527-002

The Asian visitors tend to be intimidated by the military personnel roaming the island's tourism district in Tumon. The military on the other hand is uncomfortable with the high concentration of foreigners in close proximity to high security military. We stand to risk losing our tourist market. Despite the assurance in the DEIS that the military buildup will be good for Guam's visitor industry, it is unlikely that the visiting friends and family members will offset the loss of arrivals from our principal tourism markets. The Final EIS must outline additional studies that critically examine military presence and tourism. What are the potential conflicts and what are plans for mitigation that ensure a decreased rate in violence and crime.

I-1527-001

Thank you for your comments. Please see the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS, which is Appendix F in Volume 9 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. Regarding the use on-island supplies and materials, the SIAS adjusts primary construction data to reflect data provided by the Guam Contractors Association that 17.5% of construction dollars will be spent in Guam - this is reflected in the economic impact analysis of the SIAS. The benefits to the community (that the base is located within) consists primarily of money that the new population provides to the local government from taxes, licenses, and fees. This money would go to the government's revenues. The executive and legislative branches of the government can then fund social, cultural, health, and other programs they feel are needed to benefit Guam.

However, as noted in your comments, this revenue would likely occur after the new population is established. 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.

I-1527-002

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.

With respect to crime, 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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1829

Received: 2/18/2010 4:46:14 AM

I-1528-001

According to the DEIS, "freedom of action" is defined as the ability of the U.S. to use bases and training facilities freely and without restriction (places such as Guahan which is dubbed as "U.S. sovereign soil," are ideal because they provide flexibility) (Vol. 2, Ch. 1, pp. 1-4-1-5).

Moreover, the U.S. military's goal is "to locate forces where those forces are wanted and welcomed by the host country" (p. 1-5). However, the people of the Marianas were not given a vote on the U.S. military buildup. Therefore, how could the U.S. conclude that its military is wanted and welcomed to the Marianas by our people? Further, majority of the people from the Marianas have raised their voices of dissent and the U.S. continues to ignore us.

the voting process allows for decisions to be made, and we in the Marianas must exercise our right to vote as U.S. citizens.

I-1528-001

Thank you for your comment.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1830

Received: 2/18/2010 4:46:31 AM

Issue: Build-Up Threatens Chamorro Economic Stability

DEIS Reference:

The DEIS states, "According to Chapter 16 of this EIS/OEIS, the proposed action [the build-up] 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." (Volume 2, Chapter 19, Page 19-14)

Because of these noted economic predictions, this build up will not be good for Guam. I recommend no build up - STATUS QUO.

I-1529-001

I-1529-001

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)." 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: 1833

Received: 2/18/2010 4:46:56 AM

Concerns raised during Scoping Meetings but not adequately addressed in the DEIS:

Current studies assume smooth implementation of alternatives with little to no consideration of the detrimental implications on the environment and the people. As stated in our 2007 scoping comments, data gathered should outline all possible harmful implications of the proposed action. This methodological approach should be made evident in the DEIS to ensure that all factors are accounted for.

All studies should be conducted by contractors independent of the military and in partnership with local institutions and experts. Diverse community input must be actively solicited from families, women & children. This was not made evident in the DEIS. We insist upon being partners in the process and are not assured that this assessment is an accurate representation of what is in the best interest of the people of Guam.

Prior to and since the release of the DEIS, there has been no transmittal of interim details on decisions regarding the scope, contractors, and standards to be used in assessing each impact, a recommendation we had suggested during the 2007 scoping period. This transmittal of details is recommended prior to the Final EIS.

The DEIS should recognize that where there is inadequate data or details of the military plans or other information required to properly assess direct, indirect, or cumulative impacts, no implementation of a proposed alternative should occur until said assessment is complete. To date, there are studies and plans throughout the DEIS that require completion.

As stated in our 2007 scoping comments, it is imperative that a tri-annual (years 2014, 2017, 2020) study and five years thereafter, be conducted to assess the impacts on the physical environment, the interactive social, political and economic effects on the people of Guam's quality of life and culture. To date, there is no indication in the DEIS to implement a tri-annual impact assessment. The Final EIS should outline plans for this future evaluation of impact on the community of Guam.

I-1530-001

Thank you for your comment. All available and relevant studies were included in the Draft EIS. Based on feedback received during the Draft EIS public comment period and as a result of input from citizens, Federal and local agencies, as well as elected officials, additional studies have been included in the Final EIS.

DoD kept the public informed as required by NEPA, which included holding public scoping meetings in 200 and public hearings in 2010. 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 extensively with elected officials and other community stakeholders on the progress of the EIS and notional/preliminary relocation plans.

I-1530-001

COMMENT SHEET

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



Website Comment Number: 1834

Received: 2/18/2010 4:47:37 AM

Apra Harbor Dredging

From the description of "mechanical" dredging, it does not appear it will be conducive for Guam's Apra Harbor; (see Vol 9 page D2). In addition, since it is unclear what kind of method will be used and at what cost until the Record of Decision is completed, how can anyone adequately comment on whether this is good for our island? In addition, once the Record of Decision is complete, although we are told we can comment, no other changes will be made and although approval from USACE would be required, we do not have any more say as to what methods are used.

Until such time that we are sure of the cost involved and the type of dredging will be used, the dredging or Apra Harbor should NOT move forward and that the proposed action should be: NO ACTION.

Vol 9 Page D-12-13 states in part, "GovGuam would be responsible for 1) laboratory analyses that verify the physical suitability of the material, and 2) NEPA documents and permits required for the reuse, just as the Navy would be required to meet the documentation for the reuse of dredged material on DoD land. To date, it has not been practical to transfer material to PAG because they have not been prepared to receive and store the material because the Commercial Port improvement projects have not been programmed for funding."

Funding must be provided for the Government of Guam. Until such time that appropriate funding is identified and a continuing source of money is provided to be able to do the work necessary to ensure compliance with all environmental concerns to be sure that any material dredged is clear from any contamination, there should be NO ACTION.

I-1531-001

Thank you for your comment. Appendix D, Volume 9 did not dismiss the potential use of mechanical dredges for Apra Harbor. The differences between the environmental effects of mechanical and hydraulic dredging are discussed in Chapter 2, Volume 4 and Appendix D of the EIS. Mechanical dredging involves use of a clamshell or fixed bucket that excavates the dredge sediment from the harbor floor and then carries the sediment in the full bucket through the water column before lifting the bucket out of the water and placing the dredged sediment in a nearby barge or scrow. During this movement, a small fraction of the collected sediment will escape from the bucket and create suspended sediment in the lower and higher levels of the water column. On the other hand, a hydraulic dredge works solely on the harbor floor and any suspended sediment will emanate only in the lower portion of water column. As a result, the plume of suspended sediment is generally greater with use of conventional clam shell bucket as compared with a hydraulic dredge. However, use of hydraulic dredging is generally limited to soft bottom sediment on relatively flat surfaces. Mechanical dredging, which has historically been used in Apra Harbor, was chosen as the dredging method for evaluating environmental impacts as it presents the most adverse impact scenario. A sediment plume is an inevitable effect of in-water construction activities. The Navy proposes to minimize sedimentation by using best management practices such as silt curtains and operational controls of dredging equipment. Final mitigation measures for all dredging activities will be determined and agreed upon during the permit phase of the projects.

GovGuam would be required to obtain the necessary permits and be responsible for any testing necessary to obtain those permits if the material from the Navy's project was needed for GovGuam purposes. The source for GovGuam funding for such activities is beyond the scope of this EIS.

I-1531-001



COMMENT SHEET

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Website Comment Number: 1835

Received: 2/18/2010 4:47:52 AM

(continuation from EJA part 1)

I-1532-001

•Attempting to handle the cargo necessary to construct the facilities described in the DEIS will result in considerable emissions within the Port's air shed. The additional levels of pollutants that will be emitted have been assessed by the Port. The emissions of CO2, NOx, SOx and DPM for each hour of port operation have been calculated and are presented in Table 4 of the attached document titled "Port Improvement Project Sponsored by the Port Authority of Guam, Evaluation of Expected Costs and Benefits".

•Without the environmental and efficiency improvements in the modernization program it is anticipated that emissions will greatly impact and exceed permissible levels in the Port air shed which is in a non-attainment zone.

I-1532-002

•With the announcement of the lack of funding for the modernization program the Port is required by regulation to halt any modernization work and report to the legislature with a plan for approval of slow, incremental improvements to the Port infrastructure. These slow incremental improvements will not be able to handle the cargo necessary to construct the facilities described in the DEIS. With the aforementioned developments, the Port now believes that it falls to JGPO and DOD to both quantify and mitigate the impacts that their project will have on the Port. It also requires identifying funding to mitigate these impacts as part of the overall military program described in the DEIS.

(Because this form does not allow for attachments, please note that my comments, along with the report referenced have been mailed to the address specified in the Federal Register Notice.)

/s/ Enrique J.S. Agustin
General Manager

I-1532-001

Thank you for your comment. As shown in Table 4 of the Guam Port Authority's Port Improvement Project - Evaluation of Expected Project Costs and Benefits, emissions of CO2, NOX, SOX, and DPM are expected to be reduced after the modernization improvements. However, the potential impact of the proposed project on Port operations was evaluated in the FEIS without incorporating the port improvement project. The results of the Port analysis, based upon the historical number of ships the Port handled, was determined to be less than significant. This analysis is in Volume 2, Chapter 14 of the FEIS. In addition, the commercial port transporting service air emissions do not meet the indirect emissions criteria required for inclusion in the general conformity analysis. Port air emissions are not under the control of DoD.

I-1532-002

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 \$50M of DoD FY10 funds to the Department of Transportation to fund Phase I of the port improvements.



COMMENT SHEET

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas
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Website Comment Number: 1295

Received: 2/17/2010 1:57:34 PM

1. Marine Corps Guam: Alternative 2 (use of NCTS and South Finegayan with acquisition or long-term lease of former FAA lands).

I support this alternative with the following assumption that the expansion of route 3 and 9 will be on government land. I would also encourage that the portion of the fuel pipeline that is near route 3 be realigned so that the owners of the properties adjacent to route 3 can properly develop their lands.

2. Army AMDTF: Alternative 1, administration, headquarters, and maintenance would be located at NCTS Finegayan with the Marine Corps. Family housing at South Finegayan. Munitions storage in three non-contiguous areas near the Habitat Management Unit. Restricted airspace over the coastal area of Guam.

I am in favor of this alternative since this area is already being developed for the Marines and therefore it might as well be utilized for the Army. As for the munitions storage areas are located in areas where the majority of the people have limited access to these locations and most of us have never been there.

3. Power: Interim Alternative 1: recondition up to four existing permitted GPA combustion turbines with upgrades to appropriate transmission and distribution systems to support interim loads.
o Potable Water: Basic Alternative 1: develop up to 22 new wells at Andersen AFB, interconnection with GWA water system, rehabilitation of existing wells, and distribution upgrades.
o Wastewater: Basic Alternative 1a: combine upgrade to existing primary treatment and expansion to secondary treatment at NDWWTP.

I am in favor of action that will upgrade, repair and rehabilitate the utilities on the island.

4. General comments:

a) Companies that bring in off-island workers should be required to have hospital insurance for them.

I am in support of the build up primarily to ensure that my great grandchildren will have the same freedoms and opportunities that I had. Also I anticipate that new industries would be developed in Guam to support the military activities after the buildup. This would present more employment opportunities for them and they would not be forced to move off island for better opportunities.

I-1533-001

Thank you for your comment.

I-1533-002

Thank you for your comment.

I-1533-003

Thank you for your comment.

I-1533-004

Thank you for your comment. Construction workers (including H2B workers) would be provided healthcare benefits by DoD construction contractors.

I-1533-001

I-1533-002

I-1533-003

I-1533-004



COMMENT SHEET

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Website Comment Number: 1837

Received: 2/18/2010 4:48:10 AM

I-1534-001

Guam's endangered species and other biological species would also be threatened in the proposed build-up. As the DEIS states, "The preferred alternatives would significantly impact terrestrial biological resources on Guam and Tinian during construction activities due primarily to the removal of habitat" (Volume 7, Chapter 3, Page 3-27). Endangered species such as the Mariana fruit bat, Micronesian Kingfisher, Mariana crow, Green Sea Turtle, and Hawksbill Sea Turtle, among others, would experience significant, adverse effects (Volume 7, Chapter 3, Pages 3-27 to 3-28).

because of what this build up threatens to do to our marine creatures i am against this build up.

I recommend status quo - NO MILITARY BUILD UP.

I-1534-001

Thank you for your comment. Although there would be significant impacts to the habitat of various endangered animals, conservation measures for these impacts have been proposed as avoidance and minimization measures, which would reduce them to less than significant.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1838

Received: 2/18/2010 4:48:12 AM

"I request an extension of time of the public commenting period. 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-1535-001

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.

I-1535-001



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1840

Received: 2/18/2010 4:49:20 AM

"I request an extension of time of the public commenting period. 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-1536-001

I-1536-001

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: 1841

Received: 2/18/2010 4:49:25 AM

I-1537-001

Restriction to certain sites during construction and operation would cause significant adverse impact to Tinian's economy, particularly: tourism, ranching, and the collection and selling of wild chili peppers.

I-1537-002

Finally, loss of access to training areas would mean loss of local gathering access to the wild chili peppers(Capsicum annum) locally known as donnisali, a Tinian export.

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.
(VOLUME 3: MARINE CORPS – TINIAN 16-18)

I-1537-003

Comment: Impacts are severe and irreversible. This threatens the livelihood of many Tinian residents. The public scoping period and DEIS comment education and public hearings most especially for the Tinian community was insufficient.

Recommendation: No Action Alternative

I-1537-001

Thank you for your comment. These effects are addressed in the Land Use, Recreation, and Socioeconomics chapters of Volume 3.

I-1537-002

Thank you for your comment. Land use impacts have been categorized as significant. Volume 3 of the Draft EIS addressed the potential termination of all leases within the Leaseback Area. To reduce this potential impact, the Final EIS has been revised. Termination only of certain leases within the Leaseback Area would occur, specifically only those within the range footprint and surface danger zone.

I-1537-003

Thank you for your comment. The DoD determined that a single public hearing was sufficient for the island of Tinian due to the small size of the community and the relatively limited scope of the proposed action on the island.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1296

Received: 2/17/2010 2:03:25 PM

In Appendix F, Vol. 9, Appendices, page 311 of 580, there appears:

Socioeconomics Impact Assessment Study Draft (November 2009)

SIAS APPENDICES 3

HHS/AoA Meeting

Place/Date/Time: September 15, 2008

Attendees: Anna Cwirko-Godycki, US Dept. of HHA, Agency of Aging

Meeting Summary/Topics Discussed:

1. Introductions
 - a. Description of HHA Agency of Aging
2. Local Centers/Agencies
 - a. Guam and CNMI have no area agencies on aging
 - b. The local Aging and Disability Resource Centers are one-stop centers for aging and disabilities. They have a database to track people in the system, which was established a few years ago.
 - c. Guam GETCare system could monitor changes
 - d. CNMI – have a similar grant, but unsure what is in place
3. Local Data/Information/Impacts
 - a. Elderly often go to other places (e.g., Hawaii) for serious health issues
 - b. Guam registered 15,000 (“data always suspicious”) clients for chores, day care, transportation, etc.
 - c. Guam health care delivery systems are better than those in the CNMI
 - d. Seniors can be displaced by development
 - e. Guam 2008-2011 Four Year State Plan
4. Local Contacts
 - a. Honolulu – Centers for Medicare Services
 - b. University of Guam
 - c. Guam Director of Social Services
5. Federal Funding
 - a. Funding based upon population-based formulas. Territories receive slightly more funding. Cannot increase funding based upon need.

The concern raised to Ms. Cwirko-Godycki through Mr. Tommy Taitague was the “data always suspicious” notation from the interview. We work very closely with Ms. Cwirko-Godycki to be certain our data is in line with the National Aging Performance Information Systems format. In response, the following is provided:

Dear Art,

I spoke with Tommy on Friday, and I hope that you are no longer upset. I am sorry that the word “suspicious” has brought you unpleasantness. I was indeed interviewed by a

I-1538-001

Thank you for your comment.

I-1538-001

I-1538-001

consultant, but the word "suspicious" is not in my vocabulary, certainly not when it comes to the close and positive working relationship with you, your staff, and your agency. I am afraid that the consultant may have misconstrued a statement I might have made about the work we normally do with our states to review, correct, and update the SRT data.

(Additional work information after this was deleted, not applicable to the concern at this time.)

Best wishes,
Anna Cwirko-Godycki

Transmitted for record purposes.
A.U. San Agustin, MHR



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1842

Received: 2/18/2010 4:49:43 AM

I-1539-001

I-1539-002

Numerous native trees and plants will also be destroyed in the proposed build-up. The DEIS states in Volume 2, chapter 12 that traditional natural resources such as the "nunu tree, dukduk tree, ifit tree, and da'ok tree" are in danger of destruction (Volume 2, Chapter 12, page 12-57 and passim). The trees identified in the DEIS are culturally significant, used by canoe builders, artisans, and respected by the indigenous Chamorros.

Because of the damage this build up will do to our environment, i am against the build up.

I recommend status quo.

I-1539-001

Thank you for your comment. Although many of these trees would be removed, they are not rare on Guam and are common in many other areas. As mitigation for the loss of habitat containing these trees, the EIS proposes other areas would be improved by removal of pigs and deer that disturb soil and destroy the forest understory, by removal of invasive plants, and through plantings of native trees.

I-1539-002

Thank you for your comment. Natural Resources that have cultural significance, such as nunu, ifit, dukduk, and da'ok trees, were taken into account in the planning process prior to developing plans for construction. Heavily forested areas were set aside for natural and cultural resources preservation. In places where impacts could not be avoided, traditional artisans will be given an opportunity to collect these resources prior to construction.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1843

Received: 2/18/2010 4:49:59 AM

I-1540-001

1. Please consider extending the buildup period beyond 2014 to avoid the sudden impact it otherwise would bring.

2. I am very concerned about the massive change that is planned for Guam. It will affect our quality of life, environment, culture, language, and relationships with one another. Ensure through orientation-type programs (or similar outreach service) that military personnel, including their dependents, are educated and as well-informed of Guam's history and culture, so that they may relate easier with island residents (and vice versa); thus we all have positive experiences. I believe this will, in general, encourage residents to show pride in our culture.

I-1540-002

3. Transportation, infrastructure and utilities require new and/or greatly improved services. We already struggle today with poor road conditions, aging water systems, and face high costs to receive and maintain these basic needs. Ensure and explain how federal agencies and the DoD will address these areas that will inevitably serve island residents AND the increased population.

I-1540-003

4. Guam is a territory of the United States; we are a part of the precious history that came to form this country. Please protect and help us to preserve our ancient lands and spaces, generations-old customs and unique way of life. To impose any negative change will be injustice to our people.

Thank you.

I-1540-001

Thank for your comment and suggestion. The FEIS proposes orientation programs for DoD personnel.

I-1540-002

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 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.

I-1540-003

Thank you for your comment. Early identification, consultation, and predictive modeling resulted in many fewer sites being directly impacted by designing installations away from or around areas that contained high densities of historic properties. Thus, the vast majority of impacts to resources were avoided. DoD will continue to work very closely with the Guam SHPO and other stakeholders to continue in our efforts to avoid, minimize and/or mitigate adverse effects to cultural resources.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1297

Received: 2/17/2010 2:04:34 PM

I-1541-001

The NEPA process was not followed: The federal register did not give proper notice on the deadline on the DEIS. The timeline started a day early and ended a day early for us on Guam. The date and time ending is at 2pm on feb 18, guam time or midnight feb.17 EST. Due to faulty FR Notice the DEIS must be redone and the Notice properly given as prescribed. The DEIS affect Guam so therefore the timeline should have been based on Guam time or atleast the correct deadline made public for the people of Guam. This web based comment submission fails to allow for attachments, there is no fax number to submit, no e-mail address where comments could be sent without accessing the IGPO site. limits the use of cellular technology. CEQ allows for attachment to be submitted with comment forms. Many people believed that you are allowed to submit only once. the DEIS process is flawed and the NEPA process not taken seriously by the military. The dredging of Apra Harbor would adversely affect the Sasa Marine Protected Area which under the protection and administration of the national registry established by EO to protect these areas from surrounding cumulative impacts. The DEIS does not adequately address the Guam northern land use plan where the desired military expansion will adversely affect the use. Build-up projects are awarded off island and on a small percentage is realized as taxable revenue for Guam. Guam has two lagoons and one (Merizo) has PCB contamination from previous military use and Apra Harbor will be impacted at a scale not seen since WWII. GovGuam is slated to see an increase in Section 30 money at about 150,000,000 but the population will increase by 50% and the current budget is at half billion. Guam cannot afford the build-up. The military does not need to acquire more land to provide stateside amenities when it exists outside the base. there is no need to have two golf courses when there are many existing civilian courses. There is no need to construct malls and theaters when the civilian ones are 10 minutes away. There is no need to acquire non-military lands for a firing range when there is one on AAFB. Why have military vehicles travelling on civilian roads like they were in downtown Bagdad? The cost of the Buildup is being funded by Japan, US and Guam is being forced to contribute which is unconscionable. the improvements needed will add to the freshwater intrusion into the marine environment. Many laws call for protection of the Coral reefs except the military WWII.

I-1541-002

I-1541-003

I-1541-004

I-1541-005

I-1541-006

I-1541-007

I-1541-008

I-1541-009

I-1541-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD disagrees with your assertion the NEPA process was not followed. DoD provided multiple opportunities for citizens to submit comments: via webform, US Mail, and at public hearings. Comments with attachments could have been mailed to DoD or placed in the public hearing comment box at one of the six public hearings held on Guam, Tinian and Saipan. The DoD was aware that the date and time differences could be confusing to people interested in commenting on the DEIS although, regardless of the time difference, all citizens were afforded 90-days in which to review the Draft EIS and submit comments. As a result, comments that were received or postmarked up to two days beyond the close of the public comment period were responded to and are included in the Final EIS. The DoD provided ample opportunity for the public to provide comments on this project.

I-1541-002

Thank you for your comment. The DoD is committed to performing its mission in an environmentally responsible manner with minimal damage to sensitive ecosystems and marine resources. Sasa Bay (and associated mangroves), and its importance as a nursery and proximity to the proposed action, is described in Volume 2 and 4, Chapter 11. Both Volume 2 and 4 also address potential effects on finfish species, and other associated EFH species, in regards to the Sasa Bay MPA and the proposed action in Apra Harbor.

In summary, Figure 11.2-3 in Volume 4, shows the dredged footprint and estimated limits of sediment accumulation. Sasa Bay ranges from 70 m to 280 m outside of the dredged footprint and the estimated sediment accumulation area. Sasa Bay's waters are generally extremely turbid because of rivers emptying fine sediments into the bay and flow is generally to the west. Turbidity levels in Sasa Bay from dredging activities are not anticipated to increase above existing conditions from

in-water construction activities. Although some adverse effects to planktonic stages (eggs and larva) of FEP MUS may be seen at the surface from increased vessel traffic, these impacts would be short-term and localized during construction and operations activities. A less than significant impact – no adverse effect on essential fish habitat – is expected based on the significance determination identified in Section 11.2.1.2.

I-1541-003

Thank you for your comment. The Guam's North and Central Land Use Plan (2009) was an important resource when assessing the land use impacts. Volume 2, Chapter 8 describes the planned land uses presented in the North and Central Land Use Plan and assesses whether the proposed action is consistent or compatible with the Plan.

I-1541-004

Thank you for you 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.

I-1541-005

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.

As identified in the EIS, the proposed dredged area within the active commercial harbor was previously dredged 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 shoal areas (Western Shoals, Middle Shoals, Jade Shoals, Big Blue Reef) would not be impacted by direct dredging activities. Based on computer modeling, taking into account tides and currents, there are no indirect (sedimentation) impacts anticipated.

To minimize the impacts of dredging, the US Army Corps of Engineers permits for the proposed actions will likely contain requirements for silt curtains, biological monitoring, restrictions on dredging activities during coral spawning periods, and compensatory mitigation projects. 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. Proposed new construction has the potential to increase the amount of runoff and sediment into harbor waters. The sediment can transport

other constituents such as nutrients, heavy metals, organic and inorganic compounds and detrimental microorganisms. There is also an increased potential for leaks and spills of petroleum, oil and lubricants or other contaminants from equipment and operations. To minimize these potential impacts, site-specific construction Best Management Practices (in Volume 7) would be implemented to reduce the potential for erosion, runoff, sedimentation, and associated water quality impacts.

I-1541-006

Thank you for your comment. We note that Section 30 funding is not part of the proposed action.

I-1541-007

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.

I-1541-008

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.

I-1541-009

Thank you for your comment. The ESA, MMPA, and MSA require that NMFS and/or the USFWS be consulted when a proposed federal action may adversely affect an ESA-listed species, a marine mammal, EFH or HAPC. In addition, while all habitats are important to consider, coral reef ecosystems are perhaps the most important habitats and the analysis is included under EFH section. The Navy has entered into Section 7 and EFH consultation, and will continue to work with the USACE and EPA/GEPA to 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: 1845

Received: 2/18/2010 4:50:33 AM

I-1542-001

The DEIS states, "During construction on Guam there are potential significant adverse direct impacts to approximately 34 NRHP-eligible or listed archaeological resources on Guam and 10 on Tinian, all of which would be mitigated to less than significant through mitigation. Six architectural resources sites would be impacted." (Volume 7, Chapter 3, page 3-41)

The DEIS states, "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.... 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)." (Volume 2, Chapter 12, page 12-19)

The DEIS further states, in Volume 5, Chapter 12, that for areas that have not been inventoried for historic properties, the DoD would record surface sites and, when possible, such areas would also be archeologically sampled for subsurface sites when easily obtainable (i.e. without having to demolish existing facilities or infrastructure).

because of this i am against the build up. STATUS QUO preferred.

I-1542-001

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: 1298

Received: 2/17/2010 2:07:02 PM

I-1543-001

Social Economic Section Mitigation or Avoidance of Adverse Effect of H-2b nonimmigrant workers on Guam labor market.

The United States has already taken two specific legislative actions regarding the use of foreign workers for the buildup prior to the DIES and the consequences of these actions to the Guam labor market were not noted or evaluated.

The two specific legislative actions to remove labor force protections for the Guam labor force were:

1)The 2007 Defense Appropriations act repealed a 2001 Amendment to the Defense Authorization Act to require Defense contractors to employ local workers in States and territories with higher than average unemployment rates. The 2001 amendment required an initial bid without foreign worker and allowed a rebid using foreign workers if no acceptable bids and the Secretary makes a determination that the prohibition contained in the subsection is a significant deterrent to obtaining bids on such contract, the Secretary concerned may make another solicitation and this prohibition shall not apply to such contracts Without the provision employers will not need to attempt to hire Guam and U.S. workers to bid in the initial bid. This weakens or removes the incentives for firms with the ability and capacity to hire U.S. workers to do so in preparation of the initial bid. The repeal was specifically in preparation for the Guam buildup. The new bidding system favors the lowest cost contracts who may pay workers below what is legally required due to limited and not entirely effective enforcement mechanisms. It was effective in 2007, years before the actual need for the buildup depressing wages and working conditions from what they might otherwise have increased to due to modest expansion in the construction industry during this time period.

2)The exclusion of Guam from the national numerical limitations on the number of H2b workers in the CNMI federalization legislation. The numerical limitations provided another incentive for the employment of Guam and U.S. citizens, elimination of that requirement reduces the incentive to recruit, train, attract and retain U.S. and Guam workers as the supply of foreign workers is for all practical purposes unlimited. Economists refer to this labor supply situation as infinitely elastic, where no improvements in wages are necessary to attract additional workers.

As a result of these federal actions not contained in the DIES, the outlook is prices rising faster than wages.

I-1543-001

Thank you for your comment. While specific legislation regarding labor laws is not part of the proposed action, the number of H2B workers, along with additional information about Guam's labor market, is discussed in the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F, Volume 9 of the DEIS).



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1299

Received: 2/17/2010 2:08:24 PM

I-1544-001

I think that this will affect Guam a lot because of the population growth on small Island of Guam. Why do they need to use Guam? We all know that Guam is a U.S territory also but other than that there are many other islands or place somewhere that are not being used or what so ever that they can actually use. I think that they should keep Guam the way it is and not add any other ideas to use Guam that can affect it.

I-1544-001

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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1300

Received: 2/17/2010 2:13:57 PM

I-1545-001

When submitting some earlier comments on the JGPO DEIS website, located at <http://www.guambuildupeis.us/comments/new>, I noticed some problems associated with the CAPTCHA (word test to prevent spam) found immediately above the "submit" button.

If I complete the entire form correctly, but accidentally enter an incorrect CAPTCHA, I am still presented with a new screen stating that my comment has been successfully submitted. Are my comments being properly submitted and recorded? Or are they being discarded as spam, because I've failed the CAPTCHA test?

Many times the CAPTCHA test words are difficult to read; mistakes are common. However, most people reasonably expect to be notified if they have failed the test, at which point they would retry. If this website is incorrectly informing individuals that they have successfully submitted comments, then there is not way for individuals to ever know that they need to resubmit their comments.

The NEPA process requires that the public be provided with an opportunity to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Study. If comments are being rejected without authors' knowledge, then the public commenting process has been significantly harmed.

The final EIS should explain whether there were problems with the CAPTCHA and successful submittal confirmation page; specifically, did some comments go unrecorded even though the website stated that the submittal was received. If there were issues, a new DEIS commenting period is warranted in order to meet the NEPA public commenting requirements.

I-1545-001

Thank you for your comment. The CAPTCHA was initially put into place to limit the amount of spam comments received through the online comment form. In recent years, CAPTCHAs have become more commonplace on websites and though they can occasionally be difficult to read, they continue to be one of the best ways to combat spam.

The issue with the CAPTCHA accepting invalid words was discovered during the last few days of the comment period. As you found, users were able to enter an invalid word/phrase into the CAPTCHA, submit their comment, and still reach the page thanking them for their submission.

It's important to note that during this time, all comments were still being received in full. The CAPTCHA was no longer functioning as an effective spam blocker, but it was not in any way hindering the comment submission process. Any user who reached the page saying "Your comment has been submitted" can be assured that their comment was received and will appear in the Final EIS.

The DoD has determined that a new DEIS comment period is not warranted.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1846

Received: 2/18/2010 4:50:34 AM

"I request an extension of time of the public commenting period. 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-1546-001

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.

I-1546-001



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1301

Received: 2/17/2010 2:14:33 PM

I-1547-001

I have noticed a problem with the CAPTCHA button on the comment submittal page of the JGPO DEIS website (found here: <http://www.guambuildupeis.us/comments/new>).

When submitting DEIS comments recently, I have occasionally forgotten to enter any answer for the CAPTCHA (this is the test used to fight against spamming, and is found near the "submit" button). In these cases, I accidentally skipped over the CAPTCHA when selecting the "submit" button; however, I was still directed to a page stating that my submitted comment has been successfully received.

I am concerned that, because I did not complete the CAPTCHA, my comments were not recorded. If this is the case, it is highly problematic that the JGPO website stated that my comment had been successfully received when in fact it was not.

The final EIS should clearly state whether or not there were problems between the CAPTCHA and confirmation page. If this is the case, then the commenting procedures were flawed, and a new DEIS commenting period is needed to fulfill the requirements of the NEPA process.

I-1547-001

Thank you for your comment. The CAPTCHA was initially put into place to limit the amount of spam comments received through the online comment form. In recent years, CAPTCHAs have become more commonplace on websites and though they can occasionally be difficult to read, they continue to be one of the best ways to combat spam. The issue with the CAPTCHA accepting invalid words was discovered during the last few days of the comment period. As you found, users were able to enter an invalid word/phrase into the CAPTCHA, submit their comment, and still reach the page thanking them for their submission. It's important to note that during this time, all comments were still being received in full. The CAPTCHA was no longer functioning as an effective spam blocker, but it was not in any way hindering the comment submission process. Any user who reached the page saying "Your comment has been submitted" can be assured that their comment was received and will appear in the Final EIS. The DoD has determined that a new DEIS comment period is not warranted.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1847

Received: 2/18/2010 4:51:01 AM

I-1548-001

The proposed military buildup on Guam is going to produce a tremendous impact on our island and on our people. The main issue that I am concerned about is the amount of people that are going to be brought to Guam for job related matters. The people of Guam should have equal opportunity rights to apply for the positions needed.

According to Volume 2, Chapter 16, pg. 1055: "Guam residents are projected to receive less construction jobs than off-island workers: Guam residents expected to capture 2,566 jobs at 2014 construction peak, 15,157 taken by off-island workers."

Yes, there will be an estimated 2,566 construction jobs for our residents, but couldn't there be more? How can we prepare for this buildup and for the amount of possible jobs needed? If the need for construction jobs becomes eminent, then we should be preparing our residents through the proper training. And even with the current population capable of performing construction related jobs, there is no guarantee that our residents will be allowed to work and compete for possible employment during the buildup.

Also, along with the 15,157 estimated off island workers, Volume 2, Chapter 6, page 15 states there is currently a capacity to house 3,700 workers. Where are the other 11,457 workers going to stay? Will they rent their own housing? Or will they be forced to live in more temporary housing for the period of time they will be occupying Guam?

I-1548-002

In Volume 4, Chapter 16, Tables 16.2-12, 16.2-13, 16.2-14, 16.2-15 talk about the increase in population in our public school system. We will need over 200 educators to teach in our public schools by 2014. Volume 2, Chapter 16, page 20, already states that Guam's Educational Attainment is lower than the National Average. With a lack of educators available, and with an increasing population, what will be done to assist with this problem? A majority of the students affiliated with DoD will be attending classes within the base. This does not excuse DoD from assisting GPSS accordingly. According to Volume 2, Chapter 16, page 21, "Since 1988, Guam has been considered a Medically Underserved Area (GDPHSS Maternal and Child Health Services 2007) that demonstrates the island's difficulty in meeting the above health care needs. The island is currently experiencing shortages of health care providers and lacks specific health care specialists... Also affecting Guam's ability to meet the health care needs of its population is that a large p

I-1548-001

Thank you for your comment. Your comments and concerns on jobs for Guam workers, job training, and H2B workforce housing have been addressed in the DEIS. The anticipated civilian labor force demand was discussed in detail in the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) that is in Appendix F in Volume 9 of the DEIS. Subsection 4.3.1.1 of the SIAS entitled Civilian Labor Force Demand discusses the available Guam construction labor supply and need for foreign workers for construction. The amount of jobs going to Guam residents is discussed in this section 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 (GDoL 2008)." Many but not all of the remaining long-term Guam residents may be expected to roll over (meaning that they would find jobs) on military projects. 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.

The GCA in late 2006 established a nonprofit "Trades Academy" to train residents for employment at all levels of the construction industry. In 2008, the Trades Academy established a partnership with, and began receiving support from, the GCC for training purposes. It also works with the GDoL, GPSS, GDYA, GDoC, and Drug Court to identify and recruit potential workers.

Current Guam residents who in-migrated (or whose parents in-migrated) from the FAS represent a special issue. Micronesians already on Guam tend to have fewer work skills or English-language familiarity, and often require a substantial amount of acculturation to function successfully in the workforce. The U.S. Census Bureau (U.S. Census Bureau 2009)

estimated Guam had 18,305 “Compact of Free Association Migrants” as of late 2008. 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 - 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."

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. To meet the need of workforce housing, several private developers have initiated discussions with Guam agencies. To receive approval for their workforce housing, the developer must meet the land use and utilities requirements set by the government of Guam.

I-1548-002

Thank you for your comment. DoD is working closely with the Government of Guam to minimize any adverse impacts associated with the proposed military relocation program. The EIS identifies impacts to local social services during the temporary construction period as well as the new long term proposed DoD population. DoD is also leading a Federal inter-agency group to facilitate the coordination of financial resources to upgrade Guam's infrastructure to lessen any adverse impacts from the proposed military relocation program. The administration of local schools remains a responsibility of the Government of Guam.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1848

Received: 2/18/2010 4:51:06 AM

I-1549-001

My name is Haldre Rogers. I am a PhD candidate at the University of Washington, and I have been researching the primary limestone forests in Guam and the CNMI for the last five years. I strongly believe these forests are unique, irreplaceable and endangered. As such, their conservation must be a top priority. The Draft EIS makes an attempt to recognize this forest type by distinguishing primary limestone forest from degraded limestone forest, but I believe the true value and irreplaceability of these forests is not fully recognized.

True limestone forest in the Mariana Islands has a karst substrate with little soil formation.

Approximately 40 species of native trees are found in this forest type, many of which grow only on this substrate. In addition, most of the 12 species of native forest birds that were present on Guam prior to the brown treesnake invasion prefer or require this forest type.

From my extensive experience in these forests on Guam and in the CNMI, I have come to believe that karst forest is less likely to be invaded by non-native species than nearly any other habitat type on the island. The native limestone forest trees are adapted to handle the particular abiotic conditions in this substrate (little to no soil, quick water drainage, little to no seed bank), which appears to make them competitively superior to the non-native trees that cover much of the islands (e.g. *Leucaena leucifolia-tangantangan*). When the limestone substrate is destroyed by bulldozing, heavy grazing or intensive human use, the topographical complexities of the karst disappear and the substrate turns into a flatter red soil. This degraded forest is often still categorized as limestone forest (e.g. Donnegan et al 2002 Guam Forest Resources Report for USDA), however it is functionally very different from true limestone forest, as non-natives (e.g. *tangantangan*) and native edge species (e.g. *Hibiscus tilaceae*) have a competitive advantage over the karst-adapted species (e.g. *Pisonia grandis*, *Intsia bijuga*, *Aglaia mariannensis*).

While nearly all of northern Guam and much of Tinian was formerly covered by this forest type, very little remains today. As the maps in the Draft EIS indicate, the only areas with good primary forest on Tinian are on the few clifflines that were too steep to use for anything during the Japanese occupation and WWII. Similarly, on Guam, the only remaining primary limestone forest is around the cliffli

I-1549-001

Thank you for your comment. We appreciate your sharing your knowledge and experience. Apparently we did not receive your entire comment do to limitations or problems with the on-line comment system so we apologize if we did not respond fully to your comment.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1302

Received: 2/17/2010 3:05:54 PM

I-1550-001

I do not concur with the Draft EIS to put a permanent huge military presence on the island of Guahan. The island of Guahan is one of the 16 colonies still listed on the United Nations as a colony to be Decolonized.

Prior to any huge military presence on the island of Guahan I believe first this issue must be resolved thru the Decolonization process to settle it's status. The United States is party to the United Nations and the United Nations has voted to end the last 16 Colonies yet to be Decolonized.

I-1550-002

I believe the United States would be violating Article 73 of the United Nations Charter by bringing in H-2 laborers instead of hiring people from Guahan or atleast Americans. By bringing in H-2 laborers I believe this would be an abuse, by not allowing the people of Guahan or Americans to get jobs.

I-1550-003

I believe the United States is party to the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict. The United States needs to hire someone pursuant to that Treaty on the island of Guam and mark and protect Cultural, historical, and archaeological sites as required by that Treaty. I do not believe the United States should destroy any cultural or archaeological property for the proposed build up except for one location. The area from Tarague up to past Sirena Beach on Andersen AFB should be used as the firing range for the US Marines. This site is off limits to the people of Guam and has been for over a hundred years. The relics and archaeological material should be relocated to where the people of Guam can experience it and the firing range should be there. This would prevent the military from requiring further land for a firing range from the people of Guahan.

I-1550-004

I-1550-005

The Record of Decision signed in 1998 selected natural attenuation as the groundwater remedy for the Trichloroethylend below Marbo Annex under Superfund. I do not concur with the Federal EPA and Air Force that a waiver for technical impracticability be issued for the destroyed Sole Source Northern Aquifer contaminated with Trichloroethylend. The Draft EIS failed to mention our current water source contamination. I am also troubled that the Clean Water Act has been ignored and no 2009 Water Quality Reports have been released by GWA nor the military. Effluents from sewage outflows exceed allowed lead concentrations. Chlordane exceeded max allowed levels in 2008 in the public water system. Charcoal filtration is required. Guahan can't afford it.

I-1550-001

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.

I-1550-002

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).

I-1550-003

Thank you for your comment. The DoD has a vigorous program of managing and protecting archaeological resources on its lands on Guam. Properties managed by the DoD 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. A similar management

program would be implemented for any leased lands that are managed by DoD.

I-1550-004

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 2.3.1. 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 (housing, Won Pat International Airport), the firing range could not be placed on DoD lands, including Tarague. Discussion on the screening process associated with the firing ranges has been clarified in the FEIS.

I-1550-005

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 (such as TCE), munitions and explosives of concern (MEC), nuclear materials, pesticides (such as Chlordane), 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. In fact, many such cleanup efforts are underway. 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: 1849

Received: 2/18/2010 4:51:22 AM

I-1551-001

I-1551-002

I-1551-003

My concerns are threefold: 1. The timeline of the military buildup is too optimistic in its planning. The idea that the community of Guam would be accepting of the proposed 80,000 new arrivals in less than 4 years is ill-conceived. Moreover, infrastructure on Guam is barely capable of meeting current demand. Without further support from the Department of Defense and the federal government, the island's water, power, and traffic management systems will be overloaded. 2. The proposed land use plan, specifically the use of land at Pagat and Sasayan for a small arms training training range, could be reviewed so that private land is not used. The areas around Sasayan and Pagat are scenically beautiful and culturally valuable. I believe that the Department can manage to fulfill its training requirements and land use plans while remaining within its current property already on Guam. 3. The socio-economic study was obviously written by individuals with a purely objective and one dimensional viewpoint on Guam and its community. Aspects of the Draft EIS socio-economic study are ignorant and insulting. For the community to truly feel as if the Department has their best interest in mind, the socio-economic study must be redone completely and be conducted by individuals with cultural sensitivities.

I-1551-001

Thank you for your comment.

The project schedule is consistent with the agreement with the government of Japan to relocate half of the Marines who are now relocated on Okinawa. The schedule would be managed to minimize adverse impacts to the environment of Guam.

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).

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.

I-1551-002

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.

I-1551-003

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: 1303

Received: 2/17/2010 3:06:27 PM



I-1552-001

Noise pollution is an issue that must be revisited. Volume 2, chapter 16, page 1038, highlights the negative impact that aircraft noise will have on the public. Not only will the noise from these military aircraft be an inconvenience for Northern residents, it will also cause sleep disorders, neurosis, and hearing loss. Will our Veterans who suffer from post traumatic stress disorder relive the war. Haven't they and their families suffered enough? The EIS must outline how it will handle these social and medical issues. It must address the impact that it will have on our healthcare system.

I-1552-001

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.

The DEIS addresses the total number of mental illness cases reported on Guam and estimates the potential increase in cases based on a per capita increase with population increase and evaluates if the professional services would be available to treat these illnesses. Based on the small potential increase of mental illness cases due to the buildup, no impacts are anticipated. However, the DoD understands the importance of mental illness issues and will work with GovGuam to

ensure health issues are appropriately addressed during and after the buildup.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1850

Received: 2/18/2010 4:51:31 AM

I-1553-001

"I request an extension of time of the public commenting period. 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-1553-001

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: 1851

Received: 2/18/2010 4:51:52 AM

I-1554-001

In Volume 6, Chapter 15, it is stated that already existing visual impacts are not documented as potential impacts in the FEIS since they are not due to the actions proposed. This methodology does not consider how the proposed actions add to the already compounded situation. One example is the existing Navy landfill project—continued use of this will impact the visual landscape. The FEIS must account for how existing situations will be further impacted by proposed actions.

I-1554-001

Thank you for your comment. Volume 6, Chapter 2, Figure 2.4-2 shows the details of the existing landfill at Apra Harbor to be expanded. Simulations from major viewing areas have been conducted to demonstrate how the build-out of the proposed Main Cantonment may appear. The resultant figures are shown in Volume 2, Chapter 13, figures 13.2-4 through 13.2-15. Presently, there are no plans to conduct viewing simulations from other viewing areas, such as Routes 2 and 2A, Afilieje Beach Park, and Apra Heights. It is not anticipated the proposed landfill expansion at Apra Harbor would adversely affect Guam's tourism industry. This is because Guam's tourism activities are dispersed island-wide and not concentrated in the vicinity of the landfill. Visitors to Guam are likely to encounter the landfill at a distance—from Afilieje Beach Park or other recreational resources on Agat Bay, from a viewing point further up inland—or momentarily while driving through the area while traveling via Routes 2 or 2A. As such, impacts to tourism activities from the proposed Apra Harbor landfill would be negligible.

Under the preferred action for the Apra Harbor landfill, the height of the existing landfill at Apra Harbor would be raised to 100 feet above mean sea level (msl), which is 48 feet above its current elevation of 52 feet above msl. We acknowledge that grading the landfill alone does not remove view obstruction resulting from the new height of the proposed landfill. What is being proposed is to grade the benches that reflect the existing contours of the area to create a more natural appearance. Furthermore, re-vegetating the landfill would facilitate blending in the landfill with the existing vegetation in the area. Inasmuch as the existing views toward and/or overlooking the landfill are situated at a considerable distance from the landfill (from Route 2, Route 2A, Afilieje Beach Park, and Apra Heights), areas re-vegetated would not be as apparent as they may be if looking from an adjoining property. Landscape plans for the Main Cantonment would be prepared and subject to review during the design phase. Landscape plans prepared in

association with the proposed actions must be in conformance with the Record of Decision (ROD) for the EIS.

Overall, if the proposed action or alternatives add or change to the existing visual impacts, those impacts were identified and discussed in the DEIS.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1305

Received: 2/17/2010 3:25:56 PM

Social & Economic

The DIES assumes that the majority of the workforce for the Guam buildup will be foreign workers under temporary non-immigrant category. It fails to evaluate the costs or benefits of a higher percentage of U.S. workers.

When the buildup plan was initiated years ago unemployment in the U.S. was low. Now, according to the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, the number of unemployed workers in the U.S. construction industry increased from 1,744,000 in January 2009 to 2,194 in January 2010. In percentage terms U.S. unemployment has rise from 18.2% a year ago to 24.7% in January 2010. With nearly one quarter of the U.S. construction industry workforce unemployed, it is increasingly a stretch for the Governor of Guam to make the certification for importation of foreign temporary labor under the h2b category that according to the regulations state that every petitioner must attach a statement from the Governor of Guam or representative that "qualified residents in the United States are not available to perform the required services and that the employment of a nonimmigrant will not adversely affect the wages and working conditions of United States resident workers who are similarly employed on Guam." Guam's construction wages have been depressed by eliminating national limitations on Guam H2 workers and elimination of U.S. bid preference.

The DIES does not address the changes in the U.S. unemployment situation since the buildup plans were first outlined. It does not contain a strategy to recruit U.S. workers or strategy to improve the recruitment of U.S. workers. It does not evaluate the costs or benefits of hiring more U.S. workers than originally planned. While hiring U.S. workers may be somewhat more expensive, that expense should be should considered in terms of the cost of creating U.S. jobs with the current and economic stimulus and proposed job creation tax credit plans. It may be a more cost effective in job creation than other programs.

The draft DIES does not address nor does it have a plan to address the deficiencies in the h2b program which has a history of underpayment and nonpayment of wages and other practices which are not legal or a fair competitive situation for U.S. workers. To the extent the U.S. workers do pursue these jobs, it may have more to due with other adverse wage and work conditions set up for foreign labor camp workers than non-availability of U.S. citizens for work on Guam.

I-1555-001

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.

U.S. continental workers could go to Guam; however, based on the average wages of an average Guam construction worker (relatively low in comparison to U.S. continental union wages), the hourly pay would not provide a significant incentive to work in Guam.

I-1555-001



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1852

Received: 2/18/2010 4:52:16 AM

Issue: Proposed Build-Up Threatens Chamorro Language

DEIS Reference:

The DEIS states, "while the loss of the Chamorro language has been occurring for years on Guam, it may be accelerated with the military build-up." (Volume 2, Chapter 16, Page 16-91)

Because of the negative impact this will have on the indigenous language i am against the build up.

Status quo preferred.

I-1556-001

I-1556-001

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: 1853

Received: 2/18/2010 4:52:19 AM

I-1557-001

This is another situation with history repeating itself. People saying what good it would bring, but fail to realize the consequences and burden it would do to the actual residents of the island. The population boom which would take 20 years will be happening in only 4 years. Knowing this, one would have to think for future generations. With the military already owning prime property, not only its workers needed for this buildup but the staff who will be occupying residents outside the gates. 8000 is just the beginning. This 8000 have dependents, they have family. Relizing how beautiful this island is, they might tend to buy land from the already ailing community. There wont be much for guamanians here. Most of all nothing for our future. Guam will be just a big military base. WHAT HAPPENS IF YOU ARE WRONG?

I-1557-001

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.



COMMENT SHEET

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas
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Website Comment Number: 1855

Received: 2/18/2010 4:52:25 AM

I-1558-001

Further extensions beyond the 2014 would only serve political agendas. This is an election year in Guam, and many candidates are going to take advantage of headlines.

I-1558-001

Thank you for your comment.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1307

Received: 2/17/2010 3:43:13 PM

The military buildup on Guam will have irrevocable negative consequences for Guam's environment as a whole, from destruction of its natural resources to the dilution of its people and culture.

I-1559-001 |
I-1559-002 |

I-1559-001

Thank you for your comment. Although some natural resources would be impacted, conservation measures to avoid and minimize these impacts have been proposed in the EIS.

I-1559-002

Thank you for your comments. The Draft EIS provides detailed information and analyses of probable impacts of the proposed action and alternatives.

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.

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: 1856

Received: 2/18/2010 4:52:38 AM

"I request an extension of time of the public commenting period. 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-1560-001

I-1560-001

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: 1809

Received: 2/18/2010 4:42:00 AM

Health and Human Services:

I-1561-001

An approximate increase of 50% to the Guam's population will add demands to our already burdened healthcare system. Our current system struggles to support the current population of 170,000. The added demand will indeed collapse our system if it is not expanded and upgraded. As an interim measure we recommend that the federal government arrange to accommodate all of the medical needs, especially the hospitalization needs of those persons involved with the direct impacts of the proposed actions. To provide a more long term solution to the increased demand of healthcare, we recommend that the federal government provide grants to cover the cost of an expanded hospital facility, the services it will provide and the treatment capacity. Additionally, the federal government should provide the necessary healthcare professionals through its National Health Care Services program.

I-1561-002

The increase in population will negatively impact the services delivered by the Department of Public Health and Social Services, Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse, the Department of Youth Affairs and other social services such as Child and Adult protective services, Domestic Violence Services and others. The DEIS does not detail the mitigation efforts that must be accomplished in these areas. It addresses the impact on services and human resources but no sufficient mitigation efforts. We, thus, recommend that specific and appropriate federal agencies work closely with our local agencies to identify the costs associated with the impact. Federal agencies should plan for these costs to be funded through their existing budgets or to include them into the upcoming federal budgets.

I-1561-003

There are mitigations measures identified to address these staggering numbers that will significantly impact the Government of Guam. First, currently there is a shortage for many of these areas and difficult to recruit for a myriad of reasons, particularly the location and pay scale. Although the mitigation measures identified are achievable, it will not fully address the issue at hand. Guam is recognized as underserved and falls under the DPHHS National Health Service for medical professionals. DOD must support, encourage and provide funding for this program for Guam. This will address the temporary need for medical professionals during the anticipated high in 2014.

I-1561-001

Thank you for your comment. The Final EIS has been updated (Volume 2) to better address impacts on social services and mitigations (Volume 7).

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.

I-1561-002

Thank you for your comment. 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.

As documented in this EIS, DoD acknowledges the existing sub-standard conditions of many social services on Guam and the interest to have DoD fund improvements to these 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.

The DoD has no statutory authority to construct a new public hospital for Guam. However, money from taxes, fees, and reimbursements would support these facilities and services. It should also be noted that in Okinawa, the Government of Japan pays much of the cost (\$2 billion per year) for the Marine base. The DoD plans to have several medical clinics in Guam and a new replacement Naval hospital would provide health services to the military personnel, their dependents, and military beneficiaries. Additionally, it is anticipated H2B workers as well as on-island workers will have health plans and private clinics will provide medical services.

I-1561-003

Thank you for your comment. The Final EIS has been updated (Volume 2) to better address impacts on social services and mitigations (Volume 7).

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: 1857

Received: 2/18/2010 4:52:39 AM

I-1562-001

In Guam's newspaper, "Marianas Variety" (Feb. 12, 2008; pg. 1) the sub-headline states, "Military will support recycling bill" on beverage containers, which is often called a bottle bill. According to Guam Senator

Tina Muna Barnes, the military has recently reversed its position on this environmental issue. See www.guamlegislature.com and click on 30th Guam Legislature and scroll down to Bill No. 149-30. Why is the U.S. military not supporting the bottle bill on Guam as they promised? The U.S. military does support the bottle in Hawaii don't they.

I-1562-001

Thank you for your comment. Support of the bottle bill is not within the scope of the EIS.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1859

Received: 2/18/2010 4:53:11 AM

Location in DEIS: Volume IX, Appendix F, Chapter 4, Page 20

Quote from DEIS: "It is unlikely that construction of new housing will fully respond to the demand to eliminate the housing deficit."

Comment: A housing shortage is forecasted across the full income spectrum in the early buildup years beginning in 2010 and leading to the apex of development activities in 2014. This shortage of housing will be felt greatest for Guam's low-income population. In Guam's Comprehensive Study conducted in 2009 (page 58), "The unmet demand, even among GHURA's low and moderate-income families will be very high during the buildup phase as new residents arrive and vie for housing at the lower and middle levels of the market".

Recommendation: The DEIS should include a detailed review and study examining the impacts of the military buildup activities and the effect on FAIR HOUSING access for Guam's low-income residents. Federal Fair Housing Law must be reviewed and the impacts addressed as mitigation in the final EIS.

I-1563-001

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.

I-1563-001



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1810

Received: 2/18/2010 4:42:05 AM

I-1564-001

The DEIS does not fully address cumulative impacts. A list of projects does not even come close to an analysis of cumulative impacts, nor does that list contain all relevant impacts.

It also does not fully disclose the DoD's plans for these areas in the foreseeable future. There is a sudden DoD population spike in 2019 - will this require additional buildings or wharfs? What is the longer term plan for these areas.

The document does not even address the cumulative impacts of the smaller projects contained within the overall DEIS scope (for example - there are no cumulative figures for land clearing due to the construction of roads, and T&D lines that may all cause erosion that may or may not be fully prevented with BMPs).

The FEIS must include an analysis of all foreseeable impacts and provide figures on the impacts. Such measures might include:

- amount of forest habitat lost
- amount of land cleared
- increase in impervious surfaces
- amount of nearshore waters dredged
- amount of streambank and bottom affected
- amount of shore hardened
- amount of ESA habitat affected
- amount of EFH affected
- financial burden to Gov Guam
- financial impacts to local businesses
- increase in CO2 emissions

Failure to include this type of cumulative data will result in a document that does not meet the NEPA requirements. Due to the size of this project it is essential to provide an overview of total impacts from this suite of projects and then add the other potential projects so that everyone has a clear picture of how this project in combination with others will affect the island of Guahan, its water, its land, its air, and its people.

I-1564-001

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: 1860

Received: 2/18/2010 4:53:13 AM

Thursday, Feb. 18th, 2010

I-1565-001

My comment is in regards to today's PDN article "Traffic expected to worsen." I'd like to see a plan (backed by a secure source of funding), to vastly improve our current public transportation system. How about bringing in new buses, instead of just used ones from other places? We need to increase capacity and drop off/pick up points, as well as keep the passenger fees at a reasonable level. It should be comparable to other communities with similar populations. With a strong PSA campaign, a good portion of us residents may be enticed to use it on a regular basis.

Thank you.

I-1565-001

Thank you for your comment. 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 Guam Regional Transit Authority (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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1812

Received: 2/18/2010 4:42:24 AM

I-1566-001

The Port has reviewed the draft DEIS and transmitted comments previously to be assimilated among the various comments submitted through the Governor's Office. Subsequent to that earlier transmittal, the Port has been informed that the first phase of Federal Funding required to modernize the Port will not be awarded to the Port.

As mentioned in our earlier comments, the Port's Phase IA Port Improvement Project depended upon receipt of \$ 49.7 Million in Federal Funding and \$ 50M in low interest loans that are dependent on the Federal Funding to support debt service.

In the absence of funding, the Port cannot begin modernizing its facilities in order to handle the cargo for constructing and supporting the facilities described in the DEIS. It finds itself in the following position:

- The Port will not be able to move forward with:
 - oThe Phase IA uplands project to create yard expansion and gate and terminal operating improvements, storm water improvements, and needed buildings reconfiguration, i.e. the improvements/efficiencies needed to handle the increased cargo at the same time as it moves toward executing the Phase I B project
 - oThe Phase 1B in-water project to repair its dilapidated wharf bulkheads, increase berth depths, and usher in security and supplemental systems improvements. This project to be completed in the 2012/2013 timeframe is also dependent on future Federal funding to the extent of \$104.5 Million. This funding also has not been identified.
 - The Port will be severely impacted by huge cargo increases at its Commercial Port as a result of the military buildup described in the DEIS
 - oThese cargo increases will place increased pressure on wharf facilities that are in critical need of maintenance and repair
 - oThese cargo increases will also place increased pressure on the Port's aging cargo handling facilities and equipment
 - The current cargo handling capacity will be substantially below that needed to meet expected demands and will result in long truck queues, congestion within the Port facility, increased traffic on Route 11, and vessel queues in Apra Harbor.
- (Because of character limitations, continuation of this comment will be sent on separate submission to follow.)

EJA - part 1

I-1566-001

Thank you for your comment. In regard to the conditions of the existing facilities at the Port, 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 \$50M of DoD FY10 funds to the Department of Transportation to fund Phase I of the port improvements.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1854

Received: 2/18/2010 4:52:20 AM

I-1567-001

It feels like the we the people of Guahan are being bamboozled by the United States Government and its Military. Its blatant disrespect and slight of hand tricks to think that most of the residents are going to be able to review the DEIS document in such a short period of time. It is absolutely incomprehensible to most residents whom the brunt of the impact will be felt. Therefore 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". Once again American colonialism rears its ugly head even in this modern era. The people of Guahan are and especially the Island of Guahan is being treated like a piece of meat. The U.S. Military and the Japanese government are blatantly disrespecting and disregarding the residents of Guam and the Land itself just for their own selfish needs. We do not want the military base here. We are more than just a "floating battleship", we are NOT the "tip of the spear", we are NOT a "strategic location"! We are Guahan, we are living, breathing, human beings, and we deserve to be treated as such.

I-1567-001

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: 1813

Received: 2/18/2010 4:42:29 AM

I-1568-001

In Volume 6, Chapter 16, Section 16.2.1.3, the public scoping concerns were merely mentioned, but no discussion was provided and no mitigation was offered: "These concerns related to potential access restrictions to areas in Outer Apra Harbor as a result of the movement of military vessels" (page 16-1). This analysis should have been included in the DEIS so that appropriate comments can be provided in time for the Final EIS. The Final EIS must include more extensive discussion of these concerns: particularly any restrictions that will be imposed, who will be affected by these restrictions, and plans for mitigation, if any.

I-1568-001

Thank you for your comment. The potential restrictions to access areas in Outer Apra Harbor as a result of the movement of military vessels are discussed in Volume 4, Chapter 14.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1308

Received: 2/17/2010 3:59:48 PM

I-1569-001

It is no small thing to destroy a people and their homeland. That is what I see as the most enduring promise of the military "build-up."

Economic prosperity is not promised. Monies for infrastructure are not guaranteed. Environmental damage of some of the most beautiful land and water in the world is alarmingly understated.

But what it seems to me is promised in the DEIS is the destruction of the Chamoru as a majority in their native land, the loss of their homeland, and the demise of their culture.

I see this promise in various places in the DEIS. Just the sheer numbers alone to be added to our population in a period of five years is staggering--to add half again more the current population will unravel the fabric of this indigenous culture.

The DEIS admits to the inevitability of this. The declaration in VOLUME 7, chapter 3, page 64, however, completely understates the impact of this move.

In-migration has always been an effective colonial strategy to destroy opposition and resistance. So I say--let's not play with euphemisms. Let's say it the way it is: This is the final act in the United States' military's 112-year campaign to control Guam without indigenous interference. Immediately after WWII, the Naval administration advocated evacuating the indigenous population so it could turn Guam into a military fortress. Members of Congress getting wind of the idea shot it down. But here we are again--now, however, couched in benevolent, "We will Save You" language, with \$\$ dangling at the end of the stick.

The United States is using its bigger size and the smallness of this island and the fact that it has no vote in Congress to bully its way into ownership. I am ashamed of my country.

Is it possible for the U.S. to do this right? Yes. How? 1) have a real two-way process, rather than the pretense of one; 2) grant us the vote--we ask no more than those who threw the Boston Tea Party; 3) deal nobly with residual WWII compensation and clean-up issues; 4) get all monies for civilian as well as military work appropriated before continuing any further.

I ask: How do you plan to prevent (not just mitigate) the destruction of the Chamoru homeland, language, and culture?

I also ask--What keeps DOD from following the steps outlined above to protect the rights of American citizens on Guam?

Answer these question satisfactorily--Then we can talk about a military build-up.

Dr. Evelyn Flores

I-1569-001

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.

Topics such as the political status of Guam, past occupations, 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 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: 1815

Received: 2/18/2010 4:42:50 AM

I-1570-001

REFERENCE: Training activities would result in additional aircraft trips between Guam and Tinian with their associated personnel and equipment, associated with construction and with training. The Brown Tree Snake is the most serious of potential non-native species that might be brought to Tinian. In addition, several potentially non-native plant species in Micronesia (e.g., see Space and Falenruw 1999) present on Guam that are not known to be on Tinian could be introduced due to proposed training activities on Tinian. These and other species have the potential to degrade limestone forest habitat and other forested and shrub habitats that support Tinian monarch and other species. Impacts would be significant.

I-1570-002

Marines on recreation using the ranges could have a significant impact on threatened green sea turtles in coastal areas if no educational or enforcement program was in place. Impacts could be significant. As mitigation, a Marine Corps order would specify restrictions on use of beaches a (VOLUME 3: MARINE CORPS – TINIAN 10-22)

The mitigation for these proposals are inadequate and the scope of the information is too narrow.

Recommendation: NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE

I-1570-001

Thank you for your comment. The DoD has committed to a 100% inspection rate for military cargo leaving Guam to prevent the brown treesnake from being transported elsewhere. In addition, gear inspection and other procedures are being planned to prevent the introduction of other invasive species to Guam or Tinian. Details of these procedures are in development in conjunction with a comprehensive Micronesia Biosecurity Plan (MBP) and in ongoing discussions with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. With these procedures in place the chances of introducing new invasive species to Tinian and elsewhere from military activities would be greatly reduced and low compared to other potential routes of introduction of invasive species. For additional information on the MBP and existing and interim measures for invasive species control, please refer to Volume 2, Chapter 10, Section 10.2.2.6. Volume 2, Chapter 11, Section 11.2.2.6 contains information relevant to the MBP and potentially invasive marine species. Also, Volume 2 Chapter 14 (marine transportation) has been updated to include shipping routes to and from Guam, as well as expected cargo increases due to both organic growth and the military buildup.

I-1570-002

Thank you for your comment. There are currently restrictions on the use of sea turtle nesting beaches and these restrictions are described in more detail in the Mariana Islands Range Complex (MIRC) EIS. Also, the Navy consulted with the US Fish and Wildlife Service on potential impacts to sea turtle nesting beaches under section 7 of the Endangered Species Act for the proposed training within the MIRC study area. In addition, all Marines would be briefed on the natural resources of Guam and Tinian and are required to avoid any disturbance of federally listed species.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1309

Received: 2/17/2010 4:00:22 PM

Comment on Draft Environmental Impact Statement Social Economic Section Mitigation or Avoidance of Adverse Effect of H-2b nonimmigrant workers on Guam labor market.

As the United States has proposed in the Draft Statement to dredge the harbor to permit the entry of a large aircraft carrier, the action has been included in the DIES for review as an option and for comment on avoidance and mitigation of damage.

However, the United States has already taken two specific legislative actions regarding the use of foreign workers for the buildup prior to the DIES and the consequences of these actions to the Guam labor market were not noted or evaluated.

The two specific legislative actions to remove labor force protections for the Guam labor force were:

1)The 2007 Defense Appropriations act repealed a 2001 Amendment to the Defense Authorization Act to require Defense contractors to employ local workers in States and territories with higher than average unemployment rates.

2)The exclusion of Guam from the national numerical limitations on the number of H2b workers in the CNMI federalization legislation.

As a result of these federal actions not contained or evaluated in the DIES, the outlook for Guam's population and workforce is a continuously deteriorating standard of living where, as noted in the DIES, prices rise faster than wages.

Other federal actions have also substantially contributed to increased labor supply on Guam including the Compact of Free Association and reduced supply shortage induced pressure on wages and benefits. Other federal actions in recent years which have reduced wages or employment on Guam include BRAC base closings and federal outsourcing of base work formerly performed by federal employees to private base contractors. The combined effect of federal actions specifically for the Guam buildup and others further compounded by U.S. and international difficulties have left Guam wages to be depressed below which would have otherwise prevailed in free market conditions. Using the current depressed wages as the "prevailing wages" for labor certification purposes and Davis Bacon Wages is therefore insufficient to protect and support resident and U.S. worker employment. Furthermore, currently posted Davis Bacon wages for Guam are about a decade out of date based on the survey reference period in which the wage data was collected and is deficient in the lack of inclusion of fringe benefit.

I-1571-001

Thank you for your comment. Specific legislative actions by the U.S. government are not part of the proposed action and are not discussed in this EIS.

I-1571-001



COMMENT SHEET

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas
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Website Comment Number: 1800

Received: 2/18/2010 4:40:43 AM

I-1572-001 |

No more extensions; proceed with 2014 completion date.

I-1572-001

Thank you for your comment.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1816

Received: 2/18/2010 4:42:57 AM

Public Safety:

The DEIS highlights that crime is anticipated to rise as a result of the projects listed. A decision to proceed under these conditions is tantamount to deliberately jeopardizing the safety of members of our community, in particular our women and children. This is unacceptable, and we recommend No Action. If action does proceed, mitigation must fully avert the higher incidence of crime, not merely allow an increase in facilities or institutions to house the offenders.

Additional crime as anticipated by the DEIS will undoubtedly put more pressure on the already constrained Guam Police Department (GPD) as result of limited local funding. To better prepare for the impact on our safety and the protection of our women and children, we recommend that local funding for the increased costs associated with the proposed actions, including GPD operations and equipment, be increased by grants or direct appropriation by the federal government to Guam prior to any Record of Decision. In addition, technical assistance in training current officers and recruits by the FBI, the National Security Agency and the Central Intelligence Agency might help the GPD operate with the higher standards of detection, investigation, enforcement and apprehension that will be required during and after the construction phase of the proposed action, and the availability and sufficiency of technical assistance to avert crime must be examined prior to any further action.

Funding must be provided to the local public safety departments to support collection of this data and to develop action plans and procedures to address these crimes. DOD must work together with our public safety departments in collecting data; offenses made inside and outside the fence. If there are military personnel and/or dependents that have committed a crime of sexual conduct inside the base, these people should not be allowed to go outside the fence. Last year, it was discovered that there may be a possibility that military personnel and/or their sponsored dependents be stationed in Guam. DOD must ensure that this policy does not extend to Guam and that they NOT be stationed on Guam. If any of these recommendations are not adhered to immediately, the recommendation is that NO ACTION will be taken

I-1573-001

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 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.

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.

I-1573-001



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1310

Received: 2/17/2010 4:12:54 PM

I-1574-001

My chief complaint about this project is the siting of firing ranges (I will cover this later.). I am also concerned about the dredging project for large ships in the harbour. I would support Congresswoman Bordallo's request that further and deeper core samples be obtained prior to entering into this project. I would also like to see more attention given to mitigation should more damage than is anticipated be done to other corals within the harbour (Which is entirely likely given the scope of the project and the tonage of fine sediments which must be removed to accomplish the mission.).

I-1574-002

I feel that the military has more than enough land mass to accomplish its mission with the Marines on Guam and needs to be a bit more ingenious in coming up with solutions within their current limits, instead of immediately looking "outside the gates" in order to do it like they always have. One-third of Guam is already under direct military control and its history of managing this responsibility is less than stellar from a civilian standpoint. "Winning the hearts and minds of the people" should not only be a strategy in foreign lands, but also when American citizens are involved. This is a concept which the military on Guam has seemed to have forgotten and which has cost them dearly and will continue to cost them unless a change in strategy is implimented. American citizens are more that willing to support projects which are shown to be essential, and even sacrifice for them. They will not support mindless proposals for convenience or for the benefit of the military population at the expense of the civilian population.

I-1574-001

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.

I-1574-002

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: 1757

Received: 2/18/2010 4:27:35 AM

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.

I-1575-001

Thank you for your comment. Subsequent to issuing the DEIS, 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. 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.

I-1575-001



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1314

Received: 2/17/2010 4:45:59 PM

I-1576-001

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?

I-1576-002

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?

I-1576-001

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.

The DEIS addresses the total number of mental illness cases reported on Guam and estimates the potential increase in cases based on a per capita increase with population increase and evaluates if the professional services would be available to treat these illnesses. Based on the small potential increase of mental illness cases due to the buildup, no impacts are anticipated. However, the Navy appreciates the importance of mental illness issues and will work with GovGuam to

ensure health issues are appropriately addressed during and after the buildup.

I-1576-002

Thank you for your comment. The proposed actions have been reviewed by legal counsel and are compliant with both international and domestic law. 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: 1318

Received: 2/17/2010 5:16:31 PM

From Virginia Warheit, Part 1 of 5

I-1577-001

Relocating the Marines to Guam is treated as an established fact –

Throughout the DEIS, that the Marines will be moved from Japan to Guam is generally treated as an established fact. It is frequently stated that the Marines will be moved to Guam, such as the project description (Vol. 2., 2), "The proposed project... is to establish a permanent Marine Corps base on Guam to support the mission and training requirements of Marine Corp units and personnel that will be relocated from Okinawa" (emphasis added). In another location (Vol.2., 1) it states, "The Mutual Security Treaty and follow-on U.S.-Japan agreements require the U.S. to respond quickly to areas of potential conflict in the Asia-Pacific region. Consistent with these obligations, the ATARA and Roadmap initiatives require relocating approximately 8000 III Marine Expeditionary Force personnel and 9,000 dependents from Okinawa to Guam." This amounts to saying that the decision to locate the Marines on Guam was made prior to the required environmental review process, but that cannot be the case because that would be illegal.

No actual alternatives to the proposed project to move the Marines to Guam are analyzed in the DEIS. The so-called "alternatives" examined in the DEIS are actually only various ways of carrying out the proposed project on Guam, not an analysis of alternatives to the proposed project. The DEIS discusses the rationale that was used for selecting Guam as the new location for the marines currently in Japan (Vol.1., and Vol.2., 1), but this does not meet the requirement to rigorously explore and objectively evaluate all reasonable alternatives to a proposed project, including a no-action alternative, as required by CEQ Regulations 1502.

This is not just a matter of semantics; it goes to the very basis for preparing alternatives in an Environmental Impact Statement, which is to inform decision making.

CEQ Regulations 1502, Alternatives including the proposed action, states: "This section is the heart of the environmental impact statement. ...it should present the environmental impacts of the proposal and the alternatives in comparative form, thus sharply defining the issues and providing a clear basis for choice among options by the decision-maker and the public."

The Regulations further state: "An environmental impact statement is more

I-1577-001

Thank you for your comment. Various locations were considered throughout the Western Pacific 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. 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 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: 1319

Received: 2/17/2010 5:16:55 PM

(Virginia Wahrheit, Part 2 of 5)

I-1578-001

The Regulations further state: "An environmental impact statement is more than a disclosure document. It shall be used by Federal officials in conjunction with other relevant material to plan actions and make decisions." "Environmental impact statements shall serve as the means of assessing the environmental impact of proposed agency actions, rather than justifying decisions already made."

To paper over the issue of location, treating it as a "done deal", does a grave disservice to decision-makers and the public and obscures or even trivializes many critical environmental issues involved in locating the Marines on Guam/CNMI. The DEIS states that Guam was selected as the proposed location for the Marines because it meets two important criteria for base location - a site that can accommodate them, and a location where those forces are wanted and welcomed by the host country. While the people of Guam have traditionally been supportive of the military, to assume they will uncritically accept a large number of additional forces is to take advantage of their loyalty and good nature. Currently there is very serious concern and growing opposition to the environmental and economic consequences of the proposed Marine relocation to Guam; and the DEIS exposes many ways in which Guam cannot adequately accommodate the marines.

I-1578-002

Two ways in which the DEIS environmental analysis shows that Guam is profoundly unable to accommodate this Marine relocation are the following:
1) there are no locations that can accommodate the Marine base without taking at least 600 - 1000 acres of Guam National Wildlife Refuge Overlay lands (Overlay Refuge), lands set aside as essential habitat for endangered species; and 2) the proposed transient-capable port would require the destruction of a very large amount of coral reef. These impacts, coupled with no examination in the DEIS of an alternative to locating the Marines on Guam, leave decision-makers on a collision course with the need to comply with federal statutes (the Endangered Species Act) and the need to comply with Executive Order 13089, which forbids federal agencies from destroying coral reefs.

The "No-Action" alternative to locating Marines on Guam is inadequate --

I-1578-003

As stated above, CEQ Regulations require that a range of alternatives to the proposed project be rigorously explored and objectively evaluated and that these include one alternative in which

I-1578-001

Thank you for your comment. Various locations were considered throughout the Western Pacific 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. Guam was the only location for the relocation that met all the criteria. However, as discussed in the DEIS, the decision of implementing the Proposed Action or not has not been made. A final decision will be included in the Record of Decision, which will be completed after the Final EIS has been published.

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. Comments, in support or opposition to the proposed action will be provided to the decision makers through the EIS process. 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.

I-1578-002

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.

The EIS does 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.

I-1578-003

Thank you for your comment. The EIS alternatives represent a reasonable range of alternatives that meet the purpose and need for the proposed action. Although the alternatives vary, impacts to certain resources may be similar in some cases. Methodologies for determining the reasonable range of alternatives are presented in Chapter 2 of Volumes 2 through 6.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1320

Received: 2/17/2010 5:17:23 PM

(Virginia Warheit, Part 3 of 5)

I-1579-001

The "No-Action" alternative to locating Marines on Guam is inadequate --

As stated above, CEQ Regulations require that a range of alternatives to the proposed project be rigorously explored and objectively evaluated and that these include one alternative in which the proposed project does not occur, that is, an alternative in which the "purpose and need" of the project is achieved in another way - in this case that means an alternative in which the marines removed from Japan would not be moved to Guam. The No-Action alternative that is presented in the DEIS postulates that instead of the Marine Corps units moving to Guam they would remain in Japan (Vol. 2., 2.6.2). This is nonsensical, since the reason for preparing the DEIS is that the marines must be removed from Japan. An "alternative" that leaves the marines in Japan is, at best, a meaningless exercise. An authentic, meaningful No-Action alternative to locating the Marines on Guam would be an alternative that relocates the marines from Japan to some location other than Guam, or returns them to the US.

Possible alternative approaches to achieving the project objectives without moving the Marines to Guam is suggested in the DEIS (Vol. 2., 1.2), but this apparently was not pursued. In the discussion of the rationale for selecting Guam as the location for the marine base we find the following intriguing comment:

I-1579-001

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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1321

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(Virginia Warheit, Part 4 of 5)

I-1580-001

Possible alternative approaches to achieving the project objectives without moving the Marines to Guam is suggested in the DEIS (Vol.2., 1.2), but this apparently was not pursued. In the discussion of the rationale for selecting Guam as the location for the marine base we find the following intriguing comment: " U.S. representatives consulted with representatives of allies to the U.S. in the Pacific Region (Korea, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Australia) that are well situated for strategic force deployment, to ascertain their willingness to host U.S. forces. A permanent basing location was sought because it would provide the greatest regional stability for the placement of military assets. Further, permanent basing, consistent with the host nation laws and policies, are much more likely to be developed to support the U.S. military's specific operational requirements. The allies consulted, while amenable to various degrees of temporary basing or cooperative security agreements, were unwilling to allow permanent basing of U.S. forces on their soil." The Australian government was willing to accept US forces, if those forces were assigned to the Joint Combined Training Center. The implication here is that these allies were open to other ways to achieve mutual security and regional stability objectives (the "purpose and need" for the proposed project), but these other possible options were not pursued because they did not included a permanent US base, which was desired by the US representatives.

About determining the scope of alternatives that should be considered, CEQ Regulations Sec. 1502. state, "... the emphasis is on what is "reasonable" rather than on whether the proponent or applicant likes or is itself capable of carrying out a particular alternative. Reasonable alternatives include those that are practical or feasible from the technical and economic standpoint and using common sense, rather than simply desirable from the standpoint of the applicant."

Scoping sessions and other outreach to the people of Guam treated relocation of Marines to Guam as the only possible option --

I-1580-001

Thank you for your comment. Various locations were considered throughout the Western Pacific 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. 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: 1322

Received: 2/17/2010 5:18:22 PM

(Virginia Warheit, Part 5 of 5)

Scoping sessions and other outreach to the people of Guam treated relocation of Marines to Guam as the only possible option --

As discussed above with regard to the DEIS, in scoping sessions and other outreach with the people of Guam, especially with the general public in Guam/ CNMI, moving the Marines to Guam is consistently referred to as something that will happen, and no other alternative locations are ever considered or even mentioned (all exhibits and materials provided by the proponents at scoping sessions and in outreach to the public on Guam/CNMI are hereby included by reference). This misleads the general public, and possibly their representatives and even decision makers into thinking that moving the Marines to Guam is an established fact, suggesting that it is useless, unreasonably obstinate, even unpatriotic, to oppose the location of the Marines on Guam. It has tainted the public outreach process by making people less willing to express reservations or concerns they may have about the proposed project.

Over 900 comments were received in scoping sessions, even though scoping meetings were minimal in number (2 meetings on Guam, 1 each on Tinian and Saipan in April 2007) and were held only two weeks after the islands were hit by a typhoon. It should be noted that these comments included the request that the DEIS include a serious consideration of meaningful alternatives to moving the Marines to Guam.

I-1581-001

Thank you for your comment. The EIS alternatives represent a reasonable range of alternatives that meet the purpose and need for the proposed action. Although the alternatives vary, impacts to certain resources may be similar in some cases. Methodologies for determining the reasonable range of alternatives are presented in Chapter 2 of Volumes 2 through 6. Scoping comments were considered during preparation of the Draft EIS.

I-1581-001



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1338

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I-1582-001

Here, I address the Apra Harbor dredging. The DEIS is a study based on flawed data collection. The surveys conducted in Apra Harbor by the military's consultants were inadequate as they did not include areas below 60 feet which include massive areas of reef communities. This is comparable to surveying only the top part of the trees of a small section of the Brazilian rainforest! Also, the DEIS does not include recent studies by local and federal biologists. If the Apra Harbor studies were submitted to a peer-reviewed scientific journal, they would be rejected outright based on shoddy survey methods and an incomplete reference base. Furthermore, the silt curtain is a sad excuse for a protective measure as it only extends to 30 feet. Also, the methods used for collecting data for sediment plume modeling were based on 24 hour periods - a grossly inadequate estimation of the effects of long-term sediment production. With the initial dredging and repeated future dredging, sediment plumes will eventually choke the life out of other habitats including deeper reefs, other patch reefs not initially damaged by dredging and the nearby mangroves. Sasa Bay, a Marine Protected Area, is the largest mangrove area in the Marianá Islands. It serves as a sediment filter for runoff, a nursery for many reef fish (snappers, hammerhead sharks, half-beaks, skipjack, etc), and is a transit area for migratory birds. Although mangrove trees serve as sediment filters, they have a tolerance level that would be breached by the additional sediment produced by destroying the reefs. It is conceivable that the dredging would transform Apra Harbor and nearby areas into a wasteland. We are talking about a major loss that once gone, can never be duplicated, ever. We are talking about loss of species that are rare on this island and in this archipelago as a whole. We are also talking about other wildlife that would be adversely affected including turtles that feed and breed there and dolphins that depend on reef fish populations that are nurtured by the mangroves. There are many local groups that depend on this area for a variety of pursuits. Both the University of Guam and Guam Community College conduct research and teaching both on the reefs and in the mangroves. The tourism industry recognizes this area as a prime spot for snorkeling. Private citizens use the area for recreational activities. Please review the DEIS - it is flawed - explore other options for the aircraft carriers.

I-1582-002

I-1582-003

I-1582-001

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.

I-1582-002

Thank you for your comments. A number of protective measures would be taken to minimize the distribution of the turbidity plume that would unavoidably be generated by the proposed dredging operations. These measures are noted in Chapters 2, 4, and 11 of Volume 4. Silt curtains are one example of these types of protective measures. Standard turbidity curtains are approximately 20-30 feet (6-9 meters) in length and have a weighted bottom to maintain the effectiveness of the curtain

against the movement of currents within the water body. Since the dredge equipment is not stationary for the entire period of dredging, it is impractical to have a silt curtain extending to and being anchored to the bottom of the harbor. The length of time the silt curtains would be in place will be determined through agency coordination and permitting; however, in general terms the curtains would potentially be in place during and after dredging operations until monitoring indicates turbidity levels have returned to pre-dredging concentrations. Model parameters for TSS were determined as a percentage of the total daily dredging production rate, i.e., the total dredging production rate and the percentage loss rate. The maximum temporal input for a daily production rate is 24 hours. As dredging for the proposed project would be conducted continuously the maximum daily rate of 24 hours was used in the model. Impacts to marine biota and Sasa Bay are discussed in detail in Chapter 11, Marine Biological Resources. Information has been added to the Final EIS to refer readers to Chapter 11 for a detailed impact analysis discussion.

I-1582-003

Thank you for your comment. Volume 2 and 4, Chapter 11 identify potential impacts to marine biological resources; the EIS does not identify nor is it anticipated that any species will be lost. Despite efforts to 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 USACE, under the CWA, through the 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. The regulations establish performance standards and criteria for the use of permittee-responsible compensatory mitigation, mitigation banks, and in-lieu programs to improve the quality and success of compensatory mitigation projects for activities authorized by Department of the Army permits. Habitat Equivalency Analysis is a tool that has been used in a variety of legal and technical contexts to quantify impacts to natural resources and the services/functions they provide, and quantify the amount of restoration/mitigation required to offset documented losses.

Sections 9.2.2.2 and 9.2.3.2 of the EIS has been revised to include additional discussion on the potential impacts to the existing recreational resources in the Apra Harbor during dredging and wharf construction activities. It is anticipated that during dredging activities, recreational resources situated near the Inner Harbor, such as the Western Shoals, would be inaccessible. Despite the temporary loss of use of the Western Shoals, there are over 10 dive sites throughout Apra (Outer) Harbor that may be utilized by recreational users.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1339

Received: 2/17/2010 7:34:05 PM

I-1583-001 |

The coral reef that will be damaged is irreplaceable. This must be avoided.

I-1583-001

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. There are no other harbors in Guam, aside from Apra Harbor, capable of supporting Naval vessels for the proposed action as described in Chapter 2 of Volume 4 of the EIS. The DoD looked at several different potential wharf site locations, channel alignments, and turning basin options within Apra Harbor and used selection criteria to determine potential sites that would be both feasible and that would avoid/minimize environmental impacts to the extent practicable. The location of the new Navy wharf was chosen over 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 and was previously dredged 60 years ago. 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.

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. This action alone will assist GWA in meeting its coastal water quality standards, providing benefit to the sea life and people of Guam.



COMMENT SHEET

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Website Comment Number: 1340

Received: 2/17/2010 7:36:42 PM

The decision to move the marines was made by the U.S. federal government and Japan. Guam was not included in this discussion. This will have a profound effect on the people of Guam, yet they had no say in the matter. This sounds illegal. The people of Guam should take legal action against the U.S. government for forcibly taking over their land.

I-1584-001

I-1584-001

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: 1341

Received: 2/17/2010 7:38:24 PM

Consider using the golf course on Andersen Air Force Base. If you can't use it for the firing range, then why not return it to the original land owners. Having a golf course is not a requirement for national security.

I-1585-001

I-1585-001

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. Placing the firing range at the golf course on Andersen AFB would be in direct conflict with the special use airspace associated with the airfield at Andersen AFB. 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 (including a golf course), and schools. These are provided for the benefit of the military personnel and their dependents.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1327

Received: 2/17/2010 6:24:33 PM

I-1586-001

1. Volume 2, Chapter 19, Section 19.2.1.1 assesses the environmental justice implications of each adverse effect identified in relevant resource chapters. The section assessing "Land Acquisition of Proposed Range A and B Areas" is woefully inadequate; it falls short of addressing any substantive issues. The assessment states that private landowners [adjacent to the proposed action site] are likely to be racial minorities that live in areas with a higher poverty rate than the U.S. The DEIS prematurely concludes that as long as lands are acquired through negotiations and just compensation is paid to the landowners, there would be no disproportionate adverse impacts to minorities living in high poverty areas.

Such an oversimplified answer intimates a blatant, gross disregard for direct and indirect socio-economic impacts to Guam's residents and inadequate research on the ramifications of the taking of lands. Contrary to the DEIS's assessment, racial minorities in high poverty rate areas will be disproportionately adversely impacted. Racial minorities in high poverty areas will be in a grossly disadvantaged position when negotiating their fair share for just compensation. They will be unable to hire an appraiser and attorney to give them a more objective view of their property's fair market value. Their lack of knowledge and funds will put them in a position where they are unable to assert their legal rights (i.e. the right to relocation benefits or alternatives as provided by federal and local laws).

Should the government and the racial minorities in high poverty areas fail to agree upon a just price for compensation, the property owners will unlikely have the funds to bring the matter to file a complaint in Federal Court due to a lack of resources. This can be perilous for those lacking financial resources because owners who may not want to sell or relocate their sought after property will ultimately be forced to sell their land or relocate on the basis of eminent domain.

I-1586-001

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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1343

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I-1587-001

At what point will the U.S. Government stop taking land away from Guam landowners? It seems convenient to take advantage of this small island because it is not the economic superpower that Japan is. The military has a mission, but they also have intelligence. They should use that intelligence to try and come up with solutions that will make the impact less painful for Guam residents.

I-1587-001

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: 1344

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I-1588-001

There isn't enough water or power to support the increased population. The infrastructure is stressed already.

I-1588-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD shares your concern for the northern Guam lens aquifer and intends to carefully tap these groundwater supplies. 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, including civilian demand. 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. 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 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.

As regards to power, DoD and Guam Power Authority (GPA) have been working very closely together. GPA has submitted review comments on the DEIS that support and agree with the preferred short-term alternative proposed, to recondition existing combustion turbines that are owned

and permitted by GPA and to upgrade transmission and distribution systems as required. Through a renegotiated/updated customer service agreement, DoD would be paying their fair share of the costs for these upgrades.

COMMENT SHEET



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

Website Comment Number: 1333

Received: 2/17/2010 7:15:50 PM

I-1589-001

My major concern is the impact on our infrastructure on island. We need help to improve/upgrade Guam's fragile infrastructure from the U.S. Government. Guam is financially incapable of shouldering the financial burden of any improvements or upgrades. What is the U.S. Government willing to do to help prepare Guam's infrastructure so the additional military & civilian population associated with the buildup doesn't stress our current infrastructure?

I'm all for the buildup, but we need help now!

I-1589-002

As a female military veteran, I know the influx of young marines on island may cause social problems between the locals and them. Will the Social Actions agencies of the military branches provide awareness training to these young adults so their actions don't result in unwanted violence or crimes between the locals and military?

Please provide orientation & awareness training to the military & civilian personnel so they can show respect to the local culture and customs of Guam.

I-1589-001

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.

I-1589-002

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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1349

Received: 2/17/2010 7:49:14 PM

Please use solar and wind power. The equipment is available and affordable and the investment will pay for itself.

I-1590-001

I-1590-001

Thank you for your comment. Alternative energy sources were considered but discarded for baseload supply as this supply must be extremely reliable. Solar and wind are not reliable enough and there is no currently available economical power storage medium to augment them. Also alternative energy is very costly. Per the December 2009 "Watts & Volts" newsletter published by the IREA of Colorado, a very sunny state, "A recent study by Tufts University economics professor Gilbert Metcalf states, 'Solar power currently costs 3.5 to 4 times the price of conventional power,' but when stripped of subsidies and preferential tax treatment, 'solar power is between 570 percent and 887 percent more expensive to produce than coal power.'" We realize coal power is not available on Guam, but this demonstrates that solar power is not cheap. Both solar and wind require duplicative investments, one for the alternative energy and another for the conventional backup. DoD, however, is mandated to provide a certain percentage of power via alternative energy. So, for new installations, solar water heating and photovoltaics would be considered for new installations. In addition, new DoD development would strive to achieve at least LEED Silver, requiring energy conservation be built into the new facilities. Conservation is the best alternative energy source!



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1345

Received: 2/17/2010 7:46:49 PM

I-1591-001

Volume 2, Chapter 19, Section 19.2.1.1 assesses the environmental justice implications of each adverse effect identified in relevant resource chapters. The section assessing "Land Acquisition of Proposed Range A and B Areas" is woefully inadequate; it falls short of addressing any substantive issues. The assessment states that private landowners [adjacent to the proposed action site] are likely to be racial minorities that live in areas with a higher poverty rate than the U.S. The DEIS prematurely concludes that as long as lands are acquired through negotiations and just compensation is paid to the landowners, there would be no disproportionate adverse impacts to minorities living in high poverty areas.

Such an oversimplified answer intimates a blatant, gross disregard for direct and indirect socio-economic impacts to Guam's residents and inadequate research on the ramifications of the taking of lands. Contrary to the DEIS's assessment, racial minorities in high poverty rate areas will be disproportionately adversely impacted. Racial minorities in high poverty areas will be in a grossly disadvantaged position when negotiating their fair share for just compensation. They will be unable to hire an appraiser and attorney to give them a more objective view of their property's fair market value. Their lack of knowledge and funds will put them in a position where they are unable to assert their legal rights (i.e. the right to relocation benefits or alternatives as provided by federal and local laws).

Should the government and the racial minorities in high poverty areas fail to agree upon a just price for compensation, the property owners will unlikely have the funds to bring the matter to file a complaint in Federal Court due to a lack of resources. This can be perilous for those lacking financial resources because owners who may not want to sell or relocate their sought after property will ultimately be forced to sell their land or relocate on the basis of eminent domain.

I-1591-001

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. Volume 2 Chapter 19 of the FEIS has been updated to better address the significant disproportionate and adverse socioeconomic and sociocultural impacts associated with potential land acquisition. Mitigation measures discussed in Volume 2 Chap 16 and summarized in Volume 7 Chapter 2 have also been updated and take into account the many sensitivities and complexities involved in land acquisition on Guam, including the socioeconomic status of the landowner. A number of measures are also proposed for circumstances where acquisition or relocation is not acceptable to the landowner or occupant.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1347

Received: 2/17/2010 7:47:56 PM

Please consider using alternative sources of energy that will ease the power demand on an already stressed and unreliable system. Investing in solar water heaters will reduce power demands and will actually pay for itself in a few years.

I-1592-001

I-1592-001

Thank you for your comment. Alternative energy sources were considered but discarded for baseload supply as this supply must be extremely reliable. Solar and wind are not reliable enough and there is no currently available economical power storage medium to augment them. Also alternative energy is very costly. Per the December 2009 "Watts & Volts" newsletter published by the IREA of Colorado, a very sunny state, "A recent study by Tufts University economics professor Gilbert Metcalf states, 'Solar power currently costs 3.5 to 4 times the price of conventional power,' but when stripped of subsidies and preferential tax treatment, 'solar power is between 570 percent and 887 percent more expensive to produce than coal power.'" We realize coal power is not available on Guam, but this demonstrates that solar power is not cheap. Both solar and wind require duplicative investments, one for the alternative energy and another for the conventional backup. DoD, however, is mandated to provide a certain percentage of power via alternative energy. So, for new installations, solar water heating and photovoltaics would be considered for new installations. In addition, new DoD development would strive to achieve at least LEED Silver, requiring energy conservation be built into the new facilities. Conservation is the best alternative energy source!

Your suggestion of solar hot water heaters is appreciated. DoD agrees that this is probably the most economical solar energy application available today and especially for Guam's climate. This application would be seriously considered for new DoD facilities.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1353

Received: 2/17/2010 7:55:45 PM

COMMENT

Regarding Power demand on Guam, the DEIS discusses this in Volume 6, section 2.1 and throughout Chapter 3, and summarizes that GPA's current capacity of 490 MW will be sufficient to provide power through the peak of the buildup and post buildup. However, this summation requires that GPA upgrade current facilities to meet this demand. Unfortunately, the DEIS does not stipulate where the funding resource to make the necessary upgrade would come from. The ultimate burden to upgrade the facilities is place upon the Government of Guam.

The final EIS should provide these financial commitments from DoD to support the impacts of the military buildup. The upgrades would result in an increase of rates for the civilian population that is already struggling. DoD should share the cost of upgrading GPA facilities since this is a direct result of the military buildup.

I-1593-001

Thank you for your comment. Subsequent to publishing the DEIS, DoD and Guam Power Authority (GPA) have discussed two approaches to implement the required power upgrades. One plan would establish a private entity (PE) under contract with GPA that would obtain a DoD arranged loan to recondition the required combustion turbines and transmission and distribution system owned by GPA. The second plan would have GPA utilize their own financial resources/arrangements to make the required upgrades. In either case, the customer service agreement between DoD and GPA would be revised to a utility service contract and reflect fees that would pay for these improvements. These options are discussed in the final EIS.

I-1593-001



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1354

Received: 2/17/2010 7:56:34 PM

COMMENT

Regarding available potable water for Guam, the DEIS stated in Volume 6, Chapter 2, section 2.2.3.2, that "there is sufficient water supply to meet the anticipated non-DoD water demand, provided that the proposed system expansion is operational in time to meet increased demand." This assumes that the estimated future total of 63.2 MGd would be available from the upgraded infrastructure provided by GWA.

The DEIS stated numerous times within Volume 6 that the utility infrastructure is to be upgraded according to GWA's Water Resource Master Plan (WRMP). However, there is no mention as to a shared cost or funding source that would be provided to GWA to make these improvements. The burden seems to be placed on the Government of Guam to address the influx of customers "outside the fence", even though this increase is a direct result of the action of DoD.

As such, the final EIS should include a section on the shared cost that DoD would provide for GWA to upgrade its facilities to meet the demand generated by the military build up.

I-1594-001

I-1594-001

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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1355

Received: 2/17/2010 7:57:24 PM

COMMENT

The DEIS presents two water systems, DoD and GWA, and treats each system as if one is truly separate from the other. The main resource that provides water to each system is the Northern Guam Lens Aquifer (NGLA). In Volume 6, Chapter 2 and 3,(table 3.2-1) regarding sustainable yields of the aquifer, the DEIS concluded that there is enough water in the NGLA to support the peak military build up and the future ahead. Unfortunately, the studies that these conclusions were based on are not accurate estimates of the "true sustainable yield" of the NGLA.

Therefore the final EIS should provide an impact study on the NGLA. Supporting data conducted should be gathered using precise technology that provides an accurate measurement of the sustainable yield, as opposed to the estimation concluded in earlier studies. Also, the final EIS should clearly outline the management practices to protect the NGLA from contamination, salt water intrusion, over pumping, etc...

I-1595-001

Thank you for your comment. Yes, the 1991/2 study is almost 20 years old. For that reason, DoD had the Water and Environmental Research Institute (WERI) of the University of Guam review that report and render an opinion if the assumptions it used are still valid today. That review was performed and the conclusion drawn was that yes those assumptions are still valid. The DoD has committed to support the USGS modeling of the aquifer, which is estimated to take at least 3 years. This model will assist in aquifer management. If you have specific information, DoD encourages you to share it.

I-1595-001



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1786

Received: 2/18/2010 4:38:49 AM

I-1596-001

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.

I-1596-002

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.

I-1596-003

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.

I-1596-004

I-1596-001

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.

I-1596-002

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. A quantitative assessment of the additive or cumulative impact of climate change on the proposed action and natural resource, including reefs is not practical.

I-1596-003

Thank you for your comment. The University of Guam provides analysis of the aquifer responses to 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 impact the aquifer, the DoD wells will be installed based on current conditions. Monitoring will be conducted during well operation. If production or water quality declines over time, DoD will take actions to mitigate the impacted wells.

I-1596-004

Thank you for your comment. Please see response to I-1596-002.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1783

Received: 2/18/2010 4:38:09 AM

I-1597-001

In Volume 6, Chapter 14, Section 14.2.1.1, DEIS states that "all project areas of potential effect (APE) were inspected by cultural resource experts and Guam Historic Preservation Office (GHPO) personnel" (page 14-2). Discussions regarding Guam's cultural resources should be lead by Guam's cultural resource experts. This does not appear evident in the DEIS. Indeed, the methodology of this chapter appears to be driven largely by federal agencies: DoD representatives from Guam, CNMI, FSM, Palau, all branches of the US military, US EPA, Advisory Council for Historic Preservation, and the National Park Service (page 14-3). The FEIS must identify the "cultural resource experts" utilized for these studies and also provide details of the projects discussed with the Government of Guam agencies involved (e.g., GHPO, GWA, GPA).

I-1597-001

Thank you for your comment. The DoD conducted archaeological surveys of over 5,000 acres of land as part of this EIS. During a three-year planning process, the Guam SHPO and other stakeholders provided information, reviewed work plans, and contributed to the avoidance of archaeological sites and culturally sensitive areas on Guam. As a result of this consultation, most of the archaeological sites were avoided by the proposed construction. Archaeological surveys 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: 1357

Received: 2/17/2010 7:58:15 PM

COMMENT

The DEIS discusses in Volume 6, page 3-8 through 3-10 that most of the impact on water availability would be concentrated in the Northern part of Guam, with the south being less of an impact. This statement does not take into account that many of GWA's struggle is providing consistent water to residents in the south. This is a result of the landscape of southern Guam, mountainous and no fresh water aquifer, and also as a result of insufficient infrastructure found in the region.

The final EIS should account for the impact that an increased demand for water in the North would directly affect GWA system's reliability in providing water to the South, as the system as a whole would be stressed from the increased demand for water.

The final EIS should also plan mitigation contingencies for the recharging of the NGLA to maintain sustainable yields during droughts and increased demand from the NGLA.

I-1598-001

Thank you for your comment. The civilian population in southern Guam is approximately 3 percent of the total population. In 2019, accounting for population growth unrelated to the Marine Corp relocation, less than 2 MGd is required to meet civilian water demand in southern Guam. GWA's water supply in southern Guam include Ugum WTP which provides 4 MGd of water supply. According to this information, there is an adequate water supply in southern Guam. Other issues relating to GWA's infrastructures may contribute to periodic shortages. As shown in GWA's quarterly reports, improvements are ongoing in compliance with the stipulated order which should address deficiencies throughout the GWA water system.

As described in Volume 6, Section 2.2, DoD will implement sustainability measures on the existing and planned base to drastically limit water consumption. Given the conservative estimates of sustainable yield and low withdrawal from the NGLA by DoD, there should be negative impacts on the NGLA even during drought conditions.

I-1598-001



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1791

Received: 2/18/2010 4:39:37 AM

I-1599-001

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

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.

I-1599-001

The Draft EIS addresses the concerns you have identified and commented on. 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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1358

Received: 2/17/2010 7:59:07 PM

COMMENT

The DEIS mentions in Volume 6 Chapter 3, sections 3-10 that GWA's system has a 50% Unaccounted For Water (UFW) due to leaks and infrastructure losses. This is compared to an industry standard of 15% UFW. Although it can be assumed that the UFW, due to leaks, occurring in the Northern part of Guam would eventually recharge the NGLA, the efficiency that is lost and the cost in recovery to re-pump the water is a financial burden that should be addressed.

The final EIS should address how DoD could provide the Government of Guam assistance (financial, professional services) to upgrade the infrastructure for the GWA system. Sections 2.2.3.3 – 2.2.3.5 discusses the mitigations that the military would do for its system. The DEIS seems to address only DoD's water system and its efficiency. The military buildup is not limited to the needs inside the fence, but also impacts residents outside the fence.

I-1600-001

I-1600-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD concurs with your comment on the waste of unaccounted for water. Also, leaks would not be expected to recharge the aquifer in the exact amount as there will be water losses from evapotranspiration and potential diversion away from the aquifer, depending on where the leaks occur.

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 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. However, DoD is legally limited on how they can spend their budget. DoD has committed to be an advocate for Guam in seeking grants and low cost loans to facilitate upgrades to their water system.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1862

Received: 2/18/2010 4:53:17 AM

I say NO ACTION.

With the MASSIVE INFLUX of people with in the next 4 years and on...the poverty level will rise. With jobs... I feel that the local people will not be considered as they should be with the pending jobs that the buildup will "PROVIDE". We are just a dot on the map and with the buildups listed amount of marines and personnel and their dependents... OUR NATURAL RESOURCES WILL BE DEPLETED AND WHERE DOES THAT LEAVE US?! OUR NATURAL RESOURCES IS WHAT SUSTAINS US CURRENTLY! The LAND CONDEMNATION is a NO NO! USE WHAT YOU HAVE ALREADY to it's fullest extent.

As a mother ... I feel my son is going to be discriminated upon. WE have to keep at heart what GUAHAN is!... It's a LITTLE DOT ON THE MAP AND WE HAVE A CULTURE OF SUSTAINING RESOURCES AND PEOPLE... IT would be GENOCIDE OF A PEOPLE IF THIS GOES THROUGH AND TAKES AFFECT. I SAY AGAIN NO ACTION! Thank you...

I-1601-001

I-1601-001

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: 1863

Received: 2/18/2010 4:53:20 AM

I-1602-001

Sociocultural Impacts: 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. VOLUME 3: MARINE CORPS – TINIAN 16-21)

Comment: To say that loss of access to more than 1/3 of the island will result in less than significant impacts in all social aspects is insulting and ignorant on the part of the DEIS researchers and writers. There is a lack of information and public input to come to this conclusion.

Recommendation: No Action Alternative

I-1602-001

Thank you for your comment. The EIS addresses the proposed military relocation to Guam and CNMI. Existing military installations are part of baseline conditions. For proposed actions as part of the subject activities addressed in the EIS, restricting access to certain DoD areas at certain times is required to maintain public safety. DoD understands and recognizes the significance of cultural and recreational sites located on DoD property in Guam. 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: 1359

Received: 2/17/2010 8:00:48 PM

COMMENT

The DEIS discusses wastewater concerns in Volume 6, Chapter 2.3 and its importance in supporting the population growth of Guam, both civilian and the military. Table 2.3-4 and 2.3-5, summarized the projected flows for Northern Guam; "Based on current conditions of the existing structures and equipment at the NDWWTP, the plant would need to be refurbished and upgraded... Also, the NPDES permit would need to be modified... to accommodate the projected ultimate flow from the planned Marine Corps relocation at completion of buildup for Main Cantonment."

The Final EIS should clearly provide a commitment from DoD to support the Government of Guam financially to upgrade the necessary wastewater plants that are needed because of the military buildup. DoD should provide the resources, professional experts such as engineers and the necessary studies to conduct an assessment of the wastewater system and the needed upgrades to support the population of Guam.

I-1603-001

I-1603-001

Thank you for your comment. Subsequent to issuing the DEIS, 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.

A study of the required upgrades needed at the NDWWTP was completed after issuance of the DEIS. The results of this study will be included in the final EIS.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1864

Received: 2/18/2010 4:53:21 AM

I-1604-001

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)

Against the build up because of this.

I-1604-001

Thank you for your comment. 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. The DEIS identifies that there is a potential for the incoming population to have the ability to vote (almost all the military population would be U.S. citizens) 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 U.S. 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. To be eligible to vote in Guam's elections, individuals must meet the following requirements:

- Not confined to a mental institution, nor judicially declared insane;
- Not serving a sentence of imprisonment;
- Citizen of the United States;
- Legal resident of Guam; and
- Eighteen (18) years of age by Election Day.

In the Guam 2008 elections there were nearly 50,000 registered voters.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1061

Received: 2/17/2010 8:04:25 AM

I-1605-001

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.

I-1605-002

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.

I-1605-001

Thank you for your comment.

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. This will continue to be a point of contention that will be addressed in negotiations outside of the EIS document.

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. Under the 2008 US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Final Compensatory Mitigation Rule (See Comment 147 – Justification for Out-of-Kind and Off-site Mitigation) compensatory mitigation should occur within the same watershed of impact whenever possible. If compensatory mitigation is recommended to occur outside the watershed of impact and/or out-of-kind, a sound ecological rationale must be presented as to why it is the most practicable and environmentally preferred choice. However, that being said, the Navy is considering a suite of potential options for compensatory mitigation for the loss in ecological services and function provided by the 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. The compensatory mitigation is subject to approval by USACE, under the Clean Water Act, through the Section 404/10 permit requirements.

I-1605-002

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.

DoD has committed to arrange 3rd party funding via a special private entity to fund the necessary upgrades to the primary treatment capabilities at NDWWTP and that will be added to the final EIS.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1089

Received: 2/17/2010 8:12:29 AM

I-1606-001

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.

I-1606-002

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.

I-1606-001

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.

I-1606-002

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: 1096

Received: 2/17/2010 8:14:17 AM

I-1607-001

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.

I-1607-002

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.

I-1607-001

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.

I-1607-002

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: 1097

Received: 2/17/2010 8:14:45 AM

I-1608-001

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.

I-1608-002

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.

I-1608-001

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.

I-1608-002

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: 1121

Received: 2/17/2010 8:21:38 AM

I-1609-001

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.

I-1609-002

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.

I-1609-001

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 is one 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.

I-1609-002

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: 1135

Received: 2/17/2010 8:26:20 AM

I-1610-001

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.

I-1610-002

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.

I-1610-001

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 is one 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.

I-1610-002

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: 1142

Received: 2/17/2010 8:28:10 AM

I-1611-001

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.

I-1611-002

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.

I-1611-001

Thank you for your comment. All mitigation options associated with the proposed CVN transient wharf, including the use of artificial reefs and watershed restoration, are being considered by the Navy. When the Navy develops its proposed compensatory mitigation plan, mitigation options contained within the plan will be evaluated by the USACE to determine compliance with the Compensatory Mitigation Rule. After further evaluation, upgrades to the NDWWTP as a proposed mitigation option associated with the proposed CVN transient wharf have been dropped from further consideration. Further studies on watershed models are ongoing.

I-1611-002

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: 1171

Received: 2/17/2010 8:36:02 AM

I-1612-001

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.

I-1612-002

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.

I-1612-001

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 is one 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.

I-1612-002

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: 1179

Received: 2/17/2010 8:37:34 AM

I-1613-001

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.

I-1613-002

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.

I-1613-001

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 is one 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.

I-1613-002

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: 1189

Received: 2/17/2010 8:39:23 AM

I-1614-001

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.

I-1614-002

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.

I-1614-001

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I-1614-002

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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: 1410

Received: 2/17/2010 10:09:47 PM

I-1615-001

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.

I-1615-002

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.

I-1615-001

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I-1615-002

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COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1433

Received: 2/17/2010 10:23:37 PM

I-1616-001

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

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I-1616-002

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

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I-1616-001

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I-1616-002

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COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1436

Received: 2/17/2010 10:25:09 PM

I-1617-001

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

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I-1617-002

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.

I-1617-001

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I-1617-002

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COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1478

Received: 2/17/2010 11:39:36 PM

I-1618-001

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.

I-1618-002

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.

I-1618-001

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I-1618-002

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COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1482

Received: 2/17/2010 11:41:00 PM

I-1619-001

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

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I-1619-002

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Citation: Volume 6, Chapter 3

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I-1619-001

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COMMENT SHEET



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

Website Comment Number: 1503

Received: 2/17/2010 11:53:24 PM

I-1620-001

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.

I-1620-002

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

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I-1620-001

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I-1620-002

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COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1780

Received: 2/18/2010 4:37:37 AM

I-1621-001

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.

I-1621-002

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

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I-1621-001

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I-1621-002

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COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1826

Received: 2/18/2010 4:45:44 AM

I-1622-001

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.

I-1622-002

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.

I-1622-001

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 is one 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.

I-1622-002

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: 1062

Received: 2/17/2010 8:04:29 AM

I-1623-001

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.

I-1623-002

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.

I-1623-001

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.

I-1623-002

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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1082

Received: 2/17/2010 8:10:47 AM

I-1624-001

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.

I-1624-002

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.

I-1624-001

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.

I-1624-002

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.



COMMENT SHEET

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas
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Website Comment Number: 1085

Received: 2/17/2010 8:11:27 AM

I-1625-001

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.

I-1625-002

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.

I-1625-001

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.

I-1625-002

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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1102

Received: 2/17/2010 8:16:26 AM

I-1626-001

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.

I-1626-002

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.

I-1626-001

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.

I-1626-002

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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1103

Received: 2/17/2010 8:16:33 AM

I-1627-001

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.

I-1627-002

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.

I-1627-001

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.

I-1627-002

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 and regulatory requirements. 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
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Guam and CNMI Military Relocation**

Website Comment Number: 1126

Received: 2/17/2010 8:23:00 AM

I-1628-001

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.

I-1628-002

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.

I-1628-001

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.

I-1628-002

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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1141

Received: 2/17/2010 8:27:48 AM

I-1629-001

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.

I-1629-002

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.

I-1629-001

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.

I-1629-002

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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1149

Received: 2/17/2010 8:30:14 AM

I-1630-001

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.

I-1630-002

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.

I-1630-001

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.

I-1630-002

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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1165

Received: 2/17/2010 8:34:36 AM

I-1631-001

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.

I-1631-002

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.

I-1631-001

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.

I-1631-002

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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1180

Received: 2/17/2010 8:37:47 AM

I-1632-001

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.

I-1632-002

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.

I-1632-001

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.

I-1632-002

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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1187

Received: 2/17/2010 8:38:54 AM

I-1633-001

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.

I-1633-002

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.

I-1633-001

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.

I-1633-002

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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1413

Received: 2/17/2010 10:11:00 PM

I-1634-001

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.

I-1634-002

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.

I-1634-001

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.

I-1634-002

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 and regulatory requirements. Monitoring would be conducted during well operation. If production or water quality declines over time, DoD would take actions to mitigate the impacted wells.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1430

Received: 2/17/2010 10:22:21 PM

I-1635-001

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.

I-1635-002

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.

I-1635-001

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.

I-1635-002

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 and regulatory requirements. 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: 1439

Received: 2/17/2010 10:26:25 PM

I-1636-001

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.

I-1636-002

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.

I-1636-001

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.

I-1636-002

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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1474

Received: 2/17/2010 11:38:26 PM

I-1637-001

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.

I-1637-002

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.

I-1637-001

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.

I-1637-002

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 and regulatory requirements. 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: 1486

Received: 2/17/2010 11:42:34 PM

I-1638-001

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.

I-1638-002

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.

I-1638-001

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.

I-1638-002

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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1499

Received: 2/17/2010 11:52:11 PM

I-1639-001

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.

I-1639-002

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.

I-1639-001

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.

I-1639-002

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 and regulatory requirements. 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: 1823

Received: 2/18/2010 4:44:28 AM

I-1640-001

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.

I-1640-002

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.

I-1640-001

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.

I-1640-002

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 and regulatory requirements. 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: 1065

Received: 2/17/2010 8:05:28 AM

I-1641-001

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

I-1641-002

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.

I-1641-001

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.

I-1641-002

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 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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1078

Received: 2/17/2010 8:09:11 AM

I-1642-001

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 GDP • Guam Division of Environmental Health with GDPHSS • Guam Alien Labor Processing and Certification Division in the Guam DOL

I-1642-002

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.

I-1642-001

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.

I-1642-002

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 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.

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.

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."



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1081

Received: 2/17/2010 8:10:10 AM

I-1643-001

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.

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I-1643-002

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.

I-1643-001

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.

I-1643-002

Thank you for your comments. Your comments and concerns about jobs was studied and is discussed in the DEIS. 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 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 Guam construction workers, the on-island workers were determined to be relatively small during the construction years. 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.

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."



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1106

Received: 2/17/2010 8:17:36 AM

I-1644-001

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 GDPHSS • Guam Division of Environmental Health with GDPHSS • Guam Alien Labor Processing and Certification Division in the Guam DOL

I-1644-002

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.

I-1644-001

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.

I-1644-002

Thank you for your comment.

The anticipated civilian labor force demand was discussed in detail in the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) that is Appendix F in Volume 9 of the DEIS and in the socioeconomic chapters of the DEIS. Because your comment was on the relatively small number of jobs filled by Guam residents, we note that subsection 4.3.1.1 entitled Civilian Labor Force Demand discusses the available Guam construction labor supply and need for foreign workers for construction. The relatively small amount of jobs going to Guam residents is discussed in this section 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 (GDoL 2008). Many but not all of the remaining long-term Guam residents may be expected to roll over to military projects.

The GCA in late 2006 established a nonprofit "Trades Academy" to train residents for employment at all levels of the construction industry. In 2008, the Trades Academy established a partnership with, and began receiving support from, the GCC for training purposes. It also works with

the GDoL, GPSS, GDYA, GDoC, and Drug Court to identify and recruit potential workers.

Current Guam residents who in-migrated (or whose parents in-migrated) from the FAS represent a special issue. Micronesians already on Guam tend to have fewer work skills or English-language familiarity, and often require a substantial amount of acculturation to function successfully in the workforce. The U.S. Census Bureau (U.S. Census Bureau 2009) estimated Guam had 18,305 “Compact of Free Association Migrants” as of late 2008. 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 - 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 Guam construction workers, the on-island workers were determined to be relatively small during the construction years. 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. 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. Wages, overall, are expected to rise on Guam as a result of the proposed action.

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."



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1107

Received: 2/17/2010 8:17:42 AM

I-1645-001

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 GDPHSS • Guam Division of Environmental Health with GDPHSS • Guam Alien Labor Processing and Certification Division in the Guam DOL

I-1645-002

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.

I-1645-001

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.

I-1645-002

Thank you for your comments. Your comments and concerns about jobs was studied and is discussed in the DEIS.

The SIAS estimated the amount of qualified Guam construction workers that would likely fill these construction jobs. Because of the limited supply of Guam construction workers, the on-island workers were determined to be relatively small during the construction years. 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 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.

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. Wages, overall, are expected to rise on Guam as a result of the proposed action.

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."



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1122

Received: 2/17/2010 8:21:59 AM

I-1646-001

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

I-1646-002

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.

I-1646-001

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.

I-1646-002

Thank you for your comments. Your comments and concerns about jobs was studied and is discussed in the DEIS.

The SIAS estimated the amount of qualified Guam construction workers that would likely fill these construction jobs. Because of the limited supply of Guam construction workers, the on-island workers were determined to be relatively small during the construction years.

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 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.

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 Phillippines 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. Wages, overall, are expected to rise on Guam as a result of the proposed action.

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

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COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1144

Received: 2/17/2010 8:28:36 AM

I-1647-001

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.

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I-1647-002

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.

I-1647-001

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.

I-1647-002

Thank you for your comment. Your comments and concerns about jobs were studied and are discussed in the DEIS.

The SIAS estimated the amount of qualified Guam construction workers that would likely fill these construction jobs. Because of the limited supply of Guam construction workers, the on-island workers were determined to be relatively small during the construction years. 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 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.

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 Phillippines 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. Wages, overall, are expected to rise on Guam as a result of the proposed action.

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."



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1161

Received: 2/17/2010 8:33:32 AM

I-1648-001

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

I-1648-002

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.

I-1648-001

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.

I-1648-002

Thank you for your comments. Your comments and concerns about jobs were studied and are discussed in the DEIS.

The anticipated civilian labor force demand was discussed in detail in the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) that is Appendix F in Volume 9 of the DEIS and in the socioeconomic chapters of the DEIS. Because your comment was on the relatively small number of jobs filled by Guam residents, we note that subsection 4.3.1.1 entitled Civilian Labor Force Demand discusses the available Guam construction labor supply and need for foreign workers for construction. The relatively small amount of jobs going to Guam residents is discussed in this section 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 (GDoL 2008). Many but not all of the remaining long-term Guam residents may be expected to roll over to military projects.

The GCA in late 2006 established a nonprofit "Trades Academy" to train residents for employment at all levels of the construction industry. In 2008, the Trades Academy established a partnership with, and began

receiving support from, the GCC for training purposes. It also works with the GDoL, GPSS, GDYA, GDoC, and Drug Court to identify and recruit potential workers.

Current Guam residents who in-migrated (or whose parents in-migrated) from the FAS represent a special issue. Micronesians already on Guam tend to have fewer work skills or English-language familiarity, and often require a substantial amount of acculturation to function successfully in the workforce. The U.S. Census Bureau (U.S. Census Bureau 2009) estimated Guam had 18,305 “Compact of Free Association Migrants” as of late 2008. 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 - 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 Guam construction workers, the on-island workers were determined to be relatively small during the construction years.

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. 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. Wages, overall, are expected to rise on Guam as a result of the proposed action.

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."



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1173

Received: 2/17/2010 8:36:36 AM

I-1649-001

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 GDPHSS • Guam Division of Environmental Health with GDPHSS • Guam Alien Labor Processing and Certification Division in the Guam DOL

I-1649-002

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.

I-1649-001

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.

I-1649-002

Thank you for your comment. Your comments and concerns about jobs were studied and are discussed in the DEIS. 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 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 Guam construction workers, the on-island workers were determined to be relatively small during the construction years. 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.

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."



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1191

Received: 2/17/2010 8:39:47 AM

I-1650-001

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 GDP • Guam Division of Environmental Health with GDPHSS • Guam Alien Labor Processing and Certification Division in the Guam DOL

I-1650-002

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.

I-1650-001

Thank you for your comment. The Draft EIS addresses the concerns you have identified and commented on. 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.

I-1650-002

Thank you for your comment. Your comments and concerns about jobs were studied and discussed in the DEIS.

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 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 Guam construction workers, the on-island workers were determined to be relatively small during the construction years. 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 Phillippines 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.

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."



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1415

Received: 2/17/2010 10:11:47 PM

I-1651-001

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.

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I-1651-002

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.

I-1651-001

Thank you for your comment. The EIS addresses these issues in the socioeconomics sections of the EIS and in the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study in the appendix of the EIS.

I-1651-002

Thank you for your comment. Your comments and concerns about jobs were studied and are discussed in the DEIS.

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 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 Guam construction workers, the on-island workers were determined to be relatively small during the construction years.

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.

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."



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1428

Received: 2/17/2010 10:21:36 PM

I-1652-001

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

I-1652-002

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.

I-1652-001

Thank you for your comment. The EIS examines potential impacts on government services. Information on this topic is included in the socioeconomic sections of Volumes 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7 as well in the Social Economic Impact Assessment Study contained in the Appendix (Volume 9) of the EIS.

I-1652-002

Thank you for your comment. Your comments and concerns about jobs were studied and are discussed in the DEIS.

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 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 Guam construction workers, the on-island workers were

determined to be relatively small during the construction years. 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 Phillippines 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.

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."



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1441

Received: 2/17/2010 10:27:09 PM

I-1653-001

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 GDPHSS • Guam Division of Environmental Health with GDPHSS • Guam Alien Labor Processing and Certification Division in the Guam DOL

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.

I-1653-002

I-1653-001

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.

I-1653-002

Thank you for your comment. Your comments and concerns about jobs were studied and are discussed in the DEIS.

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 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 Guam construction workers, the on-island workers were determined to be relatively small during the construction years.

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.

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."



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1471

Received: 2/17/2010 11:33:03 PM

I-1654-001

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

I-1654-002

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.

I-1654-001

Thank you for your comment. The EIS covers this type of impact information. Further information on the impact of the proposed military relocation program on local permitting agencies is included in the socioeconomic chapter of Volume 2 and in the Appendix contained in Volume 9 of the EIS.

I-1654-002

Thank you for your comment. Your comments and concerns about jobs were studied and are discussed in the DEIS.

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 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 Guam construction workers, the on-island workers were determined to be relatively small during the construction years.

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 Phillippines 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.

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."



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1488

Received: 2/17/2010 11:43:22 PM

I-1655-001

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

I-1655-002

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.

I-1655-001

Thank you for your comment. These issues are addressed in the socioeconomic sections of the EIS and in the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study contained in the appendix of the EIS.

I-1655-002

Thank you for your comment. Your comments and concerns about jobs were studied and are discussed in the DEIS.

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 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 Guam construction workers, the on-island workers were determined to be relatively small during the construction years.

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.

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."



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1497

Received: 2/17/2010 11:49:32 PM

I-1656-001

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

I-1656-002

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.

I-1656-001

The Draft EIS addresses the concerns you have identified and commented on. 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.

I-1656-002

Thank you for your comment. Your comments and concerns about jobs were studied and are discussed in the DEIS.

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 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 Guam construction workers, the on-island workers were determined to be relatively small during the construction years.

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.

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."



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1066

Received: 2/17/2010 8:05:53 AM

I-1657-001

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.

I-1657-002

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.

I-1657-001

Thank you for your comment. Please see the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F in 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 of the SIAS), 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. Overall the proposed action would generate more jobs than presently is the baseline condition.

Specific effects by military dependents to the off base job market was not provided because the impacts could not be provided with accuracy at this detailed level; much of the decision to enter the off base job market would be based on individual decision-making and priorities.

I-1657-002

Thank you for your comment and concern for protected species. Without specific information regarding the perceived lack of sea turtle data the commenter is referring to within the EIS, it is difficult to address it here in this format. It can be said that 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 is currently in Section 7 consultation. The Navy currently has standard operation procedures, mitigation measures and 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 through out Guam, to name a few.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1067

Received: 2/17/2010 8:06:01 AM

I-1658-001

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.

I-1658-002

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.

I-1658-001

Thank you for your comment. Please see the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F in 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 of the SIAS), 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. Overall the proposed action would generate more jobs than presently is the baseline condition.

Specific effects by military dependents to the off base job market was not provided because the impacts could not be provided with accuracy at this detailed level; much of the decision to enter the off base job market would be based on individual decision-making and priorities.

I-1658-002

Thank you for your comment and concern for protected species. Without specific information regarding the perceived lack of sea turtle data the commenter is referring to within the EIS, it is difficult to address it here in this format. It can be said that 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 is currently in Section 7 consultation.

The Navy currently has standard operation procedures, mitigation measures and 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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1075

Received: 2/17/2010 8:08:31 AM

I-1659-001

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.

I-1659-002

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.

I-1659-001

Thank you for your comment. Please see the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F in 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 of the SIAS), 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. Overall the proposed action would generate more jobs than presently is the baseline condition.

Specific effects by military dependents to the off base job market was not provided because the impacts could not be provided with accuracy at this detailed level; much of the decision to enter the off base job market would be based on individual decision-making and priorities.

I-1659-002

Thank you for your comment and concern for protected species. Without specific information regarding the perceived lack of sea turtle data the commenter is referring to within the EIS, it is difficult to address it here in this format. It can be said that 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 is currently in Section 7 consultation and a BA has been prepared. FEIS text has been revised appropriately.

The Navy currently has standard operation procedures, mitigation measures and 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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1079

Received: 2/17/2010 8:09:38 AM

I-1660-001

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.

I-1660-002

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.

I-1660-001

Thank you for your comment. Please see the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F in 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 of the SIAS), 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. Overall the proposed action would generate more jobs than presently is the baseline condition.

Specific effects by military dependents to the off base job market was not provided because the impacts could not be provided with accuracy at this detailed level; much of the decision to enter the off base job market would be based on individual decision-making and priorities.

I-1660-002

Thank you for your comment and concern for protected species. Regarding the perceived lack of sea turtle data, 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 is currently in Section 7 consultation and a BA has been prepared. FEIS text has been revised appropriately. The Navy currently has standard operation procedures, mitigation measures and 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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1108

Received: 2/17/2010 8:18:05 AM

I-1661-001

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.

I-1661-002

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.

I-1661-001

Thank you for your comment. Please see the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F in 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 of the SIAS), 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. Overall the proposed action would generate more jobs than presently is the baseline condition.

Specific effects by military dependents to the off base job market was not provided because the impacts could not be provided with accuracy at this detailed level; much of the decision to enter the off base job market would be based on individual decision-making and priorities.

I-1661-002

Thank you for your comment and concern for protected species. Regarding the perceived lack of sea turtle data, 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 is currently in Section 7 consultation and a BA has been prepared. FEIS text has been revised appropriately. The Navy currently has standard operation procedures, mitigation measures and 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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1109

Received: 2/17/2010 8:18:12 AM

I-1662-001

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.

I-1662-002

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.

I-1662-001

Thank you for your comment. Please see the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F in 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 of the SIAS), 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. Overall the proposed action would generate more jobs than presently is the baseline condition.

Specific effects by military dependents to the off base job market was not provided because the impacts could not be provided with accuracy at this detailed level; much of the decision to enter the off base job market would be based on individual decision-making and priorities.

I-1662-002

Thank you for your comment. The citation: Volume 4, Chapter 4 is water resources; please refer to Volume 2 and 4, Chapter 10 and 11 for special-status species information. Regarding the perceived lack of sea turtle data, 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 is currently in Section 7 consultation. The Navy currently has standard operation procedures, mitigation measures and 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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1120

Received: 2/17/2010 8:21:36 AM

I-1663-001

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.

I-1663-002

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.

I-1663-001

Thank you for your comment. Please see the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F in 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 of the SIAS), 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. Overall the proposed action would generate more jobs than presently is the baseline condition.

Specific effects by military dependents to the off base job market was not provided because the impacts could not be provided with accuracy at this detailed level; much of the decision to enter the off base job market would be based on individual decision-making and priorities.

I-1663-002

Thank you for your comment and concern for protected species. The citation: Volume 4, Chapter 4 is water resources, please refer to Volume 2 and 4, Chapter 10 and 11 for special-status species information.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1136

Received: 2/17/2010 8:26:21 AM

I-1664-001

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.

I-1664-002

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.

I-1664-001

Thank you for your comment. Please see the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F in 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 of the SIAS), 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. Overall the proposed action would generate more jobs than presently is the baseline condition.

Specific effects by military dependents to the off base job market was not provided because the impacts could not be provided with accuracy at this detailed level; much of the decision to enter the off base job market would be based on individual decision-making and priorities.

I-1664-002

Thank you for your comment and concern for protected species. Regarding the perceived lack of sea turtle data, 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 is currently in Section 7 consultation.

The Navy currently has standard operation procedures, mitigation measures and 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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1147

Received: 2/17/2010 8:29:44 AM

I-1665-001

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.

I-1665-002

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.

I-1665-001

Thank you for your comment. Please see the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F in 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 of the SIAS), 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. Overall the proposed action would generate more jobs than presently is the baseline condition.

Specific effects by military dependents to the off base job market was not provided because the impacts could not be provided with accuracy at this detailed level; much of the decision to enter the off base job market would be based on individual decision-making and priorities.

I-1665-002

Thank you for your comment and concern for protected species. The citation: Volume 4, Chapter 4 is Water Resources, please refer to Volume 2 and 4, Chapter 10 and 11 for special-status species information.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1155

Received: 2/17/2010 8:32:06 AM

I-1666-001

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.

I-1666-002

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.

I-1666-001

Thank you for your comment. Please see the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F in 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 of the SIAS), 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. Overall the proposed action would generate more jobs than presently is the baseline condition.

Specific effects by military dependents to the off base job market was not provided because the impacts could not be provided with accuracy at this detailed level; much of the decision to enter the off base job market would be based on individual decision-making and priorities.

I-1666-002

Thank you for your comment and concern for protected species. The citation: Volume 4, Chapter 4 is Water Resources, please refer to Volume 2 and 4, Chapter 10 and 11 for Special-Status Species information.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1159

Received: 2/17/2010 8:33:06 AM

I-1667-001

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.

I-1667-002

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.

I-1667-001

Thank you for your comment. Please see the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F in 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 of the SIAS), 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. Overall the proposed action would generate more jobs than presently is the baseline condition.

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I-1667-002

Thank you for your comment and concern for protected species. The citation: Volume 4, Chapter 4 is Water Resources, please refer to Volume 2 and 4, Chapter 10 and 11 for Special-Status Species information.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1172

Received: 2/17/2010 8:36:03 AM

I-1668-001

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.

I-1668-002

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.

I-1668-001

Thank you for your comment. Please see the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F in 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 of the SIAS), 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. Overall the proposed action would generate more jobs than presently is the baseline condition.

Specific effects by military dependents to the off base job market was not provided because the impacts could not be provided with accuracy at this detailed level; much of the decision to enter the off base job market would be based on individual decision-making and priorities.

I-1668-002

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 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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1194

Received: 2/17/2010 8:40:13 AM

I-1669-001

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.

I-1669-002

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.

I-1669-001

Thank you for your comment. Please see the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F in 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 of the SIAS), 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. Overall the proposed action would generate more jobs than presently is the baseline condition.

Specific effects by military dependents to the off base job market was not provided because the impacts could not be provided with accuracy at this detailed level; much of the decision to enter the off base job market would be based on individual decision-making and priorities.

I-1669-002

Thank you for your comment and concern for protected species. The citation: Volume 4, Chapter 4 is Water Resources, please refer to Volumes 2 and 4, Chapter 10 and 11 for Special-Status Species information.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1416

Received: 2/17/2010 10:12:12 PM

I-1670-001

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.

I-1670-002

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.

I-1670-001

Thank you for your comment. Please see the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F in 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 of the SIAS), 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. Overall the proposed action would generate more jobs than presently is the baseline condition.

Specific effects by military dependents to the off base job market was not provided because the impacts could not be provided with accuracy at this detailed level; much of the decision to enter the off base job market would be based on individual decision-making and priorities.

I-1670-002

Thank you for your comment and concern for protected species. The citation: Volume 4, Chapter 4 is Water Resources, please refer to Volumes 2 and 4, Chapter 10 and 11 for Special-Status Species information.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1427

Received: 2/17/2010 10:21:13 PM

I-1671-001

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.

I-1671-002

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.

I-1671-001

Thank you for your comment. Please see the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F in 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 of the SIAS), 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. Overall the proposed action would generate more jobs than presently is the baseline condition.

I-1671-002

Thank you for your comment and concern for protected species. The citation: Volume 4, Chapter 4 is Water Resources, please refer to Volumes 2 and 4, Chapter 10 and 11 for Special-Status Species information.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1442

Received: 2/17/2010 10:27:31 PM

I-1672-001

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.

I-1672-002

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.

I-1672-001

Thank you for your comment. Please see the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F in 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 of the SIAS), 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. Overall the proposed action would generate more jobs than presently is the baseline condition.

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I-1672-002

Thank you for your comment and concern for protected species. The citation: Volume 4, Chapter 4 is Water Resources, please refer to Volumes 2 and 4, Chapter 10 and 11 for Special-Status Species information.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1470

Received: 2/17/2010 11:32:27 PM

I-1673-001

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.

I-1673-002

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.

I-1673-001

Thank you for your comment. Please see the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F in 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 of the SIAS), 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. Overall the proposed action would generate more jobs than presently is the baseline condition.

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I-1673-002

Thank you for your comment and concern for protected species. The citation: Volume 4, Chapter 4 is Water Resources, please refer to Volumes 2 and 4, Chapter 10 and 11 for Special-Status Species information.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1489

Received: 2/17/2010 11:43:45 PM

I-1674-001

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.

I-1674-002

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.

I-1674-001

Thank you for your comment. Please see the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F in 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 of the SIAS), 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. Overall the proposed action would generate more jobs than presently is the baseline condition.

Specific effects by military dependents to the off base job market was not provided because the impacts could not be provided with accuracy at this detailed level; much of the decision to enter the off base job market would be based on individual decision-making and priorities.

I-1674-002

Thank you for your comment and concern for protected species. The citation: Volume 4, Chapter 4 is Water Resources, please refer to Volumes 2 and 4, Chapter 10 and 11 for Special-Status Species information.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1496

Received: 2/17/2010 11:49:07 PM

I-1675-001

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.

I-1675-002

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.

I-1675-001

Thank you for your comment. Please see the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F in 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 of the SIAS), 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. Overall the proposed action would generate more jobs than presently is the baseline condition.

Specific effects by military dependents to the off base job market was not provided because the impacts could not be provided with accuracy at this detailed level; much of the decision to enter the off base job market would be based on individual decision-making and priorities.

I-1675-002

Thank you for your comment and concern for protected species. The citation: Volume 4, Chapter 4 is Water Resources, please refer to Volumes 2 and 4, Chapter 10 and 11 for Special-Status Species information.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1796

Received: 2/18/2010 4:40:03 AM

I-1676-001

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.

I-1676-002

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.

I-1676-001

Thank you for your comment. Please see the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F in 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 of the SIAS), 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. Overall the proposed action would generate more jobs than presently is the baseline condition.

Specific effects by military dependents to the off base job market was not provided because the impacts could not be provided with accuracy at this detailed level; much of the decision to enter the off base job market would be based on individual decision-making and priorities.

I-1676-002

Thank you for your comment. Please see Chapters 10 and 11 for information about sea turtles, not Chapter 4 (water resources). The DEIS has been revised with additional information.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1817

Received: 2/18/2010 4:43:04 AM

I-1677-001

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.

I-1677-002

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.

I-1677-001

Thank you for your comment. Please see the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F in 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 of the SIAS), 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. Overall the proposed action would generate more jobs than presently is the baseline condition.

I-1677-002

Thank you for your comment. The commenter is referring to Chapter 4, Water Resources. Please refer to Chapter 10 and 11 for detailed information on sea turtles.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1421

Received: 2/17/2010 10:17:55 PM

Pete Ciesla,
Regional Environmental Protection Specialist
FAA, ADO, Western-Pacific Region:

I-1678-001

1. The EIS evaluates 4 alternatives, three of which would require acquisition or long term leasing of 680 acres of former FAA lands on Guam. Throughout the EIS this property is listed as FAA lands, former FAA housing parcel and as former FAA lands. Unclear why this land is not being referred to its actual owner. Volume 2, page 2-30, indicates this property is now owned by private individuals and the Government of Guam. The document should use a consistent title for this property.

I-1678-002

2. The EIS should indicate that the military and civilian increase in population on the island would increase the number of passengers and operations at Won Pat International Airport. The EIS should state that the increases in population growth will be needed for inclusion in the airport master planning process at Won Pat International Airport. This information would need to be considered when determining whether any airport facility improvements are needed. These improvements may be eligible for federal Airport Improvement Program funding.

I-1678-003

3. At Tinian, four proposed live-fire training ranges would partially overlay into the FAA Mitigation Area. The EIS Vol. 1, page ES-16 indicates this mitigation area is under consideration for relocation. Additional information needs to be included to explain the existing use of the mitigation area, and how any relocation will be coordinated with FAA and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

I-1678-004

4. Volume 9, page 2864, Final Report Dredged Material Upland Placement Study Apra Harbor, Guam, states "The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) generally considers average outdoor noise levels equal to or less than 75 dBA acceptable; whereas, the Department of Defense (DoD) considers average outdoor noise levels up to 84 dBA acceptable with appropriate indoor noise reduction (DON 2003)." This information needs to identify the type of outdoor land use being specified, since FAA land use compatibility guidelines are based on regulations in 14 CFR Part 150, which specify various types of land uses and the maximum acceptable sound levels for the type of land use.

Augustin Moses,
Environmental Protection Specialist
Operations Support Group
Western Service Area:

1.FAA Airspace division is unable to comment due to the absence of the airspace proposal. Comments will be made on the Draft EIS after the receipt of the airspace proposal.

I-1678-001

Thank you for your comment. Reference to the property as Former FAA lands or parcel was chosen as a naming convention for the area because it is a name that has historically been used. It is shorter than listing the current owners. The final EIS is edited to consistently use Former FAA lands or parcel.

I-1678-002

The Final EIS, Volume 5, Section 1.2 is revised to include a discussion of the Won Pat International Airport as a related action.

I-1678-003

Thank you for your comment. The DoN will impact the "FAA Mitigation Area" by removing a portion of the habitat to build training ranges. No limestone or mixed limestone forest will be removed from the "FAA Mitigation Area" nor will the long-term forest bird monitoring transect be removed. The Micronesian megapode has been detected using habitats near the area that will be removed. Therefore, the DoN has proposed to minimize long-term habitat impacts to Micronesian megapode on Tinian by altering the boundaries of "FAA Mitigation Area" and adding the central escarpment area associated with Mt. Laso. This change will protect some of the largest remaining areas of intact native limestone forest on Tinian at a ratio of 2 acres protected to 1 acre lost. This revised and larger area will serve as important habitat for listed species (e.g., Micronesian megapode, Mariana fruit bat) and the delisted Tinian monarch. This measure will be implemented prior to any construction for new ranges on Tinian. The mitigation area will also receive management to benefit the Micronesian megapode as well as other native species, including native forest restoration (conservation measure x).

I-1678-004

Thank you for your comment. The land uses around the dewatering

sites are predominately industrial. The highest noise levels would only occur during the periods of dike construction and be short-term. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) regulation 14 CFR Part 150 is not applicable and reference to FAA standards was used for comparison purposes.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1452

Received: 2/17/2010 11:05:17 PM

I-1679-001

Alternative 1 / Proposed Action and Alternatives / Figure 2.2-4
Cantonment/Housing Area. 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.

I-1679-001

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 Haputo site. No direct disturbance would occur to the Haputo site from construction of the main cantonment. A preservation plan would be developed for long term protection of Haputo. No caves with rock art would be affected by the Proposed Action.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1508

Received: 2/18/2010 12:03:41 AM

I-1680-001

Volume 2 Marine Corps Relocation to Guam-- Cultural Resources

12.1.1.2.3 Non-DoD Land / Former FAA Parcel

The 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. 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.

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).

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.

I-1680-001

Thank you for your comment. No caves with rock art would be affected by the Proposed Action.

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. The present alternative at the Route 15 area was selected for additional analysis in the EIS because it met all of the necessary criteria. No direct disturbance to the Pagat site would occur from the construction or operation of the proposed firing range. The Pagat site will be preserved and no training would occur on the lower coastal plain. A preservation plan would be updated to protect this resource in the future.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1516

Received: 2/18/2010 12:20:16 AM

I-1681-001

Volume 2: Marine Corps Relocation to Guam-

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.

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. 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.

I-1681-001

Thank you for your comment. The NHPA does include consideration of resources that are important to traditional cultural groups and that meet the criteria for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. As part of the studies for the EIS, several areas were identified as traditional cultural properties, including Pagat, and other general areas were identified as places where people gathered plants, hunted, and fished. As part of the Section 106 process, the DoD is consulting with stakeholders to consider their comments and concerns. No direct disturbance to the Pagat site would occur from the construction or operation of the proposed firing range. To mitigate the restriction in access to Pagat, a preservation plan would be updated to protect and manage this resource.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1529

Received: 2/18/2010 12:36:25 AM

I-1682-001

Volume 2: Marine Corps. relocation to Guam-- Cultural Resources
Statement: 12.2.2.2 Central / Non-DoD Land / Operation

Requirement to fence the firing range and restrict access to the public. As a result, operation of the training facilities at Alternative A would restrict public access to the Pagat site (04-0022, an NRHP-listed archaeological site and a traditional cultural property).

Comment: Restricting access to the Nationally Registered Historic Site of Pagat Village is not beneficial to the public. Sites such as Pagat Village can educate Guam and the world of its 3,500 year history. DCA disagrees with this assessment and strongly recommends that Pagat Village remain out of the footprint of the military buildup. Marbo cave must not be inaccessible to the public as well. It was the lifesource of Pagat Village, since it had a water source. Therefore, Marbo cave must also be left out of the footprint of the military buildup.

I-1682-001

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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1530

Received: 2/18/2010 12:36:27 AM

I-1683-001

Chapter 6 of Volume 6 outlines the issuance of permits and the development of procedural plans by Government of Guam agencies to address impacts on water resources. As it is now, agencies are already under-resourced to issue permits and develop plans outlined in this Chapter.

The final EIS should clearly identify whether the strain placed on local agencies (to conduct issue permits and develop plans) will be a direct/indirect cost to the Department of Defense.

The final EIS should also identify sources of funding for the expansion of permitting functions of local agencies, and also identify sources of funding for the development of the procedural plans outlined in Chapter 6.

I-1683-001

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: 832

Received: 2/17/2010 1:52:58 AM

I-1684-001

The concern or comment on the Military Buildup is the increase of rental and property purchases. The last couple of years, there has been a tremendous increase of home rentals on the island. It has become rather expensive for the local residents to afford, especially those without Public Assistance. The rental rates did not just increase but it also doubled the amount. For example, the normal rate for a 3 bedroom home on the island was \$900, now it is at an average of \$1400. Therefore it has been recognized that the market is being geared in preparation of the military buildup and not the welfare of the community. The investors from many parts of the world are on the island because of the anticipated buildup. What happens if the military buildup does not utilize the many homes that are being built today? The investors will then meet foreclosure. If we are deciding for our island, I do not believe that our island is ready to take on a huge responsibility especially the liabilities the island may take on.

I-1684-001

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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 833

Received: 2/17/2010 1:52:58 AM

I-1685-001

The concern or comment on the Military Buildup is the increase of rental and property purchases. The last couple of years, there has been a tremendous increase of home rentals on the island. It has become rather expensive for the local residents to afford, especially those without Public Assistance. The rental rates did not just increase but it also doubled the amount. For example, the normal rate for a 3 bedroom home on the island was \$900, now it is at an average of \$1400. Therefore it has been recognized that the market is being geared in preparation of the military buildup and not the welfare of the community. The investors from many parts of the world are on the island because of the anticipated buildup. What happens if the military buildup does not utilize the many homes that are being built today? The investors will then meet foreclosure. If we are deciding for our island, I do not believe that our island is ready to take on a huge responsibility especially the liabilities the island may take on.

I-1685-001

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COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 860

Received: 2/17/2010 4:03:09 AM

I-1686-001

The build-up as described in the EIS will destroy the way of life as it currently exists on Guam. With a population currently of about 170,000, bringing in another 80,000 people in a short few years will transform the islands already shaky infrastructure and environment to an unmanageable mess. What's more, when most of these contract worker people leave within 10 or so years, the economic bubble will burst leaving a rather desolated local economy. Locals will be forced to deal with the after effects of the build-up for decades after the initial boom is over. I think it is highly unethical to force this activity on the people of Guam, who have no vote in congress or for the US presidency. It therefore becomes an issue of benevolent tyranny on the part of the US to proceed. It is one thing for Guam to be the "Tip of the Spear" but quite another to be a sacrificial lamb for the security of a mainland nearly 10,000 miles away for a people who have no idea where Guam is or concern for those who lives there. The military could never get away with this shoddy performance on the US mainland, and they shouldn't be allowed to do it here.

Having reviewed sections of the DEIS dealing with environmental issues, I find that there is a consistent bias towards minimizing the potential impacts of build-up related activities. What is surprising is that we have been told for years that the build-up would involve about 8000 new arrivals, with the activities confined to existing military lands. The DEIS greatly exceeds this, and we have learned that there were surveys going years ago to assess biota in the lands that are now being requested. It is obvious now that the public statements on the extent of the build-up were not accurate, and one wonders if there was outright deception involved. I think there was.

I-1686-002

I am also concerned that the impact of the military activities on Tinian have largely been ignored or dismissed as insignificant. While Tinian's agriculture is small when compared to a US state, it is highly significant in the lives of the people who live there. I have worked on Tinian for nearly 15 years, and to dismiss it as insignificant is a grave error. In addition there are endemic birds that will be impacted, including the Tinian monarch, which relies on the small amount of karst limestone forest remaining on the islands for its primary habitat. I see no advantage to the people of Tinian in hosting the Marines and their activities.

I-1686-001

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.

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 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 Final EIS. 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.

I-1686-002

Thank you for your comment. Equal weight is given to analysis of all components of the proposed action. Additional discussion on agricultural use has been incorporated into the Final EIS.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 861

Received: 2/17/2010 4:03:10 AM

I-1687-001

The build-up as described in the EIS will destroy the way of life as it currently exists on Guam. With a population currently of about 170,000, bringing in another 80,000 people in a short few years will transform the islands already shaky infrastructure and environment to an unmanageable mess. What's more, when most of these contract worker people leave within 10 or so years, the economic bubble will burst leaving a rather desolated local economy. Locals will be forced to deal with the after effects of the build-up for decades after the initial boom is over. I think it is highly unethical to force this activity on the people of Guam, who have no vote in congress or for the US presidency. It therefore becomes an issue of benevolent tyranny on the part of the US to proceed. It is one thing for Guam to be the "Tip of the Spear" but quite another to be a sacrificial lamb for the security of a mainland nearly 10,000 miles away for a people who have no idea where Guam is or concern for those who lives there. The military could never get away with this shoddy performance on the US mainland, and they shouldn't be allowed to do it here.

Having reviewed sections of the DEIS dealing with environmental issues, I find that there is a consistent bias towards minimizing the potential impacts of build-up related activities. What is surprising is that we have been told for years that the build-up would involve about 8000 new arrivals, with the activities confined to existing military lands. The DEIS greatly exceeds this, and we have learned that there were surveys going years ago to assess biota in the lands that are now being requested. It is obvious now that the public statements on the extent of the build-up were not accurate, and one wonders if there was outright deception involved. I think there was.

I-1687-002

I am also concerned that the impact of the military activities on Tinian have largely been ignored or dismissed as insignificant. While Tinian's agriculture is small when compared to a US state, it is highly significant in the lives of the people who live there. I have worked on Tinian for nearly 15 years, and to dismiss it as insignificant is a grave error. In addition there are endemic birds that will be impacted, including the Tinian monarch, which relies on the small amount of karst limestone forest remaining on the islands for its primary habitat. I see no advantage to the people of Tinian in hosting the Marines and their activities.

I-1687-001

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.

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 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 Final EIS. 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.

I-1687-002

Thank you for your comment. Equal weight is given to analysis of all components of the proposed action. Additional discussion on agricultural use has been incorporated into the Final EIS.

COMMENT SHEET



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

Website Comment Number: 871

Received: 2/17/2010 4:43:33 AM

Comment by Annie F.B. Unpingco, a resident of Guam, submitted on Feb. 17, 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.

I-1688-001

I-1688-001

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 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 Guam construction workers, the on-island workers were determined to be relatively small during the construction years.

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. Wages, overall, are expected to rise on Guam as a result of the proposed action.

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."



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 872

Received: 2/17/2010 4:44:55 AM

Comment by Annie F.B. Unpingco, a resident of Guam, submitted on Feb. 17, 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.

I-1689-001

I-1689-001

Thank you for your comment. Please see the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F in 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 of the SIAS), 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. Overall the proposed action would generate more jobs than presently is the baseline condition.

Specific effects by military dependents to the off base job market was not provided because the impacts could not be provided with accuracy at this detailed level; much of the decision to enter the off base job market would be based on individual decision-making and priorities.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 880

Received: 2/17/2010 4:54:25 AM

Comment by Annie F.B. Unpingco, a resident of Guam, submitted on Feb. 17, 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.

I-1690-001

Thank you for your comment. However, there must be some confusing language in the DEIS or a misunderstanding. Under the preferred power short-term alternative #1, none of the existing generating facilities owned by GPA would operate above their current permitted time or emission levels. This would be true for some of the non-preferred alternatives and suspect that is where the misunderstanding occurred. We will examine the wording in the appropriate areas of the document and clarify the language as necessary. In addition, some revised approaches to power demand would result in very low usage of the peaking generators and this will be reflected in the final EIS. Also Volume 6 Chapter 7 does examine the pollution levels at key intersections.

I-1690-001



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 881

Received: 2/17/2010 4:56:07 AM

Comment by Annie F.B. Unpingco, a resident of Guam, submitted on Feb. 17, 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.

I-1691-001

Thank you for your comment. However, there must be some confusing language in the DEIS or a misunderstanding. Under the preferred power short-term alternative #1, none of the existing generating facilities owned by GPA would operate above their current permitted time or emission levels. This would be true for some of the non-preferred alternatives and suspect that is where the misunderstanding occurred. We will examine the wording in the appropriate areas of the document and clarify the language as necessary. In addition, some revised approaches to power demand would result in very low usage of the peaking generators and this will be reflected in the final EIS. Also Volume 6 Chapter 7 does examine the pollution levels at key intersections.

I-1691-001



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 942

Received: 2/17/2010 6:31:59 AM

Re: Volume 4 Chapter 4 Water Resources

"4.2.2 Alternative 1 Polaris Point (Preferred Alternative)

Construction

Surface Water/Stormwater

Under Alternative 1, dredged material would potentially be placed in an upland placement facility. Five potential upland placement facilities have been identified at Naval Base Guam, none of which would be located on a surface water feature (refer to Figure 4.2-1 in Volume 2, Chapter 4). Upland placement facilities would consist of a fully bermed disposal area, thereby isolating the dredged material from the surrounding environment. Following placement of dredged material, the sediments would be allowed to consolidate, settle, and dewater. Water would evaporate or percolate into the ground. The exterior slope of the upland placement facility berms would be seeded with grass to minimize erosion."

I-1692-001

In the Apra Harbor, Guam, Radiological Environmental Monitoring Report for 2007 states, "A Birge-Ekman dredge modified to sample a thirty-six square inch by about one inch deep layer of the harbor sediment is used to obtain each sample. The top layer is selected because it should be more mobile and more accessible to marine life than deeper layers." This quote is illogical because dredging more than a million cubic yards of Apra Harbor is not confined to merely scathing one inch from the top. Surely testing deep into the Apra Harbor sediment is logical because it might uncover heavy metals, cobalt 60, and radioactive materials, dating to 1950 when the US Navy would routinely maintain, overhaul, and wash ships. Moreover, the nuclear powered submarine, the USS Houston, leaked radiation into Apra Harbor waters in July 2008.

Upland placement of Apra Harbor dredged sediment, including finer dredge sediment, defies logic because toxic pollutants in the dredged sediment will consolidate, settle, and dewater with water percolating into the ground. Microscopic top soil from the finer contaminated dredge sediment would dry then evaporate into the air thereby contributing to health problems for residents. Undoubtedly, the toxins in the water and finer dredged sediment will elude best management practices. They will leach into the soil and water supply thereby polluting Guam's natural resources, and eventually, its residents. Rainfall, unexpected tropical disturbances, and typhoons will contribute dredged sediment to Guam's preexisting erosion problem. Adding to the problem of Guam's preexisting erosion problem

I-1692-001

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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 944

Received: 2/17/2010 6:33:14 AM

Re: Volume 4 Chapter 4 Water Resources

"4.2.2 Alternative 1 Polaris Point (Preferred Alternative)

Construction

Surface Water/Stormwater

Under Alternative 1, dredged material would potentially be placed in an upland placement facility. Five potential upland placement facilities have been identified at Naval Base Guam, none of which would be located on a surface water feature (refer to Figure 4.2-1 in Volume 2, Chapter 4). Upland placement facilities would consist of a fully bermed disposal area, thereby isolating the dredged material from the surrounding environment. Following placement of dredged material, the sediments would be allowed to consolidate, settle, and dewater. Water would evaporate or percolate into the ground. The exterior slope of the upland placement facility berms would be seeded with grass to minimize erosion."

I-1693-001

In the Apra Harbor, Guam, Radiological Environmental Monitoring Report for 2007 states, "A Birge-Ekman dredge modified to sample a thirty-six square inch by about one inch deep layer of the harbor sediment is used to obtain each sample. The top layer is selected because it should be more mobile and more accessible to marine life than deeper layers." This quote is illogical because dredging more than a million cubic yards of Apra Harbor is not confined to merely scathing one inch from the top. Surely testing deep into the Apra Harbor sediment is logical because it might uncover heavy metals, cobalt 60, and radioactive materials, dating to 1950 when the US Navy would routinely maintain, overhaul, and wash ships. Moreover, the nuclear powered submarine, the USS Houston, leaked radiation into Apra Harbor waters in July 2008.

Upland placement of Apra Harbor dredged sediment, including finer dredge sediment, defies logic because toxic pollutants in the dredged sediment will consolidate, settle, and dewater with water percolating into the ground. Microscopic top soil from the finer contaminated dredge sediment would dry then evaporate into the air thereby contributing to health problems for residents. Undoubtedly, the toxins in the water and finer dredged sediment will elude best management practices. They will leach into the soil and water supply thereby polluting Guam's natural resources, and eventually, its residents. Rainfall, unexpected tropical disturbances, and typhoons will contribute dredged sediment to Guam's preexisting erosion problem. Adding to the problem of Guam's preexisting erosion problem

I-1693-001

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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 948

Received: 2/17/2010 6:41:49 AM

Re: Volume 7 Chapter 3 Preferred Alternatives:

"The risk of a radiological and aircraft incident would be higher under the preferred alternative on Guam as a result of aircraft carrier berthing on the island and because more military aircraft would be in operation."

I-1694-001

Comment: The U.S. Navy has a history of radiation spills on Guam dating to early 1950 when they would routinely wash their vessels. In 2008, the U.S.S. Houston spilled radiation into Apra Harbor for over a year before it was detected. It is reasonable to theorize that increased Navy ships and support ships along with cargo carrying barges and tugboats will increase the probability of radiological spills in the ocean due to maintenance spills, collisions, accidents, or gross oversight. Toxic chemicals may seep into the sediment and soil of Apra Harbor. After dredging, this sediment will be disposed of in upland and offshore disposal areas where it will further pollute land and ocean resources. The DEIS proposes nothing to mitigate the hazards associated with radiation spills from Navy ships, aircraft incidents, missiles, or toxic pollution either upland or in an offshore ocean disposal site. Therefore, I propose No Action for the proposed military buildup.

I-1694-001

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.

In addition, 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 the EIS document (Volume 7).



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 950

Received: 2/17/2010 6:42:40 AM

Re: Volume 7 Chapter 3 Preferred Alternatives:

"The risk of a radiological and aircraft incident would be higher under the preferred alternative on Guam as a result of aircraft carrier berthing on the island and because more military aircraft would be in operation."

Comment: The U.S. Navy has a history of radiation spills on Guam dating to early 1950 when they would routinely wash their vessels. In 2008, the U.S.S. Houston spilled radiation into Apra Harbor for over a year before it was detected. It is reasonable to theorize that increased Navy ships and support ships along with cargo carrying barges and tugboats will increase the probability of radiological spills in the ocean due to maintenance spills, collisions, accidents, or gross oversight. Toxic chemicals may seep into the sediment and soil of Apra Harbor. After dredging, this sediment will be disposed of in upland and offshore disposal areas where it will further pollute land and ocean resources. The DEIS proposes nothing to mitigate the hazards associated with radiation spills from Navy ships, aircraft incidents, missiles, or toxic pollution either upland or in an offshore ocean disposal site. Therefore, I propose No Action for the proposed military buildup.

I-1695-001

I-1695-001

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.

In addition, 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.

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COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 971

Received: 2/17/2010 6:53:14 AM

I-1696-001

•As it stands, the HEA solely focuses on coral cover and does not include any diversity/richness metrics to compute its ecosystem services. Current literature on the matter, however, clearly indicates that the use of this simple metric is inappropriate, especially in the case of coral reef ecosystems. It is even more relevant to include diversity/richness metrics to develop a HEA for the CVN project area as it constitutes a unique ecosystem with many associated marine taxa that do not occur or are uncommon elsewhere in Micronesia. I will elaborate on this in the bullet points below. These paragraphs taken from Viehman et al. (2009) are especially relevant:

"From an ecological perspective, however, a coral cover metric may be an overly simplistic representative of ecosystem services. A coral cover metric requires the assumption that scleractinian coral cover is correlated with other services provided by a coral reef (such as those provided by non-scleractinian sessile benthic invertebrates, mobile invertebrates, vertebrate herbivores and carnivores, algae, and the nonliving reef framework itself). While this assumption may be supportable for certain types of injuries or reefs, for others, particularly those with low pre-injury scleractinian coral cover, ecosystem services may be more influenced by other benthic organisms such as sponges, octocorals, or algae. In these habitats, other taxa may recover more or less quickly than scleractinian corals, and the restoration requirement may be biased if hard coral cover is the only metric used."

"The limitations inherent with a metric of two-dimensional area of total living scleractinian coral tissue imply that this metric should be limited to specific types of injuries or types of coral reef communities rather than broadly applied to all injuries. A coral cover metric could be appropriate for an injury that does not directly address structural complexity, such as an abrasion or other tissue injury to a coral colony, or an injury to a hard bottom or low-relief habitat. A two-dimensional, total coral cover metric would be best used on reefs dominated by scleractinian corals of similar species or functional groups providing similar ecosystem services. Thus, a coral cover metric could be applicable to early successional communities [52] that are dominated by short-lived coral species with high recruitment rates and small colony size (e.g. *Porites astreoides* in the Florida Keys [53,54])"

I-1696-001

Thank you for your comment. The Navy used habitat indices in the Habitat Equivalency Analysis (HEA), which was developed off of percent coral cover and rugosity (3-dimensionality) as suggested by resource agencies.

The Navy has worked with and coordinated meetings with the resource agencies over the last three years discussing (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), 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: 972

Received: 2/17/2010 6:53:52 AM

I-1697-001

•The CVN project area is composed of a high diversity in filter feeders (sponges, tunicates, etc.), which make up a considerable amount of the total species diversity as well as the total biomass of reef biota in the area. No sessile invertebrates (excl. corals) were included in the surveys conducted by the Navy contractors and this aspect of the fauna was not considered at all in the HEA. Many sessile inverts of the project area are only known from this part of Apra Harbor in the entire Micronesian region and detailed taxonomic studies on these groups will undoubtedly reveal new species records and new species to science. Therefore, I argue that diversity metrics are an essential component of the ecosystem services of this area. Also, HEA is an analysis based on economic principles. A fundamental law in economics states when a resource is or becomes scarce, its value increases. I believe the same rule should apply to biotic assemblages for which such value assessments are made. So, taxa with a limited distribution (i.e., unique elements of a region's natural heritage) or taxa with economic potential (e.g., new natural products from understudied and/or previously undocumented invertebrate species) should be valued accordingly. Thus, the taxonomic diversity across all taxonomic groups and throughout the entire project area deserves to be studied in greater detail and the distribution patterns of all here-occurring taxa should be analyzed to assess their uniqueness regionally and globally. Also, many of these sessile inverts might serve as keystone species – a very important factor to consider when discussing ecosystem services – but none of this has been covered in the EIS.

I-1697-001

Thank you for your comment. Sessile invertebrates are addressed in Volume 2, Chapter 11 under the resource header: marine flora, invertebrates, and associated EFH; and non-native species (i.e. invasive species). 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 to 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: 986

Received: 2/17/2010 7:01:27 AM

I-1698-001

•As it stands, the HEA solely focuses on coral cover and does not include any diversity/richness metrics to compute its ecosystem services. Current literature on the matter, however, clearly indicates that the use of this simple metric is inappropriate, especially in the case of coral reef ecosystems. It is even more relevant to include diversity/richness metrics to develop a HEA for the CVN project area as it constitutes a unique ecosystem with many associated marine taxa that do not occur or are uncommon elsewhere in Micronesia. I will elaborate on this in the bullet points below. These paragraphs taken from Viehman et al. (2009) are especially relevant:

"From an ecological perspective, however, a coral cover metric may be an overly simplistic representative of ecosystem services. A coral cover metric requires the assumption that scleractinian coral cover is correlated with other services provided by a coral reef (such as those provided by non-scleractinian sessile benthic invertebrates, mobile invertebrates, vertebrate herbivores and carnivores, algae, and the nonliving reef framework itself). While this assumption may be supportable for certain types of injuries or reefs, for others, particularly those with low pre-injury scleractinian coral cover, ecosystem services may be more influenced by other benthic organisms such as sponges, octocorals, or algae. In these habitats, other taxa may recover more or less quickly than scleractinian corals, and the restoration requirement may be biased if hard coral cover is the only metric used."

"The limitations inherent with a metric of two-dimensional area of total living scleractinian coral tissue imply that this metric should be limited to specific types of injuries or types of coral reef communities rather than broadly applied to all injuries. A coral cover metric could be appropriate for an injury that does not directly address structural complexity, such as an abrasion or other tissue injury to a coral colony, or an injury to a hard bottom or low-relief habitat. A two-dimensional, total coral cover metric would be best used on reefs dominated by scleractinian corals of similar species or functional groups providing similar ecosystem services. Thus, a coral cover metric could be applicable to early successional communities [52] that are dominated by short-lived coral species with high recruitment rates and small colony size (e.g. *Porites astreoides* in the Florida Keys [53,54])"

I-1698-001

The Navy used habitat indices in the Habitat Equivalency Analysis (HEA), which was developed off of percent coral cover and rugosity (3-dimensionality) as suggested by resource agencies.

The Navy has worked with and coordinated meetings with the resource agencies over the last three years discussing (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), 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 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.”

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: 987

Received: 2/17/2010 7:02:23 AM

I-1699-001

•The CVN project area is composed of a high diversity in filter feeders (sponges, tunicates, etc.), which make up a considerable amount of the total species diversity as well as the total biomass of reef biota in the area. No sessile invertebrates (excl. corals) were included in the surveys conducted by the Navy contractors and this aspect of the fauna was not considered at all in the HEA. Many sessile inverts of the project area are only known from this part of Apra Harbor in the entire Micronesian region and detailed taxonomic studies on these groups will undoubtedly reveal new species records and new species to science. Therefore, I argue that diversity metrics are an essential component of the ecosystem services of this area. Also, HEA is an analysis based on economic principles. A fundamental law in economics states when a resource is or becomes scarce, its value increases. I believe the same rule should apply to biotic assemblages for which such value assessments are made. So, taxa with a limited distribution (i.e., unique elements of a region's natural heritage) or taxa with economic potential (e.g., new natural products from understudied and/or previously undocumented invertebrate species) should be valued accordingly. Thus, the taxonomic diversity across all taxonomic groups and throughout the entire project area deserves to be studied in greater detail and the distribution patterns of all here-occurring taxa should be analyzed to assess their uniqueness regionally and globally. Also, many of these sessile inverts might serve as keystone species – a very important factor to consider when discussing ecosystem services – but none of this has been covered in the EIS.

I-1699-001

Thank you for your comment. Sessile invertebrates are addressed in Volume 2, Chapter 11 under the resource header: marine flora, invertebrates, and associated EFH; and non-native species (i.e. invasive species). 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 to 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: 975

Received: 2/17/2010 6:54:30 AM

I-1700-001

•Coral cover is not a good proxy for the ecosystem services provided by the reef communities in the CVN project area as analyses have shown that this metric is largely a function of the abundance of *Porites rus* colonies. In general terms: when *Porites rus* (a common, fast-growing, and relatively hardy coral species) cover is high, taxon diversity and richness are relatively low. In fact, other coral communities in the area, which are characterized by lower coral cover, consist of exceptional coral colonies (enormous sizes for the respective species; e.g. many fungids), unique species assemblages, and rare species. Thus, although the coral cover of these communities tends to be lower, the ecosystem services of these communities are regarded to be much more important. These factors are not addressed nor considered in the HEA.

I-1700-001

Thank you for your comment. The Navy has worked with and coordinated meetings with the resource agencies over the last three years discussing (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), 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 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."

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: 989

Received: 2/17/2010 7:02:56 AM

I-1701-001

*Coral cover is not a good proxy for the ecosystem services provided by the reef communities in the CVN project area as analyses have shown that this metric is largely a function of the abundance of *Porites rus* colonies. In general terms: when *Porites rus* (a common, fast-growing, and relatively hardy coral species) cover is high, taxon diversity and richness are relatively low. In fact, other coral communities in the area, which are characterized by lower coral cover, consist of exceptional coral colonies (enormous sizes for the respective species; e.g. many fungids), unique species assemblages, and rare species. Thus, although the coral cover of these communities tends to be lower, the ecosystem services of these communities are regarded to be much more important. These factors are not addressed nor considered in the HEA.

I-1701-001

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: 981

Received: 2/17/2010 6:58:14 AM

I-1702-001

•I find it disturbing that the HEA is so narrowly focused on corals, while the experts involved in the study are certainly aware that HEA in marine environments has not been restricted to coral reef ecosystems. On the contrary, advances in the field of HEA are mainly based on natural resource damage assessment of seagrass ecosystems. In that sense it is surprising that the Navy contractors have restricted themselves to an analysis of just coral cover (and even inaccurate estimates thereof), while seagrass occurs in the area. Seagrass was not discovered along the limited set of transect surveys (an inadequate number of transects was used to characterize the area and the transects were selected in areas of high coral cover in order to ground truth the remote sensing analysis) but was observed in the area. Important seagrass associated species or algal assemblages with an equivalent function to seagrass assemblages did occur along the survey transects, but were not considered at all in developing the HEA. In fact, the majority of the area impacted by dredging consists of soft bottom habitats where seagrasses and their associated species can thrive. Some of the algae discovered in the area are new records for Guam and more intensive field studies will undoubtedly increase the diversity of the project area.

•In general, the Navy contractors have done a poor job assessing taxon diversity in the project area. This was clearly demonstrated by a comparison study led by the US Fish and Wildlife Service (Minton et al. 2009). I believe that benthic communities throughout the whole project area need to be characterized better and especially the diverse communities near the construction site at Polaris Point.

•The EIS does not discuss a long-term monitoring project, which is essential in understanding the impact of the berthing facility.

I-1702-001

Thank you for your comment. The HEA (Volume 4, Chapter 11 and Volume 9, Appendix E) is a description of how mitigation could look. Through coordination with our regulatory partners the Navy will develop a compensatory mitigation package that will conform to the regulatory guidance provided by USACE.

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: 994

Received: 2/17/2010 7:06:18 AM

I-1703-001

- I find it disturbing that the HEA is so narrowly focused on corals, while the experts involved in the study are certainly aware that HEA in marine environments has not been restricted to coral reef ecosystems. On the contrary, advances in the field of HEA are mainly based on natural resource damage assessment of seagrass ecosystems. In that sense it is surprising that the Navy contractors have restricted themselves to an analysis of just coral cover (and even inaccurate estimates thereof), while seagrass occurs in the area. Seagrass was not discovered along the limited set of transect surveys (an inadequate number of transects was used to characterize the area and the transects were selected in areas of high coral cover in order to ground truth the remote sensing analysis) but was observed in the area. Important seagrass associated species or algal assemblages with an equivalent function to seagrass assemblages did occur along the survey transects, but were not considered at all in developing the HEA. In fact, the majority of the area impacted by dredging consists of soft bottom habitats where seagrasses and their associated species can thrive. Some of the algae discovered in the area are new records for Guam and more intensive field studies will undoubtedly increase the diversity of the project area.
- In general, the Navy contractors have done a poor job assessing taxon diversity in the project area. This was clearly demonstrated by a comparison study led by the US Fish and Wildlife Service (Minton et al. 2009). I believe that benthic communities throughout the whole project area need to be characterized better and especially the diverse communities near the construction site at Polaris Point.
- The EIS does not discuss a long-term monitoring project, which is essential in understanding the impact of the berthing facility.

I-1703-001

Thank you for your comment. The HEA (Volume 4, Chapter 11 and Volume 9, Appendix E) is a description of how mitigation could look. Through coordination with our regulatory partners the Navy will develop a compensatory mitigation package that will conform to the regulatory guidance provided by USACE.

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: 1048

Received: 2/17/2010 7:54:21 AM

I-1704-001 |

I want the no action alternative

I-1704-001

Thank you for your comment.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1050

Received: 2/17/2010 7:54:56 AM

I-1705-001 |

I want the no action alternative

I-1705-001

Thank you for your comment.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1090

Received: 2/17/2010 8:12:52 AM

I-1706-001

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.

I-1706-002

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.

I-1706-001

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.

I-1706-002

Thank you for your comment. Subsequent to issuing the DEIS, 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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1129

Received: 2/17/2010 8:24:34 AM

I-1707-001

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.

I-1707-002

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.

I-1707-001

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.

I-1707-002

Thank you for your comment. Subsequent to issuing the DEIS, 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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1210

Received: 2/17/2010 9:57:44 AM

I-1708-001

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?

action@weareguahan.com

I-1708-001

Thank you for your comment. Various locations were considered throughout the Western Pacific 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. 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: 1240

Received: 2/17/2010 11:20:04 AM

I-1709-001

Volume 2, chapter 18 of the DEIS states the construction workforce has the potential to increase the annual number of MH cases, yet concludes that there will be NO impact on the health and safety of local citizens. There is no mention of the impact on our veteran community suffering from PTSD. Research indicates the correlation between PTSD and violence, particularly partner violence (Taft et al. 2005).

How will the military help address the increase in mental illness occurrences in our community?
Who is responsible for the treatment of the construction workforce?

I propose a NO ACTION alternative as the impact on the local veteran community has not been addressed.

-We Are Guahan

I-1709-001

Thank you for your comment. Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is just one of a number of different types of mental illnesses reported. Mental illness can be the result of genetic, chemical, electrical, structural, or traumatic problems in the brain. The DEIS addresses the total number of mental illness cases reported on Guam and estimates the potential increase in cases based on a per capita increase with population increase and evaluates if the professional services would be available to treat these illnesses. Based on the small potential increase of mental illness cases due to the buildup, no impacts are anticipated. However, the Navy appreciates the importance of mental illness issues and will work with GovGuam to ensure health issues are appropriately addressed during and after the buildup. 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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1325

Received: 2/17/2010 6:11:16 PM

I-1710-001

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?

action@weareguahan.com

I-1710-001

Thank you for your comment. Various locations were considered throughout the Western Pacific 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. Guam was the only location for the relocation that met all the criteria.



COMMENT SHEET

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas
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Website Comment Number: 1241

Received: 2/17/2010 11:20:18 AM

I-1711-001

Volume 2, chapter 18 of the DEIS states the construction workforce has the potential to increase the annual number of MH cases, yet concludes that there will be NO impact on the health and safety of local citizens. There is no mention of the impact on our veteran community suffering from PTSD. Research indicates the correlation between PTSD and violence, particularly partner violence (Taft et al. 2005).

How will the military help address the increase in mental illness occurrences in our community?
Who is responsible for the treatment of the construction workforce?

I propose a NO ACTION alternative as the impact on the local veteran community has not been addressed.

-We Are Guahan

I-1711-001

Thank you for your comment. Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is just one of a number of different types of mental illnesses reported. Mental illness can be the result of genetic, chemical, electrical, structural, or traumatic problems in the brain. The DEIS addresses the total number of mental illness cases reported on Guam and estimates the potential increase in cases based on a per capita increase with population increase and evaluates if the professional services would be available to treat these illnesses. Based on the small potential increase of mental illness cases due to the buildup, no impacts are anticipated. However, the Navy appreciates the importance of mental illness issues and will work with GovGuam to ensure health issues are appropriately addressed during and after the buildup.

Thank you for your comment. Workforce housing would be provided by the contractors as described in Volume 2, Chapter 16, "Socioeconomics and General Services." DoD would not provide workforce housing, but design/construction contracts would require the contractor to accommodate the workforce in accordance with specified health and safety standards. Various proposals are being developed by potential contractors in anticipation of winning a contract. The timing and location are unknown for construction and/or renovation of housing to accommodate the construction workforce, but it is possible that some of the workforce housing projects would begin independently of DoD's Record of Decision.

There are no plans to allow contractors to locate workforce housing on DoD-controlled land. Therefore, it is anticipated that should workforce housing needs require the construction of new housing, such workforce housing would be located on either private or Government of Guam lands. In either instance Guam officials would control the underlying land use and permit decisions associated with the siting of such housing. DoD would work with Government of Guam land use and

natural resource officials to identify any contractor plans or efforts to construct workforce housing and DOD shall ensure that contractors are informed of their responsibilities to comply with Government of Guam land use restrictions. In particular, the Guam Land Use Commission recently issued GLUC 2009-1 which specifically addresses the issue of zoning for workforce housing.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1248

Received: 2/17/2010 11:50:39 AM

I-1712-001

My deepest concern about this buildup is the increase of crimes and illegal activities that will take place on Guam. We already have prostitution, massage parlors, human trafficking, drugs, and alcohol that are currently happening on Guam. As a UOG student and a future social worker, I don't believe that's a good thing because we are trying to stop and alleviate the current situation but adding troops to the island will only lure many corrupted criminals to start doing illegal activities. It is not good for the island community or to the environment. I believe that research should be done more with the relationship between the military and the crimes that will create.

I-1712-001

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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1366

Received: 2/17/2010 8:03:31 PM

I-1713-001

My deepest concern about this buildup is the increase of crimes and illegal activities that will take place on Guam. We already have prostitution, massage parlors, human trafficking, drugs, and alcohol that are currently happening on Guam. As a UOG student and a future social worker, I don't believe that's a good thing because we are trying to stop and alleviate the current situation but adding troops to the island will only lure many corrupted criminals to start doing illegal activities. It is not good for the island community or to the environment. I believe that research should be done more with the relationship between the military and the crimes that will create.

I-1713-001

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.

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COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1311

Received: 2/17/2010 4:23:13 PM

I-1714-001

It appears to me from my reading (Limited) and my discussions with those who purport to know about these proposals from the military side that there are serious problems of narrowness of perception by the military. For instance, I was assured that topography made no difference in siting requirements. There also appeared to be an overwhelming feeling that close proximity to operations was essential to the mission. Since Guam is only 30-40 miles long, this is a VERY tenuous argument. Finally, it seems to be forgotten that these ranges are for EXPERIENCED marksmen who are simply keeping their skills up and that they all will presumably be under direct supervision at all times. All of these factors make requirements for ranges such as are at training facilities for recruits suspect when space is at a premium such as on Guam.

Building ranges which force marksmen to shoot through tunnels will greatly reduce the likelihood of stray projectiles (Which should already be remote due to the skill of the participants,) and thus the need for sweeping landmasses to accommodate the ranges. Surrounding the shooters with moving air, concrete baffles, and sound reduction technology should also expand the siting possibilities for these ranges. These changes in the traditional shooting range would also provide greater all-weather protection, which is important in a land where rainfall is the norm rather than exception.

With these new parameters in mind, I feel that there are any number of sites on present military bases could be utilized. My personal favorite for siting of the machinegun and rifle range would be Naval Station (Big Navy). Since Marines are considered part of the Navy traditionally, this would be totally in keeping with past practices. I think an ideal site would be the Navy solid waste dump which is nearing it's useful life and which has not been in compliance with current landfill regulations for some time. It would allow the Military to take its rightful place with the new DanDan landfill site in a financial sense which could make the military's public image improve in this sensitive issue. It would also allow the Navy to extend any cleanup deadlines for the lifetime of the range. Another site would be upper northern reaches of the Naval Magazine where topography would be an advantage using the new parameters discussed above. Objections raised at meetings by the military in regards to safety of these areas I believe are self-serving and false.

I-1714-001

Thank you for your comment. The live fire ranges planned for Guam are all designed to meet specific Marine Corps qualification/requalification and sustainment training requirements. The ranges are designed to established Marine Corps standards as outlined in Marine Corps and Department of the Navy publications.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1312

Received: 2/17/2010 4:25:59 PM

I-1715-001

It appears to me from my reading (Limited) and my discussions with those who purport to know about these proposals from the military side that there are serious problems of narrowness of perception by the military. For instance, I was assured that topography made no difference in siting requirements. There also appeared to be an overwhelming feeling that close proximity to operations was essential to the mission. Since Guam is only 30-40 miles long, this is a VERY tenuous argument. Finally, it seems to be forgotten that these ranges are for EXPERIENCED marksmen who are simply keeping their skills up and that they all will presumably be under direct supervision at all times. All of these factors make requirements for ranges such as are at training facilities for recruits suspect when space is at a premium such as on Guam.

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With these new parameters in mind, I feel that there are any number of sites on present military bases could be utilized. My personal favorite for siting of the machinegun and rifle range would be Naval Station (Big Navy). Since Marines are considered part of the Navy traditionally, this would be totally in keeping with past practices. I think an ideal site would be the Navy solid waste dump which is nearing its useful life and which has not been in compliance with current landfill regulations for some time. It would allow the Military to take its rightful place with the new DanDan landfill site in a financial sense which could make the military's public image improve in this sensitive issue. It would also allow the Navy to extend any cleanup deadlines for the lifetime of the range. Another site would be upper northern reaches of the Naval Magazine where topography would be an advantage using the new parameters discussed above. Objections raised at meetings by the military in regards to safety of these areas I believe are self-serving and false.

I-1715-001

Thank you for your comment. All proposed ranges are based on designs proscribed by Marine Corps and Department of the Navy specifications and regulations. The ranges are designed to simultaneously meet Marine Corps annual qualification/requalification and sustainment training requirements while ensuring the safety on non-participating personnel and the public. Current Department of Defense regulations require all land space effected by a live fire range to be under Department of Defense ownership or lease.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1328

Received: 2/17/2010 6:25:06 PM

I-1716-001

Volume 2, Chapter 8, Section 8.2.1.1 states that "mitigation for the taking of property that is not acceptable to the landowner may be a long term lease agreement instead of purchase where the property returns to the owner on termination of the lease." Assuming the Federal government enters into a long-term lease agreement with the private individual property owners and grossly devalues the land due to noxious usage, then, upon the termination of the lease, returns the devalued property back to the individual land owner—will the private individual land owner be justly compensated to make up for the devaluation of their land?

I-1716-001

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.

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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1346

Received: 2/17/2010 7:47:37 PM

I-1717-001

Volume 2, Chapter 8, Section 8.2.1.1 states that "mitigation for the taking of property that is not acceptable to the landowner may be a long term lease agreement instead of purchase where the property returns to the owner on termination of the lease." Assuming the Federal government enters into a long-term lease agreement with the private individual property owners and grossly devalues the land due to noxious usage, then, upon the termination of the lease, returns the devalued property back to the individual land owner—will the private individual land owner be justly compensated to make up for the devaluation of their land?

I-1717-001

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.

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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1329

Received: 2/17/2010 6:25:28 PM

I-1718-001

When discussing particular topics (as evidenced in Vol 2 Chapter 8 section 8.1.5.2 discussing Non-DoD Lands), the DEIS often cites to other portions of the report that may pertain to the matter being discussed therein. However, the citations/references are not specific enough to direct individuals to the specific area of concern. In 8.1.5.2., long term power alternatives are discussed, making reference to see Volume 6. Volume 6 contains 854 pages worth of material. The citations/references should be made with more specificity to permit individuals to more effectively locate pertinent areas.

I-1718-001

Thank you for your comment.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1348

Received: 2/17/2010 7:48:11 PM

I-1719-001

When discussing particular topics (as evidenced in Vol 2 Chapter 8 section 8.1.5.2 discussing Non-DoD Lands), the DEIS often cites to other portions of the report that may pertain to the matter being discussed therein. However, the citations/references are not specific enough to direct individuals to the specific area of concern. In 8.1.5.2., long term power alternatives are discussed, making reference to see Volume 6. Volume 6 contains 854 pages worth of material. The citations/references should be made with more specificity to permit individuals to more effectively locate pertinent areas.

I-1719-001

Thank you for your comment.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1350

Received: 2/17/2010 7:53:34 PM

Chapter 18
(Hazardous Materials and Waste)

COMMENTS

Volume 6 Chapter 18 discussed the Hazardous material and Waste. Summary of the chapter indicate that there is less that significant impact in this regard because "BMPs and SOPs would keep the frequency and magnitude of the potential leaks and spills and releases low." Upon reviewing the chapter itself, there is a concern that is warranted when the possibility of hazardous material and waste have the potential of contaminating the environment. Even with the requirement to follow the federal and local guidelines that ensure safe handling of the materials, there is always a statistical possibility that contractors would not adhere to these standards. Reference: The Leo Palace development in Manegnon Hills. If the contractor were not caught in the act of dumping hazardous material non-compliant with the standards, over 60 rivers would be affected as well as the ecosystems that relied on them.

The final EIS should consider that the BMPs and SOPs will not always be complied with and therefore, policies should be outlined specifically so that those reviewing the final EIS will understand the consequences of Hazardous material and Waste. There are many instances where contractors would release chemicals above the NGLA because they did not regard the standards are theirs to follow. If policy and studies are shown in the final EIS to depict the damage to our water, this could further support compliance of the BMPs and SOPs.

I-1720-001

I-1720-001

Thank you for your comment. In Volume 2, Chapter 17 - Environmental Consequences Section, there are a series of Tables that present the potential impacts in the unlikely event of an unintended spill, release, or leak of hazardous substances. 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 (Volume 7). 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 the 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. 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. 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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1559

Received: 2/18/2010 1:14:37 AM

I-1721-001

As Chair of the Guam Legislature's Committee on the Military Buildup and Homeland Security I must voice my deep disappointment over the omission of Guam from the Department of Transportation's list of recipients for the ARRA grant money. Guam had applied for \$50 million which is needed to kick-off the master plan for port development. Our port has been identified by JGPO as a "choke-point" for the buildup. The throughput requirement at the port to support the buildup far exceed what is needed for normal civilian growth. My position is that the Federal Government must fund the needs for civilian infrastructure that are identified as buildup related. That is only fair and just. The local government does NOT have the funding capability to take care of the civilian infrastructure needs of the buildup. I have already submitted several substantive comment papers. My comment paper dated February 12, 2010, identified over \$5 billion dollars being needed for buildup related infrastructural needs. The GAO has identified, in a September 2009 report, \$2.9 billion in needs. I added a \$2 Billion dollar rail system linking the military bases; from Andersen Air Force Base in the north, to the Marine Corps Base, and ending at the Naval Base in the south; based to the monorail system just funded by the Federal Government for Hawaii, which has no buildup needs. I will never support local funding of civilian infrastructure needs for the buildup. It's as simple as that. Senator Judith P. Guthertz, DPA

I-1721-001

Thank you for your comment. President Obama has requested \$50M for the Port of Guam from U.S. Congress. Additionally, 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: 1575

Received: 2/18/2010 1:27:05 AM

(This submission begins several pages of comments from Guam Senator Edward J.B. Calvo. A hard copy will be mailed to JGPO today.)

Cover Letter

I am submitting my comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. I submit them as a citizen, a senator, a father, a husband, and a son of Guam. Unlike the DEIS, my comments go well beyond the confines of a military buildup.

I-1722-001

The observations and recommendations that follow are done under serious time constraints. Even with the extension granted, I have personally found 90 days to be seriously insufficient to properly and thoroughly review the DEIS. Just like the nature of the document I am speaking of, these comments are merely a "draft" of all of my concerns.

I-1722-002

These comments speak to the impact of the buildup itself to our land and resources. For the record, I am opposed to the taking of any land and the destruction of entire ecosystems at Apra Harbor,

I-1722-003

Most importantly, I submit this commentary in hopes Guam and the federal government can partner to support the sustainable prosperity of the people of Guam.

Our country needs Guam for the strategic security interests of the United States and our allies. Japan needs Guam for several geopolitical reasons. Guam happens to be in dire need of certain improvements.

To put this in the simplest of terms: Our country needs Guam. Japan needs Guam. Guam is leveraging its strategic value to get what is best for our people.

I-1722-004

I understand the importance of the global realignment of the armed forces. Our national security interests are paramount to preventing another terrorist attack. It means the protection and proliferation of freedom. It means a safer world for our citizens, and our soldiers. I will lend to this initiative every ounce of unwavering patriotism I can.

(Continued in subsequent submissions)

I-1722-001

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.

I-1722-002

Thank you for your comment.

I-1722-003

Thank you for your comment.

I-1722-004

Thank you for your comment.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1576

Received: 2/18/2010 1:28:06 AM

(Cover Letter continued)

I-1723-001

What disturbs me is issues our people have been pushing with the federal government for decades remain in the background. We have been told these issues, like war reparations, compact impact reimbursement, control of our Exclusive Economic Zone, visa waiver programs with the Philippines, and federal services for our veterans, take further deliberation and consideration. Yet, the movement of tens of thousands more people and \$15 billion worth of projects warrants only 90 days of comment just three years after the initiative was announced. The federal buildup came directly to the front of discussions just as easily as Guam's issues could have, if the country indeed was sincere about resolving them. It is easy for one to surmise that most of Guam's priorities are meaningless to the federal government. Fortunately, the federal government's priorities are important to Guam. We share a desire to make this world a safer place. All of us want what is best for our troops and their families. Guam has never been remiss in its support of the United States. It is the federal government's turn to reciprocate our kindness and generosity.

I-1723-002

The Draft Environmental Impact Statement says nothing about the outstanding issues important to our people. It only discusses the environmental impact of military buildup activities. I provide my comments on the attached pages. I cannot miss this opportunity to register my concerns on the issues unstated. These comments follow as well.

I-1723-003

Thank you for this opportunity.

Sincerely,

Edward J.B. Calvo

I-1723-001

Thank you for your comment. The items identified in this comment are important but not part of the proposed action and are therefore not addressed in the EIS.

I-1723-002

Thank you for your comment.

I-1723-003

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: 1580

Received: 2/18/2010 1:32:35 AM

(Comments following Cover Letter)

Given:

- 1.This Draft Environmental Impact Statement considers only the direct, indirect, and induced impact of the military's activities between 2010 and 2015. It does not consider this impact to Guam on a timeline extended to 2018. More importantly, it does not consider local community and local government actions to develop the economy, expand capacity, and improve services.
- 2.This Draft Environmental Impact Statement was created using information available during a point in time.
- 3.None of the partnering agencies of this DEIS were government of Guam entities.

Comments:

Proposed Military Action Based on the DEIS, and Commentary:

Land Acquisition:

- 1.The military currently owns approximately 29% percent of all landmass in Guam. (Vol. 1 Ch. 1.4.2.5 Pg. 1-24)
- 2.Each of the three alternatives for the real property needs of the military buildup include the acquisition of land from both private landowners and the government of Guam. (Vol. 1 Ch. 2 Pg. 2-1 ~ 2-36)

Commentary:

- 1.It is commonly known the military has thousands of acres of unused land in its existing footprint.
- 2.An inventory of such land, if one exists, has not been shared with the government of Guam.
- 3.There is no alternative for the military to look within its existing footprint.
- 4.The DEIS does not rule out the use of eminent domain to 'acquire' land.
- 5.The DEIS incorrectly states the land acquisition proposed along Route 15 is not being used. Thousands of residents use the Guam Raceway Park every week.
- 6.Part of the reason for acquiring land in the proposed alternative sites is for the 'ease of movement' of Marines to and from firing ranges and other grounds. The DEIS does not consider the construction of access ways between existing military bases to provide this ease of movement if functions such as the firing range can be housed within existing bases.

Summary of Public Concern:

- Every senator, Congresswoman Madeleine Bordallo, vocal residents, and the Guam Chamber of Commerce all oppose the use of eminent domain.
- Of my constituents, who have contacted me, none support the sale of government of Guam land to the military. Some do not support even the lease of GovGuam property. Others do support the lease of GovGuam property.

(Comments continue on subsequent submissions)



I-1724-001

I-1724-002

I-1724-001

Thank you for your comment. 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 (including Guam agencies) 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.

I-1724-002

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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1351

Received: 2/17/2010 7:54:30 PM

Chapter 18
(Hazardous Materials and Waste)

I-1725-001

COMMENTS

Volume 6 Chapter 18 discussed the Hazardous material and Waste. Summary of the chapter indicate that there is less that significant impact in this regard because "BMPs and SOPs would keep the frequency and magnitude of the potential leaks and spills and releases low." Upon reviewing the chapter itself, there is a concern that is warranted when the possibility of hazardous material and waste have the potential of contaminating the environment. Even with the requirement to follow the federal and local guidelines that ensure safe handling of the materials, there is always a statistical possibility that contractors would not adhere to these standards. Reference: The Leo Palace development in Manegnon Hills. If the contractor were not caught in the act of dumping hazardous material non-compliant with the standards, over 60 rivers would be affected as well as the ecosystems that relied on them.

The final EIS should consider that the BMPs and SOPs will not always be complied with and therefore, policies should be outlined specifically so that those reviewing the final EIS will understand the consequences of Hazardous material and Waste. There are many instances where contractors would release chemicals above the NGLA because they did not regard the standards are theirs to follow. If policy and studies are shown in the final EIS to depict the damage to our water, this could further support compliance of the BMPs and SOPs.

I-1725-001

Thank you for your comment. In Volume 2, Chapter 17 - Environmental Consequences Section, the potential impacts in the unlike event of an unintended spill, leak, or release of hazardous substances is presented.

However, 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 (Volume 7). 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. 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. 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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1582

Received: 2/18/2010 1:34:13 AM

I-1726-001

(Comments continued)

(From "Land Acquisition" topic):

Proposed Solution:

The chosen alternative must be the one not included in the DEIS before us. The military must look within its own footprint. If, for reasons of national security, and not for planning conveniences, the federal government needs certain parcels outside its existing footprint, the following guidelines must be followed:

- 1.Land belonging to private owners must be acquired through negotiations and by the consent of the landowner.
- 2.Government-owned land must be leased at a reasonable rate and the federal government must return, inch for inch, land within its existing footprint as an added exchange to the lease.

(Comments continue in subsequent submissions)

I-1726-001

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: 1167

Received: 2/17/2010 8:35:02 AM

I-1727-001

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.

I-1727-002

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.

I-1727-001

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.

I-1727-002

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 non-DoD lands on the northern portion of Guam in the vicinity of Finegayan and Andersen AFB where no aviation training is proposed. Aviation noise as a result of the USMC Relocation to Guam are such that mitigation is not required.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1146

Received: 2/17/2010 8:29:38 AM

I-1728-001

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.

I-1728-002

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.

I-1728-001

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.

I-1728-002

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 non-DoD lands on the northern portion of Guam in the vicinity of Finegayan and Andersen AFB where no aviation training is proposed. Aviation noise as a result of the USMC Relocation to Guam are such that mitigation is not required.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1140

Received: 2/17/2010 8:27:21 AM

I-1729-001

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.

I-1729-002

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.

I-1729-001

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.

I-1729-002

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 non-DoD lands on the northern portion of Guam in the vicinity of Finegayan and Andersen AFB where no aviation training is proposed. Aviation noise as a result of the USMC Relocation to Guam are such that mitigation is not required.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1369

Received: 2/17/2010 8:06:08 PM

COMMENTS

Volume 6, Chapter 3, section 3.1.2 mentioned discussed how the impact on new civilians moving to Guam would be minimal since the current infrastructure is already in place and as such will not account for new demand. This statement is not valid since an existing facility does not equal the current demand of water for that facility. The DEIS also stated that construction workers are calculated to use less water than a "normal" citizen since the facilities they will be housed can be isolated to workforce dormitories. The impact of these workers on water demand and wastewater flow should not be minimized because there is a potential for significant impacts in unregulated workforce housing, which can be a problem on Guam.

The final EIS should provide joint mitigations between DoD and GWA to improve the water supply and distribution systems for all of Guam and to extend the timeline for the buildup to provide adequate preparation in upgrading the infrastructure.

I-1730-001

I-1730-001

Thank you for your comment. The bulk of the construction workforce would be housed in a work camp, which would be a requirement in the procurement package to the construction contractors. Yes, there would be other civilian increases related to the construction, and that is included in the induced civilian growth estimates and the DoD population growth estimates (DoD personnel involved in the construction). We feel the estimated demand is accurate. 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 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. Combining and integrating both the DoD and GWA water systems would be a major undertaking that is beyond the scope of the EIS. Also, it would cause DoD to lose control of their water systems to GWA, whose performance to date has been substandard as they are under a stipulated order from EPA. At this point in time, DoD certainly plans on cooperating with GWA and assisting them to the full legal extent of their capability, but would not concur to combine the two water systems. Interconnects would be planned to permit water sharing back and forth as agreed upon.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1586

Received: 2/18/2010 1:38:18 AM

(Comments continued)

Proposed Military Action Based on the DEIS, and Commentary:

Dredging of Apra Harbor:

1. Dredging is required to establish berthing areas for Naval aircraft carriers and carrier support groups. (Vol. 4 Ch. 2.3.5 Pg. 2-22)
2. Dredging will destroy approximately 53 acres of coral reef marine habitat. (Vol. 4 Ch. 2.5.3.2 Pg. 2.41)
3. Undetermined acreage of marine habitat around the dredge area will be destroyed by silt sediment from the dredging. (Vol. 4 Ch. 11 Pg. 11-21)
4. The 'mitigation' proposed is the artificial creation of new coral reef marine habitat elsewhere near Guam. (Vol. 4 Ch. 11 Pg. 11.82)

Commentary:

1. The DEIS briefly mentions one possible way around the berthing area. Naval aircraft carriers and CSGs may now enter the harbor by maneuvering through the existing channel.
2. The impact analysis is inadequate, as several scientists publicly stated. The scope of damage from silt sediment is unknown. This requires further study.
3. The mitigation proposal is not a mitigation solution. The 39 acres of coral reef marine habitat will be destroyed. No action after which can mitigate that.

Summary of Public Concern

- Scientists raised concerns about the fragile and unique marine life indigenous to that area. Some scientist question whether these marine species will survive and move to the new habitat proposed.
- Experts have also criticized the coral surveying done in DEIS, arguing it underestimates the amount of coral that will be affected.
- Residents and tourists take to this area for exotic diving.
- The coral reef ecosystem in question has been thriving there for thousands of years.

Proposed Solution:

The Department of Defense should reconsider its DEIS impact statements on this issue and the alternatives. Further studies should be undertaken to determine the true amount of coral impacted, the true impact of dredging, the consequences to marine life in that habitat, and the probability of marine life transferring to a new, artificial habitat. The DoD should use the existing channel to maneuver Naval aircraft carriers and CSGs into Apra Harbor.

Guam is home to some of the greatest marine biologists in the Pacific. These biologists understand how the dredging process will affect the marine ecosystem. DoD must utilize their expertise to minimize damage.

(Comments continue in subsequent submissions)

I-1731-001

I-1731-001

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 Sec. 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 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: 1370

Received: 2/17/2010 8:06:57 PM

COMMENTS

Volume 6, Chapter 3, section 3.1.2 mentioned discussed how the impact on new civilians moving to Guam would be minimal since the current infrastructure is already in place and as such will not account for new demand. This statement is not valid since an existing facility does not equal the current demand of water for that facility. The DEIS also stated that construction workers are calculated to use less water than a "normal" citizen since the facilities they will be housed can be isolated to workforce dormitories. The impact of these workers on water demand and wastewater flow should not be minimized because there is a potential for significant impacts in unregulated workforce housing, which can be a problem on Guam.

The final EIS should provide joint mitigations between DoD and GWA to improve the water supply and distribution systems for all of Guam and to extend the timeline for the buildup to provide adequate preparation in upgrading the infrastructure.

I-1732-001

I-1732-001

Thank you for your comment. The bulk of the construction workforce would be housed in a work camp, which would be a requirement in the procurement package to the construction contractors. Yes, there would be other civilian increases related to the construction, and that is included in the induced civilian growth estimates and the DoD population growth estimates (DoD personnel involved in the construction). We feel the estimated demand is accurate.

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 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.

Combining and integrating both the DoD and GWA water systems would be a major undertaking that is beyond the scope of the EIS. Also, it would cause DoD to lose control of their water systems to GWA, whose performance to date has not been exactly exemplary as they are under a stipulated order from EPA. At this point in time, DoD certainly plans on cooperating with GWA and assisting them to the full legal extent of their capability, but would not concur to combine the two water systems. Interconnects would be planned to permit water sharing back and forth as agreed upon.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1589

Received: 2/18/2010 1:44:16 AM

(Comments continued)

Qualifier: The Legislature does not support dredging in Apra Harbor. I do not support it, either. The proposed solution below should only be used if DoD overrides the objections of the people of Guam and its leaders.

Proposed Military Action Based on the DEIS, and Commentary
Use of Dredge Material(Vol. 4 Ch. 2 Pg. 2-23):

1. There are four options for the disposal of dredge material:

- 100% ocean disposal
- 100% upland placement
- 100% beneficial reuse
- 20-25% beneficial reuse, 75-80% ocean disposal

Commentary:

1. Guam does not have a lot of space for terrestrial disposal areas.
2. Guam's ocean habitats are fragile.
3. Not enough scientific information is available in the DEIS to determine the true impact of each these alternatives.

Summary of Public Concern

- The main concern has been the possibility of radioactive contaminants surfacing from the dredge material.

Proposed Solution

The dredging process alone will have a tremendous impact on the island and its waters. To reintroduce the waste material into the water may have a terrible negative impact to the sensitive ecosystem. Also, the island cannot support more waste upland. The impact it will have on the island's geography and society is too detrimental. The only acceptable option is the reuse of the dredged material, after it is deemed to be free of toxic waste and other materials harmful to the environment.

(Comments continue in subsequent submissions)

I-1733-001

Thank you for your comment. As indicated in the EIS, beneficial reuse of dredged material is the preferred option. The EIS also includes sediment characterization information about the probable suitability of dredged material management alternatives. DoD will continue to work with Federal and Guam agencies pursuant to permit requirements of the Clean Water Act and Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act that will determine the ultimate placement option for the dredged material of the proposed project.

I-1733-001



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1592

Received: 2/18/2010 1:46:34 AM

(Comments continued)

I-1734-001

Use of roads, energy, and water resources:

- 1.The buildup itself will increase demand on roads and for power, water, solid waste, and wastewater services. This includes the initial increase in military personnel and the construction workers during the construction phase. (Vol. 6 Ch.1 Pg. 1-1 ~ 1-7)
- 2.There will be a larger population following the buildup. This population will demand more utilities services and will use available means of transportation. (Vol. 6 Ch. 17 Pg. 17-1 ~ 17-30)

Commentary:

- 1.There is no commitment for DoD or the federal government to finance the hardening and building of roads and bridges to ease congestion.
- 2.There are references to the military investing in renewable energy for its use, but no information on whether Guam will benefit from green technology, which the local government has pursued for some time.
- 3.The drilling and maintenance of 22 new wells to the northern aquifer will increase demand on Guam's main water source. Information on this impact is inadequate.
- 4.There currently is a federal mandate for Guam to invest around \$300 million on secondary wastewater treatment infrastructure at the northern wastewater treatment plant. This is the treatment plant from which the military buildup will demand most its wastewater services. There is no federal commitment to funding this project.
- 5.This DEIS does not take into consideration impacts outside the direct, indirect, and induced activities of the buildup itself. Population increases beyond these activities definitely will add demand to the island's infrastructure.
- 6.Plans for a future desalination plant, which concern me, are discussed in the executive summary with reference to Volume 6 of the DEIS. However, no such plant is brought up in the aforementioned volume.

I-1734-002

I-1734-003

I-1734-004

I-1734-005

Summary of Public Concern

I-1734-006

I-1734-007

I-1734-008

I-1734-009

- Guam's roadways already are congested, under constructed, and unsafe.
- There already are intermittent power and water outages with the current population.
- Several communities are not even hooked up to wastewater services.
- Guam is footing the bill for the Layon landfill, and all improvements to the power, water, and wastewater utilities. The federal government will be using all these utilities.

(Comments continue in subsequent submissions)

I-1734-001

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.

I-1734-002

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.

I-1734-003

Thank you for your comment. DoD would pay their fair share of upgrading the North District Wastewater Treatment Plant (NDWWTP) to secondary treatment should that become a requirement. The payment would come from the utility rates that DoD pays, with DoD paying their share of these upgrades (based on flow) at the time when these upgrades are deemed necessary by EPA and GWA.

In addition, subsequent to issuing the DEIS, DoD and GWA have worked out an agreement in principle to fund the upgrades to the primary treatment capacity of the NDWWTP through a third party, special private entity. This entity would obtain a loan through the Japanese investment bank, construct the upgrades, operate the plant, and pay back the loan through user fees. The DoD user fees would be established in such a way to repay the extra investment required for the DoD buildup. This will be added to the final EIS.

I-1734-004

Thank you for your comment. The EIS addresses direct, indirect, and induced growth impacts. Also, the effects of the proposed actions when combined with other projects are addressed in the cumulative impact analysis (Chapter 4 of Volume 7).

I-1734-005

Thank you for your comment. Desalination is discussed in Volume 6, chapter 2, page 2-58 as long-term alternative 2. Since this is a long-term alternative, it is discussed only at a programmatic, or general, level. If this alternative is pursued, additional NEPA documentation and review would be required.

I-1734-006

Thank you for your comment.

I-1734-007

Thank you for your comment. DoD realizes there are current power outages being experienced on Guam. In analyzing these outages, they appear to be from transmission and distribution system issues, construction accidents, or planned maintenance outages and not from generation deficiencies. Guam Power Authority is working closely with DoD to ensure that any required transmission and distribution system upgrades required by the proposed buildup would occur in a timely fashion to not impair reliability.

I-1734-008

Thank you for your comment. DoD is aware that there are several communities not currently provided with sewer service. It is not part of the scope of the EIS to address these deficiencies and their correction.

I-1734-009

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.

It should also be noted that DoD would be utilizing the Layon landfill. DoD would pay the landfill operators money to dispose of solid waste, thus assisting the landfill to pay for its operations.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1401

Received: 2/17/2010 9:25:19 PM

Part 3 (because of the web form character limit, I have to submit my comments in four parts; please read them together)

I-1735-001

Cumulative Impacts: Like environmental justice, cumulative impacts appear to be a highly significant issue for this project and, again, the analysis presented in the EIS volumes is perfunctory and inadequate. To uncouple effects of this buildup from the historical military buildup on the island makes this a flawed analysis; the actions are related by definition in the context of cumulative impacts. The inhabitants of post-WWII Guam have seen their lands (and waters) drastically altered by the long-term growth of U.S. military presence. NEPA requires an analysis of cumulative impacts, which it defines as the results of past, present, and likely future actions. In the context of Guam, the gradual buildup of military presence – and the resulting effects on socioeconomics, population, infrastructure, public services, housing, cultural resources, land ownership, employment opportunities, crime, etc. – is directly relevant to the current project, which proposes more military presence. Again, the analysis dismisses these concerns in most cases as either insignificant or “non-additive.” The conclusions simply don’t follow the analysis or reflect the reality of the historical development on Guam. Volume 7, despite its 200 page length, fails to synthesize the analysis of cumulative effects, and the effects are compartmentalized or dismissed – even more importantly, cumulative impacts are not even listed in the summary table in the Executive Summary (Table ES-4). If this project were happening on the mainland, the cumulative effects on the surrounding community would be considered severe, both spatially and temporally.

I-1735-002

In summary, my opinion of the current EIS analysis is that it is woefully inadequate, despite (because of?) its length. It doesn’t meet the requirements of NEPA (part 1 of my comment). It doesn’t meet the requirements of Executive Order 12898 (part 2 of my comment). And it doesn’t meet NEPA-specific requirements for the analysis of cumulative effects. Interestingly, all of these seem to be related on this project. Based on these NEPA-related deficiencies, I suspect that the technical analyses (e.g., addressing water quality, air quality, biological resources, etc.) are similarly flawed. In my scanning the contents, the resource-specific conclusions (of no significant impact) are not supported by the actual analysis.

I-1735-003

I-1735-001

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.

I-1735-002

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 Final EIS has been expanded in response to public input on the Draft EIS.

I-1735-003

Thank you for your comment.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1594

Received: 2/18/2010 1:48:18 AM

(Comments continued)

(Continued from "Use of Roads, Energy, and Water Resources" topic in previous submission):

Proposed Solution

The federal government must partner with the government of Guam to determine true impacts, and plan for unforeseen impacts. The federal government must finance the upgrades to roads, bridges, walkways, bike paths, and all utilities infrastructure following revelation of the true impacts.

(Comments continue in subsequent submissions)

I-1736-001

I-1736-001

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: 1402

Received: 2/17/2010 9:25:19 PM

Part 3 (because of the web form character limit, I have to submit my comments in four parts; please read them together)

I-1737-001

Cumulative Impacts: Like environmental justice, cumulative impacts appear to be a highly significant issue for this project and, again, the analysis presented in the EIS volumes is perfunctory and inadequate. To uncouple effects of this buildup from the historical military buildup on the island makes this a flawed analysis; the actions are related by definition in the context of cumulative impacts. The inhabitants of post-WWII Guam have seen their lands (and waters) drastically altered by the long-term growth of U.S. military presence. NEPA requires an analysis of cumulative impacts, which it defines as the results of past, present, and likely future actions. In the context of Guam, the gradual buildup of military presence – and the resulting effects on socioeconomics, population, infrastructure, public services, housing, cultural resources, land ownership, employment opportunities, crime, etc. – is directly relevant to the current project, which proposes more military presence. Again, the analysis dismisses these concerns in most cases as either insignificant or “non-additive.” The conclusions simply don’t follow the analysis or reflect the reality of the historical development on Guam. Volume 7, despite its 200 page length, fails to synthesize the analysis of cumulative effects, and the effects are compartmentalized or dismissed – even more importantly, cumulative impacts are not even listed in the summary table in the Executive Summary (Table ES-4). If this project were happening on the mainland, the cumulative effects on the surrounding community would be considered severe, both spatially and temporally.

I-1737-002

In summary, my opinion of the current EIS analysis is that it is woefully inadequate, despite (because of?) its length. It doesn’t meet the requirements of NEPA (part 1 of my comment). It doesn’t meet the requirements of Executive Order 12898 (part 2 of my comment). And it doesn’t meet NEPA-specific requirements for the analysis of cumulative effects. Interestingly, all of these seem to be related on this project. Based on these NEPA-related deficiencies, I suspect that the technical analyses (e.g., addressing water quality, air quality, biological resources, etc.) are similarly flawed. In my scanning the contents, the resource-specific conclusions (of no significant impact) are not supported by the actual analysis.

I-1737-003

I-1737-001

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 the combined components of the preferred alternatives (Volume 7, Chapter 3) and an assessment of the additive impacts of the proposed action in combination with other past, present and reasonably foreseeable future actions (Volume 7, Chapter 4). A systematic methodology was applied in both analyses. Volume 7, Chapter 3 identifies the combined impacts of the preferred alternatives on Guam and Tinian. This is the aggregate analysis requested. The impacts addressed in Volumes 2 through 6 are discussed by resource. At the end of Volume 7, Section 3.3 there is a table summarizing the combined impacts of all components of the preferred alternatives. Significant impacts are identified. Trends in the resource health due to anthropogenic and non-anthropogenic factors that impact resource health on Guam and Tinian since World War II are described. This section includes limited quantitative data for preferred alternatives impacts. For example, special-status species habitat loss due to the preferred alternatives 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 many of the environmental resources assessed. Volume 7, Chapter 4, Cumulative Impacts, assesses the additive impact of the preferred alternatives in combination with the potential impacts of other past, present and reasonably foreseeable future actions. The period of consideration for the cumulative impacts 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 many of the cumulative projects listed; therefore, quantitative data for many of the cumulative projects is unavailable. There is a table at the end of Chapter 4 that summarizes the potential cumulative impacts. Potential significant cumulative impacts are

identified for some resources. Mitigation measures are proposed earlier in the EIS. Cumulative impact analysis has been expanded in the FEIS.

I-1737-002

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 Final EIS was updated based on feedback received on the Draft EIS.

I-1737-003

Thank you for your comment.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1595

Received: 2/18/2010 1:49:27 AM

(Comments continued)

Impacts Not Adequately Discussed in the DEIS:

Granting War Reparations

The military buildup will cost the federal establishment billions of dollars. This is money that brings the overdue fight for war reparations billions of dollars away from fruition. This is, of course, unless the federal government prioritizes these reparations now. I ask the DoD to assist Guam in securing war claims acceptable to the people of Guam by the end of this fiscal year.

(Comments continue in subsequent submissions)

I-1738-001

I-1738-001

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: 1596

Received: 2/18/2010 1:50:25 AM

(Comments continued)

Impacts Not Adequately Discussed in the DEIS:

Reimbursing Guam for the True Cost of Compact Impacts

The federal government already is behind its reimbursement to Guam for the true costs of the impact of the Compacts of Free Association by at least half a billion dollars. This impact will increase as people throughout Micronesia migrate to Guam for the supposed opportunities of the military buildup. The DoD must revise its DEIS to include these impacts. It also must help Guam secure these reimbursements from Congress.

(Comments continue in subsequent submissions)

I-1739-001

I-1739-001

Thank you for your comments. Payments from the federal government to Guam for compact impacts are acknowledged to be one of the areas where Guam is not fully reimbursed for these services. The state of Hawaii is similarly affected.

While no solution has been determined, it is noted that the Joint Guam Program Office (JGPO) has been working with and will continue to work with local and federal agencies to determine where funding can be supported. This has been and will continue to be an ongoing process and is exacerbated by the current worldwide economic crises. DoD funds are focused on the military and defense needs of the U.S., so JGPO in cooperation with other federal agencies may find that other funding alternatives must also be put into place to avoid and/or minimize impacts to the government of Guam. Where possible and appropriate, JGPO and/or DoD will support grants, loans, and other funds that focus on improvements that are within the objectives of the sponsoring federal agency.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1597

Received: 2/18/2010 1:51:07 AM

(Comments continued)

Impacts Not Adequately Discussed in the DEIS:

Securing a Commitment to Honor the Self-Determination of the People of Guam

The military buildup will draw Guam into a closer relationship with the United States. This comes without a vote by the people of Guam to determine its political destiny. I ask the United States to honor the outcome of such a vote when it happens. I also ask the DoD to fund all efforts leading to this vote for self-determination.

(Comments continue in subsequent submissions)

I-1740-001

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.

I-1740-001



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1618

Received: 2/18/2010 2:36:46 AM

I am an Environmental Science student at UOG and these are my comments:

Vol.2: 9.2.1.1

The drastic population increase will have a highly significant impact on recreational resources. This is not adequately addressed in the DEIS. A comprehensive recreational carrying capacity analysis needs to be part of the EIS not as a mitigation measure as suggested in Vol.2 9.2.1.1.

Vol. 2: 3.3.8.2

Although off-roading might not have been mentioned in the GCORP 2006 report, it should be added since it is an increasing recreational activity.

Vol.2: 9.1.2.4

"Outside of the Guam International Raceway, off-roading is gaining popularity among the residents and the current military population on Guam." This is the only time off-roading is mentioned in the DEIS.

Off-roading has significant impact on the land. It is popular among military personal and is very likely to increase due to the population boom. A recent study by the National Park Service (2009) on Guam states that "based on recent trends and the upcoming military buildup, the area impacted by ORVs is expected to continue to increase substantially in the future."

As a mitigation measure I recommend that military personal is banned from off-roading. Not only does it degrade the land, but it is also a potentially dangerous recreational activity like surfing which to my understanding military personal is banned from. This would contribute to the safety of the people and the land at the same time.

National Park Service, 2009. OFF-Road vehicle Assessment Mt. Tenjo Unit, War in the Pacific National Historic Park.

Vol. 2: 9.2.2.1:

While recreational facilities will be offered to military personal, it does not mean that they will not impact recreational resources on non-DoD lands but this is what the DEIS implies. In addition, there is a great injustice that military personal has access to the on-base new facilities and all the other recreational resources Guam offers while the local community needs to compete for these recreational resources on non-DoD lands.

Mitigation measures should include the following:

a. Upgrade existing recreational facilities and create new ones in already disturbed areas on non-DoD

I-1741-001

Thank you for your comment.

The EIS has been revised to include off-roading as a recreational activity in Mt. Chachao and Mt. Alutom areas ("Channel 10"), Charlie Corn area (northwest of Ordot Dump), Ridge trail from Mt. Alutom to Majulosna ("Tank Farm"), Pulantat area, Cross Island Road/former race tracks, Dandan ("Dust Bowl"), Layon, and Bubulao areas, and Ija area to Mt. Sasalaguan. All, if not most of these areas used are private properties; as such, DoD does not administer what activities, and for whom.

In an effort to prevent overcrowding, increased competition, and facilitation of deterioration of recreational resources by the Marines and their dependents, quality of life (QOL) facilities, which also contain recreational uses, are planned in the Main Cantonment. By providing comparable resources in a convenient location for the Marines and their dependents, it is anticipated that potentially adverse impacts to the recreational resources on non-DoD lands would decelerate.

I-1741-001

I-1741-001

lands, determined by GovGuam but funded by DoD including funding for maintenance of these facilities.

b. A specific program, with guarantees of management and public access and use, to DoD lands for recreational and cultural activities.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1620

Received: 2/18/2010 2:39:52 AM

I am an Environmental Science student at UOG and these are my comments:

Vol.2: 9.2.1.1

The drastic population increase will have a highly significant impact on recreational resources. This is not adequately addressed in the DEIS. A comprehensive recreational carrying capacity analysis needs to be part of the EIS not as a mitigation measure as suggested in Vol.2 9.2.1.1.

Vol. 2: 3.3.8.2

Although off-roading might not have been mentioned in the GCORP 2006 report, it should be added since it is an increasing recreational activity.

Vol.2: 9.1.2.4

"Outside of the Guam International Raceway, off-roading is gaining popularity among the residents and the current military population on Guam." This is the only time off-roading is mentioned in the DEIS.

Off-roading has significant impact on the land. It is popular among military personal and is very likely to increase due to the population boom. A recent study by the National Park Service (2009) on Guam states that "based on recent trends and the upcoming military buildup, the area impacted by ORVs is expected to continue to increase substantially in the future."

As a mitigation measure I recommend that military personal is banned from off-roading. Not only does it degrade the land, but it is also a potentially dangerous recreational activity like surfing which to my understanding military personal is banned from. This would contribute to the safety of the people and the land at the same time.

National Park Service, 2009. OFF-Road vehicle Assessment Mt. Tenjo Unit, War in the Pacific National Historic Park.

Vol. 2: 9.2.2.1:

While recreational facilities will be offered to military personal, it does not mean that they will not impact recreational resources on non-DoD lands but this is what the DEIS implies. In addition, there is a great injustice that military personal has access to the on-base new facilities and all the other recreational resources Guam offers while the local community needs to compete for these recreational resources on non-DoD lands.

Mitigation measures should include the following:

a. Upgrade existing recreational facilities and create new ones in already disturbed areas on non-DoD

I-1742-001

Thank you for your comment.

The EIS has been revised to include off-roading as a recreational activity in Mt. Chachao and Mt. Alutom areas ("Channel 10"), Charlie Corn area (northwest of Ordot Dump), Ridge trail from Mt. Alutom to Majulosna ("Tank Farm"), Pulantat area, Cross Island Road/former race tracks, Dandan ("Dust Bowl"), Layon, and Bubulao areas, and Ija area to Mt. Sasalaguan. All, if not most of these areas used are private properties; as such, DoD does not administer what activities, and for whom.

In an effort to prevent overcrowding, increased competition, and facilitation of deterioration of recreational resources by the Marines and their dependents, quality of life (QOL) facilities, which also contain recreational uses, are planned in the Main Cantonment. By providing comparable resources in a convenient location for the Marines and their dependents, it is anticipated that potentially adverse impacts to the recreational resources on non-DoD lands would decelerate.

I-1742-001

I-1742-001

lands, determined by GovGuam but funded by DoD including funding for maintenance of these facilities.

b. A specific program, with guarantees of management and public access and use, to DoD lands for recreational and cultural activities.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1712

Received: 2/18/2010 4:10:30 AM

I-1743-001

The DEIS states that GovGuam public service agencies will need to increase staffing and services by more than 2% to meet the needs associated by the proposed military actions. However, this is deemed to be a less-than-significant adverse impact because currently services are hampered by staffing and budget shortfalls. (Volume 6, Chapter 17, section 17.2.2.5, pages 17-12 and 17-13) In short, the DEIS argues that current services are already poor, so poor standards in the future are an insignificant impact.

While current public services may be understaffed or underfunded, the strain of the proposed military actions will greatly increase the issues facing GovGuam agencies. Thus, public services will become worse under the strain of a drastically increased population, and it will become even more difficult to improve public services.

The final EIS should identify the impact on "Growth Permitting and Regulatory Agencies" as a significant impact. The final EIS should also assign funding responsibility to DoD, insomuch that DoD must fund GovGuam agencies to the point they are able to provide services meeting standards existing prior to the military buildup.

I-1743-002

Additionally, the DEIS suggests a mitigation of creating "incentive programs for military spouses and dependents that apply for and are hired into GovGuam public service agency employment." (Volume 6, Chapter 17, section 17.2.2.7, page 17-5) This proposed mitigation should be removed from the final EIS, as it will exacerbate unemployment rates of local social workers and public service professional. If such mitigation must be included, the final EIS should include a recommended stipulation that such incentive programs could only be utilized if the local GovGuam agency first demonstrates an inability to hire anybody locally.

I-1743-001

Thank you for your comment. The impacts associated with permitting agencies for Volume 6, in and of themselves, do not meet the 2% criteria for significance. The impacts to permitting agencies are identified as significant for the proposed action overall; this information can be found in Volume 7, Chapter 3.

Your recommended mitigation measure has been taken under consideration. Expanded mitigation discussion is available in the FEIS. 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.

I-1743-002

Thank you for your comment.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1718

Received: 2/18/2010 4:12:02 AM

I-1744-001

The DEIS states that GovGuam public service agencies will need to increase staffing and services by more than 2% to meet the needs associated by the proposed military actions. However, this is deemed to be a less-than-significant adverse impact because currently services are hampered by staffing and budget shortfalls. (Volume 6, Chapter 17, section 17.2.2.5, pages 17-12 and 17-13) In short, the DEIS argues that current services are already poor, so poor standards in the future are an insignificant impact.

While current public services may be understaffed or underfunded, the strain of the proposed military actions will greatly increase the issues facing GovGuam agencies. Thus, public services will become worse under the strain of a drastically increased population, and it will become even more difficult to improve public services.

The final EIS should identify the impact on "Growth Permitting and Regulatory Agencies" as a significant impact. The final EIS should also assign funding responsibility to DoD, insomuch that DoD must fund GovGuam agencies to the point they are able to provide services meeting standards existing prior to the military buildup.

I-1744-002

Additionally, the DEIS suggests a mitigation of creating "incentive programs for military spouses and dependents that apply for and are hired into GovGuam public service agency employment." (Volume 6, Chapter 17, section 17.2.2.7, page 17-5) This proposed mitigation should be removed from the final EIS, as it will exacerbate unemployment rates of local social workers and public service professional. If such mitigation must be included, the final EIS should include a recommended stipulation that such incentive programs could only be utilized if the local GovGuam agency first demonstrates an inability to hire anybody locally.

I-1744-001

Thank you for your comment. The impacts associated with permitting agencies for Volume 6, in and of themselves, do not meet the 2% criteria for significance. The impacts to permitting agencies are identified as significant for the proposed action overall; this information can be found in Volume 7, Chapter 3. Your recommended mitigation measure has been taken under consideration. Expanded mitigation discussion is available in the FEIS.

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.

I-1744-002

Thank you for your comment.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1726

Received: 2/18/2010 4:14:14 AM

I-1745-001

One major flaw in DEIS, is that it does not consider the impacts of climate change predicted to impact Guam and that are already impacting Guam. None of the modelling or analyses appear to include the predicted impacts of climate change. As a small island surrounded by coral reefs, Guam will be impacted by Climate Change earlier and in more ways than many continental locations.

Impacts of greatest concern include the prediction of increased El Nino events, sea level rise, increased sea temperatures, and ocean acidification.

I-1745-002

El Nino should be a special concern for the analysis of many impacts. Strong and even moderate El Nino events can cause severe drought on Guam, raising the potential for wildland fires and greatly impacting the recharge rate of the Northern Guam Lens Aquifer. This is not addressed in the DEIS. The analysis of water resources must include the increased potential for more frequent drought conditions and calculate their impact on the northern aquifer. As some of the wells are expected to run at near or at sustainable yield levels it is imperative to address this issue.

I-1745-003

In addition, sea level rise will also impact the availability of water resources as it will decrease the capacity of the northern aquifer. This must be addressed in the DEIS analysis of water resources. Sea level rise may also cause increased immigration to Guam from the other islands of Micronesia as the low islands are even less resilient to drought and sea level rise. Islands in both Chuuk and the Marshall's have recently experienced tides that have overtopped their islands ruining fields and drinking water resources. Was this likely increase in immigration part of the population projections?

I-1745-004

Increased temperatures and ocean acidification are expected to put additional stress on Guam's reefs. Guam has already witnessed an increase in bleaching events over the past 5 years and this trend is expected to continue. These threats make protection of unique habitat such as the deep reefs of the Apra Harbor CVN project area important. These are potential sources of genetic variability that may help our reefs recover from future bleaching events or withstand OA. In the 97-98 El Nino related bleaching in Palau, corals adapted to life in shade and turbid waters helped to reseed the reefs and sped the recovery process for Palau's reefs. Thus the reefs in Apra are a unique and valuable resource.

The DEIS must include impacts from climate change!

I-1745-001

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 and regulatory requirements. 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.

I-1745-002

Thank you for your comment. Wildland fire impacts have been assessed in a Wildfire Management Plan for Guam prepared for the U.S. Navy by the U.S. Forest Service. This plan would be implemented as part of the proposed action. A similar plan would also be prepared for Tinian.

I-1745-003

Thank you for your comment. The planned USGS study of the NGLA will incorporate the latest information on climate change including the frequency of droughts and potential sea level changes. Immigration to Guam resulting from climate change was not incorporated in the population estimates.

I-1745-004

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 weather 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. Volume 7 text has been revised to address this topic qualitatively for all resources.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1727

Received: 2/18/2010 4:14:48 AM

I-1746-001

One major flaw in DEIS, is that it does not consider the impacts of climate change predicted to impact Guam and that are already impacting Guam. None of the modelling or analyses appear to include the predicted impacts of climate change. As a small island surrounded by coral reefs, Guam will be impacted by Climate Change earlier and in more ways than many continental locations.

Impacts of greatest concern include the prediction of increased El Nino events, sea level rise, increased sea temperatures, and ocean acidification.

I-1746-002

El Nino should be a special concern for the analysis of many impacts. Strong and even moderate El Nino events can cause severe drought on Guam, raising the potential for wildland fires and greatly impacting the recharge rate of the Northern Guam Lens Aquifer. This is not addressed in the DEIS. The analysis of water resources must include the increased potential for more frequent drought conditions and calculate their impact on the northern aquifer. As some of the wells are expected to run at near or at sustainable yield levels it is imperative to address this issue.

I-1746-003

In addition, sea level rise will also impact the availability of water resources as it will decrease the capacity of the northern aquifer. This must be addressed in the DEIS analysis of water resources. Sea level rise may also cause increased immigration to Guam from the other islands of Micronesia as the low islands are even less resilient to drought and sea level rise. Islands in both Chuuk and the Marshall's have recently experienced tides that have overtopped their islands ruining fields and drinking water resources. Was this likely increase in immigration part of the population projections?

I-1746-004

Increased temperatures and ocean acidification are expected to put additional stress on Guam's reefs. Guam has already witnessed an increase in bleaching events over the past 5 years and this trend is expected to continue. These threats make protection of unique habitat such as the deep reefs of the Apra Harbor CVN project area important. These are potential sources of genetic variability that may help our reefs recover from future bleaching events or withstand OA. In the 97-98 El Nino related bleaching in Palau, corals adapted to life in shade and turbid waters helped to reseed the reefs and sped the recovery process for Palau's reefs. Thus the reefs in Apra are a unique and valuable resource.

The DEIS must include impacts from climate change!

I-1746-001

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 and regulatory requirements. 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.

I-1746-002

Thank you for your comment. Please see response immediately above.

I-1746-003

Thank you for your comment. The planned USGS study of the NGLA will incorporate the latest information on climate change including the

frequency of droughts and potential sea level changes.
Immigration to Guam resulting from climate change was not incorporated
in the population estimates.

I-1746-004

Thank you for your comment. Volume 7 text has been revised to
address this topic qualitatively for all resources.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1767

Received: 2/18/2010 4:32:26 AM

DEIS Reference:

The DEIS explicitly identifies threats to Chamorro health and life that will likely occur as a result of the proposed build-up. For example, in Volume 2, Chapter 18, the DEIS states, "Without corresponding increases in health care providers, potential health and safety impacts could include:

- oLonger wait/response times for patients
- oFewer or no available providers on island for chronic or acute issues
- oComplications or death from delayed treatment, and/or
- oRequirements for patients to travel off-island to receive adequate treatment" (Volume 2, Chapter 18, Page 18-16).

Because this Build-Up threatens Chamorro physical and mental health, i am opposed to any new build up. Status Quo.

I-1747-001

I-1747-001

Thank you for your comment. Volume 2, Chapter 16 discusses the impact of an increased patient to health care provider ratio as a result of population growth with implementation of the buildup. The impact analysis in Chapter 16 identifies significant adverse impacts to public service agencies influenced by population increases. These impacts would be mitigated by assisting GovGuam in funding for health services personnel. Possible measures discusses that the DoD could take to support increased staffing of required positions include seeking federal funding for necessary positions; increasing the number of private staffing and service contractors currently working for service agencies; and supporting a one-time hiring bonus of 20% of base pay for GovGuam agency positions, to increase interest in GovGuam agency employment. These measures could aid in increasing the number of health care professionals on Guam. The EIS does not identify specific funding sources.

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: 1768

Received: 2/18/2010 4:32:26 AM

DEIS Reference:

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- oLonger wait/response times for patients
- oFewer or no available providers on island for chronic or acute issues
- oComplications or death from delayed treatment, and/or
- oRequirements for patients to travel off-island to receive adequate treatment" (Volume 2, Chapter 18, Page 18-16).

Because this Build-Up threatens Chamorro physical and mental health, i am opposed to any new build up. Status Quo

I-1748-001

I-1748-001

Thank you for your comment. Volume 2, Chapter 16 discusses the impact of an increased patient to health care provider ratio as a result of population growth with implementation of the buildup. The impact analysis in Chapter 16 identifies significant adverse impacts to public service agencies influenced by population increases. These impacts would be mitigated by assisting GovGuam in funding for health services personnel. Possible measures discusses that the DoD could take to support increased staffing of required positions include seeking federal funding for necessary positions; increasing the number of private staffing and service contractors currently working for service agencies; and supporting a one-time hiring bonus of 20% of base pay for GovGuam agency positions, to increase interest in GovGuam agency employment. These measures could aid in increasing the number of health care professionals on Guam. The EIS does not identify specific funding sources.

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: 1858

Received: 2/18/2010 4:52:48 AM

I-1749-001

feels like the we the people of Guahan are being bamboozled by the United States Government and its Military. Its blatant disrespect and slight of hand tricks to think that most of the residents are going to be able to review the DEIS document in such a short period of time. It is absolutely incomprehensible to most residents whom the brunt of the impact will be felt. Therefore 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". Once again American colonialism rears its ugly head even in this modern era. The people of Guahan are and especially the island of Guahan is being treated like a piece of meat. The U.S. Military and the Japanese government are blatantly disrespecting and disregarding the residents of Guam and the Land itself just for their own selfish needs. We do not want the military base here. We are more than just a "floating battleship", we are NOT the "tip of the spear", we are NOT a "strategic location"! We are Guahan, we are living, breathing, human beings, and we deserve to be treated as such.

I-1749-002

I-1749-001

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.

I-1749-002

Thank you for your comment.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1861

Received: 2/18/2010 4:53:13 AM

I-1750-001

I-1750-002

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I-1750-001

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.

I-1750-002

Thank you for your comment.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1865

Received: 2/18/2010 4:53:43 AM

I-1751-001

feels like the we the people of Guahan are being bamboozled by the United States Government and its Military. Its blatant disrespect and slight of hand tricks to think that most of the residents are going to be able to review the DEIS document in such a short period of time. It is absolutely incomprehensible to most residents whom the brunt of the impact will be felt. Therefore 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". Once again American colonialism rears its ugly head even in this modern era. The people of Guahan are and especially the island of Guahan is being treated like a piece of meat. The U.S. Military and the Japanese government are blatantly disrespecting and disregarding the residents of Guam and the Land itself just for their own selfish needs. We do not want the military base here. We are more than just a "floating battleship", we are NOT the "tip of the spear", we are NOT a "strategic location"! We are Guahan, we are living, breathing, human beings, and we deserve to be treated as such.

I-1751-002

I-1751-001

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.

I-1751-002

Thank you for your comment.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1598

Received: 2/18/2010 1:52:19 AM

(Comments continued)

Impacts Not Adequately Addressed in the DEIS

Opening a U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs Office in Guam

Veterans in Guam now must wait for their claims and benefits to process in Honolulu. This slows down processing. It means veterans don't get their claims and benefits as timely as veterans throughout the U.S. do. More veterans will be living in Guam when the war ends, and when the military buildup begins. It makes perfect sense to open a U.S. DVA office in Guam offering full services.

(Comments continue in subsequent submissions)

I-1752-001

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.

I-1752-001



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1599

Received: 2/18/2010 1:54:14 AM

(Comments continued)

Impacts Not Adequately Discussed in the DEIS

Granting a Guam-CNMI Visa Waiver Program with the Philippines, Russia, and China
Guam already is struggling in the competition with emerging tropical tourist destinations throughout Asia and the Pacific. These destinations have a competitive edge because Asian travel is less restrictive between these countries. The military buildup will strain resources, causing unfavorable impacts on the tourism industry. It also will cause congestion, noise pollution, and unsightly construction, further exacerbating our existing deficiencies in attracting new and returning visitors. The DoD can advocate for the federal establishment to grant Guam-CNMI Visa Waiver programs with the Philippines, Russia, and China to offset these losses with Japan and Korea.

(Final comment on next submission)

I-1753-001

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.

I-1753-001



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1127

Received: 2/17/2010 8:23:27 AM

I-1754-001

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.

I-1754-002

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.

I-1754-001

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.

I-1754-002

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 non-DoD lands on the northern portion of Guam in the vicinity of Finegayan and Andersen AFB where no aviation training is proposed. Aviation noise as a result of the USMC Relocation to Guam are such that mitigation is not required.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1805

Received: 2/18/2010 4:41:22 AM

I-1755-001

1. VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-15 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 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.

I-1755-002

2. VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-30 Alternative 1 / Proposed Action and Alternatives / Figure 2.2-4 Cantonment/Housing Area 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 VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-59 Proposed Action and Alternatives Figure 2.3-13 Firing & Non-Firing Range Alternatives Considered Figure shows firing range (retained alternative) in Pāgat Village historic site. DCA highly recommends no action alternative to registered historic site.

4 VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-62 Proposed Action and Alternatives Table 2.3-7. Considered and Dismissed Live-Fire Range Complex Alternatives Table again identifies Pāgat Village to be “carried forward for analysis.” DCA reiterates the cultural value of site. Therefore, a no action alternative is highly recommended.

I-1755-003

5 VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 12-1 Cultural Resources 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

I-1755-001

Thank you for your comment. The resources relied upon in the EIS do not indicate planned agricultural uses in the areas proposed for acquisition on Guam. The Guam North and Central Land Use Plan 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 will be included in the Final EIS.

I-1755-002

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. No direct disturbance to the Pagat site would occur from the construction or operation of the proposed firing range. Also, no direct disturbance would occur to the Haputo site from construction of the main cantonment. Preservation plans would be generated for Haputo and Pagat to protect these resources and guide our stewardship of them.

I-1755-003

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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1824

Received: 2/18/2010 4:44:54 AM

I-1756-001

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.

I-1756-002

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.

I-1756-001

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.

I-1756-002

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 non-DoD lands on the northern portion of Guam in the vicinity of Finegayan and Andersen AFB where no aviation training is proposed. Aviation noise as a result of the USMC Relocation to Guam are such that mitigation is not required.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1600

Received: 2/18/2010 1:55:59 AM

(Comments continued)

Impacts Not Adequately Discussed in the DEIS

Giving Guam Control over Its Exclusive Economic Zone

The DEIS does not discuss Guam's initiatives to sustain economic growth through and beyond the buildup. The military buildup naturally will create finite economic opportunities and growth. The recession, which is sure to follow if nothing is done to sustain growth, can be avoided if Guam employed a campaign for stronger and new industries. Granting Guam control over its Exclusive Economic Zone will mean tax revenues from existing commercial operations. It also can mean new and exciting industries for our people. DoD should help us secure control over the EEZ for these purposes.

(END)

I-1757-001

Thank you for your comment. Guam's control over its Exclusive Economic Zone is not part of the proposed action and is not addressed in the DEIS.

I-1757-001



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1468

Received: 2/17/2010 11:31:21 PM

I-1758-001

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.

I-1758-001

Thank you for your comment. A discussion of the existing or baseline conditions within all the proposed project areas on Guam is presented in Volume 2, Chapter 10. The discussion in Volume 5 presents only the potential impacts to wildlife and habitat with implementation of the proposed Army Air Missile Defense Facility. Potential impacts to wildlife habitat, including essential habitat, is presented in Chapter 10, Section 10.2 of Volumes 2 and 5.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1444

Received: 2/17/2010 10:28:29 PM

I-1759-001

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.

I-1759-001

Thank you for your comment. A discussion of the existing or baseline conditions within all the proposed project areas on Guam is presented in Volume 2, Chapter 10. The discussion in Volume 5 presents only the potential impacts to wildlife and habitat with implementation of the proposed Army Air Missile Defense Facility. Potential impacts to wildlife habitat, including essential habitat, is presented in Chapter 10, Section 10.2 of Volumes 2 and 5.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1492

Received: 2/17/2010 11:46:23 PM

I-1760-001

1. VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-15 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 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.

I-1760-002

2. VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-30 Alternative 1 / Proposed Action and Alternatives / Figure 2.2-4 Cantonment/Housing Area 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 VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-59 Proposed Action and Alternatives Figure 2.3-13 Firing & Non-Firing Range Alternatives Considered Figure shows firing range (retained alternative) in Pāgat Village historic site. DCA highly recommends no action alternative to registered historic site.

4 VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-62 Proposed Action and Alternatives Table 2.3-7. Considered and Dismissed Live-Fire Range Complex Alternatives Table again identifies Pāgat Village to be “carried forward for analysis.” DCA reiterates the cultural value of site. Therefore, a no action alternative is highly recommended.

I-1760-003

5 VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 12-1 Cultural Resources 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

I-1760-001

Thank you for your comment. None of the proposed actions on Andersen AFB would impact access to coastal private lands or the U.S. Wildlife facility. There will be unrestricted access along Route 3a.

The proposed actions at northwest field (NWF) include Marine Corps actions as well as Army actions. The Army enclosures and buildings will change the open space landscape along Route 3a under Alternatives 1 and 2, but would not impact the private coastal lands. No missiles would be launched during training. The noise generated would be minor and associated with vehicular traffic and intermittent use of an emergency generator. The Army proposed actions would be compatible with the proposed hotel/resort zoning designation of the coastal private lands. No mitigation or compensation is warranted.

The Marine Corps proposed actions include aviation training NWF and demolition training as listed in Table 2.3-1 of the Draft EIS. The demolition training would occur at the existing demolition range. No other live-fire training ranges are proposed at NWF. The improved airfield training would occur at the existing NWF airfield where training already occurs. Maneuver training is not proposed for NWF. The Marine Corps demolition training would occur 2 days per year with three detonations per day. These activities are so infrequent that their impact is considered less than significant and no mitigation is proposed.

The noise contour for the Marine Corps aviation training at NWF and the operations at the main airfield of Andersen AFB is shown on Figure 6.2-1 of the Draft EIS. The 60 decibel level contour extends slightly off base into the private coastal land, however 60 dB is relatively low and all land uses are compatible with this noise level.

No impacts to development rights of Tract 34000 are anticipated.

A Memorandum of Agreement would be included in the Range Management Plan to allow continued regular access to the coastal areas below the ranges for suruhanus to collect medicinal plants.

I-1760-002

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. No direct disturbance to the Pagat site would occur from the construction or operation of the proposed firing range. Also, no direct disturbance would occur to the Haputo site from construction of the main cantonment. Preservation plans would be generated for Haputo and Pagat to protect these resources and guide our stewardship of them.

I-1760-003

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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1424

Received: 2/17/2010 10:20:23 PM

I-1761-001

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.

I-1761-001

Thank you for your comment. A discussion of the existing or baseline conditions within all the proposed project areas on Guam is presented in Volume 2, Chapter 10. The discussion in Volume 5 presents only the potential impacts to wildlife and habitat with implementation of the proposed Army Air Missile Defense Facility. Potential impacts to wildlife habitat, including essential habitat, is presented in Chapter 10, Section 10.2 of Volumes 2 and 5.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1467

Received: 2/17/2010 11:30:52 PM

I-1762-001

1. VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-15 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 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.

I-1762-002

2. VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-30 Alternative 1 / Proposed Action and Alternatives / Figure 2.2-4 Cantonment/Housing Area 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 VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-59 Proposed Action and Alternatives Figure 2.3-13 Firing & Non-Firing Range Alternatives Considered Figure shows firing range (retained alternative) in Pāgat Village historic site. DCA highly recommends no action alternative to registered historic site.

4 VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-62 Proposed Action and Alternatives Table 2.3-7. Considered and Dismissed Live-Fire Range Complex Alternatives Table again identifies Pāgat Village to be “carried forward for analysis.” DCA reiterates the cultural value of site. Therefore, a no action alternative is highly recommended.

I-1762-003

5 VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 12-1 Cultural Resources 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

I-1762-001

Thank you for your comment. The resources relied upon in the EIS do not indicate planned agricultural uses in the areas proposed for acquisition on Guam. The Guam North and Central Land Use Plan 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 will be included in the Final EIS.

I-1762-002

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. No direct disturbance to the Pagat site would occur from the construction or operation of the proposed firing range. Also, no direct disturbance would occur to the Haputo site from construction of the main cantonment. In addition, preservation plans would be generated for Haputo and Pagat to protect these resources.

I-1762-003

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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1418

Received: 2/17/2010 10:12:57 PM

I-1763-001

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.

I-1763-001

Thank you for your comment. A discussion of the existing or baseline conditions within all the proposed project areas on Guam is presented in Volume 2, Chapter 10. The discussion in Volume 5 presents only the potential impacts to wildlife and habitat with implementation of the proposed Army Air Missile Defense Facility. Potential impacts to wildlife habitat, including essential habitat, is presented in Chapter 10, Section 10.2 of Volumes 2 and 5.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1445

Received: 2/17/2010 10:28:49 PM

I-1764-001

1. VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-15 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 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.

I-1764-002

2. VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-30 Alternative 1 / Proposed Action and Alternatives / Figure 2.2-4 Cantonment/Housing Area 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 VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-59 Proposed Action and Alternatives Figure 2.3-13 Firing & Non-Firing Range Alternatives Considered Figure shows firing range (retained alternative) in Pāgat Village historic site. DCA highly recommends no action alternative to registered historic site.

4 VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-62 Proposed Action and Alternatives Table 2.3-7. Considered and Dismissed Live-Fire Range Complex Alternatives Table again identifies Pāgat Village to be “carried forward for analysis.” DCA reiterates the cultural value of site. Therefore, a no action alternative is highly recommended.

I-1764-003

5 VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 12-1 Cultural Resources 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

I-1764-001

Thank you for your comment. The resources relied upon in the EIS do not indicate planned agricultural uses in the areas proposed for acquisition on Guam. The Guam North and Central Land Use Plan 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 will be included in the Final EIS.

I-1764-002

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. No direct disturbance to the Pagat site would occur from the construction or operation of the proposed firing range. Also, no direct disturbance would occur to the Haputo site from construction of the main cantonment. Preservation plans would be generated for Haputo and Pagat to protect these resources.

I-1764-003

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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1423

Received: 2/17/2010 10:19:57 PM

I-1765-001

1. VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-15 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 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.

I-1765-002

2. VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-30 Alternative 1 / Proposed Action and Alternatives / Figure 2.2-4 Cantonment/Housing Area 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 VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-59 Proposed Action and Alternatives Figure 2.3-13 Firing & Non-Firing Range Alternatives Considered Figure shows firing range (retained alternative) in Pāgat Village historic site. DCA highly recommends no action alternative to registered historic site.

4 VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-62 Proposed Action and Alternatives Table 2.3-7. Considered and Dismissed Live-Fire Range Complex Alternatives Table again identifies Pāgat Village to be “carried forward for analysis.” DCA reiterates the cultural value of site. Therefore, a no action alternative is highly recommended.

I-1765-003

5 VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 12-1 Cultural Resources 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

I-1765-001

Thank you for your comment. The resources relied upon in the EIS do not indicate planned agricultural uses in the areas proposed for acquisition on Guam. The Guam North and Central Land Use Plan 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 will be included in the Final EIS.

I-1765-002

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. No direct disturbance to the Pagat site would occur from the construction or operation of the proposed firing range. Also, no direct disturbance would occur to the Haputo site from construction of the main cantonment. Preservation plans would be generated for Haputo and Pagat to protect these resources.

I-1765-003

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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1419

Received: 2/17/2010 10:13:22 PM

I-1766-001

1. VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-15 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 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.

I-1766-002

2. VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-30 Alternative 1 / Proposed Action and Alternatives / Figure 2.2-4 Cantonment/Housing Area 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 VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-59 Proposed Action and Alternatives Figure 2.3-13 Firing & Non-Firing Range Alternatives Considered Figure shows firing range (retained alternative) in Pāgat Village historic site. DCA highly recommends no action alternative to registered historic site.

4 VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-62 Proposed Action and Alternatives Table 2.3-7. Considered and Dismissed Live-Fire Range Complex Alternatives Table again identifies Pāgat Village to be “carried forward for analysis.” DCA reiterates the cultural value of site. Therefore, a no action alternative is highly recommended.

I-1766-003

5 VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 12-1 Cultural Resources 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

I-1766-001

Thank you for your comment. The resources relied upon in the EIS do not indicate planned agricultural uses in the areas proposed for acquisition on Guam. The Guam North and Central Land Use Plan 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 will be included in the Final EIS.

I-1766-002

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. No direct disturbance to the Pagat site would occur from the construction or operation of the proposed firing range. Also, no direct disturbance would occur to the Haputo site from construction of the main cantonment. Preservation plans would be generated for Haputo and Pagat to protect these resources.

I-1766-003

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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1132

Received: 2/17/2010 8:25:12 AM

I-1767-001

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.

I-1767-001

Thank you for your comment. A discussion of the existing or baseline conditions within all the proposed project areas on Guam is presented in Volume 2, Chapter 10. The discussion in Volume 5 presents only the potential impacts to wildlife and habitat with implementation of the proposed Army Air Missile Defense Facility. Potential impacts to wildlife habitat, including essential habitat, is presented in Chapter 10, Section 10.2 of Volumes 2 and 5.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1198

Received: 2/17/2010 8:41:33 AM

I-1768-001

1. VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-15 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 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.

I-1768-002

2. VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-30 Alternative 1 / Proposed Action and Alternatives / Figure 2.2-4 Cantonment/Housing Area 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 VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-59 Proposed Action and Alternatives Figure 2.3-13 Firing & Non-Firing Range Alternatives Considered Figure shows firing range (retained alternative) in Págat Village historic site. DCA highly recommends no action alternative to registered historic site.

4 VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-62 Proposed Action and Alternatives Table 2.3-7. Considered and Dismissed Live-Fire Range Complex Alternatives Table again identifies Págat Village to be “carried forward for analysis.” DCA reiterates the cultural value of site. Therefore, a no action alternative is highly recommended.

I-1768-003

5 VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 12-1 Cultural Resources 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

I-1768-001

Thank you for your comment. The resources relied upon in the EIS do not indicate planned agricultural uses in the areas proposed for acquisition on Guam. The Guam North and Central Land Use Plan 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 will be included in the Final EIS.

I-1768-002

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. No direct disturbance to the Pagat site would occur from the construction or operation of the proposed firing range. Also, no direct disturbance would occur to the Haputo site from construction of the main cantonment. To prevent indirect disturbance to Haputo, a comprehensive inventory of the site would be carried out to map all surface sites and artifact scatters. Preservation plans would be generated for Haputo and Pagat to protect these resources in the future.

I-1768-003

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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1164

Received: 2/17/2010 8:34:23 AM

I-1769-001

1. VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-15 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 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.

I-1769-002

2. VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-30 Alternative 1 / Proposed Action and Alternatives / Figure 2.2-4 Cantonment/Housing Area 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 VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-59 Proposed Action and Alternatives Figure 2.3-13 Firing & Non-Firing Range Alternatives Considered Figure shows firing range (retained alternative) in Págat Village historic site. DCA highly recommends no action alternative to registered historic site.

4 VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-62 Proposed Action and Alternatives Table 2.3-7. Considered and Dismissed Live-Fire Range Complex Alternatives Table again identifies Págat Village to be “carried forward for analysis.” DCA reiterates the cultural value of site. Therefore, a no action alternative is highly recommended.

I-1769-003

5 VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 12-1 Cultural Resources 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

I-1769-001

Thank you for your comment. The resources relied upon in the EIS do not indicate planned agricultural uses in the areas proposed for acquisition on Guam. The Guam North and Central Land Use Plan 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 will be included in the Final EIS.

I-1769-002

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. No direct disturbance to the Pagat site would occur from the construction or operation of the proposed firing range. Also, no direct disturbance would occur to the Haputo site from construction of the main cantonment. Preservation plans would be generated for Haputo and Pagat to protect these resources.

I-1769-003

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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1162

Received: 2/17/2010 8:33:53 AM

I-1770-001

1. VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-15 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 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.

I-1770-002

2. VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-30 Alternative 1 / Proposed Action and Alternatives / Figure 2.2-4 Cantonment/Housing Area 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 VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-59 Proposed Action and Alternatives Figure 2.3-13 Firing & Non-Firing Range Alternatives Considered Figure shows firing range (retained alternative) in Págat Village historic site. DCA highly recommends no action alternative to registered historic site.
4 VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-62 Proposed Action and Alternatives Table 2.3-7. Considered and Dismissed Live-Fire Range Complex Alternatives Table again identifies Págat Village to be “carried forward for analysis.” DCA reiterates the cultural value of site. Therefore, a no action alternative is highly recommended.

I-1770-003

5 VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 12-1 Cultural Resources 12.1.1 Definition of Resource
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I-1770-001

Thank you for your comment. The resources relied upon in the EIS do not indicate planned agricultural uses in the areas proposed for acquisition on Guam. The Guam North and Central Land Use Plan 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 will be included in the Final EIS.

I-1770-002

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. No direct disturbance to the Pagat site would occur from the construction or operation of the proposed firing range. Also, no direct disturbance would occur to the Haputo site from construction of the main cantonment. Preservation plans would be generated for Haputo and Pagat to protect these resources.

I-1770-003

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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1154

Received: 2/17/2010 8:31:52 AM

I-1771-001

1. VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-15 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 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.

I-1771-002

2. VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-30 Alternative 1 / Proposed Action and Alternatives / Figure 2.2-4 Cantonment/Housing Area 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 VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-59 Proposed Action and Alternatives Figure 2.3-13 Firing & Non-Firing Range Alternatives Considered Figure shows firing range (retained alternative) in Pāgat Village historic site. DCA highly recommends no action alternative to registered historic site.

4 VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-62 Proposed Action and Alternatives Table 2.3-7. Considered and Dismissed Live-Fire Range Complex Alternatives Table again identifies Pāgat Village to be “carried forward for analysis.” DCA reiterates the cultural value of site. Therefore, a no action alternative is highly recommended.

I-1771-003

5 VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 12-1 Cultural Resources 12.1.1 Definition of Resource
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I-1771-001

Thank you for your comment. The resources relied upon in the EIS do not indicate planned agricultural uses in the areas proposed for acquisition on Guam. The Guam North and Central Land Use Plan 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 will be included in the Final EIS.

I-1771-002

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. No direct disturbance to the Pagat site would occur from the construction or operation of the proposed firing range. Also, no direct disturbance would occur to the Haputo site from construction of the main cantonment. Preservation plans would be generated for Haputo and Pagat to protect these resources.

I-1771-003

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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1152

Received: 2/17/2010 8:31:00 AM

I-1772-001

1. VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-15 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 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.

I-1772-002

2. VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-30 Alternative 1 / Proposed Action and Alternatives / Figure 2.2-4 Cantonment/Housing Area 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 VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-59 Proposed Action and Alternatives Figure 2.3-13 Firing & Non-Firing Range Alternatives Considered Figure shows firing range (retained alternative) in Pāgat Village historic site. DCA highly recommends no action alternative to registered historic site.

4 VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-62 Proposed Action and Alternatives Table 2.3-7. Considered and Dismissed Live-Fire Range Complex Alternatives Table again identifies Pāgat Village to be “carried forward for analysis.” DCA reiterates the cultural value of site. Therefore, a no action alternative is highly recommended.

I-1772-003

5 VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 12-1 Cultural Resources 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

I-1772-001

Thank you for your comment. The resources relied upon in the EIS do not indicate planned agricultural uses in the areas proposed for acquisition on Guam. The Guam North and Central Land Use Plan 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 will be included in the Final EIS.

I-1772-002

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. No direct disturbance to the Pagat site would occur from the construction or operation of the proposed firing range. Also, no direct disturbance would occur to the Haputo site from construction of the main cantonment. Preservation plans would be generated for Haputo and Pagat to protect these resources.

I-1772-003

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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1130

Received: 2/17/2010 8:24:36 AM

I-1773-001

1. VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-15 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 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.

I-1773-002

2. VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-30 Alternative 1 / Proposed Action and Alternatives / Figure 2.2-4 Cantonment/Housing Area 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 VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-59 Proposed Action and Alternatives Figure 2.3-13 Firing & Non-Firing Range Alternatives Considered Figure shows firing range (retained alternative) in Pāgat Village historic site. DCA highly recommends no action alternative to registered historic site.
4 VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-62 Proposed Action and Alternatives Table 2.3-7. Considered and Dismissed Live-Fire Range Complex Alternatives Table again identifies Pāgat Village to be “carried forward for analysis.” DCA reiterates the cultural value of site. Therefore, a no action alternative is highly recommended.

I-1773-003

5 VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 12-1 Cultural Resources 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

I-1773-001

Thank you for your comment. The resources relied upon in the EIS do not indicate planned agricultural uses in the areas proposed for acquisition on Guam. The Guam North and Central Land Use Plan 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 will be included in the Final EIS.

I-1773-002

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. No direct disturbance to the Pagat site would occur from the construction or operation of the proposed firing range. Also, no direct disturbance would occur to the Haputo site from construction of the main cantonment. Preservation plans would be generated for Haputo and Pagat to protect these resources.

I-1773-003

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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1116

Received: 2/17/2010 8:20:19 AM

I-1774-001

1. VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-15 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 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.

I-1774-002

2. VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-30 Alternative 1 / Proposed Action and Alternatives / Figure 2.2-4 Cantonment/Housing Area 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 VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-59 Proposed Action and Alternatives Figure 2.3-13 Firing & Non-Firing Range Alternatives Considered Figure shows firing range (retained alternative) in Pāgat Village historic site. DCA highly recommends no action alternative to registered historic site.

4 VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-62 Proposed Action and Alternatives Table 2.3-7. Considered and Dismissed Live-Fire Range Complex Alternatives Table again identifies Pāgat Village to be “carried forward for analysis.” DCA reiterates the cultural value of site. Therefore, a no action alternative is highly recommended.

I-1774-003

5 VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 12-1 Cultural Resources 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

I-1774-001

Thank you for your comment. The resources relied upon in the EIS do not indicate planned agricultural uses in the areas proposed for acquisition on Guam. The Guam North and Central Land Use Plan 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 will be included in the Final EIS.

I-1774-002

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. No direct disturbance to the Pagat site would occur from the construction or operation of the proposed firing range. Also, no direct disturbance would occur to the Haputo site from construction of the main cantonment. Preservation plans would be generated for Haputo and Pagat to protect these resources.

I-1774-003

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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1483

Received: 2/17/2010 11:41:12 PM

I-1775-001

"Guam is a key piece of the strategic alignment in the Pacific and is ideally suited to support stability in the region."

Hafa adai, I am writing to voice my opposition to the military build-up on Guam and the CNMI. After reading the EIS document it is clear to me that you simply do not care to hear my concerns. Nevertheless, this is what I think of your Environmental Impact Statement.

Your view of Guam is merely as one that is conveniently positioned to defend the mainland - "a key strategic alignment." Why should this safety come at the expense of the Chamorro culture? Health? Environment? Lives? And why would such policies reach implementation without the voice of the indigenous people of these islands? This happens because our islands are vital, strategic military outposts for the US, and this strategic location is apparently more important than the health and social conditions of the native inhabitants of the islands they occupy.

I feel insulted by your lengthy "investigation" which seeks to justify the military build-up rather than truly address the concerns of the island. Your EIS clearly outlines the detrimental effects this build-up will have on the island, however your conclusions continually argue that you will implement alternatives to make the impact "less than significant." What exactly do you mean by "less than significant?" From my understanding of this policy, our people, our ways, our culture, our land, our home are already less than significant to you. It is clear that there are serious social, environmental and cultural problems on Guam and that this military build-up will only exacerbate those issues.

I don't believe my statement will have any impact on your decision to relocate thousands of marines to my home. But I want you to imagine the same conditions for your own family. Imagine your very culture threatened. The health of your children and elders in jeopardy. The economic strain on your community. The degradation of your environment. Imagine you have no real voice, no real power to approve policies and processes that create such threats. If you have any empathy or true concern for the people of Guam and the CNMI at all, you will not go through with this build-up. Even further, you will confer true self-determination rights as well as respect the full human rights and dignity of my people.

Sincerely,

Jaynina Mae Dela Cruz Smith-Prince

I-1775-001

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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1493

Received: 2/17/2010 11:47:16 PM

I-1776-001

1. VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-15 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 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.

I-1776-002

2. VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-30 Alternative 1 / Proposed Action and Alternatives / Figure 2.2-4 Cantonment/Housing Area 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 VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-59 Proposed Action and Alternatives Figure 2.3-13 Firing & Non-Firing Range Alternatives Considered Figure shows firing range (retained alternative) in Pāgat Village historic site. DCA highly recommends no action alternative to registered historic site.

4 VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-62 Proposed Action and Alternatives Table 2.3-7. Considered and Dismissed Live-Fire Range Complex Alternatives Table again identifies Pāgat Village to be “carried forward for analysis.” DCA reiterates the cultural value of site. Therefore, a no action alternative is highly recommended.

I-1776-003

5 VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 12-1 Cultural Resources 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

I-1776-001

Thank you for your comment. The resources relied upon in the EIS do not indicate planned agricultural uses in the areas proposed for acquisition on Guam. The Guam North and Central Land Use Plan 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 will be included in the Final EIS.

I-1776-002

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. No direct disturbance to the Pagat site would occur from the construction or operation of the proposed firing range. Also, no direct disturbance would occur to the Haputo site from construction of the main cantonment. Preservation plans would be generated for Haputo and Pagat to protect these resources.

I-1776-003

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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1068

Received: 2/17/2010 8:06:31 AM

I-1777-001

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.

I-1777-002

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.

I-1777-001

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.

I-1777-002

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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1184

Received: 2/17/2010 8:38:28 AM

I-1778-001

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.

I-1778-002

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.

I-1778-001

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.

I-1778-002

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 non-DoD lands on the northern portion of Guam in the vicinity of Finegayan and Andersen AFB where no aviation training is proposed. Aviation noise as a result of the USMC Relocation to Guam are such that mitigation is not required.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1070

Received: 2/17/2010 8:06:59 AM

I-1779-001

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.

I-1779-001

Thank you for your comment. A discussion of the existing or baseline conditions within all the proposed project areas on Guam is presented in Volume 2, Chapter 10. The discussion in Volume 5 presents only the potential impacts to wildlife and habitat with implementation of the proposed Army Air Missile Defense Facility. Potential impacts to wildlife habitat, including essential habitat, is presented in Chapter 10, Section 10.2 of Volumes 2 and 5.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1077

Received: 2/17/2010 8:09:08 AM

I-1780-001

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.

I-1780-002

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.

I-1780-001

Thank you for your comment. A percentage increase of invasive species cannot be predicted with any accuracy and even the species that might become a problem are hard to determine. The Micronesian Biosecurity Plan 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. 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. For more information regarding the MBP, please see Volume 2 Chapter 10 Section 10.2.2.6 for an overview of biosecurity and terrestrial invasive species and Volume 2 Chapter 11 Section 11.2.2.6 for potentially invasive marine species. Volume 2 Chapter 14 (marine transportation) has also been updated to include transportation routes to and from Guam, as well as expected increases in marine transportation shipping associated with both the organic growth and the military buildup.

I-1780-002

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: 1110

Received: 2/17/2010 8:18:35 AM

I-1781-001

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.

I-1781-002

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.

I-1781-001

Thank you for your comment. A percentage increase of invasive species cannot be predicted with any accuracy and even the species that might become a problem are hard 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. 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. For more information regarding the MBP, please see Volume 2 Chapter 10 Section 10.2.2.6 for an overview of biosecurity and terrestrial invasive species and Volume 2 Chapter 11 Section 11.2.2.6 for potentially invasive marine species. Volume 2 Chapter 14 (marine transportation) has also been updated to include transportation routes to and from Guam, as well as expected increases in marine transportation shipping associated with both the organic growth and the military buildup.

I-1781-002

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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1071

Received: 2/17/2010 8:07:17 AM

I-1782-001

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.

I-1782-001

Thank you for your comment. A discussion of the existing or baseline conditions within all the proposed project areas on Guam is presented in Volume 2, Chapter 10. The discussion in Volume 5 presents only the potential impacts to wildlife and habitat with implementation of the proposed Army Air Missile Defense Facility. Potential impacts to wildlife habitat, including essential habitat, is presented in Chapter 10, Section 10.2 of Volumes 2 and 5.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1111

Received: 2/17/2010 8:18:45 AM

I-1783-001

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.

I-1783-002

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.

I-1783-001

Thank you for your comment. A percentage increase of invasive species cannot be predicted with any accuracy and even the species that might become a problem are hard 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. 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. For more information regarding the MBP, please see Volume 2 Chapter 10 Section 10.2.2.6 for an overview of biosecurity and terrestrial invasive species and Volume 2 Chapter 11 Section 11.2.2.6 for potentially invasive marine species. Volume 2 Chapter 14 (marine transportation) has also been updated to include transportation routes to and from Guam, as well as expected increases in marine transportation shipping associated with both the organic growth and the military buildup.

I-1783-002

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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1076

Received: 2/17/2010 8:08:42 AM

I-1784-001

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.

I-1784-001

Thank you for your comment. A discussion of the existing or baseline conditions within all the proposed project areas on Guam is presented in Volume 2, Chapter 10. The discussion in Volume 5 presents only the potential impacts to wildlife and habitat with implementation of the proposed Army Air Missile Defense Facility. Potential impacts to wildlife habitat, including essential habitat, is presented in Chapter 10, Section 10.2 of Volumes 2 and 5.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1119

Received: 2/17/2010 8:21:11 AM

I-1785-001

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.

I-1785-002

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.

I-1785-001

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.

I-1785-002

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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1113

Received: 2/17/2010 8:19:17 AM

I-1786-001

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.

I-1786-001

Thank you for your comment. A discussion of the existing or baseline conditions within all the proposed project areas on Guam is presented in Volume 2, Chapter 10. The discussion in Volume 5 presents only the potential impacts to wildlife and habitat with implementation of the proposed Army Air Missile Defense Facility. Potential impacts to wildlife habitat, including essential habitat, is presented in Chapter 10, Section 10.2 of Volumes 2 and 5.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1133

Received: 2/17/2010 8:25:45 AM

I-1787-001

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.

I-1787-002

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.

I-1787-001

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.

I-1787-002

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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1148

Received: 2/17/2010 8:30:07 AM

I-1788-001

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.

I-1788-002

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.

I-1788-001

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.

I-1788-002

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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1157

Received: 2/17/2010 8:32:43 AM

I-1789-001

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.

I-1789-002

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.

I-1789-001

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.

I-1789-002

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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1158

Received: 2/17/2010 8:32:49 AM

I-1790-001

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.

I-1790-002

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.

I-1790-001

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.

I-1790-002

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.

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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: 1168

Received: 2/17/2010 8:35:27 AM

I-1791-001

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.

I-1791-002

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.

I-1791-001

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.

I-1791-002

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.

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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: 1195

Received: 2/17/2010 8:40:36 AM

I-1792-001

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.

I-1792-002

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.

I-1792-001

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.

I-1792-002

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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1417

Received: 2/17/2010 10:12:35 PM

I-1793-001

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.

I-1793-002

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.

I-1793-001

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.

I-1793-002

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: 1426

Received: 2/17/2010 10:20:50 PM

I-1794-001

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.

I-1794-002

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.

I-1794-001

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.

I-1794-002

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: 1443

Received: 2/17/2010 10:28:00 PM

I-1795-001

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.

I-1795-002

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.

I-1795-001

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.

I-1795-002

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: 1469

Received: 2/17/2010 11:31:46 PM

I-1796-001

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.

I-1796-002

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.

I-1796-001

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.

I-1796-002

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: 1490

Received: 2/17/2010 11:44:13 PM

I-1797-001

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.

I-1797-002

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.

I-1797-001

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.

I-1797-002

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: 1156

Received: 2/17/2010 8:32:19 AM

I-1798-001

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.

I-1798-001

Thank you for your comment. A discussion of the existing or baseline conditions within all the proposed project areas on Guam is presented in Volume 2, Chapter 10. The discussion in Volume 5 presents only the potential impacts to wildlife and habitat with implementation of the proposed Army Air Missile Defense Facility. Potential impacts to wildlife habitat, including essential habitat, is presented in Chapter 10, Section 10.2 of Volumes 2 and 5.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1495

Received: 2/17/2010 11:48:43 PM

I-1799-001

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.

I-1799-002

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.

I-1799-001

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.

I-1799-002

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: 1132

Received: 2/17/2010 8:25:12 AM

I-1800-001

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.

I-1800-001

Thank you for your comment. A discussion of the existing or baseline conditions within all the proposed project areas on Guam is presented in Volume 2, Chapter 10. The discussion in Volume 5 presents only the potential impacts to wildlife and habitat with implementation of the proposed Army Air Missile Defense Facility. Potential impacts to wildlife habitat, including essential habitat, is presented in Chapter 10, Section 10.2 of Volumes 2 and 5.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1798

Received: 2/18/2010 4:40:24 AM

I-1801-001

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.

I-1801-002

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.

I-1801-001

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.

I-1801-002

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: 1814

Received: 2/18/2010 4:42:38 AM

I-1802-001

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.

I-1802-002

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.

I-1802-001

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.

I-1802-002

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: 1150

Received: 2/17/2010 8:30:28 AM

I-1803-001

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.

I-1803-001

Thank you for your comment. A discussion of the existing or baseline conditions within all the proposed project areas on Guam is presented in Volume 2, Chapter 10. The discussion in Volume 5 presents only the potential impacts to wildlife and habitat with implementation of the proposed Army Air Missile Defense Facility. Potential impacts to wildlife habitat, including essential habitat, is presented in Chapter 10, Section 10.2 of Volumes 2 and 5.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1125

Received: 2/17/2010 8:23:00 AM

I-1804-001

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.

I-1804-002

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.

I-1804-001

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.

I-1804-002

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 non-DoD lands on the northern portion of Guam in the vicinity of Finegayan and Andersen AFB where no aviation training is proposed. Aviation noise as a result of the USMC Relocation to Guam are such that mitigation is not required.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1101

Received: 2/17/2010 8:15:53 AM

I-1805-001

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.

I-1805-002

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.

I-1805-001

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.

I-1805-002

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 non-DoD lands on the northern portion of Guam in the vicinity of Finegayan and Andersen AFB where no aviation training is proposed. Aviation noise as a result of the USMC Relocation to Guam are such that mitigation is not required.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1100

Received: 2/17/2010 8:15:43 AM

I-1806-001

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.

I-1806-002

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.

I-1806-001

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.

I-1806-002

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 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 Vol 2, Chapter 6, Page 30 is correct because that section of the EIS is referring to the Non-DoD lands on the

northern portion of Guam in the vicinity of Finegayan and Andersen AFB where no aviation training is proposed. Aviation noise as a result of the USMC Relocation to Guam are such that mitigation is not required.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1087

Received: 2/17/2010 8:11:57 AM

I-1807-001

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.

I-1807-002

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.

I-1807-001

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.

I-1807-002

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 non-DoD lands on the northern portion of Guam in the vicinity of Finegayan and Andersen AFB where no aviation training is proposed. Aviation noise as a result of the USMC Relocation to Guam are such that mitigation is not required.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1084

Received: 2/17/2010 8:11:23 AM

I-1808-001

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.

I-1808-002

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.

I-1808-001

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.

I-1808-002

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 non-DoD lands on the northern portion of Guam in the vicinity of Finegayan and Andersen AFB where no aviation training is proposed. Aviation noise as a result of the USMC Relocation to Guam are such that mitigation is not required.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1811

Received: 2/18/2010 4:42:11 AM

I-1809-001

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.

I-1809-001

Thank you for your comment. A discussion of the existing or baseline conditions within all the proposed project areas on Guam is presented in Volume 2, Chapter 10. The discussion in Volume 5 presents only the potential impacts to wildlife and habitat with implementation of the proposed Army Air Missile Defense Facility. Potential impacts to wildlife habitat, including essential habitat, is presented in Chapter 10, Section 10.2 of Volumes 2 and 5.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1069

Received: 2/17/2010 8:06:40 AM

I-1810-001

1. VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-15 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 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.

I-1810-002

2. VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-30 Alternative 1 / Proposed Action and Alternatives / Figure 2.2-4 Cantonment/Housing Area 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 VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-59 Proposed Action and Alternatives Figure 2.3-13 Firing & Non-Firing Range Alternatives Considered Figure shows firing range (retained alternative) in Pāgat Village historic site. DCA highly recommends no action alternative to registered historic site.

4 VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-62 Proposed Action and Alternatives Table 2.3-7. Considered and Dismissed Live-Fire Range Complex Alternatives Table again identifies Pāgat Village to be “carried forward for analysis.” DCA reiterates the cultural value of site. Therefore, a no action alternative is highly recommended.

I-1810-003

5 VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 12-1 Cultural Resources 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

I-1810-001

Thank you for your comment. The resources relied upon in the EIS do not indicate planned agricultural uses in the areas proposed for acquisition on Guam. The Guam North and Central Land Use Plan 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 will be included in the Final EIS.

I-1810-002

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. No direct disturbance to the Pagat site would occur from the construction or operation of the proposed firing range. Also, no direct disturbance would occur to the Haputo site from construction of the main cantonment. Preservation plans would be generated for Haputo and Pagat to protect these resources.

I-1810-003

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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1160

Received: 2/17/2010 8:33:24 AM

I-1811-001

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.

I-1811-001

Thank you for your comment. A discussion of the existing or baseline conditions within all the proposed project areas on Guam is presented in Volume 2, Chapter 10. The discussion in Volume 5 presents only the potential impacts to wildlife and habitat with implementation of the proposed Army Air Missile Defense Facility. Potential impacts to wildlife habitat, including essential habitat, is presented in Chapter 10, Section 10.2 of Volumes 2 and 5.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1072

Received: 2/17/2010 8:07:26 AM

I-1812-001

1. VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-15 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 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.

I-1812-002

2. VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-30 Alternative 1 / Proposed Action and Alternatives / Figure 2.2-4 Cantonment/Housing Area 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 VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-59 Proposed Action and Alternatives Figure 2.3-13 Firing & Non-Firing Range Alternatives Considered Figure shows firing range (retained alternative) in Pāgat Village historic site. DCA highly recommends no action alternative to registered historic site.

4 VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-62 Proposed Action and Alternatives Table 2.3-7. Considered and Dismissed Live-Fire Range Complex Alternatives Table again identifies Pāgat Village to be “carried forward for analysis.” DCA reiterates the cultural value of site. Therefore, a no action alternative is highly recommended.

I-1812-003

5 VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 12-1 Cultural Resources 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

I-1812-001

Thank you for your comment. The resources relied upon in the EIS do not indicate planned agricultural uses in the areas proposed for acquisition on Guam. The Guam North and Central Land Use Plan 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 will be included in the Final EIS.

I-1812-002

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. No direct disturbance to the Pagat site would occur from the construction or operation of the proposed firing range. Also, no direct disturbance would occur to the Haputo site from construction of the main cantonment. Preservation plans would be generated for Haputo and Pagat to protect these resources.

I-1812-003

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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1166

Received: 2/17/2010 8:34:56 AM

I-1813-001

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.

I-1813-001

Thank you for your comment. A discussion of the existing or baseline conditions within all the proposed project areas on Guam is presented in Volume 2, Chapter 10. The discussion in Volume 5 presents only the potential impacts to wildlife and habitat with implementation of the proposed Army Air Missile Defense Facility. Potential impacts to wildlife habitat, including essential habitat, is presented in Chapter 10, Section 10.2 of Volumes 2 and 5.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1074

Received: 2/17/2010 8:08:16 AM

I-1814-001

1. VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-15 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 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.

I-1814-002

2. VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-30 Alternative 1 / Proposed Action and Alternatives / Figure 2.2-4 Cantonment/Housing Area 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 VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-59 Proposed Action and Alternatives Figure 2.3-13 Firing & Non-Firing Range Alternatives Considered Figure shows firing range (retained alternative) in Pāgat Village historic site. DCA highly recommends no action alternative to registered historic site.

4 VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-62 Proposed Action and Alternatives Table 2.3-7. Considered and Dismissed Live-Fire Range Complex Alternatives Table again identifies Pāgat Village to be “carried forward for analysis.” DCA reiterates the cultural value of site. Therefore, a no action alternative is highly recommended.

I-1814-003

5 VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 12-1 Cultural Resources 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

I-1814-001

Thank you for your comment. The resources relied upon in the EIS do not indicate planned agricultural uses in the areas proposed for acquisition on Guam. The Guam North and Central Land Use Plan 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 will be included in the Final EIS.

I-1814-002

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. No direct disturbance to the Pagat site would occur from the construction or operation of the proposed firing range. Also, no direct disturbance would occur to the Haputo site from construction of the main cantonment. Preservation plans would be generated for Haputo and Pagat to protect these resources.

I-1814-003

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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1114

Received: 2/17/2010 8:19:42 AM

I-1815-001

1. VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-15 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 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.

I-1815-002

2. VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-30 Alternative 1 / Proposed Action and Alternatives / Figure 2.2-4 Cantonment/Housing Area 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 VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-59 Proposed Action and Alternatives Figure 2.3-13 Firing & Non-Firing Range Alternatives Considered Figure shows firing range (retained alternative) in Pāgat Village historic site. DCA highly recommends no action alternative to registered historic site.

4 VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-62 Proposed Action and Alternatives Table 2.3-7. Considered and Dismissed Live-Fire Range Complex Alternatives Table again identifies Pāgat Village to be “carried forward for analysis.” DCA reiterates the cultural value of site. Therefore, a no action alternative is highly recommended.

I-1815-003

5 VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 12-1 Cultural Resources 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

I-1815-001

Thank you for your comment. The resources relied upon in the EIS do not indicate planned agricultural uses in the areas proposed for acquisition on Guam. The Guam North and Central Land Use Plan 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 will be included in the Final EIS.

I-1815-002

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. No direct disturbance to the Pagat site would occur from the construction or operation of the proposed firing range. Also, no direct disturbance would occur to the Haputo site from construction of the main cantonment. Preservation plans would be generated for Haputo and Pagat to protect these resources.

I-1815-003

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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1197

Received: 2/17/2010 8:41:02 AM

I-1816-001

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.

I-1816-001

Thank you for your comment. A discussion of the existing or baseline conditions within all the proposed project areas on Guam is presented in Volume 2, Chapter 10. The discussion in Volume 5 presents only the potential impacts to wildlife and habitat with implementation of the proposed Army Air Missile Defense Facility. Potential impacts to wildlife habitat, including essential habitat, is presented in Chapter 10, Section 10.2 of Volumes 2 and 5.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1801

Received: 2/18/2010 4:40:53 AM

I-1817-001

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.

I-1817-001

Thank you for your comment. A discussion of the existing or baseline conditions within all the proposed project areas on Guam is presented in Volume 2, Chapter 10. The discussion in Volume 5 presents only the potential impacts to wildlife and habitat with implementation of the proposed Army Air Missile Defense Facility. Potential impacts to wildlife habitat, including essential habitat, is presented in Chapter 10, Section 10.2 of Volumes 2 and 5.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1808

Received: 2/18/2010 4:41:46 AM

I-1818-001

1. VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-15 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 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.

I-1818-002

2. VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-30 Alternative 1 / Proposed Action and Alternatives / Figure 2.2-4 Cantonment/Housing Area 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 VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-59 Proposed Action and Alternatives Figure 2.3-13 Firing & Non-Firing Range Alternatives Considered Figure shows firing range (retained alternative) in Pāgat Village historic site. DCA highly recommends no action alternative to registered historic site.

4 VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-62 Proposed Action and Alternatives Table 2.3-7. Considered and Dismissed Live-Fire Range Complex Alternatives Table again identifies Pāgat Village to be “carried forward for analysis.” DCA reiterates the cultural value of site. Therefore, a no action alternative is highly recommended.

I-1818-003

5 VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 12-1 Cultural Resources 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

I-1818-001

Thank you for your comment. The resources relied upon in the EIS do not indicate planned agricultural uses in the areas proposed for acquisition on Guam. The Guam North and Central Land Use Plan 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 will be included in the Final EIS.

I-1818-002

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. No direct disturbance to the Pagat site would occur from the construction or operation of the proposed firing range. Also, no direct disturbance would occur to the Haputo site from construction of the main cantonment. Preservation plans would be generated for Haputo and Pagat to protect these resources.

I-1818-003

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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1494

Received: 2/17/2010 11:48:16 PM

I-1819-001

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.

I-1819-001

Thank you for your comment. A discussion of the existing or baseline conditions within all the proposed project areas on Guam is presented in Volume 2, Chapter 10. The discussion in Volume 5 presents only the potential impacts to wildlife and habitat with implementation of the proposed Army Air Missile Defense Facility. Potential impacts to wildlife habitat, including essential habitat, is presented in Chapter 10, Section 10.2 of Volumes 2 and 5.

February 15, 2010

I-1820-001 | I am a resident of the state of Hawaii. I was very concerned to have recently learned about the military buildup planned to take place on the tiny island of Guam. Growing up on an island state myself, one that is more similar to Guam than any other current US state, I feel much empathy for the residents of Guam and their concerns with this issue. First off, I believe that the 90 day commentary period that Guam was been given to comment on this EIS document of 10,000 pages is completely unreasonable and unfair. I request that an extension is made on the commentary period considering that according to CFR and EIS should typically be between 150-300 pages. I'm sure that the number of comments you are receiving along with the number of residents attending community forums can assure you that a great deal of people both inside and outside of Guam are very concerned with this buildup and its impact.

I-1820-002 | "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 available as part of the final EIS." S how can the people of Guam fairly comment on the Department of Defense's plans to increase its land inventory if the "Land Acquisition Impact Study" will not be available during the comment period for the public to refer in making sound judgment? I request that a second revised draft that is more specific and clear about land condemnation for the buildup be released to the public and be open once again for the public to submit comments on this draft. It seems at least that much is owed to Guam, an unincorporated territory that is not even allowed to vote for its president, senate, or congress.

I-1820-003 | I request that more time is allowed for this drastic buildup to occur. Such inflation in population on an island, a proposed 50% increase within four years, is just not feasible. Because of the short and rushed time period of the buildup, the economic, cultural, and environmental strain put upon the people of Guam will be much more heavily felt. If more time is given, Guam's infrastructure will be that much better prepared for this population increase. Perhaps with the billions of dollars put into this project, the military and marines will be ready and well-equipped but what about the people outside the walls of the bases? The EIS states that roadwork in Guam will be funded to handle to population increase. But what about the local schools and hospitals? I also request that more spending be put into expanding and refurbishing Guam's existing schools and hospitals. Money should also be put into Guam's police force as the EIS itself states that crime will increase due to this buildup. Also considering a big concern with the Okinawa civilians with the US based marines was the high incidence in rape cases and the poor punishment system within the Marine Corps. Financial support in this regard will show the people of Guam that the US Marine Corps is sensitive to the safety and concerns of the Guam public.

I-1820-006 | I also request that more spending is put into training the local workforce to be able to qualify for the jobs being created in this buildup process. Volume 2, Chapter 16, pg. 1055: "Guam residents are projected to receive less construction jobs than off-island

I-1820-001

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.

I-1820-002

Thank you for your comment. Adequate information regarding the parcels of land proposed for acquisition were provided in the DEIS Land and Submerged Land Use Chapters. Additional information will be provided in the FEIS.

I-1820-003

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.

I-1820-004

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

I-1820-006

workers: Guam residents expected to capture 2,566 jobs at 2014 construction peak, 15,157 taken by off-island workers." Most of the construction and development contracts will go to off-island companies. Immigration will loosen, and the job market will flood with available workers competing for jobs both for the buildup and other positions. The military and civilian workforce brought in with off-island workers will be competing for scarce jobs with current Guam residents. This is unfair to the civilians of Guam; they deserve a fair opportunity for jobs in their own home. I request that as much jobs as possible go to the residents of Guam to prevent more of a population influx than necessary to occur.

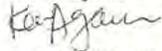
I-1820-007

I would like to propose that a greater fraction of the marines and army personnel be relocated elsewhere, for instance to bases in Japan, Hawaii or other nearby military/ Marine Corps bases. Such a dispersion would lessen the burden on the tiny island of Guam and have very little impact on the other bases.

Thank you for listening to my concerns and requests in this buildup process. I greatly appreciate your time and this opportunity to voice my opinions.

Sincerely,

Kara Akiyama



resident of Hawaii

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.

I-1820-005

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 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.

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.

I-1820-006

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).

Presently, ongoing construction worker programs are available on Guam. These programs would help local workers to qualify for the future construction jobs. For the operational jobs as civilian military workers, the Final EIS 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

I-1820-007

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.

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 96860-3134, Attention: GMPO. You can also visit www.guambuildupeis.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 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:

I-1821-001

~~Why can't the military occupy one of the uninhabited islands in the Northern Marianas chain and use that for their firing ranges and any other drills instead of taking more land on~~

I-1821-002

~~the island of Guam? It is already a known fact that the military dumps toxic waste in the land and in the ocean. . . . knowing full well that it will eventually destroy the land and the water. Why can't you find another dumping site far away from~~

I-1821-003

~~where the people live? The military should compensate their victims. Restitution, by deterring pollution will contribute greatly to environmental protection. The Good Neighbor Policy, honoring our neighbor's choice and writing our wrongs, creates harmony and abundance in our island and nation. This can be a win-win situation if the military would just be contented with the land they presently possess and live within their means.~~

I-1821-001

Thank you for your comment. Marines stationed on Guam require annual qualification or requalification on individual and crew-served weapons to maintain their combat readiness. Every Marine on Guam will require this type of training. This high volume can only be met with ranges located in close proximity to cantonment areas. It would be logistically and cost prohibitive to move every Marine to an off island location to meet these reoccurring training requirements.

I-1821-002

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 (Volume 7). 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. 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. 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.

I-1821-003

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.

COMMENT SHEET

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

Reading Room

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 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:

*Hita I Manaotao Ini Na Tano (We are the People of This Land--
(Guam). The military already has and owns 1/3rd of the island
of Guam. Don't ask for more. Just Utilize the land you have
taken. As for Apra Harbor, I don't approve of dredging the
coral. Can you promise to restore what you will destroy?
Why can't you do your training in your own back yard? Create
your own mess and fix it instead of creating a mess for a lot
of island folks and then expecting us to clean/fix it.
It is a shame that island folks cannot enjoy Tarague Beach (Guam)
because it is within Andersen Air Force Base. Taking more land
space from the local community when many of the folks are still*

I-1822-001

I-1822-002

I-1822-003

I-1822-004

I-1822-001

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.

I-1822-002

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.

I-1822-003

Thank you for your comment.

I-1822-004

Thank you for your comment. DoD acknowledges that the issue of land acquisition is a complex and sensitive issue, particularly related to prior

I-1822-004

~~fighting to get back their own land (which was taken away after WWII) is like asking someone to keep giving to you when there is nothing more to give. I don't object to the military being on Guam if only the personnel and their families could be spread to other Northern Marianas Islands. I do object to the military wanting more land. It is not right and it is not fair. I wonder if our culture, language and history will even be respected or are there going to be more restrictions placed upon the island people. Once before, we were punished if we even spoke our language. Would you, in the military, like it if I told you that the only language you can speak is Chamorro?~~

I-1822-005

I-1822-006

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

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.

I-1822-005

Thank you for your comment.

I-1822-006

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.



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Personal Statement/Comment Form

Example Comment		COMMENT AREA To be effective, include the following - What you support or what you don't support - Why you support it or why you don't support it.	RECOMMENDATION AREA (State your request, demand or idea) To be effective, include the following AND BE SPECIFIC! - Make sure to write the who, what, where, why and how of what you want - Also state what standard they need to follow when acting on your request Include - the specific action you would like to be taken including, times, dates, places, frequency, duration, laws to be followed, money, responsible partners, who will benefit, who will be affected, and boundaries.
Comments	Page Number		
I-1823-001	Vol 4 Chap 11 Pg. 45	Coral is important to our safety, well being & culture - Do not dredge our waters w/out taking all efforts to minimize damage to coral.	DoD must do more work studying the reef areas in Apra - more comprehensive work needs to be done to determine what true impact is being proposed.
2)	Vol 4 Chap 11 Pg. 99	Guam biologists are saying that there are sponges & other organisms that will be impacted by dredging Apra.	DoD must review all studies related to marine life in Apra in order to fully understand the magnitude of their proposed actions on a coral reef. Sponges & other marine life are important to reef health. Coral in the proposed dredging area are unique to the site & their well being must be considered by DoD.
Name: <u>Carolita A. Leon-Guerreo</u>		(Contact Information- Optional)	
Address: <u>P.O. Box 1564</u> <u>Hagatna, Guam 96932</u>			

I-1823-001

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.

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



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Personal Statement/Comment Form

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Comment #	Page Number		
I-1823-002	3 Vol 6 Chap 3	Dry wastewater treatment capability is not currently capable of mtg. the growth associated w/ military build-up.	DoD needs to explain how they will make sure Guam's ratepayers are not unduly burdened w/ rates to ensure infrastructure in place for the build-up.
I-1823-003	4) Vol 6 p 9 Page 102	DoD will utilize our landfill but no study has been done to tell us what is the DoD waste stream.	What will DoD do to make sure wastewater treatment services are available but not too costly? DoD needs to conduct a study of their waste stream and how best to dispose of it. Why hasn't DoD provided an analysis of their waste stream for EPA consideration?
Name: <u>Carlotta Leon Guerrero</u>		(Contact Information- Optional)	
Address: <u>P.O. Box 1564</u> <u>Tagatna, Guam 96932</u>			

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.

I-1823-002

Thank you for your comment. Subsequent to to issuing the DEIS, DoD and Guam Waterworks Authority (GWA) reached agreement in principle to establish a private entity (PE). The PE would obtain a loan by DoD to upgrade the Northern District Wastewater Treatment Plant (NDWWTP). The PE would operate the plant and pay back the loan through user fees. Costs for upgrades that may be necessary in the future will be shared by all users, including DoD. Note that wastewater utility fees are set by the Consolidated Utilities Commission (CUC) and are not under the control of DoD.

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



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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.

I-1823-003

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

Example Comment		COMMENT AREA To be effective, include the following - What you support or what you don't support - Why you support it or why you don't support it	RECOMMENDATION AREA (State your request, demand or idea) To be effective, include the following AND BE SPECIFIC! - Make sure to write the who, what, where, why and how of what you want - Also state what standards they need to follow when acting on your request Include - the specific action you would like to be taken including, times, dates, places, frequency, duration, laws to be followed, money, responsible partners, who will benefit, who will be affected, and boundaries.
Comments	Page Number		
5.)	Vol 2, 5, 6 p. 7	DDO EIS claims no significant noise impacts will result from their training actions.	The DOD needs to make sure that their noise impacts are properly calculated & minimized for their training actions. Planes & helicopters will be flying all over the island disrupting human & animal habitats. If the FAA can noise proof houses around the airport, DOD can do the same, and why not?
6.)	Vol 9 p. 4-7	The workers coming to Guam will drive housing market upwards - local Guam residents will see construction & rental costs rise & homelessness will increase	DOD must ensure that housing of workers does not drive homeless problem on Guam - HUD should lift all housing caps on Section 8 program. How will the Fed gov ensure Guam's people will be able to afford housing? (Contact Information - Optional)
Name: <u>Carlotta Leon Guerrero</u>			
Address: <u>P.O. Box 1564</u>			
<u>Hagatna, Guam</u>			
<u>96932</u>			

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.



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Example Comment		COMMENT AREA To be effective, include the following - What you support or what you don't support - Why you support it or why you don't support it	RECOMMENDATION AREA (State your request, demand or idea) To be effective, include the following AND BE SPECIFIC! - Make sure to write the who, what, where, why and how of what you want - Also state what standard they need to follow when acting on your request Include - the specific action you would like to be taken including, times, dates, places, frequency, duration, laws to be followed, money, responsible partners, who will benefit, who will be affected, and boundaries.
Comment #	Page Number		
I-1824-001 (1)		The DEIS does not talk about the culturally sensitive handling of artifacts. Construction for the build up will see huge amounts of digging activities that will unearth the bones & artifacts of our ancestors.	The DOD must take part in a joint effort w/ Gov Guam to secure a repository and the service of trained technicians capable of securing & cataloguing artifacts as they are discovered. How does DOD intend to proceed when they unearth culturally-sensitive artifacts?
I-1824-002 (2)	Notes p. 9	The Draft EIS does not outline a plan to fund the civilial-utility infrastructure needed to meet the build-up needs	DOD needs to partner w/ Gov Guam in such a way that up front costs for utility infrastructure is realized in time to avert adverse consequences
Name: Lt. Gov Mike Cruz		(Contact Information- Optional)	
Address: P.O. Box 2950			
Hagatna, Guam			
96932			

I-1824-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD has included a number of mitigation measures in the DEIS (see Section 12.2 in Volume 2 of the DEIS) to reduce the impacts to archaeological sites from direct and indirect impacts from the Proposed Action. These would include curating artifacts obtained from studies associated with the project at curation facilities on Guam, including the Guam Museum. Appropriate payment for the storage of materials will be provided to the facility. A curation assessment project is currently being conducted to determine the best process and facility for storing these materials.

I-1824-002

Thank you for your comment. As documented in this EIS, DoD acknowledges the existing sub-standard conditions of key public infrastructure systems 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.



OUR ISLAND OUR LIVES

Personal Statement/Comment Form

I-1824-003

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'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.

Example Comment		COMMENT AREA To be effective, include the following - What you support or what you don't support - Why you support it or why you don't support it	RECOMMENDATION AREA (State your request, demand or idea) To be effective, include the following AND BE SPECIFIC! - Make sure to write the who, what, where, why and how of what you want - Also state what standard they need to follow when acting on your request Include - the specific action you would like to be taken including, times, dates, places, frequency, duration, laws to be followed, money, responsible partners, who will benefit, who will be affected, and boundaries.
I-1824-003 (3)	Vol 9 Pg. 61	Guam's health care institutions will be expected to carry an increased load in patients requiring services. All of our govt. health institutions are at full capacity, and often beyond capacity. The DEIS does not outline a plan for how Gov Guam will meet the increased needs spurred by a military build-up.	DoD needs to outline how they will work w/ Gov Guam to fund infrastructure needs for Guam's public health care institutions. Gov Guam has submitted detailed budgets to the Fed govt that will close the gap by funding analytical studies that will be the basis for federal funding of Guam's infrastructure needs. DoD must support Gov Guam's federal budget requests.
Name: Lt. Gov Mike Cruz		(Contact Information- Optional)	
Address: P.O. Box 2950 Hagatna, Guam 96932			

Hafa Adai members of the Joint Guam Program Office, NAVFAC Pacific and the U.S. Department of Defense. Thanks for allowing me to submit written testimony regarding the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

I-1825-001

It is my belief that the DEIS is full of bullet points outlining minimized impacts the relocation of 8,600 Marines from Okinawa to Guam, but does not guarantee any solutions related to these same impacts. For that reason, I plan to address several issues in my DEIS testimony. Those include land acquisition for housing areas and military training sites, the construction of a deep-draft wharf to support an aircraft carrier and carrier strike groups, the construction of the Army Missile Defense System and Task Force and finally infrastructure upgrades needed as a result of the Guam Buildup.

ISSUE #1:

I-1825-002

Proposed Action: Land acquisition to construct military training facilities and housing areas. Volume 1 of the DEIS, Page ES-10, Table ES-3:

2,386 acres of Guam land will be used as Training areas, Firing ranges and Main Cantonment Areas. Proposed Cantonment Areas include property located at the old FAA property in Dededo and land located over Pagat Point in Mangilao. The DEIS states these areas will be used for military support and operations, which are identified as headquarters, administrative support, bachelor housing, family housing as well as training areas and firing ranges.

Recommended Action: No Action

- 1) Land located at the old FAA site in Dededo and the Marbou Sea Command area in Pagat are also being eyed by Guam residents already owed land that plan to exchange land located at the old FAA Property and Pagat for land they had taken away from them so the airport could conduct its own buildup to handle an increase in air cargo that is a direct impact of this military buildup.
- 2) The federal government has stated owners of land being eyed for use by the federal government have options to sell or lease their lands for fair market value. What about those who don't wish to sell or lease? JGPO Officials have already indicated that if landowners do not wish to sell or lease their property to the federal government, the land can be acquired at fair market value, but who will determine fair market value? Anyone with knowledge of real estate will agree that speculation of these lands being looked at as potential training facilities and housing areas for military personnel will have a negative impact on Guam real estate prices and Guam's fair market value for parcels of land.

I-1825-001

Thank you for your comment. The EIS identifies direct, indirect and cumulative impacts as a consequence of the proposed actions.

Mitigation measures are also proposed to avoid or reduce adverse impacts. The DoD would work closely with the community and Federal, Guam, and CNMI officials to minimize environmental impacts over the short term during construction and over the long term after the military relocation is completed.

I-1825-002

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.

I-1825-003

- 3) The federal government can expand their training and housing areas within the existing footprint of Guam land being occupied by the military. If keeping the military expansion within its current footprint is not an option for the federal government, DOD should ensure that 1) Tiyan landowners are given the deeds to properties in question 2) It should be the option of Tiyan landowners and those who own land in Pagat to sell or lease their land to the federal government and 3) If Guam landowners do not wish to sell or lease their land, it should not be acquired by the federal government, the federal government should simply look elsewhere and honor the wishes of the Chamorro people.

ISSUE #2

I-1825-004

Proposed Action: Construction of a deep-Draft Wharf to support Transient Aircraft carriers, Nuclear Submarines and Carrier Strike Groups. Language that outlines DOD's proposed actions are contained in DEIS Volume 4.

When the federal government breaks ground on the deep-draft wharf project and begins to destroy the habitat of Guam's Marine animals, there should be realistic federal funding that accompanies the project to quickly mitigate impacts to Marine life. These mitigation efforts should not include an increase Marine Preserved Areas around Guam's shorelines. The designation of more MPA's, as a mitigation effort will directly result in an inability of our Chamorro people to become self-sustained, which will result in more hard feelings between the federal government and the people of Guam.

When these transient aircraft carriers anchor down on Guam, there will be at least 6,000 military servicemen that will call Guam home for up to 3 weeks at a time. What is going to be done to offset social and cultural impacts to local people? 6,000 servicemen pulling in and out of port on Guam year round will result in the increased need for police officers, security guards, fire fighters and emergency medical technicians. If our government must hire 1 or 2 or 5 thousand more police officers to handle the monthly influx of servicemen stationed on aircraft carriers, plus address the need to handle the normal population increase expected by 2014, who will fund it? Will it be the government of Guam further taxing its own people to pay salaries for needed first responders? Right now that's the way it looks like it will turn out, but I believe the federal government must earmark funds to help the Guam government offset costs required to hire additional personnel.

ISSUE # 3:

I-1825-003

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.

I-1825-004

Thank you for your comment. 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.

Proposed Action:

I-1825-005

The construction of an Army Missile Defense System and Operation of the Missile Defense System by an Army Missile Defense Task Force. Language outlining DOD's Proposed actions are contained in DEIS Volume 1.

I disagree with the construction of an Army Missile Defense System because this is not good for Guam's National Security interests and it will not benefit the people of Guam in any way, shape or form. In fact, the construction of an Army Missile Defense System will only prompt countries that possess nuclear weapons or weapons of mass destruction to focus their attention on Guam, mirroring the Cuba missile crisis during John F. Kennedy's short term as President of the United States in the 1960's. It will be a race for neighboring countries of Guam to arm themselves with nuclear weapons.

With the standing up of an Army missile defense system, there will be more U.S. Military personnel making their way to Guam to take direct orders from the Department of Defense. This will further strain the Guam Governments ability to handle a personnel influx of this magnitude. This will also increase social/ psychological impacts of the buildup on the people of Guam as well. Not only will our people have to deal with a population increase of over 80,000 people, but also now the people of Guam will be forced to live with neighbors they don't want. Does Guam really have a say in whether or not this AMDS or the AMDSTF can be located on Guam? No, the people of Guam understand the United States Government does not have to listen to our concerns because we are an un-incorporated territory of the United States, but the DOD should at least give our concerns some credence, I live on Guam, I was born on Guam and I should have a say in what will happen on Guam, military or not.

Remedies:

I-1825-006

It is my belief that the DIES does not remedy any proposed impacts to the people of Guam. Below are statements I have included to ensure Guam residents and the government of Guam is given fair treatment when imposing the will of U.S. National security on the people of Guam.

- 1) All projects related to the military buildup, inside and outside military installation fence lines should be funded 100 percent by the U.S. Government. This includes requiring the U.S. Government to pay for upgrades needed to improve Guam's infrastructure, Guam's Port and utility upgrades needed for Guam's power and water producers.
- 2) All Guam residents should be given first right of refusal for jobs and business contracts that are to be created as a result of the military buildup.

I-1825-005

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 Military forces on Guam from the threat of ballistic missile attacks. Defense of Guam will continue to be a focus of the DoD.

I-1825-006

Thank you for your comments and recommendations. Many comments on mitigation measures were received during the DEIS comment period. Subsequently discussion of mitigation measures has been expanded in the Final EIS.

Please see Section 4.4.1 of the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS), which is Appendix F, Volume 9 of the DEIS for information on the expected impacts the proposed action would have on the government of Guam's (agencies) staffing requirements. The analysis in the SIAS includes both direct and indirect impacts including those who move to Guam for work related to the proposed action. Another study, funded by DoD's Office of Economic Adjustment is underway, this is the Fiscal Impact Assessment that identifies the needs of the government of Guam and where the money to fund the needs could come from.

Incoming populations (such as the induced population during the operational period) would likely have dependents that would attend the Guam public school system. Based on income of military civilian workers and the goals set for the education of their children, many will send their children to private and/or parochial schools. The benefits to the community that the base is in, consists primarily of money that the new population provides to the local government from taxes, licenses, and fees. This money would go to the government's revenues. The executive and legislative branches of the government can then fund

I-1825-007

We must remember that it is the people of Guam that will be impacted the most by this buildup and they should be given extra consideration by the federal government for jobs and contracts to ensure Guam residents have the best chance of minimizing or off setting impacts of the military buildup.

I-1825-008

- 3) Along with the military buildup on Guam, there will be a direct need for increased public safety officers and first responders. The U.S. Government is well aware of the lack of funding for current levels of public safety officers and first responders due to an economic drought on Guam. To off set the need to fund these positions for public safety officers and first responders, the U.S. Government should provide funding to the Government of Guam to realistically fund positions needed as a result of this military buildup.

Current funds to pay salaries of Guam's public safety officers and first responders come out of Guam's General Fund, which is in the red in the amount of half a billion dollars. If there is no subsidy from the federal government, the ability to funds needed positions will require the government of Guam to place additional taxes on it's people. This is totally unfair considering that if the Marine Relocation was not taking place on Guam, there would be no need to increase staffing numbers for police officers, firefighters, doctors and nurses. To top it off, there will also be a need for additional equipment such as police cars and ambulances. These additional needs as a result of the military buildup should also be 100 percent subsidized by the federal government.

I-1825-009

The United States Government is imposing the military buildup on Guam and its people. Since it is the U.S> Government causing all the impacts, the U.S. Government should pay for everything. It was done for Japan, why not Guam?

Thank you,

John Joseph Davis

Resident of Guam

social, cultural, health, and other programs they feel are needed to benefit Guam.

If the services provided by Guam in the areas of utilities, infrastructures, social and health care, public schools, protective services, are inadequate (this is noted in the SIAS), the income (from the new population) will not be able to pay for all the required needs, especially any capital improvements. The Joint Guam Program Office (JGPO) has been working with and will continue to work with local and federal agencies to determine where funding can be supported. This has been and will continue to be an ongoing process and is exacerbated by the current worldwide economic crises. It is noted that, DoD funds are focused on the military and defense needs of the U.S., so JGPO may find that other funding alternatives must also be put into place to avoid and/or minimize impacts to the government of Guam. Where possible and appropriate, JGPO and/or DoD will support grants, loans, and other funds that focuses on improvements that are within the objectives of the sponsoring federal agency.

DODEA would recruit teachers primarily through their existing system; that is, teachers that would be transferring from the Okinawa and other locations. If local recruitment does occur, it is an individual's decision to apply for and potentially obtain a position in the DODEA system. This is also true of the anticipated parochial school system that has plans to open new schools on Guam.

The Final EIS 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

I-1825-007

Thank you for your comment. The Final EIS 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

I-1825-008

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.

I-1825-009

Thank you for your comment. 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.

Graciela Jimenez-Cartagena
SW 201-02 Dr. Dames
02.15.10
Draft EIS Comment

DEIS Comment on Social Welfare and Social Work

I-1826-001

One of the many questions I have related to the Environmental Draft was the issue of the local people and how information was not stated about social and cultural impacts of the Chamorro community that Guam will face. Why was this not included in the Draft?

Being a resident of Guam for the past thirteen years, I have grown to love many of the values the indigenous people of Guam share. Some that will remain in me forever. I have applied these values with my circle of friends, families, and valued strangers. I noticed a particular information in Volume 6 'Related Actions: Socioeconomic and General Services', where it states there is 'No Impact' on 'Crime and Social Order' and 'Chamorro Issues'. My translation of this is that no report was conducted to determine future impact on social Chamorro issues. By the military occupying 40% of the island, I am afraid that the culture will drastically be transformed into a foreign, undesirable one. Most of our children have already lost their endemic language, the Chamorro language.

I-1826-002

I am also concerned about local jobs being given away to prioritized military dependents, as well as foreign workers, instead of the majority of the local community. There is a responsibility for our higher-ups to give priority and privilege to the original occupants of this island. Therefore, it is of optimal importance to seek for alternatives that will recognize the value of these people, their culture and their land.

A couple of quotes from the DEIS that my friend shared with me earlier in the day were:

"...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 the outcomes of any future plebiscites about Guam's political status."
DEIS Vol. 7, Chapter 3, page 3-64

and

"Guam workers will likely continue to see the cost of good and services rise faster than their incomes." DEIS vol. 2, ch. 16, pg. 107

This is pretty self-explanatory. What can they say about this?

I-1826-001

Thank you for your comment. Please see the Summary of Impacts, which shows adverse effects to Chamorro interests. 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.

I-1826-002

Thank you for your comment. The Final EIS 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 <http://www.opm.gov>.

McEllen Ayako Alfred

15-Feb-10

SW201-02

On the Draft Environmental Impact Statement chapter 18 dash one volume two talks about how public health and the safety problems are going to be affect the citizens on Guam whether you're a military personnel or a civilian on Guam. Many different divisions on Guam are responsible of the well being of individuals on the island as well workers, such divisions like Department of Public Health and Social Services. All human beings have needs to survive, when

I-1827-001 does needs are not being met, the citizens turn to public assistance. Are there enough public assistances to go out to the low- income families? According to the Bureau of Primary Care Services states "the target population for the Guam Community health centers consists of the low-income, uninsured and medically under served populations." Now with that said the cost of living is going to increase, and many families are coming into the care services because of needs not being met. Who are going to care for the low-income families? The military personnel don't need public assistance, they are medically insured, and financially secured. The military could careless for the low-income families and for those who are struggling to survive. The Government of Guam should consider offering a program that pays for an education for any citizens willing and interested in any various division lacking workers. After having the right amount of training and learning, in return for the education, maybe have them serve Guam's community public health or where there's lacking workers. Hopefully there could be a hand full of social workers serving and taking responsibility to ensure the safety and health for those families in need of help.

I-1827-001

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.

To whom this may Concern,

Volume 8, Chapter 5, Sect 5.10.2 page 6

- I-1828-001** | "The buildup plan currently includes a firing range Pagat, Mangilao. This plan will result in fencing around the site and only allowing access 104 fays a year.
- I-1828-002** | Comment: As a citizen of Guam and living in Pagat, Mangilao, I have a comment about the firing range that will be built on my village for the military buildup. Does the EIS include any of the effects include how the distraction on human well being as well as social impact about building a firing range. Please
- I-1828-003** | provide awareness on the social and emotional effect on this matter. I think that the firing range will be disruptive to the resident of Pagat, Mangilao. Will they provide any solutions on how will they manage the sound of bullet fires be contained in the firing range?

Christine Baes

I-1828-001

Thank you for your comment.

I-1828-002

Thank you for your comment. Expanded information regarding the firing range and expanded mitigation discussion will be provided in the FEIS.

I-1828-003

Thank you for your comment. Sound berms are proposed to control noise from the live-fire ranges along Route 15 lands.

Guwosguos Jumberry
SW 201 15 FEB 10

Make an effective comment

OUR ISLAND OUR LIVES making effective comments

Personal statement/comment form

This form must be sent in by Feb. 17, 2010 to JGPO or by Feb. 16, to your mayor's office.

COMMENT AREA

To be effective, include the following

- Be specific
- If the segment of the Draft EIS you are reading does not make sense, state that in your comment.
- If the section you are reading of the Draft EIS does not seem to have enough data or information, make sure to note that in your comment.

RECOMMENDATION AREA

(State your specific request, demand or idea)

- Make sure to write the who, what, where, why and how of what you want
- Also state the specific action you would like to be taken including, times, dates, places, frequency, duration, laws to be followed, money, responsible partners, who will benefit, who will be affected, and boundaries.

Volume	Page Number	Comment	Recommendation
I-1829-001	Appendix K, Pg. 61 Table 4.4-2i	In the Draft EIS, there is no mention of a risk assessment on how 80,000 new people will have an impact on GMH, DHSS, and DMHSA. There is no mention of a strategic Health Plan and no mention of how funding will be allocated or proposed to help these agencies improve their services, employees, and facilities. As of now Guam has no strategic health plan and each agency mentioned above are all having financial problems. Each agency is not adequate enough to serve, help, and treat the population of Guam; what about with the addition of 80,000 new residents.	DoD needs to work with these agencies to create a risk assessment, and help create a strategic health plan for Guam. They need to further research where they could appropriate or locate more funding to help these agencies improve to help the island of Guam.
		Guwosguos Jumberry 238 Amantea St. Kaiser Dededo, Guam 96929	

I-1829-001

Thank you for your comment. The Final EIS has been updated (Volume 2) to better address impacts on social services. Healthcare services, impacts on staffing levels to the Guam agencies you mentioned are also addressed the the DEIS and the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study that is Appendix F in Volume 9 of the DEIS.

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 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 96860-3134, Attention: GMPO. You can also visit www.guambuildupels.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 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:

"Guam workers will likely continue to see the costs of goods and services rise faster than their incomes."
(Vol. 2, Ch. 16, pg. 1057)

I think that this statement truly affects the people of Guam, because I know for a fact that a lot of the people on Guam are currently being supported by government and federal programs, such as foodstamp, welfare, MIP, ect... With this issue the rise of costs, many locals will not be able to afford supplies needed to support their families; And that will lead to more homeless and jobless people.

I think a solution would be for the military who are coming to our island to open some spots in the job field to our people and also train our people using their skills to help them get the job that would help pay and support their families.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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

I-1830-001

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 Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (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 –

I-1830-001

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."

GOVERNMENT OF GUAM



**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

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Please provide your comments below:

I-1831-001

The DEIS does not utilize information about sea turtles on Guam relevant to Apra Harbor. There is sea turtle data which would probably provide more accurate estimates of sea turtles and require the military to do more mitigation for these endangered animals. Volume 4, Chapter 4, page 34.

The DoD needs to use more comprehensive data about our sea turtles in the DEIS. Dredging Apra Harbor means that not only are the military ridding Guam of years of beautiful and unique species that are rare to Guam and possibly even the Mariana's Islands, but they would also leave sea turtles and other animals homeless.

Sea turtles, especially females, are very familiar to their home and nesting areas. Not only are sea turtles going to be left with a false coral reef, but they'd have little to no food. The military should consider building a floating base far from the reefs that can house their ships and vessels, while smaller boats can carry cargo to and from the floating base.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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I-1831-001

Thank you for your comment. The proposed action within Apra Harbor (an active commercial and DoD port) has been evaluated 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 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 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.



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Please provide your comments below:

I-1832-001

According to the DoN quote about the buildup "Guam workers will likely continue to see the cost of goods and services rise faster than their income." By acknowledging that quote, it is a fact that more people would suffer due to this buildup situation. Despite that almost 80,000 would be brought over to Guam, it is already enough that we live on a small island, yet the United States don't know what the outcome will be. More people would struggle just working for a living and many violence and crimes would take place here in Guam. I would to oppose this from happening because there is not much benefits that would be given. For example most of the jobs that are going to be given out for construction of the buildup. Out of 15,157 jobs that would be open, only 176 would be given to the people of Guam.

I-1832-002

There has to be a better solution than to have their buildup here in Guam. Why not use one of your states for it? They had accumulated so much land that they had to use our little island for their base. To me and my understanding, this situation that the US has brought is ridiculous.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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I-1832-001

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 Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (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."

I-1832-002

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. 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.

COMBINED SHEET



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Please provide your comments below:

- Volume 9, Appendix F, page 4-21
"If sufficient housing is not supplied, this could lead to increased crowding of housing, continuation of illegal housing, illegal rentals, and homelessness." Guam is a very tiny island. Land is limited here and adding more houses won't help. Guam don't need anymore people being homeless and anymore corruption. People here on Guam already have a hard time starting money so it would be more harder if they see this house.

- Volume 8, Chapter 5, Section 5-10.2, Page 16
"Long-term effects would include the direct loss and disturbance or archaeological sites and historic buildings on Guam from the construction, operation and long-term restriction from potential traditional cultural properties as a result of training and testing requirements relating to firing ranges." The military does not need to build a firing range on land that is historical to Guam. There isn't much landmarks, historical or archaeological sites on Guam you have and other parts of the land they can use. It does not make sense that they would take more land for something that isn't needed.

- Volume 4, Chapter 10, page 94
"The proposed action would bring many new jobs to Guam but it would also bring a large new population from off-island." The new jobs that would be brought to Guam by the build up should go to the locals. The military is already spending money for being in the military to protect the point of them earning more money when there are others in desperate needs to be hired.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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I-1833-001

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.

I-1833-002

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. A preservation plan would be generated for Pagat to protect this resource in the future.

I-1833-003

Thank you for your comment. It is not expected that military personnel would seek other employment on Guam; they would not compete in Guam's labor market.

I-1833-001

I-1833-002

I-1833-003

GOVERNMENT OF GUAM



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Please provide your comments below:

My name is Erwin Jackson and I live in Pagat, Mangilao. I would like to say that I disagree with this military buildup. I live three miles away from Pagat Cave and 95 yards away from marbo cave road. Build your bases somewhere else. This is my land and my home. The military already has 2/3 of the Island.

The people of Guam can't even see the rest of their homeland because the military stole the beautiful beaches. The military don't pay for rent but still we have to pay taxes for them. The military don't pay for water in the fence but we still have to pay taxes for their water supply. We're slaves on our own island. We the people of our own island will change political status and will grip independence.

The military will be able to help us out and pay for rent. We can make our own laws. we can fish where we like we can hunt for game and be happy. My island is my home and I will live and be bury six feet here. "stay out of my house!" "Go home!!" "Rude!"

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I-1834-001

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.

I-1834-001



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Please provide your comments below:

"The island and the ocean will suffer"

I-1835-001

This buildup will create one hundred acres of jungle that will be replaced by a camp for tens of thousands of low-wage laborers. The jungle will also be razed to make way for the luxury military homes. These homes will be soundproofed to protect those inside from the noise of the new helicopter landing pad, but the people of Guam and their homes outside the gate will not have such sound protection.

I-1835-002

A pristine environmental and cultural site containing ancient Chamorro villages, burial sites, artifacts and fresh water caves, will be restricted to the public and the area will be turned into a firing range.

I-1835-003

We don't need the military buildup because the majority of 18,000 jobs coming through the buildup will not go to locals. Only 2500 jobs will go to Guam residents, while the rest will go to off-island workers, the majority of which will be temporary.

I-1835-004

I think that the military buildup should cancel all the deals because the people of Guam need the airport sites to remind them of their ancestors. The port's going on is also a problem because it's not fair if they want to do the buildup the least they can do is make the deals not worse for they should start helping the government and the community because Guam has other problem to worry about.

I-1835-005

I think that the military buildup should cancel all the deals because the people of Guam need the airport sites to remind them of their ancestors. The port's going on is also a problem because it's not fair if they want to do the buildup the least they can do is make the deals not worse for they should start helping the government and the community because Guam has other problem to worry about.

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I-1835-001

Thank your for your comment. Although some forest will be removed, conservation measures to avoid and minimize for this impact has been proposed in the EIS and additional specific conservation measures are currently being discussed with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

I-1835-002

Thank you for your comment. Currently, the USMC is not proposing to soundproof homes as a result of their action. Soundproofing by the USMC in high noise areas is not planned at this time because of several factors. Each individual structure has noise reduction capabilities and the average reduction for windows closed is about 25 dBA and 15 dBA with windows open (personal communication, Czech 2010). The amount of reduction for a specific structure depends upon many factors including; source and intensity of the noise, age of the structure, quality of construction, type and quality of building materials, topography, other structures nearby, and the proximity of trees around the structure. Futhermore, at this time funds for soundproofing are not allowed because regulations prohibit using USMC project funds for improvements to property which the Navy/USMC does not have a real property interest.

I-1835-003

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.

I-1835-004

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 Phillippines 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.

I-1835-005

Thank you for your comment. DoD understands the importance of cultural and historic sites on Guam. The DoD has a vigorous program of managing and protecting archaeological resources on its lands on Guam. Archaeological sites on any new lands would be given the same protection.

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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"The build up will bring more crime and violence to Guam"

The greenery in the north will be removed, to house many of the 20,000 new people. 43% of active-duty military personnel admitted to frequent binge drinking. 67.1% of binge-drinking episodes were reported by personnel aged 17-25. The flow of goods and legal and illegal immigrants into Guam presents opportunities for drug smuggling. Increase in crime by the military dependents on Guam may also be a possible impact. Dependents of SOFA personnel on Okinawa do contribute to the overall crime statistics.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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I-1836-001

I-1836-001

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.



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Please provide your comments below:

I-1837-001

(12.1.1 Regulatory Review): National Historic Landmarks are cultural resources of national importance and automatically listed in the NRHP. Under implementing regulations for Section 106, special consideration to minimize harm to an NHL is required, and with Advisory Board for Historic Preservation and Secretary of the Interior are consulted if and where effects are likely to occur to such resource. I feel that the military is doing a good job for considering historic preservation on Guam. Regulations can also do much harm to NHL. It's essential that not too much land is restricted especially for these firing ranges, as well as training sites. Doing so, Americans will have chance to enjoy their heritage of NHLs. Others will lose homes because they are in the areas restricted. Many debates will arise. In Dubai, artificial land was constructed. That could be a solution for preservation of NHLs on Guam. It will also help families that reside in the restricted zones of firing ranges etc. Artificial land may also help with disturbances around the area, and I think it may be a great idea as an alternative.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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I-1837-001

Thank you for your comment. Marines stationed on Guam require annual qualification or requalification on weapons to maintain their combat readiness. Every Marine on Guam will require this type of training. This high volume can only be met with ranges located in close proximity to cantonment areas. In addition floating platforms for the firing ranges would not meet DoD safety or environmental compliance requirements.

For the Tinian NHL, a Cultural Landscape Study is currently being conducted and in combination with the Cultural Resources Management Plan for Tinian, it will help guide the preservation and stewardship of this historic resource.

GOVERNMENT



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Please provide your comments below:

I-1838-001

First of all I would like to say that I am against the Military build up that is going to change Guam forever. This is going to affect all the islanders here on Guam.

I-1838-002

If this Military build up goes through we would be losing our hiking sites and our views here on Guam. All the islanders would have to do inside sports, cause they would build over the hiking spots and all the activity sites. So lets just stop the build up and let us have our island. Also the firing ranges would be at the jungle spots and that will make the birds scared and

I-1838-003

fly away and we would be losing our beautiful island birds. Especially if this goes through here on Guam people would be losing their homes and land cause its just going to get built over. Most of all our island would be limited on jobs, we would only have 2,500 jobs for the islanders and the rest would go to the Military. So please just look at the things that would affect Guam and people on it and just cancel the Military build up.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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I-1838-001

Thank you for your comment.

I-1838-002

Thank you for your comment. Impacts to birds has been considered in the EIS. Very few native birds are currently present in areas that would be developed. As proposed in the EIS, there would be conservation measures to avoid and minimize for the loss of habitat for birds.

I-1838-003

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.

COMMONWEALTH OF GUAM



**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 96880-3134, 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-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:

"The flow of goods and legal and illegal immigrants (for the build-up) into Guam presents opportunities for drug smuggling." (Vol. 2, Ch. 16, pg. 6a1) I'll admit, we do have some people who try to drug smuggle on Guam. It really disgusts me because drugs cause people to do stupid and crazy things. We don't need that on Guam. Maybe a solution would be to search all military individuals. If they are caught with drugs or anything that's illegal, we should send them back to where they came from. They should be allowed to come to Guam. They probably think they can get it and get away with it the next time. So they should just not be able to come to Guam. We really don't want anyone drug smuggling on Guam because that would definitely increase the crime rate with people trying to sell, buy, and steal drugs from other people on our island.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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

I-1839-001

Thank you for your comment. 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 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.

I-1839-001

Michael VM Guerrero



COMMENTS SHEET

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Please provide your comments below:

I-1840-001

This military buildup is very stressful. The DEIS said apart "We are going to bring 8000 military personnel plus 4000 of their dependents." Guam will become very overpopulated! Guam is crowded as it is. Bringing all those people will cause problems. The military has to remember that Guam is only 32 miles long. The military parking lot with that many people is going to be a major problem. The schools will be overpopulated, traffic will be hectic, and the culture may die from this buildup. Bringing that many people will have major effect on our culture. The Chamorro culture is already fading as it is, but it can be done if the military comes. The military cannot just come here and leave our island away from us. That is not right! The solution can be to lower the people coming here. That is already 115000 people! Guam is not that big and is already overpopulated at it is. Maybe we can start small and work our way up. Meaning the military will start by bringing maybe about 4000 military personnel with some dependents. The military and the people of Guam will have see and review if the military relocation program here is a problem. If that can be done in that, and before the process until they bring all 8000 military personnel. Once everything is settled then they can start bringing in all of their dependents. This way we can gradually become stable with the buildup. It will take some time though.

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by:
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I-1840-001

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.

Expanded mitigation discussion is available in the FEIS Volume 7, including discussion of reducing population impacts.



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Please provide your comments below:

I-1841-001

In the DEIS Vol-2 1B.1.2.1 it states that "Despite stringent maintenance requirements and countless hours of training, past history indicated that accidents may occur. The risk of people on the ground being killed or injured is small." The amount of risk is still alarming. Do not want any chance of anyone getting killed or injured. Everyone is at risk and a solution is to fly over water; not near the shore; not above land. They should watch where they are going.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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I-1841-001

Thank you for your comment. Volume 2, Section 7.0 defines airspace and potential impacts as a result of military operations on Guam. Airways are established routes used by military aircraft, commercial aircraft, and general aviation aircraft. They are the flight paths on which aircraft travel through airspace similar to land highways. Air traffic refers to movements of aircraft through airspace. Safety and security factors dictate that use of airspace and control of air traffic be closely regulated. Accordingly, regulations applicable to all aircraft are promulgated by the FAA to define permissible uses of designated airspace. These regulations are intended to accommodate the various categories of aviation, whether military, commercial, or private aviation enthusiasts. Under the proposed action, existing air traffic control procedures would continue. Some flight activities would be accomplished under VFR conditions and along random routes that would not impact commercial or general aviation flying. Military pilots avoid flying over populated areas as much as possible in order to minimize overflight complaints. The increase in aircraft operations is not anticipated to significantly increase the flight mishap rate and AICUZ land use restrictions would remain in place to limit public exposure to aircraft mishaps.



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Please provide your comments below:

I strongly oppose the military buildup. Due to the prof and cons written down, it seems that the cons are very much convincing that the military buildup has very little to benefit Guam besides money. It is true that Guam needs money but I strongly believe that majority of the people of Guam won't be willing to give up their ancestral lands to the military, especially when they will no longer have any say in what their land will endure. Also, the jobs that will be provided are only temporary!! Why will the people trade their land to have temporary jobs building homes and stores that will only be used by and for the military. It is very shocking that the DEIS suggests revenues needed to support the huge population will come from residents of Guam. That's insulting! The residents of Guam better include the military, as to my understanding, they might soon move to Guam and therefore RESIDE on Guam. Many have opposed to the military buildup already. Why have meetings to hear the people's opinion when plans are still in act? If it's just for you to find ways to make both sides happy your wasting your time. Most of us, actually majority of us have already opposed, so it's difficult for all of us to be "happy". The military buildup will change Guam, make people mad (as it already is) and contribute to Global Warming.

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by:
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I-1842-001

Thank you for your comment. The Final EIS analyzes a number of subjects identifying the potential positive and negative impacts of the proposed action. Many of the beneficial impacts 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 of Volume 9 in the EIS 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 Draft EIS 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.

I-1842-002

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.

I-1842-003

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.

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.

Revenue to the Government of Guam was provided in the DEIS and the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study that is Appendix F in Volume 9 of the DEIS. The revenue estimated includes personal taxes that would be provided to Guam based on income received while stationed and/or living on Guam.

Finally, 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.

I-1842-004

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.

COMMITTEE HEARING



Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Overseas
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Please provide your comments below:

I-1843-001

I do not support the buildup. thinking about the small island of Guam as an over populated island will just make things worse because there will be more people comming in to be new residence of Guam. there will be increasing of homeless people living in jungles or sidewalk because of the buildup's project taking so much land properties.

I-1843-002

Im concerned about the money that Guam will be having when militaries and their familer move in. Militaries will be the number one priority of most businesses in Guam because they know they got money. Buildup projects affects Guami community in so much ways, like: homes, lands, sites, and historical sites.

I-1843-003

Water facility will also make a great impact for Guam's community. Militaries homes will be provided with the same water company jet have. News talks about so much tragedy about our water supplier. Building so much aquadufs will not be able to supply everyone in Guam or the population of Guam 20 years from now.

I-1843-004

I hope my letter will be heard to the ones who planned having the buildup here in Guam. Think about the future that will bring this island further.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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I-1843-001

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.

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.

I-1843-002

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.

I-1843-003

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. Future DoD and civilian efforts in water conservation should reduce demand and provide water for additional population growth on Guam.

DoD would pursue LEED Silver for the new marine base, and that would include a lot of water conservation measures. These measures are also planned for existing bases.

I-1843-004

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.

COMMENT SHEET



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Please provide your comments below:

My concern regarding the military build-up comes from the excerpt in the DEIS regarding the population change.

Personally I am very concern with a few things with the military build-up. One of the main ones is the major population change that is going to happen after the build-up is done. A mere 20,000 troops and their dependents are going to be coming. This for one is going to almost double the population and top of that I don't think that Guam can hold that many people and actually function right. I think they should take time and rethink this portion first.

I think that in order to actually get things going the government should look out for the people of Guam first. Personally I think that they need yes before thinking. Look at the attention they have brought to this subject already. If they don't listen to the people of Guam they are going to have more problems on their hands. Before you know it there's going to be a major concern that's going to erupt before the actually build-up ends.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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I-1844-001

Thank you for your comments. To provide clarification on your comments, the number of Marines and their dependents are about 20,000. The maximal population anticipated (direct and indirect) includes the military, their dependents, construction workers, and the induced population. This would be about 80,000 people during the peak period (2014) under the current project schedule. Once construction is completed, the population would increase to 33,000. The present population of Guam is about 170,000. The discussion on the population is in the DEIS in the socioeconomic chapter as well as in the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study in Appendix F of 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 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.

I-1844-001



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Please provide your comments below:

How would you feel if you had an "uninvited" guest come into your home, sleep in your bed and eat your food? You wouldn't like it now, would you? As a resident and a chairman of Guam, this is how a lot of the people of Guam are feeling. I think Guam has enough problems as it is, and that's without the increased population. Guam is in no position to sustain the increase in population when it can't even sustain the existing population. One, Guam is such a small place and two, Guam is not ready for the massive movement of the Marines. With this increase comes the increase of equipment and noise. (ex: air-crofts, chips, watercraffe, training, etc.) its an inconvenience to all residents that live around the area. The best solution is for the military to help Guam in the preparation of the massive movement of the marines. Fix and help maintain public facilities. Move training facilities to more isolated areas to prevent inconvenience to the people of Guam. Help by informing the marines of the ways of life here on Guam and how your way and my are totally different.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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

I-1845-001

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.

I-1845-001

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Please provide your comments below:

In volume 5 of the DEIS it says and I quote, "The greatest adverse impacts to be in the areas of special species habitat loss, cultural and traditional resources, and visual resources."

I believe that this is a major wrong to our island. First off it is killing a lot of natural habitats that animals depend on to survive. If you take that away a lot of people will be affected. It also takes away public access to historical sites. This in turn hurts our culture. The military build up will greatly affect the lives of people living on Guam.

One way to fix or help the problem is to choose another site for the military build up. They could make a huge military base on one of the uninhabited islands of the Northern Marianas Islands. They could have more room for themselves and won't affect the people of Guam. Another alternative is to choose another site on Guam to build up the military presence that won't affect our culture and resources as much. There are few options that they can choose. They can even build their own island like what they are doing off the coast of Florida. These are only a few of many other options to better the military build up.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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

I-1846-001

I-1846-002

I-1846-003

I-1846-001

Thank you for your comment. Habitat loss has been avoided to the extent practicable based on all planning considerations. Specific recovery habitat areas have been identified by the USFWS and are shown on maps in the EIS. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) is currently evaluating the removal of habitat that is being proposed and its impacts to threatened and endangered species on Guam and Tinian under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act. Conservation measures for removal of habitat for Special-Status species are also currently being discussed with USFWS under the Section 7 consultation process as are potential conservation measures such as establishing high-quality protected habitat areas.

I-1846-002

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.

I-1846-003

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

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

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Please provide your comments below:

I-1847-001

"There are no experienced construction workers on Guam." I highly doubt that.
"No training option to help Guam residents qualify for new jobs." Why would we accept this buildup if Guam isn't gonna benefit from it through jobs? "No solution on how to deal with the skyrocket in demand for jobs off base?"
If they are coming to Guam, then they should automatically give priority to Guam residents. Guam's people really need to get new jobs, and that's what they're hoping to get through this military buildup. Sadly, there is no guarantee on that.
"No guarantee that those on Guam residents who currently hold construction jobs with the military will be able to keep them throughout the buildup process." Why do we have to lose jobs? They are coming to OUR island, so we shouldn't lose anything through the buildup.

I-1847-002

I agree with everyone. Don't have the buildup. What really is the point of having the buildup if they are coming here like they're gonna own Guam? Guam's residents know what's best for Guam, and this buildup isn't close to being best. If the buildup were to happen, they better be able to give more training options to Guamanians for jobs because Guam needs them.

I-1847-003

*** Please Print Clearly***

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February 17, 2010 Eastern Standard Time

I-1847-001

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 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 Guam construction workers, the on-island workers were determined to be relatively small during the construction years.

I-1847-002

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.

I-1847-003

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

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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 Guam construction workers, the on-island workers were determined to be relatively small during the construction years.

COMBINED SHEET



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Please provide your comments below:

I-1848-001

The military build up is bad for Guam and its people. There are many things concerned with the military build up, such as the 70-80 thousand people that's going to live here. It will grow Guam's economy greatly. Guam would be overcrowded throughout the whole

I-1848-002

island. And also the roadway would be crowded too.

I-1848-003

The bad parts are the military people might sexually harass or sexually abuse the people of Guam. There will be less jobs opening for the people of Guam, the expense will go up for housing, the military people would start violence against the people of Guam. I think the people from Japan should have curfew. So they ^(military) won't do any harmful thing to the people of Guam. And also the money, whatever the military people spend it goes to their own economy.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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I-1848-001

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.

I-1848-002

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.

I-1848-003

Thank you for your comment. The DoD recognizes 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. Widely publicized instances of military crime in Okinawa causes Guam residents to be concerned about possible repercussions on the island brought about by the increase in military population on Guam. However, serious military personnel crimes in Okinawa (including rape) are relatively low, despite reports to the contrary. The SIAS noted that from 1972 through 1997 (about a 25-year period), 200 rapes by U.S. military personnel were reported in Okinawa. (This is an average of about 8 rapes per year, whereas in the U.S. there was an average of about 29 forcible rates per 100,000 people in 2008.) The perception of "many"

serious crimes are based on singular incidents that are retold many times so that it appears to be multiple incidents.

DoD educates its service man 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



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Please provide your comments below:

I am fifteen years old and attend a public school on Guam. My comment on the EIS has to do with the section about mitigation for the impact the buildup will have on ~~the~~ Guam's ~~the~~ water supply & freshwater utilities. The plans to dig up 22 new wells to supply the Anderson Air Force Base population should not go through. If Guam had enough water for 22 new wells in its aquifer, then why would a desalination plant be offered as a cause for mitigation? These wells will ~~it~~ dry up Guam's aquifer. The residents of Guam will have to pay for a desalination plant just to provide clean water for the bases and the rest of the island. The depletion of our freshwater resources in our natural aquifer will have immense adverse effects for the future of Guam, its residents & their children. I ask how the military will ensure the ~~best~~ protection and proper use of ~~our~~ Guam's precious natural aquifer, ~~by~~ ^{in order to avoid} ~~avoiding~~ over use and the imminent loss of water supply the buildup will bring.

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I-1849-001

I-1849-001

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.

Combining and integrating both the DoD and GWA water systems would be a major undertaking that is beyond the scope of the EIS. Also, it would cause DoD to lose control of their water systems to GWA, whose

performance to date has not been exactly exemplary as they are under a stipulated order from EPA. At this point in time, DoD certainly plans on cooperating with GWA and assisting them to the full legal extent of their capability, but would not concur to combine the two water systems. Interconnects would be planned to permit water sharing back and forth as agreed upon.



COMMENT SHEET

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Please provide your comments below:

This military build up will affect the community in so many ways. I know our government can see the negative things that are going on but they are trying to look beyond it. This will effect most students education. Almost all schools are already over their population and its hard to fit students in. When those military people come in with their families their kids will most likely be attending outside schools and now it would be more crowded. Traffic here is messed up people can barely get through our roads without getting into an accident. When those 80,000 people come there will be more traffic and people will be late getting to work or school. When we want to do something adventures we cannot because they took away most of our hiking places and swimming. For example Marbo cave & Turtle Cove. Almost every weekend my friends and I go there and we love it. They are also taking away our only legal racing track. When they do take it away people will be racing again on the streets and get in trouble. They should offer to build us another race track if they are gonna take it. There is going to be more fights in the bars or just anywhere between the military and our locals.

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I-1850-001

I-1850-002

I-1850-003

I-1850-004

I-1850-001

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.

I-1850-002

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.

I-1850-003

Thank you for your comment.

I-1850-004

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.

COMMISSION

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Please provide your comments below:

I'd like to comment about the "14 reasons why we don't need the Military buildup" under the employment section. In this section, it states, "The majority of the 18,000 jobs coming through the build up will not go to locals. Only 2,500 jobs will go to Guam residents, while the rest will go to off-island workers, the majority of which will be temporary." The second part of the employment section also states, "There are no training options outlined in the EIS to help unemployed Guamanians better qualify for build up jobs. The military will not be helping locals get any of the positions they are offering." I'd say that having all these military buildup situations approaching Guam, is just going to make our lifestyles much more complicated than it already is. Another thing, is all of that build up will bring along overpopulation, more pollution, more violence, and more situations to come. This isn't healthy for our island. I'd like to mention, that the article says majority of those 18,000 jobs coming to Guam, won't be for the locals. And, now Guam High schoolers from class of 2012 and up, will have to work much more than we are. For my opinion for a solution, I'd say simply to just don't bring military build up to our Guam.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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I-1851-001

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 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 Guam construction workers, the on-island workers were determined to be relatively small during the construction years.

I-1851-001



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Please provide your comments below:

"Increase in crime by the military dependents on Guam may also be a possible impact. Dependents of SOFA Personnel on Okinawa do contribute to the overall crime statistic"

The people that are coming to Guam may be a threat to the people of Guam. The children aren't safe if their is an overall crime statistic. How can the people of Guam feel safe if they know their kids might be put in danger. It's not just the children that would be danger. It could be anyone walking or doing something. People could do things to other people because their mad. The people have to know that their going to be safe and that their in danger.

I suggest that the people question those who are coming about the crime statistic. The people of Guam have to know how serious this is. And on the people of Guam wants to be safe. And out of harm's way. They should have programs for those who have anger issue show them how to control them.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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I-1852-001

I-1852-001

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.

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Please provide your comments below:

"Nationally, there have been clearer indications that family violence is a serious military-wide concern..." (Vol. 2, Ch. 16, Pg. 1093) This problem really makes me nervous about the military build-up. If there is going to be an increase on family violence on Guam, that's going to definitely have a negative impact on Guam big time because usually when people are having problems with their families, they tend to take it out on people around them, like people at work, at clubs or just anyone that they can get their hands on. If anyone is charged for family violence, they should definitely suffer the consequences. Instead of being fined or thrown in jail they should also be huttered. With this being the penalty, people would definitely think twice before they plan to hurt one of their family members. If being huttered is not a bad enough punishment, they should take away their house, car, or anything that means a lot to them because I just really don't want to have an increase in family violence.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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I-1853-001

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.

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Please provide your comments below:

Direct quote from the EIS:

"43% of active-duty military personnel admit to frequent binge drinking. In addition, 67.1% of binge-drinking episodes were reported by personnel aged 17-25 (representing nearly half of all active-duty military personnel) and a quarter of those episodes reported by underage personnel (Central Broadcasting Service News 2009)" (Vol. 2, Ch. 16, Pg. 1092)

I'm concerned with this issue for many reasons. We're going to have about 80,000 military personnel relocated from Japan to Guam. If almost half of them are frequent binge-drinkers, how will it affect our island? This, along with many problems coming from the buildup, will impact our island. Most residents, along with their families, may not feel safe with what's to come. Everyone knows how alcohol affects people, so just imagine what might happen when 35,000+ frequent binge-drinking marines arrive.

I think a possible solution could be to move all or most night clubs and bars. Since the government already wants to move the Tumon night life places out of Tumon for a better tourism industry, we could relocate the clubs and bars closer to military installations, so more people may benefit.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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

I-1854-001

Thank you for your comments and suggestions. The DoD recognizes 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. Widely publicized instances of military crime in Okinawa causes Guam residents to be concerned about possible repercussions on the island brought about by the increase in military population on Guam. However, serious military personnel crimes in Okinawa are relatively low, despite reports to the contrary. The perception of "many" serious crimes are based on singular incidents that are retold many times so that it appears to be multiple incidents.

DoD educates its service man 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.

I-1854-001

GOVERNMENT OF GUAM



**Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Overseas
Environmental Impact Statement
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Please provide your comments below:

"Increase in crime by the military deployment on Guam may also be a possible impact... Dependents of SOFA personnel on Okinawa as contribute to the overall crime statistics." I comment on this quote because crime will be increased on Guam for sure as if we have enough problems already. This is gonna make Guam look bad and give us a bad reputation. The crimes will be caused by locals and military personnel for sure. Since Okinawa contributes to the overall crime statistics we need to find solutions to keep crime away. Probably have law enforcement around 24/7 and allow certain times to be letting out locals. Locals could help by either being kind, supportive, or contribute. The streets should be closed off any violence or robberies. Not saying this would happen, only to military personnel but could enforce locals to do crimes. All in all law enforcement should get more strict and have reasonable rules. Also we could just keep the military on their bases instead of them going out to the island. This would lower fights or any crimes occurring in the process. That is my comment for this particular quote and I'm looking forward to what this build-up has to offer.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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I-1855-001

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.

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Please provide your comments below:

I-1856-001

There have been many news with the ongoing military buildup on Guam. The military has been telling the community of Guam of their proposed actions. It is either their plan on taking land for the purposes of their soldiers or the number of laborers they will need to complete their project. With all of their talk they leave so many things undecided with they didn't state that the 10,157 jobs that will be taken from off-island workers needed will have to be housed. That means more land will be taken away from us. 100 acres of jungle will be replaced by a camp for the tenting of thousands of low-waged laborers. With that large amount of people taking the jobs workers on Guam will have less opportunity to find jobs. It's like whenever something bad occurs, it leads to another pathway for other things to turn out just as bad.

The DEIS also doesn't state about other problems that will occur when the 8,000 motorists and their 3000 Aqueduct arrives. With the skyrocket of population increase, many of them are bound to get injured or ill on Guam. They didn't propose a plan that will also increase the number of medical staff that will be needed to help them. It will end up with Gilliland Naval Hospital being crowded with injury and illness and will cause longer wait times and be less efficient.

A way they can improve these problems is to let the people know that in the future, employment with medical staff will be in high demand. The community should start having workshops about the medical field. The best way to improve all the proposed actions the military wants to do, is to input our comments that deal with the DEIS. Anything can happen if we choose to take action.

Guam residents are projected to receive less construction jobs than off-island workers. Guam residents expected to get 2,566 jobs at 2014 construction peak (only 17% of total jobs). The bulk, 15,157 jobs, will be taken by off-island workers. (Vol. 2, Ch. 16, pg. 1055)

*** Please Print Clearly***

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I-1856-001

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.

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 DEIS), 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.



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Please provide your comments below:

I-1857-001

"Guam residents are projected to receive less construction jobs than off-island workers: Guam residents expected to get 2,566 jobs at 2014 construction peak (only 17% of total available jobs). The bulk, 15,157 jobs, will be taken by off-island workers." (vol. 2, ch. 16, pg. 1055)

This obviously does not benefit Guam at all. Why are the people who live here that are looking for jobs not a first priority?! I would understand if the reason for this is because Guam has an estimate of non-working people less than 2,000, but it doesn't!! It's ridiculous! There are people here on Guam who are more than capable to do jobs that the military needs to be done.

A really good solution, in my opinion, would be to make Guam and its residents a first priority in everything. It's our island and you've already stirred a lot of complaints. But the best solution is to take your military buildup elsewhere!!

*** Please Print Clearly***

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I-1857-001

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 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 Guam construction workers, the on-island workers were determined to be relatively small during the construction years.



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Please provide your comments below:

I-1858-001 *More JOBS? 2,566 jobs - Guam Residents and 15,157 jobs - Off-Island*

Workers (EIS Vol 2 Ch 16 Pg 1055)
I think that this is very unfair why? Because there are people who are living on Guam and are having trouble looking for a job(s). It is NOT fair that those who'll be coming to Guam would be getting more job offers than those Guam residents. Those off-island workers would probably get more than half job offers than Guam residents. I've asked a few people about this and they don't think that all this is unfair for Guam residents. I basically don't know why more job offers would be given to off-island workers. But overall it isn't fair at all. Hopefully if Guam residents like me understand this more we'd do something about it. I also think that those who are coming to Guam (Military families) shouldn't get more job offers why? Well because of course it'll cause more problems for Guam residents to find a job(s). Those military people get paid more money than people who sell in vegetable stands. There are some families out there who live off of selling vegetables, because they probably have trouble finding a job or a job that pays more. People (families) would become poor and would live out in the streets, if off-island workers get more job offers. Guam residents should have a chance or should get more job offers. If Guam residents could do something about it, they should realize they should do something "SOONER" than LATER.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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I-1858-001

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.

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COMMITTEE ON OVERSEAS

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Please provide your comments below:

"Noise Impacts"

- Noise of flight operations.
- Noise impacts of harbor activities.

This is a major issue to me and Guam's community. First of all it will be hard for all students to study and concentrate on their education. People would try to make important phone calls, but they would communicate clearly because of all the noise going on. Hard working officers wouldn't be able to get some rest when they are really tired. This issue causes so many distractions. The way to make this situation better is to just cancel the military from coming here. I think the military should build everything from where they are right now. Another case is that Guam will be a bigger target for enemies when they find out we have all the weapons and ammo.

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by:
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I-1859-001

I-1859-002

I-1859-001

Thank you for your comment. While noise levels may be increased in some localized areas as described in the EIS, normal routine activities such as education and communication would be largely unaffected except in the highest noise areas.

I-1859-002

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.

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 will continue to be a focus of the DoD.



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Please provide your comments below:

I-1860-001

- Pagat - a pristine environmental and cultural site containing ancient Chamorro villages, burial sites, artifacts, and fresh water cave access will be restricted to the public and the area will be turned into a firing range.

- I think that is not right what the military people are doing by taking away our historical sites. I think that they should just leave the sites alone and go build in Anderson and I know that to hate for that, but no body will like if they take away something they like to do and taking away our historical sites really reminded us Guam people what does it mean. so I think that is not right to do and also I think if they really care about our island as people we should come together as one and fight for we want as us people of Guam.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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I-1860-001

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 site. No direct disturbance to the Pagat site would occur from the construction or operation of the proposed firing range. The DoD intends to continue public access to the area and update the preservation plan to protect this historic resource.



COMMENTSHEET

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Please provide your comments below:

I-1861-001

This military build will affect the community in so many ways. I know that the people can see the negative things but they are trying to look beyond it. This will affect our education. Many schools on Guam are already crowded and their just trying to fit students in.

I-1861-002

Imagine when the military comes they say the population will increase in 2015, we can barely fit the locals in and have them come putting a bunch of outsiders. Its already hard to get around here with the traffic, their will be 18,000 added to Guam, people added to this island with cars and think about the traffic when they come. when we are on schools breaks and want to do something fun or adventurous we can't because they are taking away our historical place just for them, i think that it will effect the people of Guam. the only legal race over here is being taking away. Now people are gonna race on the streets and cause problems. There will be many accidents and their will be more people doing illegal racing.

I-1861-003

*** Please Print Clearly***

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I-1861-001

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.

I-1861-002

Thank you for your comment.

I-1861-003

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.



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Please provide your comments below:

I-1862-001

well first of all we do not support the military buildup and we will tell you why. The buildup increases more violence and hate between the people of Guam and the U.S. For example all of the things they have done back there such as raping younger kids and acting like its there place

I-1862-002

One hundred acres of jungle will be replaced by a camp for tens of thousand of low wage laborers. That is very bad because they would have to cut down many trees. The trees and plants in the jungle are very important for the environment. The military will even take up the peoples lands.

I-1862-003

I-1862-004

The buildup will affect thousands of people such as graduates or even drop outs. There will be less jobs for them to find. Most of the military's family will be hired and there wouldn't be much jobs for the locals. The businesses will be hiring the people with the best education.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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

I-1862-001

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.

I-1862-002

Thank you for your comment. Although some forest will be removed, conservation measures to avoid and minimize this impact has been proposed in the EIS and additional conservation measures is currently being discussed with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Currently, there are 9 proposals for workforce housing. The zoning for these housing areas are light industrial (5), rural (3) and Single-Family Dwelling (1).

I-1862-003

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.

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.

I-1862-004

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.

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COMMITTEE

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Please provide your comments below:

I-1863-001

I don't support the military build-up because there taking one of the historical spot. I mean why don't they have it at anderson air-force base where theres alot of land there. they don't need back-road or mangilao. They think they can just come too guam and just pick where they want to have a build-up, thats is just plain messed-up. The d.e.i.s. has to ask the people first and if we all agree to it then by all means do it. Don't just come to guam and say "this is where we will have the build-up". The military in anderson have alot of land there so why can't they use the land up there. Think before you act. I know the military is trying to help and protect guam but just don't take any area in guam without asking. have more meeting until the people of guam totally agree and say "Go ahead and have it," but why marble cave thats lot's of guam most popular place where everyone enjoys there time.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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I-1863-001

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. 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 (housing, Won Pat International Airport), the firing range could not be placed on DoD lands, including on Andersen AFB. Placing the firing range at the golf course on Andersen AFB would be in direct conflict with the special use airspace associated with the airfield at Andersen AFB. Tarague Beach on Andersen AFB could accommodate KD rifle, KD pistol, non-standard small arms, and UD, but not the machine gun range because of the size of the SDZ area required. There would be a significant amount of excavation required to create the range topographic profile and to re-construct the steep access road to the range. In addition to the potential erosion control issues associated with the extensive grading, cultural and natural resource sites would be impacted.

DoD also 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. No direct disturbance to the Pagat site would occur from the construction or operation of the proposed firing range. However, DoD acknowledges that maintaining access to these sites is important. Although plans concerning access have not been developed, it is not the intent of DoD to totally restrict 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.

COMMENTS SHEET



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Please provide your comments below:

I-1864-001

The flow of goods and people and illegal immigrants (for the buildup) in to Guam presents opportunities for drug smuggling. (101-2, Ch. 16 of 1001)...

Comments: The military is smart they were trained to hide in places where people can't see them. They might even be able to smuggle drugs in to our island. We already have people getting arrested for it. We don't need people bringing drugs to our island.

Solution: I think we need to have a search down every time people come to our island. Also have guard dogs sniff out the bags when they get off the plane and before they leave. We also need to have people bring their bags to the taxi or their car.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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I-1864-001

Thank you for your comment. Impacts on crime, including increased smuggling, have been highlighted as a public concern during the public comment period and. Expanded mitigation discussion is provided in the FEIS.



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Please provide your comments below:

I-1865-001

Reviewing the D.E.I.S It stated that 18,000 jobs will be coming in through the military build-up. But only 2,500 jobs will be available for the locals and the rest will be for their employees that they will be bring along.

I find this unequal, I mean the Marines are coming to Guam and taking lands that they would be using for their shooting range and more military bases. All these things will bring benefit to all the military that are coming in for the build up and since they are taking away some of our historical sites, homes, and places that we use for amusement, we should gain some benefit from it.

The people of Guam could really use those jobs to earn a little from it. My idea to make things equal is to split the 18,000 jobs equally, because I understand that the Marines want some people to work for them; for the military build-up so what I suggest they could do is to give half of the jobs to the people that they want and the other half for the locals- It's a big change but I believe that it could work.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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I-1865-001

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 Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS).



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Please provide your comments below:

I am against the military build-up. Cause I think that this is going to affect everybody all over Guam. This military build-up is going to close down our drag strip, tarzan falls, all these sites that make Guam beautiful and practically the whole hiking spots on Guam. Military is going to come in and take our land, take all the villages and build things in its place. I think that its the worst thing that could happen. All the work and money that has been paved at some places to build things are use less now. The military should not do this. The people on Guam are humans and we are not to just be tested around. They should not do this to our people and our land. The military build-up is going to cut down all of our beautiful trees and houses and we got no say what is going on. We should have room to speak. that it a law for people to be heard out as one. We need all the jobs right now not only 7,500, we need to support our families. This cant happen here on Guam. we stand our grounds.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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I-1866-001

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.

I-1866-001

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Please provide your comments below:

Although it is undeniable that the military buildup will bring positive effects to Guam, there is also not a shortage of negative effects that will be present. The biggest of my concerns is the effect the buildup will have on Guam's tourism because the buildup will have a considerable effect on Guam's economy and environment. Tourism will be negatively affected. As stated directly in the DEIS in Volume 9, Appendix F, "there is a potential for more prostitution, alcohol/substance abuse, and family violence associated with young military populations in general (including sailors taking shore leave after weeks at sea). The particular reputation of warships as fighters could well trigger a transitional period of adjustment in which local young men left themselves against warships in fights." Crime rates and violence, because of the influx of so many people, are bound to increase. Guam ~~may~~ no longer appear to be the "paradise" that attracts so many tourists. How will this affect Guam's economy, which relies so greatly on tourism?
Perhaps a better approach to take towards this matter would be to establish laws protecting the areas that maintain that aspects of Guam's identity. Laws could be set up to prevent development that would remove, damage, or alter the tourist districts, as well as the areas of the island that attract visitors because of natural beauty. It could also be ensured that proper facilities (such as police stations, owners, recycling areas, etc.) are sufficiently placed in the districts to maintain its appeal. My main concern as a student, a resident, and a future adult of Guam's community is that the things that contribute so greatly to Guam's identity and appeal will be changed. Guam's economy relies on tourism, and it would be hard to affect the island and its community negatively if changes this substantial are made without precautions.
Through the submission of these ideas and this message, I am asking the protection of certain ideals and attitudes of Guam. I am not renouncing the changes the buildup will bring, I simply ask that the people of Guam's requests are carefully considered as well.

*** Please Print Clearly ***

Comments must be postmarked by:
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I-1867-001

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.

I-1867-001



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Please provide your comments below:

I-1869-001

"The addition of thousands of new power customers will drive up the cost of power that currently is paid for by existing ratepayers. Making customers will lead to lower and slower increases in power costs over time for all rate payers."

I-1869-002

Opinion: Military makes a lot of money for sure. And for them money feels like it grows in trees. Military for sure will make a great impact here in Guam. It will be the island's most life changing. Sometimes it may feel like people are being treated like prisoners and we're not all happy. We'll be sad that everyone will be here. President thinks Guam is small, so probably nobody lives in this island. Guam is going to handle so much weight because of over population. Our island may sound like we have all the electricity, but imagine this island 20 years from now. Are we still going to chime in the middle of the ocean? Are we still going to bring forth our culture when we all have different cultures in Guam?

I-1869-003

Solution:
I think we should take Guam to ease. Maybe military can shift their troops little by little. We should shift troops to other islands and then later on sub them around.

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by:
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I-1869-001

Thank you for your comment. Subsequent to publishing the DEIS, DoD and Guam Power Authority (GPA) have discussed two approaches to implement the required power upgrades. One plan would establish a private entity (PE) under contract with GPA that would obtain a DoD arranged loan to recondition the required combustion turbines and transmission and distribution system owned by GPA. The second plan would have GPA utilize their own financial resources/arrangements to make the required upgrades. In either case, the customer service agreement between DoD and GPA would be revised to a utility service contract and reflect fees that would pay for these improvements. These options are discussed in the final EIS.

I-1869-002

Thank you for your comment. The Final EIS analyzes a number of subjects identifying the potential positive and negative impacts of the proposed action. Many of the beneficial impacts 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 of Volume 9 in the EIS 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 Draft EIS 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.

I-1869-003

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. The purpose and need for the proposed relocation is to meet alliance and treaty requirements. As discussed in Volume 1, the alliance agreement with Japan states that approximately half of the U.S. Marines on Okinawa would be relocated to Guam by 2014. adaptive program management is proposed as a mitigation that would reduce impacts to a less than significant threshold by elongating the construction period. This would provide more flexibility than setting specific dates for completion in the future. In either case, an elongated construction period would result in an inability to relocate U.S. Marines to Guam by 2014 and would fail to meet the current agreement with Japan. The end date for relocation in the agreement with Japan would need to be re-negotiated for implementation of adaptive program management to meet the stated purpose and need.



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Please provide your comments below:

QUOTE: "develop & construct facilities & infrastructure to support approximately 8,600 marines & their 9,000 dependent"

I-1870-001

I do not support the military build up because once the 17,600 marines come into Guam there is going to be a lot of fights happening because people will be getting drunk. I also saw in a video posted on YouTube that the reason why the military is coming to Guam is because the people of Japan complained that the military men rape people from Japan.

I-1870-002

I also read in the newspaper that they will be taking away beautiful sites of Guam. And also the Chamorro culture will start to decrease, you can already see that happening now.

I-1870-003

A good solution to this is to not make the military come here because Guam is already doing good without the 17,600 marines that will be stationed here. I also think that the build up will only make Guam worse.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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I-1870-001

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.

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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.

I-1870-002

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 FEIS.

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.

I-1870-003

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 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.

Military population growth is summarized in Table ES-2 of the Executive Summary. The proposed Marine Corps military population is 8,552.

COMMENT SHEET

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Please provide your comments below:

My comment is on education system. Is that with the military kids the schools will suffer even more. Most of our schools are old and in need of repair, the population growth of students, the quality of education, and also the safety of our students in the campus. The military might provide funding to help repair the buildings and also help with books and other school needs, but will it be enough. The military may be helping by providing jobs but is it all going to be worth it in the end? What are we going to be left with when they leave? Are they going to leave behind a damaged environment, or hundreds of jobless people, or even abandoned buildings? My reaction to the building is that their bottom line should be in the interest of our island and its people. The military can pick up and leave. Guam is our home. What choice do we have? The solution is the military should build their own schools and work with our local government with education.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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

I-1871-001

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.

I-1871-001

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Please provide your comments below:

The issue that has caught my attention the most is the destruction of our unresidential lands for the construction of new military habitation. For the DEIS directly states, "One hundred acres of Guam's jungle will be replaced for military homes"

This cut is causing island-wide disturbance for the native Chamorros are being treated like nothing, while the military are being put up on a pedestal. Why must they build costly military homes for non indigenous people? What benefits are we gaining from this decision?

Instead of using half of our preserved lands for homes and storage, shouldn't they just use the areas they possess already? These new buildings will end up rotting away like the previous military housing districts.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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I-1872-001

I-1872-001

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.



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Please provide your comments below:

I-1873-001

How would our island be able to handle this build up? In my opinion we definitely could not be able to handle this. My main problem is the environmental issues our island has today, the traffic and the dump.
Our island holds about 170,000 and are having traffic and dump issues. What now to add 24,000 more, not possible.
Please let us stay the way we are now.

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by:
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I-1873-001

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. Expanded mitigation discussion, including that of addressing population increase, is available in Volume 7 of the FEIS.

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Please provide your comments below:

I disagree
The military buildup should be in the draft EIS
I do
The EIS should be more precise about what it's trying to say about the military buildup. I'm clearly not comfortable with the fact that 8,000 military personnel are arriving on Guam but that mostly the jobs here. Why go to someone off-island if there are able people here willing to work?

*** Please Print Clearly***

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

I-1874-001

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 DEIS. The DEIS was broken down by volumes for each major action, and the Executive Summary provides an overview of the proposed actions to facilitate readability. The DEIS was developed with the intent to balance readability with sufficient technical information.

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 Phillippines 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.

I-1874-001



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Please provide your comments below:

I-1875-001 - My concern is that the Quality of life on Guam will affect the families of Guam that are receiving public assistance.

More families will be needing government assistance because of the rise of cost of living and the minimum wage being the lowest in the nation already.

I-1875-002 Another concern is the preservation of culture and how they should use "NO ACTION" when it comes to historical sites. This should be known that places like Mt. Lamlam are symbols of or culture and tradition which is something that we would like to pass down to future generations. If they allow us no access or take land away they are literally killing our culture by not allowing us to pass on traditions.

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by:
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I-1875-001

Thank you for your comment. As documented in this EIS, DoD acknowledges the existing sub-standard conditions of many social services on Guam and the interest to have DoD fund improvements to these 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 Draft EIS, 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.

I-1875-002

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.

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Please provide your comments below:

I-1876-001

While I disagree with this build up overall, one of my main concerns is the increase in crime. Guam's police force is under-manned presently, an increase of 80,000 more people is going to have a profound impact on the safety of our people. Having lived in Okinawa for 2 years, I know well what the build up would do to Guam. I propose that there be No Action taken and the build up ceases to exist.

Manuel L. Cruz III
20, Mangilao

*** Please Print Clearly***

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

I-1876-001

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 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.

The FEIS 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.

I-1877-001

Thank you for your comment.



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Please provide your comments below:

I-1877-001

Having the Military build up here on Guam will not make it any better for "what we call home". Jobs is not provided for our local people, so what better does will the Military build up do to make that change. There is so little action being ~~done~~ done now. I say, "No Military Build up!"-Anonymous.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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Please provide your comments below:

I-1878-001

I, am a 21 year old, yet to start my life, only going to school to start my life. I don't agree that the job opportunities would help us, the people of Guam, only because we don't have the opportunity to get a job first. The military spouses are the first, yet us students who are continuing our education won't be able to get a job due to no money or jobs.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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

I-1878-001

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 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 Guam construction workers, the on-island workers were determined to be relatively small during the construction years.

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Please provide your comments below:

I-1879-001

I would like to know how will the crimes will be managed when the military build-up actually occurs. After watching some videos of why the people of Japan don't want the Military in their land, I honestly felt ~~that~~ truly disturbed with what I was seeing and hearing. To me rape is such a big issue and should not be taken very lightly. I do not want the build-up to occur on Guam because I don't want any of these crimes to occur. If and when the build-up does occur, how will they (the military) be able to stop or drastically minimize the crime rates? I would like to know this because it's affecting the sense of security throughout Guam's community.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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I-1879-001

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.

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Please provide your comments below:

I-1880-001

What concerns me about this military build-up and how it can affect Guam. Crime may increase. Some say it is not a big deal, but it is still an affect on Guam. even though they do not have numbers on the rate of prostitution, but I highly doubt those numbers will increase. There could be an increase in drug/substance abuse. Population growth is the prime influence of this impact. These situations can cause multiple problems to people of Guam, with those problems it can put people in danger. The next issue that concerns me is land takings: If the marines do come to Guam, that would mean some of the chamorros in this island would either have to give up their land or sale it, just for the accommodation of the military. Our chamorro ancestors pass down their land to family members for many generations. It is the chamorro's rightful land that they can decide what they want to do to it. They should not be force to what they have to do with their land.

I-1880-002

In my opinion for an alternative, the military should not ambush Guam in such large amount. Put them in groups and let them have a limited duty station. In that way Guam would not have to worry about so many lands being taken away or crime rates going up.

I-1880-003

*** Please Print Clearly***

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

I-1880-001

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.

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I-1880-002

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.

I-1880-003

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.

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

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Please provide your comments below:

I-1881-001

The crime rate is definitely going to rise. The main problem in Okinawa was that the Marines were raping their women. ~~but~~ How is relocating them here on Guam going to solve that? The women on our island are going to be afraid of sleeping outside their door, knowing that we have ~~more~~ more rapist on island.

Also our population on Guam is already almost to its maximum. The relocation is going to cause the water prices to rise, increase in traffic, and traffic accidents.

Another thing is that our historical site is going to be taken from us. Pagat cave is a very famous cave here on island. Unfortunately, the Marines are going to be firing in that direction, making it dangerous for anyone to access the cave.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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I-1881-001

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.

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Veronica Brigino



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Please provide your comments below:

I-1882-001

There are some individuals who insist that the military buildup can be beneficial to Guam's economy and that this change is good. However, I disagree. In the DEIS excerpts from Volume 2, chapter 16 entitled "Socioeconomics and General Services" it states many things about public safety, which is one of the issues I am most concerned about. If the people from Okinawa, Japan protest on U.S. Military being there due to the increase of crimes, who's to say the same thing won't happen on Guam? Being such a small island with limited resources, infrastructures, and recreational spots, islanders are bound to come in contact with U.S. Military Servicemen and personnel. Many of these individuals are trained very aggressively and some are even trained to kill. If they lose their composure, violent acts may be committed. If they continue on with the military buildup on Guam, islanders will see a lot of change in their future, and sometimes, change isn't always good.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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Please provide your comments below:

I-1883-001

over population/overcrowding is my concern for the build up. The military build up should not move in Guam due to the fact that Guam is small, it's getting to much crowded and over population. when it gets too much it will lead to fighting, noisy, and competitive for people in Guam.

I-1883-002

The other concern I have is about the crime where they do rape, violent crimes, prostitution and more. They should take care of those problems and not make it increase all the time. That is all I wanted to say and let you guys know.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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

I-1883-001

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.

I-1883-002

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Please provide your comments below:

I-1884-001

IT IS A ^{Sadness} ~~Shame~~ to hear many of the people's VOICES ~~are~~ here on ~~the~~ Guam. Sadness is the emotion I begin to feel when I hear about people's land being taken away from them. Where are these people, our people supposed to go? The area in which they were living was a place where they were happy and the Military is so freely ready to take and rob my people of that happiness. We have been so loyal to the United States. We do not deserve this behavior. We are all citizens of the United States and we should all be treated with the same respect.

I-1884-002

Many of Guam's historic sites are going to be taken away from us. Growing up here on the Island of Guam I have spent a great deal of time at the many places that will be taken away. Marble Cove was a place where my family and friends spent most of our weekends. Not being able to ever go back to a ~~very~~ ^{place} that plays a significant part of not only my life, but the people of Guam as well is devastating. I am also concerned about the Aircraft Carrier Berthing. I am afraid of the chemicals that would be used

I-1884-003

would not only ~~pollute~~ pollute the area, but cause a dramatic increase of cancer *** Please Print Clearly*** to our people.

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I-1884-001

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.

I-1884-002

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 and Marbo areas. No direct disturbance to the Pagat site would occur from the construction or operation of the proposed firing range. However, DoD acknowledges that maintaining access to these sites is important. Although plans concerning access have not been developed, it is the intent of DoD to continue 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.

I-1884-003

Thank you for your comment. 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.

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Please provide your comments below:

I-1885-001

This comment is to find out and question the reason why the United States decided to relocate 3,000 marines to an already packed and tiny island of Guam. I have lived on the island of Guam for all my life and the military has been apart of it for so long. Why does the United States have the power to inflict the people of Guam with more people? We barely have room for our own people! What makes it right for the United States and Japan to throw 3,000 marines and their dependents on our island without our people's say? Do they not hear our voices? The question that is on my mind and many other Guamanians is "WHY?" Why did they choose our island to have the marines and their dependents relocate? The United States military already has ownership to the north side of the island, now they want more!! How can they do this to the people of GUAMANIA? Do we get a say in ANYTHING? Does my comment and thousands of others get across to the hard headed people who are controlling the decision of this build-up?

I-1885-002

In my opinion the only reason I can think of for this build-up for the United States to have another gas station, another training land... another base. They have been in Japan for many years and Japan has all they need. They have a base, a training area, places to stay and more. Guam HAS NOTHING!! And that means that when and if the build-up does happen, we're gonna have to do alot of construction... on roads and plus the addition of more buildings. I honestly do not understand it at all why would they relocate to Guam? Like I said before we have no say. Our voices cannot be heard and cannot get through to the people who control this miserable build-up

*** Please Print Clearly***

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I-1885-001

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.

I-1885-002

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.

I-1885-003

Thank you for your comment. Please see the response to I-1885-001.

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Please provide your comments below:

All around the island of Guam, the people are protesting against the DEIS (Draft Environmental Impact Statement). Our island is diminutive and 20,000 other people will just make it even more so. I am proud to be from this island and I would hate to see the possible build-up destroy the beauty and mystery that it holds. Therefore, I am writing this comment to address a few problems I see with the DEIS.

Most of these problems would effect both the people and the environment.

According to Volume 2, Chapter 13.1.2.1 of the DEIS Public and Safety titled "Air Craft Mishap," there will be a possibility of aircraft accidents. Although it is a "relatively small possibility," or so the DEIS states, there is still a chance of lives being lost. This section states "the risk of people on the ground being killed or injured by aircraft accidents is small. However, an aircraft accident is a high-consequence event and, when a crash does occur, the result is often catastrophic." Reading this statement and then going ahead with the DEIS is like signing over innocent lives of the people of Guam. Accidents happen no matter what the probability may be.

Another one of these problems would be the many military aircrafts that would be flying over the skies of Guam. In section 2, Chapter 12.1.2.2, it talks about BASH (Bird Aircraft Strike Hazard). This section says that over 95% (percent) of reported bird strikes are below 3000 feet. Approximately 49% (percent) of bird strikes occur in the airport environment and 15% (percent) during low-level cruise. The DEIS states that when their military aircrafts encounter a bird/birds, they will control the situation. How does the military intend to control a naturally free animal such as a bird? What do they mean by "control"? Like I have said before, accidents do happen... and it does not matter the probability.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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I-1886-001

Volume 2, Section 7.0 defines airspace and potential impacts as a result of military operations on Guam. Airways are established routes used by military aircraft, commercial aircraft, and general aviation aircraft. They are the flight paths on which aircraft travel through airspace similar to land highways. Air traffic refers to movements of aircraft through airspace. Safety and security factors dictate that use of airspace and control of air traffic be closely regulated. Accordingly, regulations applicable to all aircraft are promulgated by the FAA to define permissible uses of designated airspace. These regulations are intended to accommodate the various categories of aviation, whether military, commercial, or private aviation enthusiasts. Under the proposed action, existing air traffic control procedures would continue. Some flight activities would be accomplished under VFR conditions and along random routes that would not impact commercial or general aviation flying. Military pilots avoid flying over populated areas as much as possible in order to minimize overflight complaints. The increase in aircraft operations is not anticipated to significantly increase the flight mishap rate and AICUZ land use restrictions would remain in place to limit public exposure to aircraft mishaps. Aircrews operating on Guam would be required to follow applicable procedures outlined in the BASH plan. When risk increases, limits would be placed on low altitude flight and some types of training. Based on the current 8-year average of three bird aircraft strikes per year on Guam, the increase in aircraft operations is estimated to result in one additional incident for a total of four annual bird aircraft strikes.

I-1886-001

I-1887-001

Thank you for your comment.

Hotd in K Sinaga
Father Ivo

Yosafat - sinaga@yahoo.com

I-1887-001

It is usual, there is pro and contra statement for
up coming event. Let us take a look specifically here
on Guam. People are mentioning about military build-up.
My comment focus on some aspects, such as:

Positive comment

a economy aspect

-|| I believe, economy of Guam will increase because
there is formula if population is going up in one
country, it will be followed by development of
economy. If economy get better, the people lives
also more perfect. People will need more necessities
and the government must pay attention for that.
The companies and stores will develop in quantity and
quality aspect.

b education aspect.

-|| A couple weeks ago I was listening the military
build up on TV. It was said that one benefit of
the military buildup is addition of schools. Specifically
they said, it is needed some elementary schools
and middle school should be build in Santa Rita
ant A Gate. It will effect the whole school here
on Guam, there will be sportif competition.

b feeling of safe aspect

-|| The militar is a symbol of a shelter. They protect
people from violent and also from treatment of other
country

minor comment.

a. anxiety

-|| Some people worry about military, because there are some bad informations from US military when they are in Okinawa. ex the Rape, shooting and other violent.

o Is not impossible there will be competition between military versus police, this is a real anxiety. If the military "fight" with police the victims are the usual people. (Civil)

I-1887-002

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.

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Please provide your comments below:

Volume 2 Chapter 16
I am concerned about the over population in Guam because their will be more traffic, longer lines in stores, and parking issues. Perhaps sending only single Marines to Guam would help with the island becoming over crowded.

I-1888-001

I am also concerned about military/civilian fights becoming a bigger problem. The Marines have a reputation of being very aggressive and the locals are very protective of their lands. This can cause friction between them and more fights may happen.

I-1888-002

*** Please Print Clearly***

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I-1888-001

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As for traffic congestion, the 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.

I-1888-002

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Please provide your comments below:

I-1889-001

The status total and heinous arrests on Okinawa show that possible rape cases is nothing compared to the total crime rates. Even if it is just one person that has been raped, it is still a very big problem. Laws for rape cases should be more strict so people would take it more seriously.

I-1889-002

People of Japan make up the majority of tourists who visit Guam. If the people of Okinawa wanted the U.S. Marines out, then why would they want to come here for vacation? Because of the overcrowding, Guam would not be an enjoyable and comfortable destination for vacationing. We cannot depend on tourism for money. If the United States are putting their Marines on this island, then the United States must help us greatly in improving our island.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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I-1889-001

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I-1889-002

Thank you for your comments.

Please see Section 4.3.7 of the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F of the DEIS) for information related to the expected impacts on Tourism.

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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First of all, I know that the military build up will have both positive and negative impacts. I am a United States Army Reserve Soldier and so I know the benefits they can give. However, after discussing the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, I noticed that the impact on Guam's jungles may it be temporary or permanent far outweighs the positive impact. According to the DEIS, outdoor recreational resources like Marbo Cave, Mount Lamlam, and Pagat Cave/Trail will have limited to no access to the public. The reason is to create a recreational space for dependents and training space for soldiers. This is not acceptable. Outdoor activities like hunting, fishing, and bonnie stamping is part of the culture. It is like telling us that we are insignificant. Not only are they taking away lands and jungles but they are going to destroy it. The DEIS was not given any effort at all and the consequence will be irrevocable. Furthermore according to the Guam Bonnie Stampers' statement, I realized that there are too much at stake here. Even if the DEIS suggested alternatives, personally when it comes to the impact on Guam's natural resources I support the No Action Alternative. I want to improve the economy but not to the expense of nature.

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I-1890-001

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.

I-1890-001

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I-1891-001

The main reason I don't want the military build-up to come is because of the toxic waste and sewer water issues as well as pollution. We have already certain so much pollution on this island that we are trying to protect ourselves from over polluting. There will be a lot of toxic waste around the island. When the military build-up starts the toxic waste will increase and what then. If the choice to leave just as a saying we would be left with so much toxic waste and what will we do then. The island is small and we have too much to handle right now. We do not need extra things to worry about. Guam and the Marianas Islands are small and we have a lot of pollution going around. We are actually trying to decrease the toxic waste we have by going green. I know that with the military build-up here on Guam the increase of pollution and toxic waste will keep happening. If the military personnel do think or move out of the island we would be left here with all the toxic waste. We don't need to risk our lives and culture for their benefits. How about our benefits? What good does it come us? It would increase so much on this tiny island and we are not ready for that or any big changes yet.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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I-1891-001

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.

Chapter 17 of Volumes 2 through 5, and Chapter 18 of Volume 6 analyze potential environmental effects of hazardous materials and waste. Chapter 2 of Volume 7 describes potential mitigation to reduce waste streams and potential adverse environmental effects. 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 mitigations. 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 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. These comprehensive actions (e.g., BMPs, SOPs, etc.) will protect public health, welfare, and the environment from adverse impacts associated with the use of hazardous substances.

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I-1892-001

The military build-up will cause a lot of problems for Guam. The main problem would be the crime rate. Once the troops head to our island they would increase crime rates. Most of the military people are males, and I don't mean to make that sound racist or gender. The main point is we have enough crime going on in this small island. The rapists, child molesters etc... is what we're trying to decrease on the island. Bringing the military over will harm us and our family. There are so many sayings and facts about the military's crimes now and they're not even on island yet. So what is that trying to prove. This is what it's trying to prove, that the military build is bad and we don't want them on the island. We have children and they mean so much. People will soon stop leaving their homes. We would probably be stuck not doing much. Therefore, I am against the military build up and them coming over. Crimes are too much for us right now. We do not need more rape, or child molesters. We are fine the way we are! Even though we're struggling a little but we are still surviving on this island. There are still more issues that don't involve crime but other important issues to worry about the military build-up on Guam.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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As an inhabitant of the island of Guam, I am extremely concerned about the environmental impacts that the proposed military build-up will have. In a letter to Nora Macariola-Sce of the Naval Facilities Engineering Command from Kathleen Goforth, Manager of the Environmental Review Office of the EPA, Goforth voices concerns about the impacts to Guam's coral reef ecosystems, water quality, and wildlife. She also states that the, "DEIS frequently concludes that project impacts will not be significant, without substantiating these conclusions."

One major area of concern is that of the endangered species. Volume 2, page 11-4 of the DEIS shows a table of animals such as dolphins and sea turtles, that may be impacted by the build-up. In addition, entire coral reef ecosystems will be affected. Volume 2, page 11-11 of the DEIS states, "Domestic wastewater associated with population increases is the largest potential source of pollution to all waters of Guam and has a significant anthropogenic (human-induced) impact on corals." With the hugely significant population increase caused by the build-up, we can expect irreparable damage to the coral reefs (and the general water supply) of Guam. Due to all of this, I support the No Action Alternative.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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I-1893-001

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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While there are several potentially harmful effects the military build-up could impose on Guam, I would like to address the impact on crime. As noted by Dr. Catherine Lutz of Brown University, crime is more common in a population characterized by young, single males in an area of socioeconomic inequality. With the proposed military build-up, a majority of the incoming personnel will be young males. In addition, much of Guam's population already suffers from unemployment and low wage rates. Bringing thousands of servicemen and construction workers will increase the socioeconomic inequality on the island. One of the most worrisome crimes that will surely increase is sexual assault. According to Volume 2, page 16-35 of the DEIS, there were 400 reported cases of rape by U.S. military men in Okinawa from 1972-1997. This is a significant number, especially when one considers the fact that rape is a crime that is highly under-reported due to the feelings of shame it invokes. With the military's notorious "shore-leave activities" of alcohol consumption and partying, rape and sexual assault will most assuredly increase on Guam. Bringing in fewer military may help to mitigate the potential crimes, in particular those of sexual assault.

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I-1894-001

Thank you for your comment. The Final EIS analyzes a number of subjects identifying the potential positive and negative impacts of the proposed action. Many of the beneficial impacts 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 of Volume 9 in the EIS 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

I-1894-001

I-1894-002

services during both the construction and operational periods. Volume 6 of the Draft EIS 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.

I-1894-002

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I-1895-001

Sexual crimes are one of biggest concern to certain residents in Guamespecially rape. As a concern society member of Guam how will the U.S. military will take care of this problem to secure trust and protect the local citizens of Guam. If KUAKI news have reported the rise of date drugs in Guam in May 4, 2009, there are certain factors that rape might have increased in Guam over the years. From National Institute of Justice, they reported that 1 of 6 women are raped in U.S., and rape victims were more 18 yrs. old or younger. You can consider from the facts that Guam might have a higher factor of rape through smaller population and land capacity. Also EIS/OEIS draft volume 2 para 16-34, states that crime is low in numbers for Okinawa police standards, but it could be considered high for Guam because Guam's population are roughly 167,000 compared to one million population in Okinawa.

I-1895-002

If U.S. Navy and Marines to Guam, the increase of military police patrolling other soldiers in civilian streets will not gain trust of local residents. It would be wiser to combine local and military police force to gain trust of Guam residents. Also US military should strictly enforce stricter laws and punishment on soldiers who break the laws. As an example, a soldier who defies the law will serve time, pay fines, banned off base and community service to the public to pay back to the community. It would be wiser to negotiate with the local people of Guam to resolve the problems to create a better trust with military and the people.

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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.

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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

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Please provide your comments below:

I-1896-001

The tourism industry on Guam is one of the main factors for our economy. Tourists come to the island for the warm weather and its overall environment, which also includes Guam's marine life. In Vol. 2 Chapter 16 page 66 there is a paragraph on impacts on Ocean-Based Tourism from Environmental Degradation. Within this section it states that the tourists are attracted to scuba diving and submarine ridges. This section also states that the dredging at Apra Harbor will not produce impacts to our marine tourism. Whether it may or may not have an impact on our tourism, this statement is stressing the fact that coral reefs are not important to humans and that it is not wrong to destroy them. However this area can serve as a tourist attraction also, it can be viewed by scuba diving or by submarine ridges. But since this is also a part of our overall environment, the dredging at Apra Harbor should not be done.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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

I-1896-001

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.



COMMENT SHEET

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Please provide your comments below:

I-1897-001

NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE, WHY BECAUSE THERE ARE ALREADY A LOT OF PEOPLE HERE ON GUAM NOT ONLY THAT BUT GUAM IS SMALL OUR ISLAND DON'T HAVE A LOT OF SPACE FOR ALL MILITARY TO COME HERE, ANOTHER THING IS PEOPLE SAY THE MILITARY WILL HELP US PEOPLE ON GETTING JOBS BUT I DON'T THINK SO BECAUSE OUR POPULATION IS TOO BIG! NOT THOSE JOBS THEY WOULD GIVE US PEOPLE WOULD ONLY BE TEMPORARY THE JOB AIN'T FOR GOOD SO ITS JUST LIKE THE MILITARY IS GONNA COME TO GUAM GET AND DO WHAT THEY WANT THEN AFTER OUR ISLAND WILL BE LEFT W/ NOTHING AND AS A GUAMANIAN I HAVE THE RIGHT TO SPEAK FOR WHAT I WANT, SO THIS MILITARY BUILD UP IS NOT WHAT I WANT! WHY ARE THEY TRYING TO LEAVE US RESIDENTS HOMELESS AFTER THEY TAKE OUR LAND? I THINK WE DESERVE BETTER THAN THAT, NOT WHAT THE MILITARY WANTS ITS WHAT WE WANT.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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

I-1897-001

Thank you for your comment. 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. Population density if averaged over the entire Guam land area is expected to increase as a result of the proposed action; however, population densities are likely to be greater in some areas (i.e., Finegayan) and lower in southern Guam.

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 DEIS), 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

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Please provide your comments below:



I-1899-001 Underwater and nautical Archaeological Survey.docx

Page 1

Underwater and nautical Archaeological Survey

My concern is that so much of our "physical" history has been destroyed already due to land clearing for military recreational areas, housing and other facilities; as well as what damage was done by bombing during WWII and bulldozing and blasting as part of the post-war reconstruction effort; the building of the Glass breakwater and the dredging of Apra harbor; the landfill of the Paseo de Susannah and most notorious, the destruction of Latte sites in what is now known as Ypao Beach park.

There may still be a treasure of archaeological information available to us below the ocean's surface and embedded within the ocean floor. A good descriptive of this potential is described in the book, THE VOYAGE OF THE VIZCAINA: THE MYSTERY OF CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS' LAST SHIP by investigative reporters for Der Spiegel magazine, Klaus Brinkbauer and Clemens Hoges.

Also refer to the United Nations UNESCO Convention on Underwater Cultural Heritage and the International Nautical Archaeologists Playa Damas Project report on the Texas A & M web site.

These two sources site the importance and value of historical artifacts and indeed, the archaeological survey of ocean waters, reef tables and the ocean floor in our island's proximity.

Within the shallow waters of the locale of Nombre de Dios in Panama, one of the oldest nautical archaeological finds in the Americas was made, this being one of the ships on Columbus' last voyage.

AS is well documented, the Marianas Islands were a vital fueling station for centuries. In fact, even prior to Magellan's landing here, there is evidence of ongoing trade with neighbors in Asia.

Our surrounding waters could hold the key to some missing chapters in not only Chamorro history but in world history, with a special interest in nautical history. In fact, these islands were known for the innovations in sailing which today can be seen in modern aircraft engineering.

AS is stated in the UNESCO Convention on Underwater Cultural Heritage, these artifacts will add to the body of knowledge on Chamorro History, World History and Nautical History. They can also be the source of museums of history and culture which in turn could provide a valuable reference source for Guam and the Northern Marianas.

Since the Chamorro are the first people of the Chamorro Archipelago, and we have lived here for four thousand years, it is not hard to imagine that below the water's surface are data and artifacts that would be of interest and value to the world body of knowledge.

For these reasons I recommend:

- That the United States fund a comprehensive archaeological survey of our waters keeping in mind that part of their responsibility is to prepare The People of Guam for independence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and its ensuing declarations and conventions. This preparation refers not only to political status self-determination but also to prepare us for economic independence.
- To declare all historical finds within our Exclusive Economic Zone as defined by the United Nations and to register these as historical sites under the administration and management of the indigenous people of Guam.
- That the parties selected to do such survey be identified and approved by the indigenous people of Guam.
- That all findings and inventory be made known to and become the intellectual and cultural properties of the indigenous people of Guam.
- That the survey be done in a manner and within a timeline that is not destructive to the integrity of the area.
- That once the individual archaeological sites are completed that they be remediated to restore them to their original integrity.
- That in conducting this survey no harmful chemicals or processes be used in obtaining data or artifacts.
- That measures be taken to restore all marine life affected by the survey process.

I-1899-001

Thank you for your comment. Potential impacts to underwater cultural resources were determined based on previous underwater cultural surveys in Apra Harbor. DoD also conducted underwater surveys off of Dadi Beach and off of the coast of Tinian to ensure that no submerged historical properties would be impacted by the various proposed actions.

COMMENTSHEET



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Fact: "Guam workers will likely continue to see the cost of goods and services rise faster than their incomes" (Vol. 2, Ch. IV, pg. 1057)

Reaction: People on Guam will see the price of just about everything go up, except for the rise of pay checks. Our locals will be buying more things than they make. If the military build up comes to Guam our tax and bills will go up but yet they don't want to increase the pay of the minimum wage. How do they expect our people to actually make a living here.

Suggestion: I think that if the military build up comes that they should raise the minimum wage up. Many people can barely make it through today and the military build up isn't even here yet. Everything is going up slowly and they aren't here. The way to resolve this is first fix our problems on our island and the increase of our bills. Our island has its own problems and bringing in other problems just won't get us anywhere.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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

I-1900-001

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 Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (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 –

I-1900-001

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."

COMMENTSHEET



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Please provide your comments below:

"The flow of goods and legal and illegal immigrants (for the build up) into Guam presents opportunities for drug smuggling." + Vol. 2, Ch. 16, pg. 1091

With almost 80,000 people arriving to Guam at such a rapid pace there is a possibility that the security won't be as strict and thorough. It's likely that there will be people bringing illegal substances to Guam and we already have enough problems with that issue.

A solution would be to have more high-tech security and make punishments crucial, because locals and the military coming should have equal consequences when they aren't on base. For one thing, we may not be able to afford that kind of security so the military should pay for it since they're the cause of the uprise in population.

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by:
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I-1901-001

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.

I-1901-001

COMMENT SHEET



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Please provide your comments below:

"Guam workers will likely continue to see the cost of goods and services rise faster than their incomes. (Vol. 2, Ch. 16 p. 1157)

The people of Guam should listen up on my reaction. I don't think this is fair to the people of Guam. Just because the military is coming to Guam doesn't mean we have to suffer. I want a good paying job when I graduate, but it doesn't look like I'll get the job because of the military buildup. First they are going to take over where we live, then raise prices up and now take most of our money? I won't stand this that affects me because if Guam's prices go higher than it actually is, a lot of people would be broke. Bad enough, there's still to be paid and as well as that. This just doesn't make sense because we lived on this island first and all of a sudden lands are being taken away. The solution to all of this is to estimate a good amount of military people that the people of Guam could live and survive a great life. No more worrying about the cost of food or housing. The government of Guam needs to stop building and save money for our sake. If we save, we won't be broke and we won't suffer. We can't make the military take over our home.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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I-1902-001

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I-1902-001

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COMMUNITY SHEET



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Please provide your comments below:

I-1903-001

(IN REGARDS TO THE DEIS (DEVELOPMENT ENVIRONMENT IMPACT STATEMENT) I AM NOT A SUPPORTER, DUE TO SOME PROBLEMS SEEN THROUGH DISCUSSIONS REGARDING THE "INCREASE AND DEGREE" OF CRIME COMMITTED BY MILITARY PERSONNEL. THERE SIMPLY HAS TO BE LIMITATION, RESTRICTIONS, AND SECURITY. MILITARY SHOULD HAVE THE FREEDOM TO KNOW WE WELCOME THEM, BUT KNOW IF THEY OVER EXHAUST THEIR PRIVILEGES THERE WILL BE CONSEQUENCES. I SUGGEST, NOT TO LOCK THEM UP OR PUT A RESTRICTION ON TIME TO BE ON THE STREETS, BUT TO PUT UNDER HOUSE ARREST, OR TAKEN OUT, OR EVEN TO RAY FOR THOSE LAWS.

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by:
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I-1903-001

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.

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COMMENTS SHEET



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Please provide your comments below:

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.

Volume 4, Chapter 11, Section 11.2.2.1 (page 81)

Artificial reefs are not the real thing. Its an illusion of what was there before it. Why not take the time to restore the quality of the water surrounding it? The coral reef was only lost due to the fact that its environmental surroundings were tampered with. Run-offs from construction was the main cause of its destruction. Artificial is a term that states that it is not real, but made to seem real. A real coral reef can do much more productive things for the animals and the environment around it than no artificial reef will ever be capable of. Restore and protect, its not the same if its "replaced".

*** Please Print Clearly***

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

I-1904-001

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.

I-1904-001

COMMITTEE REPORT



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Please provide your comments below:

I-1905-001

My opinion on the Military Build up that is starting to take place is that it affects the community due to a lot of things. I honestly think that this is an unfair decision that is going to go on. This would affect Guam and the people on the island. We would have to start to pay even more, we all know for a fact that the money would all be raised on Guam. Everybody would have to pay more for everything. I think that it is clearly not good for us due to the fact that we are also limited on jobs here on Guam as the Military Build up goes on. Most of all our air would be polluted on Guam. Just imagine the cars on Guam now and there would be even hundreds more polluting the air. The traffic on Guam would get up so badly on work days and Guam would get even more strict. Therefore, I am against the Military Build up. This would affect our history and culture here on Guam and all our culture memories.

I-1905-002

I-1905-003

I-1905-004

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February 17, 2010 Eastern Standard Time

I-1905-001

Thank you for your comment. The Final EIS analyzes a number of subjects identifying the potential positive and negative impacts of the proposed action. Many of the beneficial impacts 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 of Volume 9 in the EIS 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 Draft EIS 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.

I-1905-002

Thank you for your comment. The DEIS examined air quality impacts that would result from the proposed action, inclusive of roadways emissions. Under the preferred alternatives, the air quality impacts are considered to be less than significant (see Volume 7, Section 3.3.4, Tables 3.3-6 and 3.3-7) and therefore no mitigation measures for air quality are required.

I-1905-003

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 buildup 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.

I-1905-004

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.

COMMENTSHEET



**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

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Please provide your comments below:

I-1906-001 | My statement to all of the things happening for the military buildup is that I'm OK with it but if it affects Guam's community or way of living, then by all means I disagree with the military buildup. If I were to let someone start a buildup around my place or maybe back at my island, I would probably make them be treated equal cause that's what everyone wants, to be treated equally. Even if they're going to do the military buildup on Guam's historical sites. All the people of Guam should maybe lend or show other places that's available for the military buildup to happen. It's really not a big deal. If we have more space to give, then definitely, by all means it's all theirs. The people of Guam are just over-protected for their historical things that's been kept for so long and they have never been touched. They have respect for those places that have historical things. My solution to all of this would be, leave all historical things and places and look for other space. For example, there's alot of jungle or trees by the road at every village. What they can do is get rid of all the bushes, trees, and etc, and make a place out of those certain areas. I think that it'll be great to get rid of it cause everywhere we go, we see trees and I think that they can make use of making or doing /fixing places up for anything.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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I-1906-001

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.

I-1906-002

Thank you for your comment. Much planning went into the selection of the locations proposed in the EIS. Small forested areas along roadways do not meet the requirements for housing and training areas for troops.



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Please provide your comments below:

"The economic impact will hurt Guam residents"
Well first of all I don't support the build up, and I will tell you why. Guam workers will continue to see the cost of goods and services rise faster than their incomes. There is no discussion on how to decrease of 8,200 jobs in 2017, 11,000 jobs in 2016 and 7,000 jobs in 2015 will affect unemployment on Guam. No training options. No guarantee that those Guam residents who currently hold construction jobs with the military will be able to keep them.
The island and the ocean will suffer. Twenty two new wells will deplete our freshwater source. One hundred acres of jungle will be replaced by a camp for ten thousand of low-wage laborers. Pagan will turn into a busy town.

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I-1907-001

I-1907-002

I-1907-001

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 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 Guam construction workers, the on-island workers were determined to be relatively small during the construction years.

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."

I-1907-002

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.

I-1907-003

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.



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Please provide your comments below:

I-1908-001

IN VOLUME 4 CHAPTER 0, SECTION 0.2.1.1, PAGE 2 THE DRAFT EIS STATES THAT THE CHANGE IN LAND OWNERSHIP MAY RESULT IN A CHANGE IN PUBLIC ACCESS POLICIES THAT MAY RESULT IN AN ADVERSE LAND OWNERSHIP IMPACT. THIS IS AN UNFAIR REQUEST. FOR EXAMPLE, MOUNT LANLAM. THIS IS A HISTORIC RESOURCE WHICH WILL BE NO LONGER ACCESSIBLE TO CIVILIANS. CIVILIANS ARE NOT ALLOWED ACCESS TO MILITARY AREAS, YET IT IS OK FOR THEM TO TAKE WHAT LITTLE PLACES WE ARE FREE TO POAM. ALL WE ASK AS A PEOPLE IS NOT TO TAKE WHAT LITTLE HISTORY OUR PEOPLE HAVE LEFT. LEAVE TO US OUR LAND AND GO BACK TO WHERE YOU CAME FROM.

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I-1908-001

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.

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Please provide your comments below:

I would like to comment on the issue of employment on Guam. Employment is a big issue for all locals, especially, the people who either have it hard or the people who really need any job at all. Most of these jobs are not allowed of going to any of the locals. What's up with that kind of talk? Sure, this will benefit us in a good way, but the point I'd be making is that these impacts will be huge. No training options to help the unemployed entrepreneurs to better quality to an establishment? Military personnel should be helping us for the matter at hand. Any of the positions these people are offering, locals get nothing out of it. A solution for this would be to get the military to "try" and help us. Get more active with locals and come around, time to time. Get the locals to agree with these military personnel and for sure they'd agree back. The right way to go is communication with one another. If we have good communication than we wouldn't be so cluttered on this sort of problem going on the island. Employment is important on Guam, so lets try and stay positive.

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I-1909-001

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 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 Guam construction workers, the on-island workers were determined to be relatively small during the construction years.

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

I-1909-001

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 DEIS), 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.

I-1910-001

Thank you for your comment.

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Please provide your comments below:

I-1910-001

On the DEIS, it states that people that left Guam, would come back to a new and better Guam. I don't believe that is true. The people wouldn't want to come back to an island that's swarming with military people every where they look. They wouldn't want to come back to an island where the north side is almost gone to the military! And I'm sure they wouldn't want to come back if some of Guam's reef is gone because the military needs to build some kind of ship. They are wrong. People wouldn't want to come back to anything like that. Come back to only half of Guam. I think if they put the military here... people would leave. The military taking land & breaking the reef. That's just not right.

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Please provide your comments below:

I-1911-001

"Guam residents are projected to receive less construction jobs than off-island workers." Why are the Guam residents getting less construction jobs? This is Guam, our island we're talking about. Why is Guam getting 17% of total available jobs while the rest goes to the off-island workers? Isn't Guam our island. The residents here need more jobs because of their homes and families. I mean 2,566 jobs at 2011 construction peak is not alot. Some of the residents here need those jobs for their health, home, and families.

Why not just half the amount of jobs here and then that. Maybe you can leave the number of jobs alone and let the off-island workers get the jobs like regular people do. That way there is an almost even amount of jobs to take and see.

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I-1911-001

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.

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

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Please provide your comments below:

I-1912-001

In the DEIS Vol. 2, Ch. 16, pg. 1092 states "Increase in crime by the military dependents on Guam may also be a possible impact." This statement is something I do not want to face. We already have crime affecting Guams community. We do not need anymore crime because we aren't going to feel safe anywhere. A solution is that we should limit the marines time off base. We should also make sure where they go is appropriate. Make the unappropriate places should be near base. They should even supply everyone with a security systems

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I-1912-001

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.



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Please provide your comments below:

I-1913-001

The military buildup will bring some positive things to help me, but it will effect my education because the school would be over crowded. We already have military bases in guam we don't need to have more, guam is already crowded with alot of people local and military. This buildup will effect the local people like destroying historical sights and taking it away were we can't go, Also take some of our local property from our people for their base and firing range. The military would also kill our deer, pig & bat just to build their base and satellite. There would be many laws broken when the build up comes like bare fights. Our roads would have traffic everyday people speeding, passing red lights and many collisions. The government of guam already have many problems like to money and not enough workers for GPS. The buildup would cause more problems like many fights in schools. That's why we don't need anymore people on our island and we don't need anymore problems. There is no discussion of how the decrease of 8,000 jobs in 2015, 11,000 jobs in 2016, and 7,000 jobs in 2017 will affect unemployment on Guam.

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I-1913-001

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.

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 Phillippines 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.



**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 96860-3134, Attention: GMPO. You can also visit www.guambuildupeis.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, Joesten-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:

I-1914-001

Guam Residents are projected to receive less construction jobs than off-island workers. Guam residents expected to get 2,566 jobs at 2014 construction peak (only 17% of total available jobs). The bulk, 15,167 jobs, will be taken by off-island workers. (vol. 2 ch. 11, pg. 1055)

Reaction: people from Guam is limited to the construction jobs because of the military build up. I don't know why is it going to be like that when are people from Guam can work most people are moving out from the island because they can't find a good paying job. maybe if only people from Guam can work all the island that's out there in the state's would move back.

solution: I don't know why off-islander have to take 83% of all the construction jobs here in the island of Guam, when are people can do the job. The military should give the off-islander's the 17% of construction jobs.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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

I-1914-001

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 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.

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.



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Please provide your comments below:

I-1915-001

I am an 18 year old student and I have lived on Guam for my whole life. I have seen many changes happen to Guam but the military buildup is the biggest change. The DEIS fails to mention the contentious issue of land condemnation and there is no data on the impact that eminent domain proceedings would create. All this results on bad memories of World War II. According to senator Admiral Bice from JGPO assured her when asked the question of whether there will be any land condemnation, he replied: "The buildup will be within the footprint of the military bases."

I-1915-002

DoD currently owns a great deal of land, they own more land than GovGuam. DoD owns 1/3 of Guam's land, which means they should use those lands for live fire training. Patto Point is suitable for a firing range because of its isolation, meaning we could keep our historical land marks like Pagat Cave.

"Guam Residents are projected to receive less construction jobs than off-island workers: Guam residents expected to get 2,566 jobs at 2014 construction peak (only 17% of total available jobs.) The bulk, 15,157 jobs, will be taken by off-island workers. (vol. 2, ch. 16, pg. 1055)

Now looking at this quote, this will mean Guam residents will be jobless and off-island workers will have jobs. Guam is ready having economy problems, now the military buildup will just excel our problems through the roof.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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

I-1915-001

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.

I-1915-002

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).

I-1916-001

Military Buildup

To:

The military buildup what you've guys done over the last few months around the world had been disaster to many civilians and people everywhere had just enough about your dirty business from my upmost reason why those missionaries to this because back then there's been alot of problems, depression, recession seeing back then many people had been beaten pushed or shoot at and families get to watch loved ones be headed there's one of a few reserves military can be dangerous. To this problem keep coming up money had taken homes where their ancestor had hid and know from their whole life residences will be caused by the military and nations like the Island of Guam, this Island is been with us forever two reasons buildup can get everything. Taking all the properties around the Island make it their own the second everyone will face a problem that will make us all us one family about what I think we all be doing danger no food drinks or maybe shelter but that's the reason everyone is going to hold a stand for their rights and take back what is ours.

your's Truly:

Paola Takedac

I-1916-001

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.

To: Whom it may concern.
Fr: Jose Rojas, Student-GWHS.
Subject: Military Build-Up on Guam.

I-1917-001

I honestly don't think that the U.S. Military should come to Guam and store their weapons here. Guam is overpopulated with cars as it is. They are just going to destroy alot of Guams beautiful areas. They are waisting money on equipment for the military to come to Guam when they can use that money to supply better resources for the planet.

I-1917-002

I-1917-003

I-1917-004

I-1917-005

There is going to be alot of jobs open. Those job openings are probably just going to go to the military people. That is going to leave alot of families poor and needing food.

This is my opinion on the military build-up.

I-1917-001

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.

I-1917-002

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.

I-1917-003

Thank you for your comment. The DEIS includes detailed discussion on visual resources on Guam that identifies the impacts of the proposed actions and alternatives.

I-1917-004

Thank you for your comment. Please see the response to comment I-1917-001.

I-1917-005

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 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 Guam construction workers, the on-island workers were determined to be relatively small during the construction years.

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 DEIS), 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.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN!
FROM: CHRON YOFWEMOG, STUDENT-GWHS
SUBJECT: MILITARY BUILD-UP ON GUAM

I-1918-001

Thank you for your comment.

January 19, 2010

I-1918-001

I'm against the military buildup because Guam is a small island and populated. It doesn't make sense why they chose Guam. With them here, there's going to be lots of problems. There's going to be traffic which causes road rage and car crashes. There's going to be more houses/building which is ruining our environment. The people's lands are going to be taken away. There's going to be a lot of problems with the power and water systems. Making a road connecting from Anderson to the south is stupid because it's going to cut through the preserved lands. I'm so against the military buildup. Go take it somewhere else.

I-1919-001

✓
Military Build up on Guam
well i think that it's wrong because
the people has there rights to speak
out. so please don't just come here
and think you can control this island
because this nice land has a structure
that you can't picture because the
more people love this land the more
pretty the structure becomes and also
the land is so peaceful for the
Military destroy the peace between the
land and us

Sincerely
Jeffery Camacho
January 19, 2010

I-1919-001

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.

To: Whom it may concern
From: Jarrett student at (G.W.H.S)
Subject: Military Build-up on Guam

What Guam gains & loses because of the military build up...

Although many people on Guam resent the thought of 80,000 people coming to their island, but you also have to look at what Guam gains out of the deal. Guam's economy could get a boost, the military could ~~could~~ provide many different energy sources. They could make wind mills, since in certain areas of Guam are very windy. They could make some sort of machine to gain hydro-electricity. Or use solar panels or something on their housing or bases. They could make a lot of good things happen.

I-1920-001

The bad thing about them coming is maybe it'll cause cultural problems. The younger military could be going out on course problems with the locals. Stories about U.S. soldiers in Japan raping young girls is my main concern. Men around here tend to be very territorial, so of course there are gonna be a lot of fights. But the main concern is the setting of the younger generation of Guam. The question is, can the military be trusted enough to let them onto the island?

I-1920-002

I-1920-003

1/19/10

I-1920-001

Thank you for your comment. Alternative energy sources were considered but discarded for baseload supply as this supply must be extremely reliable. Solar and wind are not reliable enough and there is no currently available economical power storage medium to augment them. Also alternative energy is very costly. Per the December 2009 "Watts & Volts" newsletter published by the IREA of Colorado, a very sunny state, "A recent study by Tufts University economics professor Gilbert Metcalf states, 'Solar power currently costs 3.5 to 4 times the price of conventional power,' but when stripped of subsidies and preferential tax treatment, 'solar power is between 570 percent and 887 percent more expensive to produce than coal power.'" We realize coal power is not available on Guam, but this demonstrates that solar power is not cheap. Both solar and wind require duplicative investments, one for the alternative energy and another for the conventional backup. DoD, however, is mandated to provide a certain percentage of power via alternative energy. So, for new installations, solar water heating and photovoltaics would be considered for new installations. In addition, new DoD development would strive to achieve at least LEED Silver, requiring energy conservation be built into the new facilities. Conservation is the best alternative energy source!

I-1920-002

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.

I-1920-003

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.

	TO: WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
	FROM: KIMBERLY FYUJOS
	SUBJECT: MILITARY BUILD-UP ON GUAM
I-1921-001	I AM NOT FOR THE MILITARY
	BUILD-UP ON GUAM. I DON'T GET WHY
I-1921-002	THEY CHOSE TO HAVE IT HERE. I DON'T
	THINK THIS ISLAND CAN HOLD MORE PEOPLE.
	IT'S SMALL AND GOING TO BE OVERPOP-
	ULATED. IN MY OPINION IT TO HAVE
	THESE THINGS SOMEWHERE ELSE
	BUT GUAM.

I-1921-001

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.

I-1921-002

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.

I-1922-001

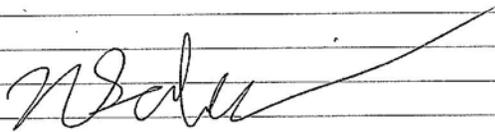
Comment noted.

To whom it may concern

From Nicholas T. Sablan student GWHS.

I-1922-001

The Marines are just stupid
morons. They should just go back to where
they came from. Guam is too small to hold
that much people. if the military
comes every thing is going to go up. crime
is going to go up. murders will increase and misery.
every thing you can think of with is bad will
increase. Rape is going to climb high. we should
just send them to Guam. They should
get out of the Pacific



✓

To: who it may concern
From: Luis Taltaga, George Washington High School
Luis Taltaga

I-1923-001

I am against military
Building because it has
near the military Building streets
and all the marines come
to Guam. Come out of
Jung or good camp
of things on island become
this good to more things
the super market are
there gonna be more
people on the road, are
there gonna be more houses
looking built are it
change how future the
the prices are gonna
start going up because
there gonna be more
more cars are gonna be
on the road everyday are
it has to sure that
schools are gonna be not
more students because all
the military men are using
children and I have future
that in grade of school
is gonna go to have
there gonna be more
more students are gonna
be in school

Luis Taltaga

I-1923-001
Thank you for your comment.

↓

1# To: whom it may concern
From = Castro Edwin, Student - GW HS
Subject = The Military Build-up on Guam

I-1924-001

problem 1# what are my concern that the military are doing us is (more dirty money, more problems more Bull, ~~st~~ and more war).

I-1924-002

problem 2# war on Guam part 2
The jail cell will be full of the military there will be more drugs more Gun fight on Guam than on the U.S.

the military's work is from war, to tennis
But the people on Guams work is from love and

don't come to Guam!!
From: Edwin, Castro

I-1924-001

Comment noted.

I-1924-002

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.

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and enforce laws to protect the citizens of Guam and our military personnel.

I-1925-001

Thank you for your comment.

01 Feb 010

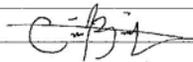
To: whom it may Concern
From: Cristian Borge, Student GWHS
Subject: THE US Military Build-up on Guam

I-1925-001

This is just like the government to take land. To come and force yourself on to our land. Not just our land but the land of most foreign places you encounter. You come in with smiles and gain our trust. Then when it seems as if you want nothing from us, but to exchange cultures, you take little by little of our home, so we don't notice what is happening until it's too late. You are Invaders. Like a creature introduced into another land and killing the other creatures there. Like the brown tree snakes and us, the Coco Birds. We must rid our land of the invasive species, so we can once again ~~roam~~ roam free on our own home land.

THIS IS
RAPE...

From Guam with Love,



Comment for DEIS

Public Safety

I-1926-001

As a University of Guam student, the topic of the Military buildup is a pretty common topic that has been discussed in the classrooms plenty of times. The pros and cons to the buildup and what changes are coming to the Island. First, there are going to be a wide range of effect from the military buildup on Guam but issues surrounding Public safety are especially important. Public safety is about strategizing, coordination and implementing the best possible public safety services for the local and military communities on Guam, primarily police officers. Many civilians are going to experience a rapid population growth which means an urgent need for more police officers in the coming years. This includes law and order control, for example, crimes, traffic control, and traffic accidents are just a few that are going to increase tremendously. Protection is what comes to mind when public safety is mentioned, to both men and women but mostly woman. I am currently enrolled in a Woman and Gender's course, and I believe that woman will be targeted, moreover, civilians are growing more concerned with the protection for women on the island due to reports from Okinawa indicating high rates of violent crimes against women. Women in some ways might be looked at or targeted as sex objects, which is very common according to reports. An estimation of about 8,000 troops are agreed to transfer to Guam. In other words, providing high quality services with professionalism, knowledge and expertise from public safety official and personnel is crucial. The problem is finding these candidates. Guam is going to have to adjust to these huge changes. Guam is already crowded and although there might be some positive changes to the island economically, there is so much more negative or damage that will occur if voices are ignored and eyes are shut!

Sylvia Meza

P.O. Box 4182
Agaña, GU, 96932

I-1926-001

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.

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I-1926-002

Thank you for your comment. Please see response to I-1926-001.

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 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:

My name is Sylvia Meza and I am a Criminal Justice Major. As a University of Guam student, the topic of the Military buildup is a pretty common topic that has been discussed in the classrooms plenty of times. The pros & cons to the buildup and what changes will occur on the beautiful island of Guam. First, there are going to be a wide range of effect from the military buildup on Guam but issues surrounding Public safety are especially important. Public safety is about strategizing, coordination and implementing the best possible public safety services for the local & military communities on Guam, primarily police officers. Many civilians are going to experience a rapid population growth which means an urgent need for more police officers in the coming years. This includes law & order control, for example, crimes, traffic control, & traffic accidents are just a few that are going to increase tremendously. Protection is what comes to mind when public safety is mentioned, both to men & women but mostly women. I am currently enrolled in a Woman & Gender's course, and I believe that women will be targeted, moreover, civilians are growing more concerned with the protection for women on the island due to reports from Okinawa indicating high rates of violent crimes against women. In addition, human trafficking, especially with women will increase, which indicates women as sex objects is going to be a major issue because an estimation of about 8,000 troops are agreed to transfer to Guam. In other words, providing high quality services with professionalism knowledge and expertise from public safety officials & personnel is crucial. These are my concerns as a woman and a Criminal Justice Major.

I-1926-002

TO: Whom it may concern
From: Bryan Martin, Student-Guatts
Subject: The U.S. military Build-up on Guam

As we all know in the years to come Guam will be a home for military soldiers and their families. They expect that it will be 80,000 more people on Guam. Therefore, our population will rise. There are so many reasons for going against this military Build-up like in Avatar when the marines tried to take away the land and destroyed the natives of the that land like in America where they are using land for military installations and taking it away from the native Indians or like on Guam in 1941 when the Japanese took and controlled Guam. Our lives will be changed into more disastrous things. Yeah it will or may help our economy. But my dear Governor it's not about money. It's about the challenges we face here on Guam already and the problems that are still existing. That yet you as Governor haven't figured the right way to solve it. Our roads will be more dangerous and the cause of traffic will increase and also the cause of more accidents will occur. Our land that people have been fighting for years now will be taken away and our land will decrease →

I-1927-001

I-1927-002

I-1927-003

I-1927-001

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.

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.

I-1927-002

Thank you for your comments. Road improvements would be designed in accordance with the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) standards and guidelines, with particular focus on improving safety and reducing traffic congestion.

I-1927-003

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.

To: Whom It May Concern
From: Lana Bukkosa, Student-CNMFCS
Subject: The U.S. Military Buildup on Guam.

Dear Sir or Madam:
I am really concerned for Guam if this military build-up goes through.

I-1928-001

First of all, our schools: they are already overcrowded as it is, and students cannot learn in classes that are in an over-capacity mode. Students are already having a hard time at this as it is.

I-1928-002

Secondly, are our roads. It's bad enough that our traffic can be really backed up at times and it would definitely get worse with the number of military personnel coming to Guam. And also, authorities are planning to build more roads that will cut through ancient Chamorro lands that are sacred to our culture. Even though those with power are willing to build roads, our culture is more important than having more people come here!

Lastly, are those jobs being offered. Some may think that these jobs being offered are good, these jobs won't last. And not everybody would be certified for a certain job being offered, which I don't see fair.

I-1928-003

And one last thing, with the counts of rape and crimes that have been counted in Japan, we need none of that here!

Sincerely,
Lana Bukkosa
Lana Bukkosa

I-1928-001

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.

I-1928-002

Thank you for your comment.

I-1928-003

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.

February 1, 2010

TO: Whom it may concern
FROM: John Castro, Student GWHS
SUBJECT: The U.S. Military Build-up on Guam

I-1929-001

We the people of Guam can benefit from the military build-up. From the jobs, new stores opening, and roads being paved. But the destruction

I-1929-002

from the build-up will soon eat our island, no more scenic views,

I-1929-003

beautiful trees, the sky will soon turn to black clouds, we will no longer have oxygen, we will no longer be able to access the

I-1929-004

ancient Chamorro sites, people's homes, lands will be taken away,

I-1929-005

memories of their childhood, years of hard work maintaining their

I-1929-006

lives on their lands. We will soon be an island known for being

I-1929-007

covered with buildings, animal wildlife will fade away, traffic

I-1929-008

will only get worse. Crime rates will rise drastically. There's nothing

more I can say, but we'll know when the military is here, their destruction will begin.

Sincerely,
John Castro

I-1929-001

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.

I-1929-002

Thank you for your comment. The DEIS includes detailed discussion on visual resources on Guam that identifies the impacts of the proposed actions and alternatives.

I-1929-003

Thank you for your comment. Potential air quality impacts due to the proposed action are considered to be less than significant. The sky will not turn to black clouds, nor will oxygen be depleted as a result of the military build-up.

I-1929-004

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.

I-1929-005

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.

I-1929-006

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of reducing adverse effects on the people of Guam and its natural resources. 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.

I-1929-007

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.

I-1929-008

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.

1 Feb. 2010

To: Whom it may concern

From: Paula-Jean Quitugua, Student CWHS

Subject: The U.S. Military Build-Up on Guam

I-1930-001

I believe the military build-up is a bad idea. I'm not saying this because everyone is saying it but because that's what I believe. Guam is already experiencing difficulties and with the build-up here it is going to get worse.

I-1930-002

One deals with our culture and religion. I say our culture because they want to build a highway from the Air Force Base to the Navy Base through one of our mountains. And this coincides with our Catholic religion. Now I'm not Catholic but I do know that they go hiking up Mt. Lam Lam for a religious thing. I for one don't want my home destroyed for a highway. What's wrong with going through Marine Corp. Drive? What's wrong with a scenic route? Speaking with routes, our roads will be jammed pack. Our roads are packed already just trying to get work. Where I live it's hard enough to get out of the residential area. Plus they are always taking things from us. They took both ends of the island. From what I hear, that's the best views on Guam. That's where most of our beautiful beaches are. I can't even enjoy their

I-1930-003

I-1930-001

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.

I-1930-002

Thank you for your comment. The new highway that you mention was a concept that would connect Navy facilities near Apra Harbor with Andersen Air Force Base. The proposal had been included in previous planning documents and was conceptually evaluated in the development of the 2030 Guam Transportation Plan. This route would primarily serve as a transportation corridor for only the military, would be very impactful to the environment and would be very costly to construct. In order to benefit Guam's roadway network and make better use of limited funds, DoD and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) plan to improve existing routes instead.

I-1930-003

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.

To: Whom it may concern
From: Tito Castro, student-CWHS
Subject: The U.S. Military Build-Up on Guam

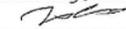
I-1931-001

Even though the build-up is practically inevitable, measures must be taken to ensure minimal damage. As a youth, I am particularly worried about how the increase in population will affect my current education and future job seeking.

The military has not committed funding for additional schools needed and our local public schools are overpopulated as it is. The local government has already shown its irresponsibility in trying to rebuild a shutdown school. Now they're going to have to worry about more schools to build for the population increase. I'm afraid that our locals may not have enough problems taken care of when the build-up arrives.

Another main case I am really concerned about is the amount of job competition the youth would have to face. The dependents would seek jobs out of the military area to become familiar with the environment. The time of the build-up is when people my age would be finishing college and trying to find a job. Our island is an incredibly small island and adding another 60,000 people just would not help our already troubled and unstable government.

Sincerely,



Tito Castro 2/1/10

I-1931-001

Thank you for your comments. 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.

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.

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 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 "TradesAcademy" 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.

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.

To: Whom it may concern
From: Erica Respicio
Subject: The U.S. Military Build-up on Guam

I-1932-003

The upcoming military build-up will bring many changes to Guam. The population increase will cause problems for Guam. Traffic will become much worse when more people reside here. The crime rate will rise with the increase in population.

I-1932-001

I-1932-002

One of my main concerns is the dredging of Apra Harbor. If this occurs, we are looking at the loss of precious coral reef.

I-1932-004

Once it is destroyed, it will be nearly impossible to recover. I don't think they should destroy any coral reefs.

I-1932-005

Another concern is the loss of property. It is not right that the military can come in and take whosoever land as they see fit. Owners should have a say in whether or not their property is used.

I-1932-006

Although these are only possible effects, they have a very good chance of occurring. We should try to minimize the effects of the build-up.

Sincerely,
Erica Respicio

I-1932-001

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.

I-1932-002

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.

I-1932-003

Thank you for your comment. It should be noted that the approximate figure of 80,000 represents the maximal population increase over the existing baseline year. 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. Population density if averaged over the entire Guam land area is expected to increase as a result of the proposed action; however, population densities are likely to be greater in some areas (i.e., Finegayan) and lower in southern Guam.

I-1932-004

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.

I-1932-005

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.

I-1932-006

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.

I-1933-001

Thank you for your comment.

To: whom it may concern;

FR: CONCERN STUDENT AT G.W.H.S. - *Melicio Cabales*

SUB: Military Buildup.

I-1933-001

I am a graduating high school senior and the military build up is constantly on the news. As the senior class will be out of school in a couple of months and we will be out in the real world full of politics, money, and religion. This island is already populated with over 80,000 people to our island. Our world is already filled with violence, why do you need to harbor guns and ammo here? There are many other places to hide them. Are you trying to make Guam a target? Most Navy / Army personnel do not care what happens to us. Some military people do not care what goes on as long as they get paid. We do not need many weapons or missile construction. We are trying to end the war, not start a new one. You took over part of the north and part of the south, do you want to take over the whole island? What will you do take over the island and then leave. We do not need everything you people need. Our island is already peaceful. ps do not add more
Thank you.

-Concerned
Student
Melicio Cabales

To: Whom it may concern

From: Josie Torres, Student GWHS

Subject: The U.S. Military Build-up on Guam

I-1934-001

My response to the military build-up on Guam, is that I disagree to it. I think that they should leave Apra harbor the way it is. I also don't think it's necessary for them to damage private property so they can build their roads to get from one place to another. Yes, they say that it's gonna be better for the economy, and also it's gonna be better for the businesses on Guam. But have they thought about it, like what if their done with what they need to do, were the ones who's gonna be stuck here with all the progress that they needed to do. Like how their gonna pave new roads, how their gonna dynamite Apra harbor so that the submarines can come in. dynamiting Apra harbor is the one thing the people of Guam are going against, because their killing the fishes, and corals. But all were asking is for you guys to listen to the voices of the community, and hear what they have to say. because I know that listening to us will make a big difference.

Respectfully,
Josie Torres.

I-1934-001

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.

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.

I-1935-001

Thank you for your comment.

To: upon it they concern
From: Ramon Fejorany, Student - GWHHS
Subject: The US military build-up on Guam

I-1935-001

Hi well as you already know I'm a student at GWHHS. Well my reason for writing is because of the military build-up, the military has no right to take the land of the people on Guam, just because they are military doesn't give them the right to do what they want to do on Guam. This is our home, we as people should stand our ground and fight for what we believe in, love, own, etc. We as people shouldn't have to fight for our land it should be our choice to work, to weather we want to give our land up to the military or not. In a way the build-up might be a good thing cause we can benefit from it like more jobs, money for the schools and maybe even a better education.

Ramon Fejorany

To Whom it may concern 1-20-10
From: Justin Naputi, Student - GWAC
Subject: Military Build-up on Guam

I-1936-001 | Although you guys may give our people jobs, I'm afraid
I-1936-002 | life on Guam won't be the same. Too many people will be
I-1936-003 | on our roads, locals may cause fights or vice versa, & some
I-1936-004 | military men may feel that they have authority all of us.
I don't want these things to happen. On top of that
it feels as if Guam is almost at its max capacity &
with 17,000 plus coming it will surpass that max mark.
I-1936-005 | I know this letter won't mean anything to the federal
government, but have you considered what you'll take
away from the people of Guam. Please think of us.
This is our home. Don't take it away from us.

Sincerely,
Justin Naputi

I-1936-001

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.

I-1936-002

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.

I-1936-003

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.

I-1936-004

Thank you for your comment.

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 of about 33,000 people.

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.

I-1936-005

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.

SAMN
Johnny
2nd period
02-03-10

✓

I-1937-001

I-1937-002

I-1937-003

TO: Whom it may concern From Samn, Johnny,
Student - G.W.H.S. Psychology. The U.S. Military
Build-up on Guam, well to all people and readers
OK. Guam is a Island of love, peace, and happiness
and if The military build up happens its not
going to be the same. it will be more people, and
The use of lands. The people from The Island
will be upset, and it won't be good. meaning
all items such as gas, and accesories from stores,
and shops will be expensive, because of the
build up on Guam. To me my own opinion The
military should stay where they at, and
not come to Guam. because they are just
going to build up more, and that is not good
for The people and family of Guam.
I Don't care if The military is The ones
fighting for our lives it Don't matter. If
you are from Guam, and you are in the military
come on home, and if you from another country
and you trying to come, and Station on
the Island of Guam that is a no, no
go else where because this Island is
full, and booked. . . . so yeah this is
my letter to you all thank you for reading,
and understanding. . . .

Sincerely yours


I-1937-001

Thank you for your comment.

I-1937-002

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 Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (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."

I-1937-003

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.

Robert Frutos
Period 3

✓
Essay:

To: Whom it may concern:
From: Robert John Frutos, student at GWHS
Subject: Military buildup

I-1938-001

The Military buildup, when about 80,000 troops come to Guam. They build, construct, and the island is gonna be overpopulated that's what I dislike. Because Guam is such a small island and everything is going to be crowded, department stores, etc, they are all busy.

I-1938-002

How we gonna go to where we can be? Also the Military buildup will also take away our culture sites, and other legends of Guam. People, everyone, including you may dislike this so you have to do something about it. I think ~~it~~ it would be better if they havent come, because there are being a problem to the island of Guam.

Sincerely, Robert J. Frutos

I-1938-001

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.

It should also be noted that the approximate figure of 80,000 represents the maximal population increase over the existing baseline year. Of that total, approximately 20,000 Marines and their dependents would be relocating from Okinawa. 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.

I-1938-002

Thank you for your comment. Thank you for your comment. DoD understands the importance of the cultural and historic sites on Guam. 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.

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.

Jesse Mangloria
2/1/10
2nd Period

I-1939-001

Thank you for your comment.

To: Whom it may concern
From: Jesse C. Mangloria Jr. Student GWHHS
Subject: The U.S. Military Build-up

I-1939-001

Well, the thing I don't like about this build-up is how crowded its going to be. The military is just going to cause trouble when they get drunk like ALWAYS! They don't care about us, they just make us think they do. They don't understand how it is to live outside the base. All they do is take us for granted. Especially our own WOMEN, they disrespect them and think them so easy. Well they should just leave the island and keep it peaceful. Man it makes me mad that they think we weak cause we're small people. But little do they know, we have a bigger heart than they do. We're Chamorro's who will fight until the end and will never give up cause we have ISLAND PRIDE & CHAMORRO PRIDE in us.



I-1940-001
Comment noted.

1/21/10

To: whom it may concern

From: Raymond Matias student of CNMIS

Subject: Military build up on Guam

I-1940-001

I don't like the military build up because just seeing the other military personnel act stupid down in Tumuning when their drunk, makes me want to do something about them, they even bother the young girls when they pass by. Guam doesn't need all this bull these people will bring here to this island, like rape, fights, etc... I didn't like what I read in the news about the people who will lose their lands just for a stupid military buildup or how they will destroy precious landmarks just for them, it's is really stupid, why can't they just leave us alone or place them elsewhere because they will make Guam a target for war. I hear alot of things about the build~~up~~ buildup like if it happens that it would bring money and jobs to Guam, but honestly I know for a fact that it's not going to be the people of Guam getting those new jobs and money it would be the military and their dependance getting them not us and that's bullshit for the people, were not just going to stand aside and watch people destroy the island and the people of Guam don't get shit out of it. Guam needs the money for schools and the jobs for the people to put food on table for their family but we don't need the military.

Raymond Matias

J

TO: WHOM IT MAY CONCERN
FROM: JOSEPHINE (KUS), STUDENT GUARD
SUBJECT: THE U.S. MILITARY BUILD UP

I-1941-001

THE MILITARY BUILD UP WILL REALLY
CHANGE THE ENVIRONMENT ON GUAM.
I THINK IT WOULD BE REALLY CROWDED
AND GUAM IS SO SMALL. I THINK
THERE WOULD BE A HIGHER TRAFFIC RATE.
THEY SHOULDN'T SEND SO MUCH OF THEM
THAT IS JUST TOO MANY.

WITH RESPECT,
JOSEPHINE

I-1941-001

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



**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

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Please provide your comments below:

Guam itself along with many other islands is losing its culture little at a time. Who you are is all based upon your culture. Traditions, customs, and values will all be destroyed once we set ourselves loose from our island. The dredging of Apra Harbor would be a great loss of our historic sites.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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

I-1942-001

I-1942-001

Thank you for your comment. Through the process of public involvement that has accompanied this proposed action, the Chamorro people have voiced clearly and concisely their concern that the traditional Chamorro culture, including dance, language and traditions, will be forgotten. The DoD plans for cultural sensitivity orientation and awareness programs will focus on mutual respect and tolerance and strive to educate all military personnel on the rich and varied cultural history that has created the Chamorro culture today. Results of the historic studies done on Guam will be made available to the people on the island, and materials from Guam will be curated on Guam.

As stated in the DEIS in Section 12.2 of Volume 4, no historic sites would be disturbed by the dredging in Apra Harbor.



To: whom It may Concern

From: NICOLAS ROJAS Student, CNMHS

Subject: The U.S. Military build-up in Guam

I-1943-001

For me, I wouldn't want the build up to happen. I mean it would bring a lot of help to our island, but it would also bring problems. Problems such as fighting over our Chamorro girls, the taking of land is one thing that will really tick us locals off, and so many other things.

The taking of Native Chamorro land is the main reason why I don't want the build-up. I mean we already lost so much within our culture that we can't afford to lose anymore.

I really don't think we need to be Americanized anymore than we already are.

The land you guys are planning on taking is one of the few ~~land~~ native lands we have left, or atleast that have some type of Native Sights. It would really mean a lot to us locals if you just go somewhere else.

Please f. thank you.

Nicolas Rojas

I-1943-001

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.

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.

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 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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Please provide your comments below:

I-1944-001

Bringing the military to relocate on Guam will be the biggest mistake ever made to the people of Guam.

I-1944-002

People of Guam have been striving to make improvements to our island and the military buildup will ruin everything for our island and it's people.

I-1944-003

Guam has enough problems, now with the military relocating here, are they going to be priority?!

*** Please Print Clearly***

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

I-1944-001

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.

I-1944-002

Thank you for your comment. The Final EIS analyzes a number of subjects identifying the potential positive and negative impacts of the proposed action. Many of the beneficial impacts 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 of Volume 9 in the EIS 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 Draft EIS 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.

I-1944-003

Thank you for your comment. While DoD cannot assist Guam in alleviating existing problems and shortfalls, 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.

8/2/1/10

To whom it may concern:

From: Scott Perez, Student GUHS

Subject: Military build-up on Guam

I-1945-001

I think that the build-up is just going to mess up everything on the island. The workforce is going to get corrupted. The military isn't going to do any good for us. All its gonna bring is trouble and a bigger crowd. Guam is too small to have any more people. The military is just trying to come here and take over. We shouldn't allow that to happen. This whole thing is stupid. Everyone should be against this because it is nothing but chaos.

- Scott Perez

I-1945-001

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.

COMMITTEE SHEET



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

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Please provide your comments below:

My concerns of the military buildup is whether the military cares on how much they will affect the people of Guam. Personally, I'm not against the buildup, but by making Guam into some sort of a and they can live here for as long as possible, but as long as they don't make Guam into a target ground for war or from other countries to strike at us. I hope they have compassion for our island and care for us as they care for their country.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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

I-1946-001

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 will continue to be a focus of the DoD.

I-1946-001



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 677

Received: 2/16/2010 11:56:36 AM

I-1947-001 |

just a experiment

I-1947-001

Comment noted.

J

2.1.10

TO: whom it may concern:

FROM: Jonathan Dabman Siow / student GWITS

SUBJECT: THE U.S. Military build-up on Guam

There's a couple of things that I don't like about this. For one our island is already overpopulated and bringing

I-1948-001

90,000 more people by the year 2014 is going to affect our island. The roads will be over packed and its going to be hard to get around. AND we have

I-1948-002

heard stories and seen videos of what they do to the Japanese people. For one you guys are suppose to be protecting people, but no you guys decide to rape them. What kind of people are you. You can't get it by yourself you got to rape people for it. How sad is that. Well I just don't like

I-1948-003

the fact that our island is never going to be the same. Also people will lose their houses and some people have been living there for generations and its going to ruin it. So our island and culture will never be the same.

Jonathan Siow

I-1948-001

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.

I-1948-002

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.

I-1948-003

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'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

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Please provide your comments below:

I-1949-001

Coral Reefs - don't touch them! The location of where the dredging is to take place is to close to turtle gathering place.

I-1949-002

it tried to read the EIS. it was way to long and it was hard to decipher. How do they expect all of them to comment unless we would have to read 90 pages a day.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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

I-1949-001

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.

In addition, land-based construction BMPs will be implemented to reduce run-off/sedimentation to the ocean, thus protecting the reefs and associated marine resources such as the federally protected green or hawksbill sea turtles. Regarding turtles, the Navy has co-existed with sea turtles in the harbor for over 60 years. 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 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 final conceptual determination would not be made until the Record of Decision on this EIS. More detailed identification of potential mitigation would be done during the USACE permit process.

I-1949-002

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.



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

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Please provide your comments below:

The military build-up has been an issue for several years now. There are those who agree and those who disagree with this project. My question is, will my comment matter? I personally dislike the military build-up, but I don't have anything against them. I feel that Guam's condition will not be able to accommodate tens of thousands more people. The environment as well as our quality of life is my biggest concern. We need to find alternative solutions to improve our island. I hope the government finds a way to stop this build-up.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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

I-1950-001

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.

I-1950-002

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.

I-1950-002

I-1950-001

J

TO: whom it may concern # 02-01-010
From: Circo Ciguon, GWHS - Student
Subject: The U.S. military buildup

I-1951-001

I think that the military build up is bad for our Island because it will become over populated and they might even build over historical landmarks, this US military buildup will effect the way we live and our culture will eventually die out. yeah they say that it will help the Island with alot of jobs, but what if they decide to cancel this because anybody can change their mind about things this build up will probably allow the people of the military to take control of this Island. I don't know about the other people who disagree with me but I think it is really bad. so hope they do the right thing by not bringing it to our Island.

Thank you,
Circo Ciguon

I-1951-001

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.

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Please provide your comments below:

I-1952-001

with the build-up taking place the quality of life will definitely face major problems. There are many issues that the island is concerned about like cost of living, utility bills, gas price, and many more. These issues won't go away because the military won't give the government funding every five months. In fact families will suffer even more with the price of living when officially takes place. So my question is in ten years how are we the people of Guam benefiting from this "build-up"?

*** Please Print Clearly***

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

I-1952-001

Thank you for your comment. 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.

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."

✓

To: whom it may concern
From: Peter kwon, student GUHS
subject: The U.S military build up on Guam

I-1953-001

I do not support the military build up. why would they send the military unit that was stationed in Okinawa and were kicked out by the Japanese government due to irresponsible, inappropriate actions to a small island like Guam. If they are stationed here we will lose alot of diving areas, and lose alot of tourists. Our roads will be crowded and Guam will need to build alot of buildings and houses for the military and their families. If this were to take in effect alot of Guam residents will lose their land they worked and lived all their life. Overall I do not support this plan.

I-1953-002

I-1953-003

Sincerely, Peter kwon

I-1953-001

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.

I-1953-002

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.

I-1953-003

Thank you for your comment. Guam would not need to build a lot of homes. DoD would build the homes. 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.



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Please provide your comments below:

Please stop! Please think! Money isn't everything... We are more than land or a military station. We are people, we have families, we care, and we want to able to live in an environment that is safe for our families. Today, we suffer from lack of teachers, space, and health care. We want to keep our island and it's people. Don't destroy our people and our history. We are Guam, we are important, Lets keep Guam as our community and not a military battle field.

I-1954-001

I-1954-002

*** Please Print Clearly***

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I-1954-001

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.

I-1954-002

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 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.

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Please provide your comments below:

Guam is a small island, and I like to live here because this island's weather is nice and air is fresh. However, the population here is the most strongest reason. If there are many people live here it may not a good thing.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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

I-1955-001

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.

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 of about 33,000 people.

I-1955-001

Feb. 01. 10

To: Whom it may Concern
From: Rosaffioranne, Antonio, GWHS student
Subject: The U.S. Military Build-up on Guam

I-1956-001

First of all, I don't agree with everything dealing with the military build-up on Guam. A lot of people are so worried about the military coming in and taking over. Honestly, the thing we are all worried about is if the military came in and everyone, specifically the new generation, forgot the cultures of this island and the neighboring islands because they might be following what the military people do.

I-1956-002

What if the military came in and we didn't have enough homes for the people here? It's bad enough there's already so many people homeless right now... so what if people of Guam couldn't or cannot afford homes? I don't think the military will help support the less fortunate people. We are all thankful for all your help and support with all your courage and bravery, but I personally strongly disagree with the military buildup.

with much Respect,
Rose

I-1956-001

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.

I-1956-002

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.



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Please provide your comments below:

My comment to this buildup will be the fair rise of crime on guam. This is ~~also~~ a fact because what I heard about a raping in okinawa due to military might happen to guam. Especially in the northern part of guam like dededo and yigo were there isn't enough cops to protect us from harm.

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by:
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I-1957-001

I-1957-001

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.

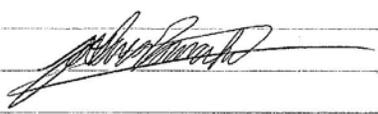
✓
TO: WHOM IT MAY CONCERN
FROM: JOSHUA CANACHO, Student GWHS
SUBJECT: THE U.S. MILITARY BUILD-UP ON GUAM

I-1958-001

One thing that I think about
this build-up is that only little people
are going to get jobs from this buildup.
Out of 18,000 jobs only 2000 locals
are getting jobs. While the rest goes

I-1958-002

to off island. And another reason this
build-up is going to go bad is because
the marines were known for an increase
in crime. We will lose considerable
GFT. That's all I have to say about
this build-up



I-1958-001

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 Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS).

I-1958-002

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Please provide your comments below:

I-1959-001

I am not pro-buildup or against it. I hear so much information on how the buildup will affect Guam, but have not heard the bad things on why the buildup shouldn't happen. I hear all these things from "Pro-buildup". I feel that I should hear more about the advantages of the buildup to finalize my decision. So... NO ACTION but I do believe Guam needs change!

*** Please Print Clearly***

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

I-1959-001

Thank you for your comment. The Final EIS analyzes a number of subjects identifying the potential positive and negative impacts of the proposed action. Many of the beneficial impacts 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 of Volume 9 in the EIS 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 Draft EIS 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.



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Please provide your comments below:

I-1960-001

The Military buildup has many Impacts on Guam, but one issue strikes me with much concern, "Quality of Life" on Guam. After the build up the dramatic increase in population will cause traffic in widely used roads and overcrowding issues in popular facilities such as the DMV. There are tons of other areas in Quality of Life that are negatively impacted by the build up, but the one that concerns me most is our well being and security. It is a fact that surrounding areas of a heavy military installation experience an increase in crime most specifically alcohol related incidences. I fear for my families well being and I believe this issue cannot be mitigated. What are the plans out there that will supposedly mitigate this issue and how is it different from the way they operated in Okinawa, Philippines, and many other major bases around the world?

I-1960-002

I-1960-003

*** Please Print Clearly***

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

I-1960-001

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.

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.

I-1960-002

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.

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I-1960-003

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Mon. Feb. 1st, 2010

To: Whom it may concern
From: Jenette Sanniwas, Student G.W.H.S.
Subject: The U.S. Military Build-Up on Guam

I-1961-001

The build-up on Guam is a bad thing to do. Replacing their own uses on our historical sites is not right at all. We we're here first and that's not fair whatsoever. It's like Guam is your own storage place just to do what you guys need to do and then once you guys leave, your own uses wouldn't be needed.

I-1961-002

Guam is already over populated and now that more people are coming in, more crimes are going to happen. More kidnapping or even worse, raping. And that's not what Guam needs at this point. What about our historical sites?? Little kids will need to learn our history when they grow up instead of hearing "The military build-up replaced it". Think about them and not just for yourselves.

I-1961-003

I-1961-004

Sincerely, Jenette Sanniwas
Jenette Sanniwas

I-1961-001

Thank you for your comment. Early identification, consultation, and predictive modeling resulted in much fewer sites directly impacted by designing installations away from or around areas that contained high densities of historic properties. Thus, the vast majority of impacts to historic properties were avoided.

I-1961-002

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.

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I-1961-004

Thank you for your comment. Through the process of public involvement that has accompanied this proposed action, the Chamorro people have voiced clearly and concisely their concern that the traditional Chamorro culture, including dance, language and traditions, will be forgotten. The DoD plans for cultural sensitivity orientation and awareness programs will focus on mutual respect and tolerance and strive to educate all military personnel on the rich and varied cultural history that has created the Chamorro culture today.



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Please Circle Meeting Location: University of Guam Southern High School
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Please provide your comments below:

I-1962-001

Vol. 2, Ch 10
pg. 109.5

To be very honest, I disagree with this whole situation. where are we going to put 80,000 people? You want to increase the number of students in public schools, when bad as it already is, there aren't ~~enough~~ enough teachers.

Jobs — you need to be more specific as to how applicants will be selected. We cannot bow down to the military.

I-1962-002

Vol. 2, Ch 10
pg. 109.2

CRIME & Rape. we have many young ladies who go out. ~~By~~ By bringing 80,000 more people, you're limiting us to our recreation.

We won't feel safe just walking down the street.

I disagree with this whole thing.

Have you ever considered with Japan wants them moved? As a father, mother, sister, uncle, aunt; you're okay with bringing them here when they couldn't ~~be~~ handle them there?

Wrt. okay.

SMART.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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

I-1962-001

Thank you for your comments. 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 of about 33,000 people. Population density if averaged over the entire Guam land area is expected to increase as a result of the proposed action; however, population densities are likely to be greater in some areas (i.e., Finegayan) and lower in southern Guam. The Final EIS 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 <http://www.opm.gov/>.

I-1962-002

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.

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I-1963-001

Thank you for your comment.

✓
TO: Whom it may concern
Fr: Juliene Wang, student GWHHS
Subject: The U.S. Military Build-Up on Guam

I-1963-001

To me, the build-up is a very negative feedback because it's bad enough we're already over-populated. Now, 80,000 plus military soldiers are coming to Guam to use our island as a training courtyard for their own use. They are planning to take down historical sites to use the place for firing range. A positive thing that the island can agree with is that there will be more jobs on Guam. But, there would be more competition. We can't stop them from coming because the U.S. owns Guam and we can't do anything about it. We could sort of try to minimize the amount of soldiers being deployed to this island. So much negativity is held on to the islanders because we don't want anymore military men coming and eventually spiral into bankruptcy. If we had a choice, we'd let them go somewhere else. This island is pure and beautiful, the ocean is clean and blue and the people here are like a big family because we know each other. If they had all this money, why don't they build some type of place to train and leave us at peace.

Sincerely,
Juliene Wang
Juliene Wang

J
To: whom it may concern
From: Rico P, Student-CWHS
Subject: The U.S. Military Build-up on Guam

I-1964-001

I don't think the military should come because its going to ruin our island and our island is freakin small, and the roads is going to be full of cars and traffic. The same rates is going to be high and the jobs that's coming here its only for the military personal only and the people that's coming on island for their jobs. The military is going to built more roads and roads leading to the historic land.



I-1964-001

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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Please provide your comments below:

I-1965-003

Our Island is a wonderful full place to live we

I-1965-002

Want our island to have the beauty of our eyes

I-1965-001

and we want others to know how we live our life and also things that we need more hospital in our island Not too much hard our island is like choice that we all have to take each race we want our future life to be more safe. Not bank down.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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

I-1965-001

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.

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I-1965-002

Thank you for your comment. The DoD has no statutory authority to construct a new public hospital for Guam. However, money from taxes, fees, and reimbursements would support these facilities and services. It should also be noted that in Okinawa, the Government of Japan pays much of the cost (\$2 billion per year) for the Marine base. The DoD plans to have several medical clinics in Guam and a new replacement Naval hospital would provide health services to the military personnel, their dependents, and military beneficiaries. Additionally, it is anticipated H2B workers as well as on-island workers will have health plans and private clinics will provide medical services.

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I-1965-003

Thank you for your comment. The DEIS includes detailed discussion on visual resources on Guam that identifies the impacts of the proposed actions and alternatives.



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Please provide your comments below:

I-1966-001

Bringing in more people into Guam will increase the crime rate. Guam would have to open up more jails or detention facilities and I don't believe Guam should have to face that.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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I-1966-001

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.

To: Whom it may concern
From: Jeric Dela Cruz, Student-GWHS
Subject: The U.S. Military Build-up on Guam.

I-1967-001

Well one thing I don't like about the military build up on Guam is how crowded it will be. Guam as it is, is already crowded. Imagine in 4 years there will be 80 thousand more people. The more people on

I-1967-002

Guam means crimes ~~will~~ will go up. That is not the only thing that will go up. Another

I-1967-003

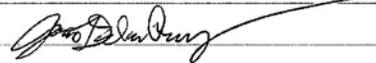
thing that will go up is the traffic. Another

I-1967-004

thing I don't like about the military build-up is the firing range. They are taking private property that belongs to the local people of Guam without their consent. Another thing

I-1967-005

I don't like about the military build-up is that majority of the 6,000 jobs coming to Guam will not go to the locals. Only about 2500 jobs will go to the locals. I think that is unfair.



I-1967-001

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.

I-1967-002

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.

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I-1967-003

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.

I-1967-004

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.

I-1967-005

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.

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 DEIS), 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.



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Please provide your comments below:

The military buildup is definitely not a great idea. The island is crowded enough and the buildup won't help one bit. I know there are families in Guam that have land that will be taken away from them due to this and it's just wrong. Sure there will be jobs opening, but it might not even be enough for everyone.

I-1968-001
I-1968-002
I-1968-003

*** Please Print Clearly***

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I-1968-001

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.

I-1968-002

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.

I-1968-003

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 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.

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.

Lee Anne Rose Gutierrez

P.O Box 9543 Dededo, Guam 96929

Tel: (671) 653-1675

Cell: (671) 977-0674

I-1969-001

Volume	Page Number	Comment Area
Volume 9	Appendix K, Page 147, Table 4.3-4	<p>The military claimed that the buildup will boost Guam's economy, and job opening will increase. However, the proposed project for the job opportunity for the island's recession-like period after 2014 does not state specifically on which state those workers will be coming from and how much of those opportunities are going to us, locals. It also did not mention any training option to help the residents of Guam to qualify for the new jobs.</p> <p>The military build-up will affect girls and women in the following way when it gets to job opportunities. A competition not just between our men, but also along the 8000 working age dependents that will show up with the marines and the off-island workers. To make it worse, our economy is relying on the construction business, which we all know not many women are employed as. This shows us that the DEIS does not address this issue of differential gender impact.</p> <p>If majority of these job opportunities will be occupied by the off-island workers, the outcome would be the complete opposite of what this plan is trying to prevent on happening from the very start, and that is for our own people leaving the place they call home due to poor economy.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <p>We were not given any guarantees that at least half of those combined total of workers will be coming from the people of Guam. For this fact, it's already inevitable on to whom this proposal is more favorable of. To change</p>

I-1969-001

Thank you for your comment. As you note, there would be an expected decline in economic activity as the construction phase of the proposed action winds down. However, all economic variables analyzed are expected to be at higher levels of benefit for every year in the foreseeable future than they otherwise would be without the proposed action. For instance, please note Figure 4.3-1 of the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS, which is Appendix F of the DEIS) which shows higher levels of demand for labor during every year, with the proposed action, compared to the baseline trend which shows demand for labor without the proposed action.

Analysis of Labor Force Demand (Section 4.3.1.1 of the SIAS), 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.

I-1969-001

		<p>that, they should provide funds for training facilities that will help our people qualify for certain jobs. Also, do more research that will give us data on other jobs that both men and women will benefit.</p>
--	--	--



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

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Please provide your comments below:

I totally disagree with the idea of having a military buildup. I think that it would corrupt the island with pollution and probably more crimes.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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

I-1970-001

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, herbicides, 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 (Volume 7). 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 the 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

I-1970-001
I-1970-002

considered. 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. 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.

I-1970-002

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.



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Please provide your comments below:

I-1971-001
I-1971-002
I-1971-003
I-1971-004

With Guam being so small, having the build up will only destroy our island. Guam can only hold so much people, the last thing it needs is it to become over populated. The Chamorro culture will no longer exist. Pollution will be increased; i mean the dump can barely hold our waste what more the marines and their families. People of Guam should preserve our culture, Guam is home, it is paradise. The jobs being offered & the money isn't going to help. Once we make this decision, there is no turning back. Guam is fine the way it is, I vote for no impact!

-anonymous-

*** Please Print Clearly***

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

I-1971-001

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.

I-1971-002

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.

I-1971-003

Thank you for your comment. Gov Guam is currently constructing a new landfill in southeast Guam that is projected to have a life span in excess of 33 years. DoD has an agreement with Gov Guam to utilize that landfill

when it opens, projected for July 2011. Thus, there should be adequate capacity in this landfill for the foreseeable future. DoD would continue to use the Navy landfill at Apra Harbor and the Air Force Landfill at Andersen Air Force Base until the new Gov Guam Layon Landfill is opened.

I-1971-004

Thank you for your comment. The Final EIS analyzes a number of subjects identifying the potential positive and negative impacts of the proposed action. Many of the beneficial impacts 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 of Volume 9 in the EIS 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 Draft EIS 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.

Jordan
Richard
2nd period

2/1/16

✓
I-1972-001

To Whom It May concern I think it may affect the population on Guam coz there might be alot of people and ~~our~~ our government desperately needs more income to provide the services the people depend on. The military has not committed to providing any of these revenues. most of the private investment will go to off-island companies, which will further deplete our revenues.

from: Jordan Richard, student - G.W.H.S

Subject: the U.S military Build-up on Guam

I-1972-001

Thank you for your comment. 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.



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Please provide your comments below:

I-1973-001

I-1973-002

Guam is a small island within this huge world. Currently, with a population of about 160,000, our government is struggling to provide for its people. ~~How~~ How would our government be able to provide for 17,000 more people when it is barely making ends meet now? Moreover, how would our government ensure our people's protection and safety won't be jeopardized with this ^{rapid} growth in the population? Guam is a place of peace & culture. If these military people come and invade this peace, Guam may become a potential target for terrorist attacks. Guam would not survive a disaster such as a terrorist attack. In closing, Guam is not ready now, and will probably never be ready to accommodate this buildup!

*** Please Print Clearly***

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

I-1973-001

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.

I-1973-002

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.

1

To: Whom It May Concern
From: Ajay Rojas, Student - GWHS
Subject: The U.S. Military Build-up on Guam

Since I've heard about the military build-up last year, I worry everyday about the outcome of Guam and the people. The population will rise dramatically and jobs will not be enough. Schools are already overpopulated. People who already reside on Guam may consider moving, and none of us want that.

With much respect,
XOXO
Ajay Rojas

I-1974-001

Thank you for your comment. 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. 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.

Elizabeth Cavanagh
535 Chalan Rata RH Stc. 114
WG-101-03 PMB-332
en.cavanagh@gmail.com

Guam is a very diverse island, where many people of different cultures and beliefs are able to live together and establish peace. Guam is also known for its tourism industry, which promotes problems in terms of the perception of women. Because of the many beautiful women on island, Guam has been perceived by others as sex objects. Typically, when someone is asked to describe an island girl, the first thing that comes to mind is a beautiful, brown girl, with long hair, and a perfect figure. This type of ideology will persist during the influx of the military. Besides the negative ideology, there are also other factors that need to be taken into consideration. The topic about the military influx on Guam is ubiquitous. There are popular topics that range from culture preservation, to environmental protection, and the most important one to many communities, the increase in crime rate. The increase in crime rate, from what I perceive, will have a bigger impact on the many women of Guam.

The men in the military make up 94 percent, many of which are between the ages of 18-25. The island should expect a lot more males compared to females, which poses an inequality quandary. Many of these men will be under the impression that they have control over most of the minority women who inhabit the island. We also have to consider that most of these militant men settle their problems through violence, which will increase the violence towards women. In order to understand the predicament that many women will be in, let us look at the situations that happened in Japan. There were many allegations of rape that linked to the military. One rape case that stirred across Japan was the rape of a 14 year old girl in Okinawa on her way home from school, which poses a big problem for the younger teenage girls on Guam. This could mean that people have to make adjustments for their everyday lives if they do not want something horrible to happen to their children. Then, there is the rape of a woman named Jane (last name was not given) who lived in suburban Tokyo. She claimed to have been raped in car by an American sailor, Bloke T. Deans, in a car near the U.S. Yokosuka Naval Base in southwest Tokyo. She reported the rape to a local police station, where she was mocked and deprived of food or medical aid; instead of treating her like a victim, she was treated like the criminal. Her case is still being processed up until today. Although the military is made up of a dense population, they are responsible for over 200,000 off duty crimes since the Japan-America Security Alliance was created. Are we actually allowing such atrocious crime to establish here on the island of Guam? We also have to consider the problems that could be the result of rape, such as suicide or drug abuse. The most disappointing thing out of these situations is that these rapists are still out there, which has ruined the lives of many women.

I-1975-001

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.

I-1975-001

In conclusion, rape is a big, probably one of the major factors, that women, single and married alike, take into consideration. Although it has not happened, fear will catch up to women once the military has established. From what we hear in Japan, having the military establish on Guam is something that will affect our daily lives. It will affect where we want to go at night, who we want to get involved with, and the kinds of risks we want to take. Granted, it will help our economy in many ways, but it is a big risk that all women are taking.



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Please provide your comments below:

~~I don't think~~

~~Because of the pop population~~

This build up will cause the population to increase, that means more student entering school. Schools will be over populated, even more than now.

STOP!!

More student, more schools, will there be enough faculty & staff (Qualified) to provided ~~the~~ Quality education to these students.

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by:
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I-1976-001

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.

I-1976-001

COMMITMENT SHEET



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Please provide your comments below:

There are so many comments to make, pros and cons about the build up. My focus is on the safety on our island girls. By my experience dealing with the military and the men, most especially SINGLE MEN, was negative. These men, majority of them, come and disrespect our ladies and sometimes ^{the} island. WE ARE A TINY ISLAND. But we have too much bars & massage parlors which when the Navy ships come in, they flock to it and cause a commotion half of the time. We are a US territory, that has been americanized... But we have a culture that must be maintained. RESPECT. Majority of the Chamorros and other ethnicity that are on this island respect the military. Can we see that from the build up. I would like to see funding from the military be set aside for the island, specifically for resources to better educate our young ladies on how to respect themselves and vi and how to be careful when these men come.

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by:
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I-1977-001

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.

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Feb. 01. 2010

To: Whom It May Concern

From: Eline Cruz, Student - GWHS

Subject: The U.S. Military Build-up on Guam.

I-1978-001

This letter is regarding the military build-up and how much I strongly disagree on it. I disagree because our island is beautiful the way it is. As I was growing up I loved biking on the big jungles and the hot crowded roads. Now its like new buildings and expanding roads. Its our island not the military's. Why is it when we speak up its like were not being heard? My step father is in the military but he disagrees on the build-up to. This island is only like 30 miles long and they send their 8,000 troops here. Its a small island surrounded by water and pretty soon were all going to go down. I mean do our feelings ever cross their minds? I am a student graduating in the year 2011 and I don't want my education being ruined by the military build up. I believe that this military build-up is going to have a serious effect on our people because it already is. I hope these military people get it through their heads that they are destroying our island not making it better. I also hope they get the fact that we don't want them here.

Respectfully
Eline Cruz

I-1978-001

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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GCC

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Please provide your comments below:

I-1979-001

*When construction is booming, we build a lot of
houses to house the military, ~~off~~ ^{and} construction
workers from offisland. But when the build-up
process is finished, Guam will be left with a lot
of vacant /ghost houses. ~~This will damage~~ Some
of them will be eyesores and damage the image
of Guam as a tourist attraction. Thus it will
affect us negatively.*

*** Please Print Clearly***

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I-1979-001

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
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Website Comment Number: 1313

Received: 2/17/2010 4:43:26 PM

I-1980-001 |

THIS IS A TEST OF "CAPTCHA"

I-1980-001

Comment noted.



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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 96860-3134. 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-Kiyu Public Library, Northern Marianas College Olympic 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:

The whole relocation is good in some ways. I should say that moving eight thousand marine to our island is harsh with the amount of acres our island holds it won't support that amount, let alone that's just the people coming in what about the people that are already here we may not have the resource to with stand that kind of population, our economy and water will be destroyed.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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

I-1981-001

I-1981-002

I-1981-001

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.

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 of about 33,000 people.

I-1981-002

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.

To: Whom it may concern
From: Micah Carlos, student GWHS
Subject: The U.S. Military Build-up on Guam.

The U.S. Military Build-up on Guam will have such a huge effect to our island, and has caused some problems to many people. It will cause problems like increased traffic and increase in our already high prices on items on Guam. It says about the things that would happen to Guam if the military build-up were to happen in the Environmental Impact Statement or E.I.S. While reading several parts I noticed there are more negative effects than positive like dredging the coral reefs in Apra Harbor. The dredging of the reefs could kill off many marine animals because of the destruction of their homes, plus the sediments from the dredging could go further than expected and mess up the marine environments here on Guam.

Another thing is that they will take control of some parts of our island like Pagat Cave and Mt. Lam Lam, and people of our island will not be able to access it anymore. So even if there are some positive effects like increase in jobs and more money, it will ruin our island's culture and beautiful marine environment! So I, and many others, think that the U.S. Military Build-up on Guam will be devastating and shouldn't happen here for many reasons.

Sincerely Yours,
Micah Carlos
Micah Carlos

I-1982-001

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.

I-1982-002

Thank you for your comments. 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."

I-1982-003

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.

I-1982-004

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.

I-1982-005

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.

I-1983-001

Thank you for your comment.



GOVERNMENT SHEET

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

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Okkodo High School Yigo Tinian Saipan

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Please provide your comments below:

I-1983-001

About the military buildup, many issues related to the quality of people war reparations and the amounts spent by the people of Guam.

I believe that we can have meaningful conversation concerning the impact that the proposed buildup will have on our island. Because we have many problems with that. Like water resources, noise, land use, cultural problem... etc.

Now, we just need action for solving those problems and also we need open mind.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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

✓

To: Whom it may concern
From: Ryan Cepeda, Student GVHS
Subject: The U.S. Military Build-up on Guam.

I-1984-001 | I am against the military build-up I am against the
military build-up because it's only going to cause
problems on Guam. Why are they going to send all
these soldiers and their families to a small island. It
would be okay if they send a portion of that to
I-1984-002 | Guam. We are going to be losing a lot of
our natural resources clearing land to build new
housing. A lot of popular hiking and diving places
won't be accessible to the public. Guam's road
I-1984-003 | is going to be crowded. We would go to a
I-1984-004 | recession like period. I think there are only a
few good things that could come out of the
military build-up. It would be harder to get jobs.
I-1984-005 | The building of the new wharf is also a stupid
idea. Those big ships don't need to come into
I-1984-006 | the harbor. If they are going to create new housings
then the shard do it on military property. They could
take those old and abandoned housings like the one
in Yigo and just fix it up. They shouldn't make
a shooting range where pigat cave is a popular hiking
site. They should ~~make~~ make up down south where there
is a lot of land. That is what I think about
the military build-up.

Sincerely, Ryan Cepeda


I-1984-001

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.

I-1984-002

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.

I-1984-003

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.

I-1984-004

Thank you for your comment. As you note, there would be an expected decline in economic activity as the construction phase of the proposed action winds down. However, all economic variables analyzed are expected to be at higher levels of benefit for every year in the foreseeable future than they otherwise would be without the proposed action. For instance, please note Figure 4.3-1 of the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F of the DEIS) which shows higher levels of demand for labor during every year, with the proposed action, compared to the baseline trend which shows demand for labor without the proposed action.

I-1984-005

Thank you for your comment. Chapter 1 of Volume 4 outlines the reasons why the proposed action includes a transient aircraft carrier berth on Guam. 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. Best management practices, such as the use of silt curtains and operational dredging controls, and proposed mitigation measures, as described in Chapter 11 of Volume 4, would reduce and mitigate impacts from dredging.

I-1984-006

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. 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



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

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Please provide your comments below:

Guam is a small island and its already over crowded enough as it is. We already have so many issues with the environment that the island's population is still working on. If the military shows us what's going to happen? If thousands more show up and add to the over crowded population, what's going to happen?

They talk about more job opportunities and about money, but is it really going to be for the people living on the island or for foreigners?

*** Please Print Clearly***

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

I-1985-001

I-1985-001

Thank you for your comment. 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. Population density if averaged over the entire Guam land area is expected to increase as a result of the proposed action; however, population densities are likely to be greater in some areas (i.e., Finegayan) and lower in southern 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 Phillippines 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.

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 DEIS), 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.

January 22, 2010

JGPO
c/o NAVFAC Pacific
258 Malakpapa Dr. Suite 100
Pearl Harbor, HI 96860-3134
Attention: GMPO

Dear Sir:

I-1986-001

I cannot understand how anyone can even consider the massive changes proposed in the planned military build-up for Guam, when the U.S. Federal Government has so much unfinished business regarding past military build-ups in Guam. All of the following must be resolved first:

I-1986-002

Guam's Political Status - Indigenous Vote
World War II Reparations for Guam's abandonment and surrender in 1941.

I-1986-003

Federal Land Takings

I-1986-004

Environmental Clean-up and Environmental Restoration

I-1986-005

The Guam Territorial Government and the U.S. Federal government must address these issues before even considering the planned military build-up that will surely bring a new set of problems.

The loyalty and devotion of the people of Guam is not in question. The question is, will the U.S. live up to its constitutional principles?

Sincerely,



Lawrence J. Cunningham, Ed.D.
326 South Santa Cruz st.
POB 7187
Agat, Guam 96928

I-1986-001

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.

I-1986-002

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.

I-1986-003

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.

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.

I-1986-004

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, herbicides, 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 (Volume 7). 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 the 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. 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.

I-1986-005

Thank you for your comment. As stated in the response to Comment I-1986-001, DoD is committed to continuing 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.

Comments Concerning The D.E.I.S.

My name is Luke Davis and I am a citizen of the United States, a Resident of the Island of Guam and reside in the Village of Mangilao.

I-1987-001

Overall, I am very troubled with the present level of military activity on Guam and am disgusted with the historical record that is held by US forces in the region. Of more pressing concern is that the US military is planning on increasing its efforts here (Guam) and in CNMI (Saipan and Tinian).

From the deepest part of my soul, I am opposed to the impending military build-up!

I WANT THE NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE

I-1987-002

Of particular concern is any plan that would involve the purchase, rent/lease, condemnation or usage of eminent domain to gain control over land on Guam (or anywhere else) for military use. I believe that the military is currently in control of more than enough land on Guam and in the CNMI. Also, much of this land is not even being used by U.S. forces and the rightful owners are denied use and/or ownership rights. You should be returning stolen land, not taking control over more of it!

I-1987-001

Thank you for your comment.

I-1987-002

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.



COMMENT SHEET

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Please provide your comments below:

On volume 5: ARMY AMDTF 12-2 the section asserts that "DOIS would record surface sites and when possible, such areas would also be archaeologically sampled for subsurface sites when easily obtainable."

I believe before any construction is done on an area it should always be sampled not just when possible!!!

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-1988-001

I-1988-001

Thank you for your comment. The Programmatic Agreement, which stipulates mitigation measures to reduce impacts to historic properties, has provisions for monitoring during construction as well as conducting additional surveys, testing and data recovery from archaeological sites.

I-1989-001

As stated in Volume 3.2.1.1, facilities that would be built on the island of Tinian to complete the MIRC would impact the geological and soils resources. The Karst Topography would be negatively affected by the construction and operations due to the Facilities going to be built and the training of marines on Tinian. Effects of the build-up on Tinian in view of geological and soil resources outlined include:

- Karst Collapse due to excavation, change of drainage patterns, and lowering of groundwater.
- Soil Disturbance from construction causes deposits to form in openings near the bedrock surface that get heavier when saturated, causing the underlying structure to collapse.

My concern is that with all the developments, the Karst topography would eventually collapse due to the massive amounts of facilities and predicted operations to happen. Tinians land would be deemed unfeasible after significant damage has been done. If the lands below the facilities do collapse, would the US military want to appropriate land to relocate the damaged facilities? Tinian is currently 2/3 owned by the US. Taking land away from the residents would be impractical, because of the already limited space they would be occupying.

Proposed alternative is No-Action Alternative.

I-1989-001

Thank you for your comment.

Consideration for preservation of karst geology is discussed in Section 3.2.2.1 of Volume 3 of the EIS. Construction planning will ensure that construction did not occur over unstable karst features to prevent collapse and unnecessary compaction. Geotechnical surveys will be performed prior to development to ensure that karst geology is not impacted.

More of Tinian's land will not be taken by the US Military for facilities relocated due to the presence of karst geological features.

NAME: Rosita Artero Peredo
PHONE NUMBER: 408-263-6396
E-MAIL: rose.peredo@sbcglobal.net
ORGANIZATION: Private Property Owner
Tract 34000, Urunao, Guam
(Abutting Northwest Field, Andersen AFB)
MAILING ADDRESS: 86 La Crosse Dr., Milpitas, CA 95035

REFERENCES:

Volume 2: Marine Corps Relocation – Guam. With respect to Aviation Training, Airfield Training, Firing Ranges and Demolition Range and other activities in the Northwest Field (NWF) area of Andersen AFB.

Volume 5: Army Air and Missile Defense Task Force with respect to the location of Munitions Storage in the Habitat Management Unit (HMU) and Weapons Emplacement Sites within the NWF.

ISSUE:

The proposed utilization of the NWF by the U.S. Marine Corp for its primary maneuver training areas for field exercises and bivouacs and other activities including Aviation Training, Airfield Training, Firing Ranges and Demolition Range, and by the use of the Army Air and Missile Defense Task Force for munitions storage, weapons emplacement and the accompanying exercises surrounding the stored munitions and emplaced weapons.

DISCUSSION:

I-1990-001 The proposed activities on NWF by the U.S. Marine Corps and the Army Air and Defense Missile Task Force will place a tremendous inverse economic impact to the Hotel/Resort Zone private property known as Tract 34000, Urunao, Guam - a private property that abuts the NWF.

Overall, the proposed activities on NWF by the Marines as well as the Army Air and Missile Defense Task Force will not only restrict access to Tract 34000 but, will have an immense continued and prolonged negative impact the Hotel/Resort Zone designation of Tract 34000. Implementing the proposed relocation of the Marines and the Army Air and Missile Defense Force on NWF will result in the taking of development rights.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

I-1990-002 1: For DoD to ensure that the final EIS will incorporate mitigating actions to avert any and all adverse impact the military buildup will have on the Hotel/Resort Zone Tract 34000 as a result of substantially large increase in military activities at NWF.

I-1990-001

Thank you for your comment. None of the proposed actions on Andersen AFB would impact access to coastal private lands or the U.S. Wildlife facility. There will be unrestricted access along Route 3a.

The proposed actions at northwest field (NWF) include Marine Corps actions as well as Army actions. The Army enclosures and buildings will change the open space landscape along Route 3a under Alternatives 1 and 2, but would not impact the private coastal lands. No missiles would be launched during training. The noise generated would be minor and associated with vehicular traffic and intermittent use of an emergency generator. The Army proposed actions would be compatible with the proposed hotel/resort zoning designation of the coastal private lands. No mitigation or compensation is warranted.

The Marine Corps proposed actions include aviation training NWF and demolition training as listed in Table 2.3-1 of the Draft EIS. The demolition training would occur at the existing demolition range. No other live-fire training ranges are proposed at NWF. The improved airfield training would occur at the existing NWF airfield where training already occurs. Maneuver training is not proposed for NWF.

The Marine Corps demolition training would occur 2 days per year with three detonations per day. These activities are so infrequent that their impact is considered less than significant and no mitigation is proposed.

The noise contour for the Marine Corps aviation training at NWF and the operations at the main airfield of Andersen AFB is shown on Figure 6.2-1 of the Draft EIS. The 60 decibel level contour extends slightly off base into the private coastal land, however 60 dB is relatively low and all land uses are compatible with this noise level.

No impacts to development rights of Tract 34000 are anticipated.

I-1990-002

Thank you for your comment. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts.

I-1990-003

2. For DoD to provide monetary compensation to Tract 34000 landowners should the buildup adversely impacts the development of Hotel/Resort activities of Tract 34000.

I-1990-004

3. For DoD to ensure that Tract 34000 landowners are provided unrestricted (24/7) access to their properties, and continued public access to the U.S. Wildlife Refuge in neighboring Ritidian property.

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.

I-1990-003

Thank you for your comment.

I-1990-004

Thank you for your comment. None of the proposed actions on Andersen AFB would impact access to coastal private lands or the U.S. Wildlife facility. There would be unrestricted access along Route 3a.

COMMENT SHEET

Reading Room

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 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:

My concern is ~~over~~ our reefs because if the military comes in then their boats might cause the reef big damage for the fish. like pollution, oil, and ~~if the military digs down to the coral then the sediment will make the rest of the living coral with ~~sediment~~ die.~~

"I propose no action"

I-1991-001

Thank you for your comment and concern for coral reef ecosystems. The DoD is committed to performing its mission in an environmentally responsible manner with minimal damage to sensitive ecosystems and marine resources. Best management practices (BMPs) and potential mitigation measures will minimize the potential impacts of the proposed action. These BMPs and potential mitigation measures are described in primarily in Volumes 2, 4, and 7. The Navy is required to consider the Coral Reef Preservation Act, and has supported many of the Section 2.2 Purposes of this Act. However, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Compensatory Mitigation Rule, is more appropriate in this situation. The primary goal of the USACE 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 policy to ensure 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; to enhance the efficiency of the USACE administration of its regulatory program; and, to ensure that the USACE provides the regulated public with fair and reasonable decisions. USACE 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 of these and other compensatory mitigation alternatives will be considered by the Navy to comply with federal laws that protect coral resources. In addition, land-based construction BMPs will be implemented to reduce run-off/sedimentation to the ocean, thus protecting the reefs and associated marine resources. The final conceptual determination would not be made until the Record of Decision on this EIS.

I-1991-001

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

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, 255 Makalapa Drive Suite 100, Pearl Harbor, HI 96860-3134. Attention: GMP/O. You can also visit www.guambuildupeis.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, Joesten-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:

According to the DEIS, the Navy proposes to build an aircraft carrier berthing area within Apra Harbor on Guam. I am concerned with Alternative 1 wherein the aircraft berthing area is located at Polaris Point. I have visited the marine shoals and have witnessed their uniqueness and beauty. These unique reef ecosystems are too valuable to be destroyed through dredging. These reefs that are set or planned to be dredged serve as food sources for many forms of marine life. Thus, I recommend that the Navy select the "NO action" alternative for the proposed construction of the aircraft carrier berthing area. The Navy should seek other alternatives that will not require the destruction of valuable ecosystems. Perhaps they can find another location to build their aircraft berthing area.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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

I-1992-001

Thank you for your comment and concern for the coral reef ecosystem. The location of the new Navy wharf was chosen as the least environmentally damaging alternative, in efforts to affect 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.

I-1992-001

February 17, 2010

Joint Guam Program Office
c/o Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Pacific
Attn: Guam Program Management Office
258 Makalapa Drive, Suite 100
Pearl Harbor, HI 96860

RE: Draft EIS for Guam and CNMI Military Buildup

To Whom it May Concern:

I am an attorney and a member of the Bar of California, admitted to practice in the courts of California and the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. As a practitioner of environmental law in California, I have submitted comments on numerous environmental impact documents since I graduated from Stanford Law School in 1999. I have taught courses in environmental law at UCLA and Loyola Law School, Los Angeles. I am currently an Associate Professor of Law at Loyola Law School. In addition to extensive litigation and administrative proceeding experience in environmental law, I have taught, lectured, and written about the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the Endangered Species Act (ESA); and climate change. I write in my capacity as an individual with expertise in environmental law, not as a representative of any of the abovementioned institutions.

I-1993-001

Based on my experience and review of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), the EIS suffers from major defects that warrant a wholesale revision of the document. Because it fails to address entire categories of impacts, the document should be rewritten and made available for public comments in draft form. Simply responding to these lacunae with formal comments in a Final EIS will fail to give the public adequate time to consider types of impacts not addressed in the current EIS. Moreover, because the public will not have the opportunity to fully address impacts, decisionmakers will not be fully informed.

Because of the length and complexity of the document and time constraints, this letter will merely highlight a few areas of inadequate analysis. It will also suggest that

I-1993-001

Thank you for your comment. In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act, the EIS contains a comprehensive analysis of potential impacts of the proposed actions and alternatives. Additional studies have been completed following preparation of the Draft EIS; the Final EIS has been updated with this information. Furthermore, revisions have been made to the EIS based on comments from agencies and the public. In addition, a chapter has been added to Volume 1 (Chapter 4) summarizing changes made to the Final EIS. Consequently, the Final EIS contains sufficient information for the decision maker to make an informed decision.

I-1993-002 | terrestrial biology, socioeconomics and environmental justice. Without a clear disclosure of the degree of additive impacts and the bases for concluding that the extent of impacts fall into various categories, it is impossible to discern whether these assessments are correct.

I-1993-003 | **B. Climate Change**
The EIS does not adequately consider how the actions will interact with climate change. For example, how will the increased population on Guam further strain its ability to adapt to rising sea level, increased severity of storms and hurricanes? How will species impacts on both islands be exacerbated by climate change impacts? How will the water supply and wastewater treatment be affected by climate change and will the project unduly strain the small islands' infrastructure in the face of climate change? What is the carbon footprint of the buildup on Guam?

I-1993-004 | **C. Public Health**
The analysis of public health impacts fails to consider how the large increase in population on Guam and the limited geographic area could impact the likelihood of a pandemic flu or other highly contagious illness occurring on the island. Particularly considering the transient population during construction and the dramatic increase in air travel to and from Guam that the buildup will entail, such an event should be evaluated.

I-1993-005 | **II. Implications of lack of a vote**
A. Eminent Domain
Eminent domain should be entirely off the table as a method for obtaining land necessary for the selected alternative. Because Guam does not have voting representation in the federal government, it is uniquely disadvantaged in the political process. While the federal constitution supplies some limits on the power to take property without just compensation, these are the outer bounds of what is permissible. The vast majority of U.S. citizens also enjoy the ability to exercise the franchise to support their view of appropriate property rights. They can vote out officials who support to broad a definition of an allowable "public use" that forms the basis for a governmental take of private

I-1993-002

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

I-1993-005

[I]n contrast to Guam, which is U.S. sovereign soil that meets the freedom of action operational requirement for permanent basing, no consulted allied countries in the Pacific region were willing to host a large additional contingent of U.S. forces on a permanent basis. In sum, the fundamental requirement to support the treaties and alliances that ensure peace and stability in the region, and the pressing need to reduce friction on Okinawa make Guam the only location for the realignment of forces that meets all criteria.

This violates the fundamental premise that environmental analysis must precede the decision to take a specific action.

I-1993-006

All branches of the military deserve great respect for their commitment to protect the Constitution and laws of the United States and to keep its citizens safe. In addition, the professionalism and commitment to public service of members of the military is beyond doubt. The respect due the military, however, in no way diminishes the legal requirement that decisions be based on a full disclosure of environmental impacts and the moral imperative not to impose environmental, social, and other costs on populations that cannot redress their grievance through the political process.

Sincerely yours,



Katherine Trisolini

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.

I-1993-003

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 and regulatory requirements. 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.

I-1993-004

Thank you for your comment. Disease and epidemics/pandemics occur as a result of the interaction of three factors, agent, host, and environment. Agents cause the disease, hosts are susceptible to it, and environmental conditions permit host exposure to the agent. The key to prevent the spread of an illness is maintaining good personal hygiene and keeping the environment around living areas clean. Construction workers would be one host to bring disease to the island. Another contributor could be the over 1.2 million tourists that visit Guam each year. Guam has designated emergency funds for all forms of disasters, including disease outbreaks.

The FEIS has been updated (Volume 2) to better address impacts on social services.

As documented in the DEIS, 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.

I-1993-005

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.

I-1993-006

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

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

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 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:

I-1994-001

To me I think that the military build up is BS. Guam already has two major bases which takes up most of the space. Guam cannot afford to have this much people, the military that don't have good things to Guam over the next few years and we thank you for that but just because they show some kindness to us doesn't mean that there's all good. There are some of them that are bad and they think that they can get away with it. I know the military when they want something they'll get it. Example the vigo drag strip, they said that it is abandon but no it's still in use. Family and friends gather here to show love ride's and to let out some steam. To me I think that the military owns too much of Guam already and if they think that they can get what ever they want well think again. They'll have to go through the US. And when I say US, I mean the people of Guam. Why I say this is because Guam is one and we are strong like that and we won't stand to give up more land.

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-1994-002

I-1994-001

Thank you for your comments. Various locations were considered throughout the Western Pacific 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. 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.

The land that the Raceway occupies, as noted in the DEIS, is being considered for acquisition so that firing ranges required for Marine training can be placed there. However, a final decision on acquisition has not been determined and would be made after the Record of Decision (ROD). If acquisition is required, the Department of Defense plans to acquire real estate on Guam by direct purchase based on owner negotiations (Other options may include long-term lease or easement agreements). Following all applicable federal laws and regulations on land acquisition, the DoD will negotiate with each owner of any property.

In the event DoD acquires the land, the Guam International Raceway would have to decide whether to continue operations. 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 essential 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.

I-1994-002

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.

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Please provide your comments below:

Basically, the military build-up isn't enough
huh? yes, the economy will profit from this, but
with every PD they have a con. to me
there is alot of cons. Here are the following:
1) more crimes will be committed aside from
the governments concern they'll do their best, but
get no where.
2) traffic: bad enough rush hour here on
Guam, ~~then~~ they have been victims who've
gotten ran-over, car accidents. WTF!
3) the construction on Apra harbor would
cause death to the coral reef, Global Warming!
~~and~~ they're doing this, cause Guam is a
territory not a state.
military claims to show sympathy, but
to show sympathy show us (people of Guam)
how to resolve the problems here. ~~they~~
DO NOT add to the chaos - HELP!

I-1995-001

I-1995-002

I-1995-003

I-1995-004

I-1995-005

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-1995-001

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.

I-1995-002

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.

I-1995-003

Thank you for your comment and concern for the coral reef ecosystem. The location of the new Navy wharf was chosen as the least environmentally damaging alternative, in efforts to affect 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. 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 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 or global scale, resulting in an insignificant impact to current global climate change trends.

I-1995-004

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.

I-1995-005

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.

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

February 15, 2010

Re: Comment on the DEIS and Recommended Actions for Mitigation of Social Impact

I-1996-001

After numerous conversations with members of the island community, students, researchers and mental health service providers, I have compiled a response to the DEIS and its implications for the psychological health and general well being of the people of Guam. It is my professional opinion that if some of the issues outlined in this letter in response to the DEIS are not addressed immediately, the repercussions to the island and its people may be longstanding and irreversible. If we are to plan a future of stability, safety, and prosperity for Guam, we cannot ignore the extent of impact this build up will have without proposing concrete and viable solutions. The question is, are island residents' prepared to handle such rapid adaptation to the permanent social, socio-economical, political, cultural, and geographical shifts that will impact their way of life on all levels?

The DEIS acknowledges there will be "significant impact" on the social environment in Guam. However, the DEIS does not address how the U.S. Department of Defense has planned to allocate resources to address the potential damage this build up will have on the social capital, social efficacy and mental health of the islands' people.

In this letter, I highlight and identify detrimental consequences of non action in dealing with the rapid changes to the social environment of Guam. However, at best, my proposition is one of harm reduction and mitigation, and does not replace my belief that a people's free agency and right to self-determination should not be negotiable. Following is an outline of key areas of concern for which a proper action plan must be developed and implemented to increase the sustainability and adjustment of all individuals concerned. I have furnished a brief list of empirically derived research out of hundreds available to support my arguments in this letter. However, the research is only as good as those that will acknowledge it and put it into effect.

A. Social Impact

I-1996-002

1. Preservation of the Indigenous - Complete Disregard to the desires and needs of the islands' indigenous population, the Chamorus – nobody has asked them what they want; unilateral decisions were made by government officials without a democratic process. Such disregard can lead to:
 - a. Learned helplessness
 - b. Social defeat
 - c. Disempowerment and disenfranchisement
 - d. Marginalization

*these have been associated with high alcohol consumption, drug use, low self esteem, poor self efficacy, criminal conduct, depression, suicide and other detrimental social and mental health consequences. Indigenous populations are particularly vulnerable.

I-1996-001

Thank you for your comment. The Final EIS has been updated (Volume 2) to better address impacts on social services.

I-1996-002

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.

I-1996-002 | increased stress and anxiety, inequality is associated with higher rates of schizophrenia, and not exactly good for any social tapestry.

I-1996-003 | 8. Special Populations
a. Micronesians in Guam are overrepresented in crime rates (Guam Police Report 2003-2009); suicide (DMHSA), domestic violence and have the lowest per capita income of all other ethnic groups and often lived in overcrowded homes (U.S. Census 2000). Demand for low wage jobs may increase influx of migration from neighboring islands. Will there be sufficient affordable housing, social services and public transportation available to accommodate these groups?

I-1996-004 | b. U.S. Marines have reportedly one of the highest rates of suicide rates in the U.S. A higher rate of domestic violence and substance problems are also reported. Will the social services be adequate in supporting military persons located in Guam?

B. Mitigation

It will be particularly important to appropriate funds to address the increased demand for mental health services. There will be an increased need for licensed clinical psychologists, therapists, substance abuse specialists and social workers. There will also be a need to support social and behavioral research, program evaluations and assessments. The facilities for inpatient and outpatient mental health services are already inadequate to meet the current population's needs. Guam is an underserved population. High suicide rates and increased domestic violence and substance problems are reported for this region. Environment and social change has the propensity to increase these at risk behaviors and exacerbate pre-existing conditions.

I-1996-005 | In addition, recruiting and retaining new personnel for these high stress jobs often requires competitive salary packages. Guam has a high turnover rate for practicing psychologists. Furthermore, there will be a strong need to support training and education for this type of work at the university level. Training and education should be considered to increase military personnel's cultural sensitivity and interaction with civilian population. Workshops to increase intergroup interactions and cohesiveness for various ethnic and cultural groups need to be developed using culturally informed specialists.

I-1996-006 | Furthermore, improved infrastructure becomes a key component in reducing daily stress and competition for resources. Urban living has been associated with positive outcomes if the environmental conditions are met to enhance pro-social behaviors. Development of more affordable and adequate rental housing is needed. The high cost of living and real estate is a response to the anticipated military build-up. Affordable utilities, water sources, sewage and waste, better roads, more street lights and more signal lights are needed. Public parks and beaches should be retained as much as possible with open access. To reduce air pollution, more stringent regulations must be imposed on buses and trucks by the Department of Motor and Vehicles. More control on the regulation and licensing of bars and massage parlors should be implemented to ensure that such businesses are not disproportionately overrepresented in the economy of Guam. Small businesses and recreation that address the needs of both the civilian and military populations should be financially supported and encouraged. And lastly, creating an environment in which diversity is celebrated and appreciated, where equality supersedes preferential treatment, and where all individuals, civilian and military are valued as equal members of society, there is hope for sustainability and growth for Guam. And lastly, I would like to say that the Chamoru people of Guam are the most affected by this military build-up as this is their ancestral home and birth land.

I-1996-003

Thank you for your comment. As documented in this EIS, DoD acknowledges the existing sub-standard conditions of many social services on Guam and the interest to have DoD fund improvements to these 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 Draft EIS, 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).

I-1996-006

While they are a resilient group as history has indicated, it is important that they are given the ultimate voice in Guam's future direction.

Thank you for your time in reviewing my response. I trust you will ensure the welfare and well being of all Guam residents.

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Mitigation measures (as appropriate) to address the significant impacts will be discussed in the Final EIS.

I-1996-004

Thank you for your comment. The military and their dependents (along with qualified to receive military medical benefits) would be serviced by the proposed and existing clinics and the Guam Naval hospital. Unless it is an emergency situation, it is unlikely that this would impact the Guam public healthcare system. It the event that military and their dependents use the Guam Memorial Hospital, reimbursement can be requested.

I-1996-005

Thank you for your comment. Expanded mitigation discussion is provided in Volume 7 of the FEIS.

I-1996-006

Thank you for your comment. The Draft EIS anticipates that military housing would 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 would not compete with Guam residents for available housing units. 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 (Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study [SIAS], Table ES-3, page v).

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

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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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February 17, 2010

Dear JGPO and Department of Defense,

Many issues have arisen as a result of the Draft EIS/OIS. Below are some of the significant problems with the document that make it necessary to demand the implementation of the NO-ACTION ALTERNATIVE.

ISSUE #1

The Draft EIS/OIS states in Volume ONE that Guam was chosen as the site for the Marine relocation from Okinawa, the visiting Nuclear Aircraft Carrier Berthing, and the Army Air and Missile Defense Task Force because the United States needed to

meet international agreement and treaty requirements and to fulfill U.S. national security policy requirements to provide mutual defense, deter aggression, and dissuade coercion in the Western Pacific Region. (1.3)

The rationale used for the first two military projects as outlined in 1.4.2 and 1.4.3 include response time, infrastructure, and sovereignty. The rationale used for the third project as outlined in 1.4.4 is the protection of Guam and other U.S. allies from threats. This cannot be used as the rationale for advancing colonization in the Western Pacific.

I-1997-001

Guam clearly is not the BEST choice for a military expansion of this magnitude. History has shown in the numerous failed attempts to conduct military training and basing on Guam.

I-1997-002

- Guam's climate is not conducive to military training. Many of the artillery used in training will not function properly in rainy conditions. It rains year round on Guam making scheduling training unreliable and unpredictable.

I-1997-003

- Guam's land is not conducive to military training. According to the Draft EIS/OIS (Volume 2, Chapter 3), the soil, limestone and clay, which make-up a majority of the land mass selected as the preferred alternative sites, are not suitable for building and training.
- Guam's location near the Marianas Trench makes it vulnerable to attacks since this area is unprotected and cannot easily be netted or mined to protect military forces from possible threats and ensure defense and security capabilities.

I-1997-004

- Guam is not an ideal location for permanent military basing. This can be seen in the military's decision to reduce operation on the island in the 1990s.
- Guam was not the first choice to address the need for a quick response time (Volume 1, Chapter 1). Other locations have proven to be the better choices in this case.

I-1997-001

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.

I-1997-002

Thank you for your comment. As our Nation's Force in Readiness, the Marine Corps is required to be ready to fight in a variety of climates including tropical climates similar to those found on Guam. This ethos and corresponding training helped the Marines liberate Guam from the Japanese in 1944. Military equipment is designed and tested to operate in wide variety of climatic conditions and training in a variety of challenging climates ensures Marines have confidence in their equipment and their ability to operate in every clime and place.

I-1997-005

- Guam has insufficient infrastructure to accommodate needs of the military expansion. The government of Guam does not have the financial capabilities to address the infrastructure improvements as dictated by the Draft EIS/OIS.

Based on the shortcomings of the island and the needs of the military expansion, the preferred alternative is the NO-ACTION ALTERNATIVE.

ISSUE #2

The U.S. needs to tailor the military's overseas 'footprint' to suit local conditions, reduce friction with host nations, and respect local sensitivities. A critical precept in global posture planning is that the U.S. will place forces only where those forces are wanted and welcomed by the host government. (1.4.1)

I-1997-006

The 1901 Insular cases determined that for all intent and purposes all United States territories, Guam included, would be considered foreign in relation to all domestic issues. This ruling has held the guideline for all U.S.-territorial issues. Therefore, Guam must be given the same consideration as any and all other foreign entities when determining the course of action for a planned military expansion. Is the U.S. military's overseas 'footprint' going to suit local conditions? Will it reduce friction with the host nations? Does it respect local sensitivities? And is the plan wanted and welcomed by the host government?

Recommendations in the Draft EIS/OIS DO NOT suit local conditions. The displacement of hundreds of people, animals and vegetation is not conducive to the 'local condition' on Guam. The acquisition of 2300 more acres of land (Note: this figure does not include the land needed to upgrade the infrastructure to accommodate the population increase) to expand the 'military's overseas footprint' on the island is NOT acceptable nor does it fit the 'local condition.' The 'boom and bust' effect that is the predicted outcome of the military expansion

I-1997-007

Recommendations in the Draft EIS/OIS DO NOT reduce friction with host nations. The exact opposite is true. The acquisition of land, the use/destruction of natural resources, the increase in population, and the threat that will come to the people of Guam (in terms of crime, education, public service, pollution, etc.) will inevitable increase the friction between the local population and the outside population (military personnel and their families as well as immigrant laborers).

I-1997-008

Recommendations in the Draft EIS/OIS DO NOT respect local sensitivities. The people of Guam are rooted in the principle of respect to those around us and to visitors, but at the same time, we expect this same level of respect from our neighbors and most especially our visitors. The acquisition of lands that hold ancient burial grounds and artifacts (Volume 2, Chapter 12 and Volume 7, Chapter 3), the acquisition of lands that are home to hundreds of island residents (Volume 2), the disruption of and inconvenience to our daily lives (Volume 2-5), the additional burdens placed on people especially economically (Volume 2, Chapter 19), the destruction of habitats for many plants and animals that are significant to the local people and culture (Volume 2, Chapter 12; Volume 4; Volume 7, Chapter 3), and the degradation of our quality of life does

I-1997-003

Thank you for your comment.

I-1997-004

Thank you for your comment. Please see response to I-1997-001.

I-1997-005

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.

I-1997-006

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

The issue of land acquisition is a complex and sensitive one. 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

I-1997-008 | not exude any level of respect toward the local population. In fact, it is a clear sign of insult and disrespect toward the local population.

I-1997-009 | Recommendations in the Draft EIS/OIS ARE NOT 'wanted and welcomed' by the people of Guam. Although history has shown that the people of Guam are generally welcoming by nature, history also tells us that when threatened the people of Guam do not sit idly by. The expansion of military forces on Guam is a clear threat to the quality of life of the people of Guam. According to the DEIS volumes 2-5, threats include land, water, air and noise pollution, contaminations, climate and land changes, new diseases, displacement and even possible death. None of these threats are wanted or welcomed by the people of Guam or any people for that matter. No amount of mitigation measures will make these threats bearable to the people of Guam.

I-1997-010 | The Draft EIS/OIS do not address the need or desires of the people of Guam. The planned military expansion on Guam does not suit the 'local condition,' will not 'reduce friction' between the people of Guam and military personnel, does not 'respect local sensitivities, and is not 'wanted and welcomed' by the people of Guam. Therefore, the preferred alternative is the NO-ACTION ALTERNATIVE.

ISSUE #3

In practice, the IGPBS intends to reduce U.S. overseas forces from the numbers and locations of bases left over from the Cold War to new locations that are optimized to support current allies and confront new potential threats. These locations would be used in the event of a crisis to give U.S. forces access to the region. (1.4.1)

I-1997-011 | Military bases on Guam are products of the Spanish American War and World War II. They have existed for far longer than simply the Cold War. They were not the result of the Cold War NOR are they 'new locations'. In fact, they are one of the longest existing overseas military installations. Expanding U.S. military presence on Guam does NOT fulfill the intention to reduce U.S. forces left after the Cold War. In fact, it is contrary to the intention of the IGPBS. It is the responsibility of the United States to address its 'unfinished business' before it intends to start new. Many areas of land and water on Guam are still contaminated from toxins left after World War II. Many unused lands continue to be held by the military rather than returned to the original land owners as was the agreement upon acquisition.

I-1997-012 | In addition, the United States currently has control (although in differing capacities) over the Western Pacific Region. This means that 'access' to the region is already guaranteed making the justification for the military expansion on Guam based on 'access' null.

I-1997-013 | Given the fact that a military expansion on Guam would be contrary to the mission of the United States military and the IGPBS, the preferred alternative is the NO-ACTION ALTERNATIVE.

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).

I-1997-007

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.

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.

I-1997-008

Thank you for your comment. Please see response to comment immediately above.

ISSUE #4

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)

I-1997-014

The plans for the military expansion on Guam poses serious problems for the people of Guam's right to self-determination, and the Draft EIS/OIS recognizes this (see section above). However, this is contrary to the principles established by the United Nations charter which specifically outline the United States' role and responsibility as a member nation administering a non-self governing territory, which in this case is Guam.

The United Nations Charter Article 73 states:

Members of the United Nations which have or assume responsibilities for the administration of territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are paramount, and accept as a sacred trust the obligation to promote to the utmost, within the system of international peace and security established by the present Charter, the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories, and, to this end:

- a. to ensure, with due respect for the culture of the peoples concerned, their political, economic, social, and educational advancement, their just treatment, and their protection against abuses;*
- b. to develop self-government, to take due account of the political aspirations of the peoples, and to assist them in the progressive development of their free political institutions, according to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and their varying stages of advancement;*
- c. to further international peace and security;*
- d. to promote constructive measures of development, to encourage research, and to co-operate with one another and, when and where appropriate, with specialized international bodies with a view to the practical achievement of the social, economic, and scientific purposes set forth in this Article; and*
- e. to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General for information purposes, subject to such limitation as security and constitutional considerations may require, statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social, and educational conditions in the territories for which they are respectively responsible other than those territories to which Chapters XII and XIII apply.*

I-1997-009

Thank you for your comment.

I-1997-010

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.

I-1997-011

Thank you for your comment. Issues regarding prior land contamination and return of lands previously required by the military services is not part of the proposed action.

I-1997-012

Thank you for your comment.

I-1997-013

Thank you for your comment.

I-1997-014

Thank you for your comment. Your comment brings up the complexity of the issue, and edits will be made (in the Final EIS) in the section to clarify this issue. 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

I-1997-015

The United States, as a member of the United Nations, cannot implement a plan without making the interests of the people of Guam a priority. The interests of the people of Guam have not been made paramount in the planning process of the military expansion. The bilateral discussion between the United States and Japan has essentially excluded the people of Guam from the discussion. This can also be seen throughout the Draft EIS/OIS where the people of Guam have been clearly left out of the planning and the plan. This is unacceptable and completely disregards the principles outlined in the United Nations Charter to which the United States has agreed to uphold and protect as a member nation.

I-1997-016

The principle of self-determination, which Volume 7 of the Draft EIS/OIS states will be threatened, is outlined in Chapter 1, Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations which recognizes the

respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples.

Article 1 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and article 1 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights also acknowledge the right of *all peoples* to self-determination. Each of these United Nations documents clearly state that all members including those having responsibility for the administration of Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories have an obligation to promote the realization of the right of people to self-determination.

Furthermore, in June 2006, the Human Rights Council adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Article 3 of the Declaration further acknowledges the right to self-determination by stating that

[I]ndigenous peoples have the right of self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.

The Draft EIS/OIS does not promote the right to self-determination for the Chamorro people nor does it promote the right to self-determination for all the people of Guam. It clearly states that the right of self-determination will be hindered by the military expansion. In addition, the Draft EIS/OIS states that the Chamorro culture will be affected (Volume 2, Chapter 16) and the loss of the Chamorro language will be accelerated by the build-up (Volume 2, Chapter 16) neither of which serves the interests of the Chamorro people; therefore, the preferred alternative is the NO-ACTION ALTERNATIVE.

In the event that a NO-ACTION ALTERNATIVE is not possible, mitigation must include a United States federally sanctioned and a United Nations sanctioned self-determination process for the people of Guam. This must include the following:

- Full federal funding for a comprehensive island-wide educational campaign on self-determination and political status that is initiated and administered by the University of Guam in conjunction with other related agencies; *and*

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.

I-1997-015

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.

I-1997-016

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

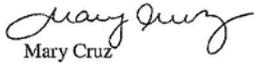
Comments related to these issues were numerous and indicate underlying social and political dissatisfaction with longstanding federal-territorial status issues outside the scope of DoD legal authority. The various EIS public engagement forums provided an indirect avenue for informing some and reminding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

I-1997-016

- Full federal funding for Chamorro history and culture education in all public schools K-12 to aid in the self-determination process; *and*
- Full federal funding to develop Chamorro language immersion programs and charter schools to aid in the preservation of the indigenous culture of Guam; *and*
- Mandated plebiscites to be held on Guam that initially determine the sentiments of the people of Guam and ultimately decides on a future political status that DOES NOT include the option of status quo; *and*
- Voting rights on any and all self-determination or political status plebiscites reserved for the people of Guam not to include military personnel and their dependents and any transient populations on Guam specifically for purpose of the military expansion; *and*
- Freedom from federal interference in the self-determination process.

And all of the above must occur BEFORE the military expansion BEGINS.

Sincerely,



Mary Cruz



OUR ISLAND OUR LIVES

Personal Statement/Comment Form

Example Comment		COMMENT AREA To be effective, include the following - What you support or what you don't support - Why you support it or why you don't support it	RECOMMENDATION AREA (State your request, demand or idea) To be effective, include the following AND BE SPECIFIC! - Make sure to write the who, what, where, why and how of what you want - Also state what standard they need to follow when acting on your request Include - the specific action you would like to be taken including, times, dates, places, frequency, duration, laws to be followed, money, responsible partners, who will benefit, who will be affected, and boundaries.
I-1998-001	1-7 CH-336	I believe that we should respect what the people of the island of Guam respect for their ancestors and do not invade their island. Because they are not your fucking away all our cultures.	

Volume 1, 1991

Name: _____ (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: _____

I-1998-001

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.



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Comment #	Page Number		
I-1999-001-c 9	Appendices F, Page 9-18	We don't support it because there could be more homeless then there is now due to substantial losses for developers and landlords and there would be too many vacant houses when the build up is over in 2014.	That the military should work with what land they have instead of taking land from the local people.

Name: _____ (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: _____

I-1999-001

Thank you for your comment. Workforce housing would be provided by the contractors as described in Volume 2, Chapter 16, "Socioeconomics and General Services." DoD would not provide workforce housing, but design/construction contracts would require the contractor to accommodate the workforce in accordance with specified health and safety standards. Various proposals are being developed by potential contractors in anticipation of winning a contract. The timing of construction and/or renovation of housing to accommodate the construction workforce is unknown, but it is possible that some of the workforce housing projects would begin independently of DoD's Record of Decision.

There are no plans to allow contractors to locate workforce housing on DoD-controlled land. Therefore, it is anticipated that should workforce housing needs require the construction of new housing, such workforce housing would be located on either private or Government of Guam lands. In either instance Guam officials would control the underlying land use and permit decisions associated with the siting of such housing. DoD would work with Government of Guam land use and natural resource officials to identify any contractor plans or efforts to construct workforce housing and DOD shall ensure that contractors are informed of their responsibilities to comply with Government of Guam land use restrictions. In particular, the Guam Land Use Commission recently issued GLUC 2009-1 which specifically addresses the issue of zoning for workforce housing.

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.

In addition, 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.



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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2000-001	VOLUME 4 CHAP. 11 SEC. 11.2.2.7 REG. 81	REPLACING OUR REEFS WITH ARTIFICIAL REEFS IS NOT AN APPROPRIATE WAY TO RESTORE OUR ALREADY DAMAGED REEF.	OUR REEF SAVE US FROM THE WORST OF DESTRUCTIVE FORCES OF NATURE SUCH AS, CYCLONES, TYPHOON AND HURRICANES, OUR REEFS PROTECT US FROM FULL FORCE STORMS BY ACTING AS NATURAL BREAKWATERS AND CUSHIONING THE LAND BY MINIMIZING WAVE IMPACTS. TO US AND OUR ECONOMY, REEFS GENERATE BILLIONS OF DOLLARS OF REVENUE AND PROVIDE NUMEROUS OF JOBS. RECOMMENDATIONS: NO ACTIONS NO DREDGING

Name: VERDE BELEN, LILITA NASEN, VINICE OFREDA (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: GCC STUDENTS (RED FREQ CLASS)

I-2000-001

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.



OUR ISLAND OUR LIVES

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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2001-001	v2 Volume Chapter 12	pages 28-35 34	<p>We don't support the brown tree snake because they're killing our endangered species. Because of lousy inspections the brown tree snake would not be invasive. The Rhinoceros Beetle is another invasive species being introduced to GUAM. The increase of shipments to Guam will increase the introduction of new species to Guam.</p> <p>Better inspection on every cargo coming into Guam. The Department of Agriculture sets up traps for the Rhino beetles so they can stop eating our coconut trees.</p>

Name: Ashley Aguon, Amanda Mendiola, Ann Marie Tarko, Royaljos VETEREZOL (Contact Information- Optional)
Address: _____

I-2001-001

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 invasive 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.



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Personal Statement/Comment Form

I-2002-001

Thank you for your comment.

Example Comment		COMMENT AREA To be effective, include the following - What you support or what you don't support - Why you support it or why you don't support it	RECOMMENDATION AREA (State your request, demand or idea) To be effective, include the following AND BE SPECIFIC! - Make sure to write the who, what, where, why and how of what you want - Also state what standard they need to follow when acting on your request Include - the specific action you would like to be taken including, times, dates, places, frequency, duration, laws to be followed, money, responsible partners, who will benefit, who will be affected, and boundaries.
Comment #	Page Number		
I-2002-001	Volume 19 Chapter 19 Page 16	I Just don't no why they are going to build a firing ranges are proposed for Route 15 lands near Anderson South. I Really don't understand when they already have the Racing Track for the people and is been there for 30 Many years.	Firing Ranges is not Available for the Area. p15 don't take it away from us.

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: _____

Address: _____

Make an effective comment

OUR ISLAND OUR LIVES making effective comments

Personal statement/comment form

This form must be sent in by Feb. 17, 2010 to JGPO or by Feb. 16, to your mayor's office.

COMMENT AREA

To be effective, include the following:
 - Be specific
 - If the segment of the Draft EIS you are reading does not make sense, state that in your comment.
 - If the section you are reading of the Draft EIS does not seem to have enough data or information, make sure to note that in your comment.

RECOMMENDATION AREA

(State your specific request, demand or idea)
 - Make sure to write the who, what, where, why and how of what you want
 - Also state the specification you would like to be taken including times, dates, places, frequency, duration, laws to be followed, money, responsible partners, who will benefit, who will be affected, and boundaries.

Volume	Page number	COMMENT AREA	RECOMMENDATION AREA
I-2003-002	6 2-54	It is estimated that water wells installed on Navy Barrigada would be sufficient to meet the demand at Airforce Barrigada.	The increase of water supply is transparent. The interconnection with Guam Water Works Authority water system would definitely impact the demands of water supply. Barrigada has been for many years plagued with problems (eg: pressure, outages). The proposal to develop (11) water supply wells is imperative as a long-term solution resulting from increased population and demands of water supply.
I-2003-001	2-121	Map 11 - New four lane access road connected to Rte. 16 as a T-intersection.	Further study is necessary as new intersection may create a negative impact on the community.
	6 2-121	Map 13A - New access road from Chada street would be signalized.	Proposal of Map 13A is recommended/ supported as this provides alternative route via Rte. 15 elevating traffic congestion that currently exists.
	6 4-101	V/C ratio shown on Fig. 4.2-35 of "1.5 or more" is cause of serious concerns regarding safety and convenience of the community.	Congestion at Bello and Alageta road need proper mitigation.

I-2003-001

Thank you for your comments. MAP 11 and 13A are not included in the preferred Main Cantonment Alternative 2. Congestion is expected to reach intolerable levels on Bello and Alageta Roads (Route 25) in 2014 under all proposed alternatives. A mitigation project is being considered and if funded would widen this road to five lanes (two through lanes in each direction with center turn lane).

I-2003-002

Thank you for your comment. 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 will make improvements to their system to meet the long-term water needs of off-base communities. Hopefully, GWA would improve the water distribution system at Barrigada to improve water delivery to those existing customers.



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I-2004-001

Thank you for your comment. Please see Volume 1 , Chapter 1 of the EIS for information on the Purpose and Need of the proposed action. Your suggested mitigation measure has been taken under consideration. Expanded mitigation discussion is available in the FEIS.

Example Comment		COMMENT AREA To be effective, include the following - What you support or what you don't support - Why you support it or why you don't support it	RECOMMENDATION AREA (State your request, demand or idea) To be effective, include the following AND BE SPECIFIC! - Make sure to write the who, what, where, why and how of what you want - Also state what standard they need to follow when acting on your request Include - the specific action you would like to be taken including, times, dates, places, frequency, duration, laws to be followed, money, responsible partners, who will benefit, who will be affected, and boundaries.
Comment #	Page Number		
I-2004-001	1	<p>2-8 DEIS VOL. 9 SAIS</p> <p>Military MEMBERS NOT Spending more than 12% of Their wages IN Guam Economy. I Don't Support military Members Spending wages ON Base. THE Reason FOR THE military Buildup IS TO improve Guams Economy.</p>	<p>My IDEA FOR THIS issue IS, DON'T BUILD ANOTHER, or more military exchange LET THEM Spend OUT OF Base. When year 2014 arrives.</p>

Name: Ben Saturnio (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: 333 West Santa Monica PEPELO GU 98929

February 17, 2010

Received
Barrigada Mayor's Office
124 Luayao Lane
Barrigada, Guam 96913

DEIS Comment sheet
Meeting location – University of Guam
Garrido's family property
*Basic Lot 6 Blk 2, fronting Rte. 8
*Basic Lot 2184-2-1-New, fronting Rte. 16

IN the immediate area of my concern, in relation to lot numbers mentioned is the proposed Rte. 8 and 16 road improvement/upgrading project. The design and work requirement proposes the removal of existing pavement and the application of an asphalt layer much stronger to handle heavier load conditions necessary to accommodate ALL types of vehicle equipments traversing on said roads. This was explained to me by Robin & Kevin (D.P.W. Private Road Consultants). Design requirements do not include provisions for any water drainage installation!

I-2005-001

Existing conditions along the roadways show that drainage provisions are in place. However, previous strong typhoons that have hammered our island have caused heavy rain resulting in the flooding of private properties (including said properties). This problem began with the initial "road improvement" that was done decades ago. The proposed project does not solve on-going and previous harsh experiences! Why rush the road project?

I-2005-002

In addition to the flooding problem, the increased volume of motorist and heavy equipments, There will be a greater occurrence of fuel spills as well as chemicals, (such as acid) that will spill onto the roads and onto existing private properties that will be hazardous to residents. Heavy rains will continue to carry hazardous substances into our yards and surrounding areas.

I-2005-003

I-2005-004

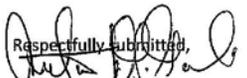
I-2005-005

The increased number of vehicular travel will definitely increase the amount of carbon monoxide emissions that residents along the road will be exposed to. Is this the proper method to improve existing roadways? What about the noise levels? The existing conditions are bad already!

I-2005-006

Furthermore, why install a very expensive asphalt layer, and later cut up the road to install drain pipes and make other related improvements. This is a waste of tax payer funds and such practices must be stopped!

Should this project proceed as designed without addressing the concerns mentioned above, then more environmental and health issues will surface intensifying more problems!

Respectfully submitted,

Antonio L.G. Garrido & families

Copies provided to: Mayor and Vice Mayor of Barrigada

I-2005-001

Thank you for your comment. The roadway projects are needed to address the short term and long term traffic impacts due to the military build up and organic growth on Guam. There is on going coordination between Guam EPA and DPW to address drainage issues as it relates to roadway projects.

I-2005-002

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, 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 (Volume 7). 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 the 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. 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. 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.

I-2005-003

Thank you for your comment. In the DEIS, the localized traffic related microscale (hot spot) carbon monoxide (CO) impact analyses show that no exceedances of the human health-based National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) would result from the proposed action as discussed in Volume 6. Therefore, the potential traffic related adverse air quality impact would not be significant.

I-2005-004

Thank you for your comment. Traffic noise impacts were studied as part of the DEIS. Noise walls were proposed in locations where it was feasible and reasonable to construct. The Guam Traffic Noise Abatement Policy was used as the criteria.

I-2005-005

Thank you for your comment. Impacts from traffic noise and proposed mitigation measures are presented in Volume 6, Chapter 8.

I-2005-006

Thank you for your comment. The roadway projects will be administered through the Department of Public Works. The roadway projects will be coordinated to the extent possible with utility installations to avoid damaging newly paved roads.



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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2006-001	4	<p>Vol. 2. Chapter 12, Page 12-19</p> <p>I Don't Support, THE Proposed firing range in pagat. IT is a cultural site. acient latte Stones EXIST in THIS Location.</p>	<p>I reccomend THE military to use existing military property FOR, THE proposed firing range.</p>

Name: Ben Saturnio Jr (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: 333 west Santa monica DEDEDO GUAM 96929

I-2006-001

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. In addition, the DoD understands the importance of the cultural and historic issues related with land in Guam, and in particular those associated with the Pagat site. As such, no direct disturbance to the Pagat site would occur from the construction or operation of the proposed firing range. DoD intends to continue public access to the Pagat archaeological site and will work with stakeholders in solidifying this agreement that balances mission, safety and the public's concerns.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Reading Room

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 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, Joelen-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:

HI MY NAME IS FRANK CASTRO AND I AM
A SIXTEEN YEAR OLD RESIDENT HERE IN
THIS BEAUTIFUL ISLAND OF GUAM. I
OPPOSE THIS BUILD-UP BECAUSE THE
HISTORY OF RAPE AGAINST WOMEN
AND GIRLS FROM MILITARY PERSONEL.
THE OTHER REASONS ARE POPULATION
AND ECONOMY. FIRST, BACK IN 1995 AN
ISSUE OCCURED WITHIN A TWELVE YEAR
OLD GIRL WHO WAS RAPED AND AS
SHE TRIED TO ESCAPE OR STOP THIS
INDIVIDUAL SHE DIDNT HAVE ENOUGH
STRENGTH TO STOP HIM. SECOND, IS
THE POPULATION, THERE WILL BE
79,000 + PEOPLE THAT WILL BE
RESIDING HERE IN GUAM, NOW HOW
WILL WE BE ABLE TO HANDLE THIS
PROBLEM, TO ME IT IS DISPRABLE.
LAST, BUT NOT LEAST THE ECONOMY,
THE BUILD MAY BRING THE ECONOMY UP
BUT AGAIN IT CAN CAUSE DESTRUCTION.
I THINK THAT US LOCALS SHOULD
PROTECT AND DEFEND OUR LAND.

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2007-001

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.

I-2007-002

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.

I-2007-003

Thank you for your comment. Please refer to I-2007-001 for response.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Reading Room

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 96860-3134, Attention: GIMPO. You can also visit www.guambuildups.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 Olympia 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:

I-2009-001

My name is Adam Jason Lumoa, we and residing in Tigo/luarajan. Sophomore of Southside High School. I care about this issue due to Guam being my home land. Its important because of me and my kids future. As well as the other Guam residents. we will lose land, the language of us Chamorro's, and our culture its self. I oppose due to the amount of ~~marines~~ ^{marines} and weapons coming to take over our lands and making us feel like the minorities.

I-2009-002

I oppose of the military build up. Because of them rudely transferring without having the government and the peoples opinion. I wouldn't want them taking our land using it for shooting range or base. I wouldn't like them to over crowd our mall or neighbor hood because its over populated already. Its going to be hard to get along with people you dont know and think just the same as you do. They hope you cause they didn't want to move and you make them for coming.

I-2009-003

the opposing has nothing to do with me being selfish. I honestly do care for these ~~marines~~ marines and their family, but for what their planning to do to our island is wrong. Taking Mt. Lamlam which is like a big part of our culture and a landmark to us. Look at it in reverse if we were to go to your neighborhood and do what we want destroying things, think of it like that! WOULD YOU LIKE TO GO THROUGH THAT?

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2009-001

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 16.2.6; 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.

I-2009-002

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.

I-2009-003

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 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.

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.

The Real “Chamorro Issues” in the DEIS

Comment and Recommendations submitted by

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As researchers and teachers of Guam’s cultural and political histories, we write to add our concerns in regard to a very disturbing passage that appears in the DEIS (v.7, ch. 3: Preferred Alternatives: Summary of Impacts). This passage pertains broadly to the impact of the proposed build up on Chamorro culture and politics, and more specifically, to the impact of the increase in numbers of non-Chamorro residents as a result of the build up on local electoral politics, cultural policy, and Guam’s unresolved political status.

The passage, labeled “Chamorro Issues,” reads in full,

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 64, MITIGATION, SUMMARY IMPACTS, CUMULATIVE]

I-2010-001

To begin, it is important to recognize that in Guam, as elsewhere in the Pacific Island region, the spheres of “politics” and of “culture” are closely intertwined, and that there is nothing intrinsically negative or wrong about this interconnection, unless one insists on holding on to erroneous ideas of cultural purity and innocence, or of the cultural insignificance of politics. In Guam, particularly because of a long and ongoing history of foreign domination and colonial administration, aided and abetted by colonial and military sponsored immigration, the relatively recent authorization for Chamorro home rule that is Government of Guam (GovGuam) would also understandably come to house and steward Chamorro cultural interests and values, much to the consternation and annoyance of non-Chamorro residents and pundits who no know better. As everyone in Guam knows, GovGuam has long been a bastion of Chamorro political as well as cultural consciousness and expression albeit one that does not have an exclusive monopoly over them.

I-2010-002

Objection One: Simplistic and Wrong
Given this political and cultural reality, the first objection that we want to make of this passage is that though it correctly raises important issues, it is woefully limited in its

DeLisle and Diaz, p. 1

I-2010-001

Thank you for your comment.

I-2010-002

Thank you for your comment. Your comment brings up the complexity of the issue, and edits will be made (in the Final EIS) in the section to clarify this issue.

I-2010-002

simplicistic characterization of the relationship between Chamorro culture and local political processes, and even more errant in its specific recommendation to mitigate problems caused by the proposed build-up.

I. The Real Issues

To better understand what's really at stake in the rather toned-down descriptor "Chamorro Issues", we will separate the long passage into two manageable halves, and address the second half first:

... 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.

I-2010-003

This latter half of the full passage correctly recognizes the effect of the expected expansion of non-Chamorro voters on what might properly be called the Chamorro constitution and makeup of local governance and politics. It also adequately captures the consequences for Chamorro cultural policy and stewardship on the one hand, and on the question of future plebiscites about Guam's political status on the other. As mentioned, GovGuam, though a creature of US Congress, is widely known to be a bedrock of indigenous Chamorro political as well as cultural consciousness and expression. It is also sufficiently clear to us that the question of Guam's political status as a non-self governing territory can never be fully resolved until there is a true and fair exercise of Chamorro self-determination. Thus, the heart of the "Chamorro Issues" is the political outcome in which the indigenous Chamorros, already a numerical minority in their own island, will on the one hand lose control of the single entity that has been the primary vehicle of their political and cultural welfare, while on the other hand, become politically irrelevant in the question of Guam's political status. Inasmuch as Chamorro culture and custom have traditionally (at least in the 20th century) been attached to local political processes of governance and their policies, the political demise of indigenous Chamorros will also spell their cultural demise. Of course, this is a corollary of the other formulation with grave stakes in this DEIS: the environmental demise of Guam also spells the cultural demise of the Chamorros.

Mitigation 1.

We note that the DEIS offers no mitigation plan for these two specific issues as spelt out in the second half of the passage. It is as if the mitigation recommended at the end of the first half of the passage is supposed to be sufficient, but it is not, and we will explain why shortly.

Nonetheless, to mitigate the impact raised in the second half of the passage, we recommend that the pertinent United Nations organs and agencies be consulted and retained in order to:

I-2010-003

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.

a) conduct a study, to be paid for by the US, of the impact of the demographic change on Chamorro cultural and political rights, with a special eye towards the detrimental effect of such changes on the question of indigenous self-determination as a precondition for resolving Guam's non-self governing status, and

b) monitor any future local election *and* political status plebiscites in light of the efforts by the proponents of the build up to skew local political elections and political status plebiscites in their favor. This second recommendation is motivated by our understanding that at the end of the day, the DEIS is actually counting on the fact that a radical change in the island's demographic will be the ultimate solution to the "Chamorro Issues." Before returning to this point, we wish to justify our first recommendation.

The justification for recommending the involvement of the United Nations rests on the simple fact that since its creation after World War II, the United Nations has been the single entity that has a long track record of advancing human rights pertinent to the "Chamorro Issues." It has passed numerous declarations and covenants, beginning with its Charter, signed by the United States, whose combined effect is to provide both legal and moral grounding to the cause of political rights of self-determination for non-self governing nations generally, and for the rights of indigenous peoples more specifically. We believe that what the present military build up on Guam represents is the potential for further obstructing the exercise of Chamorro self-determination as well as for contributing directly to Chamorro cultural genocide. This, we believe, is what lies at the heart of the so called "Chamorro Issues."

Accordingly we cite the following instruments whose combined purpose is specifically to safeguard these "Issues" as they are represented in the Chamorro political and cultural case at hand:

1. **United Nations Charter** whose **Articles 1** and **55** call, respectively, for the development of "friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples" (Article 1, paragraph 2), and the promotion of "universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion." Also pertinent is **Article 73 of the UN Charter's "Declaration Regarding Non-Self Governing Territories,"** namely that,

Members of the UN which assume responsibilities for the administration of territories whose people have not yet attained a full measure of self-government recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are paramount, and accept as a sacred trust the obligation...to develop self-government, to take due account of the political aspirations of the peoples, and to assist them in the progressive development of their free political institutions, according to the particular circumstances of each territory and its people and their varying stages of advancement (Article 73).

2. The 1960 Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. This Declaration observes that,

The subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination, and exploitation constitutes a denial of fundamental human rights, is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and is an impediment to the promotion of world peace and cooperation. All peoples have the right to self-determination; by virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.

Inadequacy of political, economic, social or educational preparedness should never serve as a pretext for delaying independence. All armed action or repressive measures of all kinds directed against dependent peoples shall cease in order to enable them to exercise peacefully and freely their right to complete independence, and the integrity of their national territory shall be respected. [G.A. Res. 1514, 15 U.N. GAOR Supp. (No. 16) at 66-67, U.N. Doc. A/4684 (1960)]

3. The 1965 Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention in Domestic Affairs of States and Protection of Their Independence and Sovereignty, which affirms that,

all States shall respect the right of self-determination and independence of peoples and nations to be freely exercised without any foreign pressure, and with absolute respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. Consequently, all States shall contribute to the complete elimination of racial discrimination and colonialism in all its forms and manifestations. [G.A.2131, 20 U.N. GAOR Supp. (No. 14) at 11-12, U.N. Doc. A/6014 (1966)].

4. The 1970 Declaration on Principles of International Law Concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation Among States, which provides that, in part:

all peoples have the right to freely determine, without external interference their political status and to pursue their economic, social and cultural development. [G.A. Res. 2625, 25 U.N. GAOR Supp. (No. 28) at 121, U.N. Doc. A/8082 (1970)].

5. 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This declaration recognizes the universal right to nationality, and that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of that right. It also says: "The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be held by universal and equal suffrage..." G.A. Res. 217A (III), U.N. Doc. A/810 (1948), art. 15).

6. The 1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. G.A. Res. 2200A, 21 U.N. GAOR Supp. (No. 16) at 52, U.N. Doc. A/6546 (1966).

7. The 1966 International Covenants on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. G.A. Res. 2200, 21 U.N. GAOR Supp. (No. 16) at 49, U.N. Doc. A/6316 (1966).

The first article of each the last two covenants above indicates the importance of self-determination in international law: "All peoples have the right of self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development."

8. The Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action. A/CONF. 157/24 (Part I) Ch. III.

These affirm the fundamental right of self-determination of all people, which we contend is the fundamental issue at stake in this passage in the DEIS.

Last but not least, we cite the 2007 passage in the UN General Assembly of the **Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples**, whose Preamble recognizes, in part,

...the urgent need to respect and promote the inherent rights of indigenous peoples which derive from their political, economic and social structures and from their cultures, spiritual traditions, histories and philosophies, especially their rights to their lands, territories and resources,

Other Articles of the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples include, but are not limited to the following:

Article 2: *"Indigenous peoples and individuals are free and equal to all other peoples and individuals and have the right to be free from any kind of discrimination, in the exercise of their rights, in particular that based on their indigenous origin or identity."*

Article 3: *"Indigenous peoples have the right to self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development."*

Article 4: *"Indigenous peoples, in exercising their right to self-determination, have the right to autonomy or self-government in matters relating to the internal and local affairs, as well as ways and means for financing their autonomous functions."*

Article 5: *"Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinct political, legal, economic, social and cultural institutions, while retaining their right to participate fully, if they choose, in the political, economic, social and cultural life of the State."*

Article 6: *"Every indigenous individual has the right to a nationality."*

Article 7.2: *"Indigenous peoples have the collective right to live in freedom, peace, and security as distinct peoples and shall not be subjected to any act of genocide or any other act of violence..."*

Thank you for your comment. Please see the response to 1-2010-003.

Article 8.1: "Indigenous peoples and individuals have the right not to be subjected to forced assimilation or destruction of their cultures."

Article 8.2: States shall provide effective mechanisms for prevention of, and redress for: (a) Any action which has the aim or effect of depriving them of their integrity as distinct peoples, or of their cultural values or ethnic identities; (b) Any action which has the aim or effect of dispossessing them of their lands, territories, and resources; (c) Any form of forced population transfer which has the aim of violating or undermining any of their rights; (d) Any form of forced assimilation or integration; (e) Any form of propaganda designed to promote or incite racial or ethnic discrimination directed against them."

Article 18: "Indigenous peoples have the right to participate in decision-making in matters which would affect their rights, through representatives chosen by themselves in accordance with their own procedures, as well as to maintain and develop their own indigenous decision-making institutions."

The Issues Part II: First Half of the Passage

The first half of the DEIS passage on "Chamorro Issues" reads:

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.

I-2010-004

Objection Two

While we agree that many Chamorros have "strong concerns" about their "recognition," we believe that the proposed mitigation of recommending "orientation programs designed in cooperation with the Department of Chamorro Affairs" is highly telling of the DEIS' basic ignorance, and thus, the simplistic and even erroneous understanding of the larger stakes of political self-determination and cultural survival (as well as the erroneous and problematic understanding of the Department of Chamorro Affairs).

As stated in this part of the passage, "Chamorro Issues" seem to be nothing more than an issue of public relations that could be adequately addressed by retaining the appropriate agency of the Government of Guam charged with cultural stewardship. Is the Department of Chamorro Affairs supposed to conduct sensitivity training sessions for non-Chamorros? While we know from first hand experience with the Department of Chamorro Affairs that much good can come from empowering and resourcing it with respect to issues of public relations, we believe that this kind of programming detracts from the more important work that remains to be done at all levels of cultural stewardship and development. Moreover, it appears to absolve the military and its personnel from taking responsibility and being accountable for their own ignorance and transgressions. The burden should not be on Chamorros to teach non-Chamorros about protocol and proper behavior and conduct when in the land of the Chamorros. More fundamentally, this

mitigation simplifies and thereby trivializes, even delegitimizes, the broader political and cultural stakes in the so called "Chamorro Issues." Once again, the stakes are precisely about Chamorro cultural survival and the political means to ensure that survival. This is the essence of the right to self-determination as called for in Part One of this letter.

From this perspective, it is telling that the simplistic, trivializing, erroneous, and problematic mitigation plan for the first half of the passage, coupled with the absence of a mitigation plan for the second half, points to the overall problem with the DEIS's understanding of the so-called "Chamorro Issues": the overall problem appears to us to be that in fact there is no real mitigation plan at all for the impact of the large population increase on Chamorro political and cultural self-determination beyond either asking Gov Guam agencies to teach non-Chamorros or beyond just waiting for the non-Chamorro demographics to inevitably alter the Chamorro make-up of the local governance structure and process, and skew any future political status plebiscite. The former is simply a misguided use of such governmental resources to say the least, while the latter is more insidious in the sense that it looks to the problem as the solution.

Mitigation Two: We recommend that if the build up is to take place, the military provide appropriate funds and resources to educate its personnel and their dependents on the legitimacy of Chamorro rights to political and cultural self-determination, and that it actively lobby for local and federal legislation that will prohibit its personnel and their dependents from interfering in local political affairs and political status plebiscites.



Christine Taitano DeLisle



Vicente M. Diaz

Maria Povelino-5

I-2011-000	Issue	#	comment	Recommendation
I-2011-001	Infrastructure	4	Increase traffic and vehicles on Guam can cause more accidents and will make transportation longer from one place to another.	They should make our roads bigger or they can create new roads for short cuts around Guam
I-2011-002	Education	11	The number of schools will increase because of the people moving to Guam. GCC and UOG are not capable of providing enough professionals to meet the expected demand of the private and public sectors.	DOD should set aside some money to build extra schools on Guam
I-2011-003		9	The increase population will increase the services at GMIH, DPHSS, DMHSA, and GPD and the draft has no plan on helping these services.	They can create more jobs. So there will be more people to help out at GMIH, DPHSS, DMHSA, and GPD.

(3)

I-2011-001

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.

I-2011-002

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.

I-2011-003

Thank you for your comment.

Porsha Cruz - 2
 TIM - 2
 Edwin - 2 Micah - 2
 Jen - 2
 Dorcas T. - 2

Comment #	Page Number	Comment Area	Recommendation Area
I-2012-001	7	Disagree. They hold almost a third of Guam	Build on the land they already own.
I-2012-002	4	Disagree. The increase of traffic will be 3 times longer.	Have special military buses or taxi
I-2012-003	11	Disagree because our schools are over populated and we don't have enough space to accomodate their needs.	Build more schools and utilize them after they leave so we won't have many over populated schools.
I-2012-004	14	Disagree with the military for taking historic monuments	they should explain to the people why their doing this and they need better and more reasons.
I-2012-005	16	Disagree because their destroying the artifacts and environment.	Instead of destroying the land in Pagat, create a firing range in the badland
I-2012-006	24	Disagree with the dredging because it will destroy the coral reef & sea life	

(6)

I-2012-001

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.

I-2012-002

Thank you for your comment. 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 Guam Regional Transit Authority (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.

I-2012-003

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.

I-2012-004

Thank you for your comment. Early identification, consultation, and predictive modeling resulted in many fewer sites being directly impacted by designing installations away from or around areas that contained high densities of historic properties. Thus, the vast majority of impacts to resources were avoided. DoD will continue to work very closely with the Guam SHPO and other stakeholders to continue in our efforts to avoid, minimize and/or mitigate adverse effects to cultural resources.

I-2012-005

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.

I-2012-006

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.

As identified in the EIS, the proposed dredge area within the active commercial harbor was previously dredged 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 shoal areas (Western Shoals, Middle Shoals, Jade Shoals, Big Blue Reef) would not be impacted by direct dredging activities. Based on computer modeling, taking into account tides and currents, there are no indirect (sedimentation) impacts anticipated.

To minimize the impacts of dredging, the US Army Corps of Engineers permits for the proposed actions would likely contain requirements for silt curtains, biological monitoring, restrictions on dredging activities during coral spawning periods, and compensatory mitigation projects.

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 for unavoidable significant impacts to coral reef ecosystems. 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.

Shawnese Guerrero

comment area:

The increase of the population here on Guam and there will be an increase in services needed at Guam Memorial Hospital.

The Draft EIS does not have a plan on how to help these agencies with this increase of services needed - Guam already faces lack of beds to accommodate our population.

Recommendation Area:

DoD should find the funding to build more facilities to accommodate the increase in services needed.

I-2013-001

I-2013-001

Thank you for your comment.

①



COMMENT SHEET

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

Reading Room

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 96860-3134, Attention: GMPO. You can also visit www.guambuildups.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, Joelen-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:

My name is Sope Tolencia. I am a 14-yr-old sophomore from the village of Yona, attending southern high school. I am writing in regards to the military build-up. This issue is important to me because this is my island and I'm going to have to deal with the issues that come out of this build-up, which is why I oppose it. There are many things that the people of Guam can lose or gain, but when you really look at the facts there are more cons than there are pros. They say that there will be more job opportunities and that it'll be good for Guam, but if the build-up takes place there'll be a 40% increase to the population of Guam which is about 200,000 and with only 6,000 jobs available it really doesn't help anybody but those who were fortunate enough to get one of those jobs. It's already hard enough for the people of Guam to find jobs and with the build-up there are chances are unlikely not to mention it goes on until 2019. By that time I'll be in college or looking for a job. Also the cost of living will rise no doubt. Another reason of why I oppose the build-up is the taking of land. The military has already taken about half of our land and we don't even have access to it. And now they're planning on taking more land away from us, which has ancestral value. And the people of Guam that means a lot. Overall this build-up shouldn't happen because of the negative effects it'll have on Guam's infrastructure. Till THE FUTURE OF GUAM DEPENDS ON WHETHER OR NOT THIS BUILDUP WILL HAPPEN.

Sope Tolencia

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2014-001

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.

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.

I-2014-001

I-2014-002

I-2014-002

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.

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.

AI

ANGELIN CASTRO

The proposed restriction on recreation and historic resources, such as Mount Lam Lam did not take into consideration that it is used for a religious purpose. Religion on Guam is part of our island's culture.

I-2015-001

What DoD should do is choose a place we aren't using as civilians. They're taking land in the north and central that are used a lot by people. There are a lot of land in the south that aren't being used, they should take time to clear those lands and use that instead of other lands that are being used by us.

2

I-2015-001

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.



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Please provide your comments below:

I-2016-001

I think our people should be informed what is really happening with this buildup. I think this is really frustrating to our island people and our feelings. We are U.S. territory and U.S. citizens, but we don't have the same rights as the United States, so we should just be left alone. We are a tiny island with less than a million people, and they will affect us more than the world. This will cause more stress and corruption for us! I think there is more land in the "U.S."

I-2016-002

and why are they choosing us? This is really selfish. Did anyone ever stop and really think, I mean really think how this will affect us? They only care about themselves, and how this will benefit them, how would they feel if someone just came and told you what they wanted to happen, and started doing what they wanted to do before they got permission, and everyone agreed with it.

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2016-001

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.

I-2016-002

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 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. 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.

Jude Taisague

COMMENT:

The proposed plan for building a firing range at Pagat, Mangilao will restrict islanders from visiting the area. The Draft EIS does not state that they will preserve our artifacts. Also, their sites disturbed during the construction phase are not addressed in the Draft EIS.

RECOMMENDATION:

I-2017-001

The DoD should use the firing range located at Anderson Airforce Base. Doing this will allow the people of Guam to view this beautiful site on our island and allow us to preserve our artifacts. When I grow up and have kids I want their generation and the future generations to be able to go site seeing and view all, not one, but all of Guam's beautiful areas. Our culture is slowly losing its way, and with all these memorable places being taken from us, makes it worse. These things deal with our culture and what we are trying to do is keep it alive, so please don't try and exempt us from trying.

(2)

I-2017-001

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. There would be a significant amount of excavation required to create the range topographic profile and to re-construct the steep access road to the range on Anderson AFB. In addition to the potential erosion control issues associated with the extensive grading, cultural and natural resource sites would be impacted.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Reading Room

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Please provide your comments below:

Br Yan Chard 15 year old Southern High school student who resides in the village and proudly representing the island of Guam against the Military Build-up. Recently I have been told that a decision for a Military Build-up was to be held on Guam without negotiation with our people. We the people of our island have the right to know and want what is good for us. No need for more property and people for had we given you enough your fair share and support. The dilemma they given us has cause a good and bad effecting to the people. We get more money but lost of our culture and land. You replace our culture land sites with bases for military, defense, shooting range, and bomb testing. Our ancestors build these landmarks on Guam then made history for a bit old to tell and our young to listen and grow with our cultural life on Guam. For all our culture, people, and history keep us together as one mighty island of Guam. Reason I oppose against this action is dying out of our culture, taking of mostly jobs, we'll observe for us, and the young teen kids would not have jobs in the time they mature. Also I grew up on this island and I would like the next generation to grow into our culture and land the same way it is. This place of Guam is not a strong hold, but a home to all who is given soldiers. So I say No to the build-up and Yes to the future for Guam as one same island.

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2018-001

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 Final EIS. 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.

The amount of available DoD land was insufficient to satisfy the military requirements. 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.

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.

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.

I-2018-002

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.

Volume	Page #	Comment Area	Recommendation Area
I-2019-001		There's going to be more traffic because of the increase of population. Taking the school bus to go home already takes a while because of the traffic, just imagine what the situation would look like when the time comes.	Making more roads could be a solution. However, Guam is small and may not have enough space to make new roads.
I-2019-002	9	61 The increase of population will really affect Guam Memorial Hospital. There might not be enough rooms for the patients. Doctors and nurses might be insufficient too.	The military should have their own hospitals. Making more hospitals could be a solution.
I-2019-003	1	81 I don't think artificial reefs would be appropriate to replace natural reefs. It's like the saying that duplication is nothing compare to the real thing.	The best solution is not to have dredging at all.
I-2019-004	1	2 It would really be very disappointing if there will be restriction for the recreation and historic resources. They are available for civilians right now, so why would it become restricted?!	I think there should be no restriction at all and it should be fair.

(4)

I-2019-001

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.

I-2019-002

Thank you for your comment. The DoD has no statutory authority to construct a new public hospital for Guam. However, money from taxes, fees, and reimbursements would support these facilities and services. It should also be noted that in Okinawa, the Government of Japan pays much of the cost (\$2 billion per year) for the Marine base. The DoD plans to have several medical clinics in Guam and a new replacement Naval hospital would provide health services to the military personnel, their dependents, and military beneficiaries. Additionally, it is anticipated H2B workers as well as on-island workers will have health plans and private clinics will provide medical services.

I-2019-003

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. To minimize the impacts of dredging, the US Army Corps of Engineers permits for the proposed actions would likely contain requirements for silt

curtains, biological monitoring, restrictions on dredging activities during coral spawning periods, and compensatory mitigation projects.

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 for unavoidable significant impacts to coral reef ecosystems. 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 mitigation.

I-2019-004

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.

Oboods High School

Adrian
Calugay

1/19/10

The Military Buildup

pd. 2

Sinoro

Flores

I am neutral about the military buildup. If the buildup helps our environment, then I wouldn't mind. It really depends on where they build their bases. A lot of the people on Guam have lands and don't want them to build over it. I want them to help us but if it destroys our culture and the way live, then what?

I-2020-001

I-2020-001

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.

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.



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Please provide your comments below:

I-2021-001

I oppose the military build-up cause its not good for the island. why US why guam? we are a small area which is almost over populated. you know that line for liberty and justice for all? were is our freedom & justice when they got here we will not have justice if they commit a crime. Another line is prosite of happiness they aren't make us prisete our happiness they are taking it. they are taking everything without permission like our land, our people, our reefs, and many more. they tell us all the good things what about the the bad things they didn't mention anything about the bad will we have effects towards the island & the people. Can't you take them some where else to be. Send them back to there families so they can relax. Obama should come to guam and see how our island is. Cause I know that if he comes he will understand why we don't want them here. So families are gonna be homeless cause they take our land. And since he owns us so he says with owner ship come responsibility. I guess hes not responsible for this island. That's why we don't want them. ps its all bull!

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2021-001

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.

Santos, Jo Jean
2nd period
19 Jan 2010

Comments on the Military buildup

I-2022-001

I'm against it. First of all, the traffic.
We already have to deal with 6:00pm

I-2022-002

traffic. That's already hectic, but what
more 90,000 more people? Then our schools
are overpopulated. It's clear enough we don't
have enough schools on island. We're still
trying to fit more students in. The
crime is also a factor. There's already
too much burglaries, accidents & more.
They are also building up another
prison.

school: Oktoda High School
Teacher: Sinora T. Flores.

I-2022-001

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.

I-2022-002

Thank you for your comments. Relating to the population figure it should be noted the figure about 80,000 people (not 90,000) 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.

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.

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.

Siriona Flores

John Galtuz
01-19-20
2nd period
Chamorro
Class

What I think about the Military coming to Guam

I-2023-001

I don't know why they have to come here. They know that Guam is a small island. It isn't fair, cause ^{lots of} ~~40,000~~ ppl are coming here, and more accidents may come.

I-2023-001

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.



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Please provide your comments below:

I-2024-001

I oppose this buildup because it's
our land that they're taking up. It
is disrespect to us. I have
[faded handwritten text]

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2024-001

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.

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.

I-2025-001

Military build up

What I think of the military build-up is that there's gonna be too much trauma drama, in other words "problems". The Chamorro language would not exist, but only in certain areas. The ocean water will be much more polluted, prices of food will go up, more trash to collect. Guam's Air will be mudong, so in other words we have to protect and defend our Hinengge; katluka, i Laniaguahi, i Aike, i Namom yan i TANO Chamokel.

Yu'os tata
 Na' fan safu
 ham.
 Lord Jesus
 help us.

Matthew Tannahiko
 Otkodo High school
 Senora Paves
 Km: E124

I-2025-001

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, cultural 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.



OUR ISLAND OUR LIVES

Personal Statement/Comment Form

Example Comment		COMMENT AREA To be effective, include the following - What you support or what you don't support - Why you support it or why you don't support it	RECOMMENDATION AREA (State your request, demand or idea) To be effective, include the following AND BE SPECIFIC! - Make sure to write the who, what, where, why and how of what you want - Also state what standard they need to follow when acting on your request Include - the specific action you would like to be taken including, times, dates, places, frequency, duration, laws to be followed, money, responsible partners, who will benefit, who will be affected, and boundaries.
Comment #	Page Number		
I-2026-001	1.)	The vegetation clearing.	Pg. 10-150. My concern goes to the clearing of land. Basically what is ^{to} this is saying is that they are going to give endangered species a certain boundaries. The reality of it is that not many animals will stay w/in the boundary to find food regardless of what will be grown. Plants will not grow fast enough to satisfy these endangered animals' needs.
I-2026-002	2.)	Culture	What steps will be taken to prevent the destruction of certain areas? How will access be given to these cultural and historical landmarks? Yes, they are allowing access, however, will it be limited to pinpointed areas?
I-2026-003	3.)	Today's Session	I would hope that students would be able to have a voice out where students would be permitted to voice their concerns rather than be limited to the scope of what was brought up.
		(Contact Information- Optional)	
Name: <u>Seyf Mammahy</u>			
Address: <u>PMB 3, 535 Chalan Palto Ste 116</u>			

I-2026-001

Thank you for your comment. The proposed action would not restrict any endangered species within a "boundary". The DoD will continue to support the recovery of federally listed species on Guam by implementing existing and ongoing natural resources management actions identified in the Navy's and Air Force's Integrated Natural Resources Management Plans. In addition, in accordance with Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, DoD is consulting with the USFWS and NMFS over potential impacts on endangered species. It is hoped that the results of the consultation can be included in the Final EIS.

I-2026-002

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.

I-2026-003

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.

I-2027-001

Honestly, when you really think about it, Guam is not ready to accommodate the 80,000 military people and their families. They might take land again. Why can't they use the land they bought already? Maybe be Filipino, but I can see that's not right. Guam is still my home. Now, with the military, the roads will be more busy, schools are going to be more overcrowded than they were now, in other words it's going to be crowded. Though it will be good for the economy, I don't want them here. One thing for sure, is that the crime rate will go high. There will more car accidents, more rapes, people getting hit by cars. Guam is just not ready. We don't even have enough money to build new schools. I don't think no one wants them, no offense.

Mylene Distor
Delecho High School
Siora Teresita Flores

I-2027-001

Thank you for your comment. 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 of about 33,000 people.

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).

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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Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Reading Room

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 96860-3134, Attention: GMPO. You can also visit www.guambuildups.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:

I oppose this military buildup. My main reason why I oppose it, is because our Island is so small to fit forty thousand marines and their family, on this Island. If those marines come to Guam we will be the biggest target. And this is why I oppose the buildup- we have freedom of speech so if we don't want them here, then we have the right to speak up. And we will.

I-2028-001

I-2028-002

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2028-001

Thank you for your comment.

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 of about 33,000 people.

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.

I-2028-002

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 will continue to be a focus of the DoD.

I-2029-001

SERCIA FRED
2nd CHAMDRY KIDS
OKKODO HIGH SCHOOL
SIÑORA FLORES
01119/10

Why I don't agree with the buildup because if the marines comes to Guam because it will be over populated. when they build their homes the local people will lose their land. I don't want them to build anything in the area ~~that~~ they are planning to because if they we won't have much trees left for us to use for shade and fire woods. Marines are not getting the decisions of the people of Guam they are just getting the decisions of the leaders of Guam. The local people have the right to speak because they or we are the people of Guam!

I-2029-001

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 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.

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.

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.

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Environmental Impact Statement
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Please provide your comments below:

I oppose this build-up here on Guam. We don't need more people here on our small island. Our lands are taken away because they need it to have a gun/bomb range. Our island is not big enough. Military and their families are gonna over populate the island. I think that the build-up isn't gonna help our island its gonna hurt us on the long run. Having them here is a bad move for us and the island. There was history of rape and violence in Japan and their moving that here. What if its your daughter, niece, or grand daughter that was raped here on Guam when they come. You people the ones that support the build-up will be at fault. We don't need to always watch our back walking down the street scared they might come up and get you. We don't need them. Leave us in peace.

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2030-001

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.

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.

I-2030-002

Thank you for your comment. The Final EIS analyzes a number of subjects identifying the potential positive and negative impacts of the proposed action. Many of the beneficial impacts 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 of Volume 9 in the EIS 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 effect (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 Draft EIS 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.

I-2030-003

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.

John San Agustin
January, 19th, 2010
Chamorro Class
1st period
SINORA TERESITA C.
FLORES
OKRADO.

"My Concern About the Military Build up."

I-2031-001

I honestly have a Bad feeling about this Military Build up. I'm standing up as a Chamorro proudly ~~saying~~ saying "I don't Like It" - Why?! Cause these people will constantly come onto our island, changing our customs, traditions, and people. Most likely when they come, we gotta treat them with respect, then when they get to used to us, there gonna start treating us Chamorro's like Crap. There are gonna take over full control on this island and the Chamorro's will soon be an extinct culture. ONLY if the Chamorro's don't stand up and do something about it. To be honest with you 'I Hate the Military' I wont stand aside as some Red necks with Uniform take control of my island and my culture. ~~take control~~ todo i tiempo Biba Chamoru!!!

I-2031-001

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.



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Please provide your comments below:

My name is Ronald A. Reyes
I care about this issue because it has major effects on Guam which is already struggling with the massive amount of trash building-up with no place to put it. This is not the only problem with the build-up happening Guam is going to lose historical land and reefs. Guam is a small island where its values its historical sites.

I also have problems with the environmental issues which is the reefs they have to get rid off for the navy carrier at polaris point which is nuclear powered and if anything happens to that carrier it will pollute the water and kill the fish and plants which is Guam culture include fishing and most of Guam people fish.

Guam is also having a problem where student of other school is double sessioning with other schools cause of the amount of students is overwhelming or there schools broke down when the build-up happening not only military will be moving here for new jobs. Guam is a small island where it can hardly sustain the population already and with the build-up happening its going to get worse. That why I oppose the Guam military build-up.

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2032-001

Thank you for your comment. Gov Guam is currently constructing a new landfill in south east Guam that is projected to have a life span in excess of 30 years. DoD has an agreement with Gov Guam to utilize that landfill when it opens, projected for July 2011. Thus, there would be adequate capacity in this landfill for the foreseeable future.

I-2032-002

Thank you for your comment. The DoD conducted cultural resources surveys (including archaeological, architectural, and ethnographic surveys) of over 5,000 acres of land to identify historic properties. During a three-year planning process, the DoD was able to effectively design projects in such a way that the vast majority of these historic properties were avoided by the proposed construction. Information from future excavations and extensive surveys will be provided to the public in educational displays, brochures, and public documents.

I-2032-003

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.

I-2032-004

Thank you for your comment. The DoD is committed to the protection and responsible stewardship of the environment. The dredged channel alternative carried forward in the EIS is the least favorable for navigation, but is the least environmentally damaging because it minimizes direct impact to existing high quality coral shoals and requires less dredging than the other channel options considered.

As identified in the EIS, the proposed dredged area within the commercial harbor was previously dredged over 60 years ago and maintenance dredging continues. The EIS has identified significant impacts to coral reef, other immobile invertebrates, and some site-attached reef fish associated with dredging activities. 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 shoal areas (western shoals, middle shoals, jade shoals, big blue reef) are not expected to be impacted by dredging direct or indirect (sedimentation) activities based on computer tide/current modeling within Apra Harbor.

Nuclear power has been presented as providing net environmental benefits. Specifically, nuclear power makes no contribution to global warming through the emission of carbon dioxide. Nuclear power also produces no notable sulfur oxides, nitrogen oxides, or particulates. When nuclear power is produced, nothing is burned in a conventional sense. 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, 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).

I-2032-005

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.

I-2033-001

STEVEN. S

01/19/10

1. Per.

Sinora Tausita C.

Flows

OKADO

military build-up

I don't want the military build-up to
come cause there gonna brake down so much
places. like marbol cave and pagat cave and
all other places and there are gonna have more
houses and more hotels. and also Guam
more expensive.

I-2033-001

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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Please provide your comments below:

I-2034-001

My name is Christopher Choffaux and I am 16 years old. I am a young Chamorro male originally from the island of Guam. I am a junior from southern high school and I am not pleased about the fact that you are planning to bring over 10,000 soldiers to an island that is only 32 miles long and 7 miles wide.

I-2034-002

So by now you should know that I oppose the buildup cause you will just overpopulate the island with military personnel. And also cause you are planning to dig out part of the coral reef in piti.

I-2034-003

The main reason I oppose the buildup is because you will destroy the reef and it will not help the island people. And also because you already own 1/3 of the island and you are still asking for more. And more importantly one of the pieces of land you are asking for will be for a firing range but it is a cultural site that holds one of Guam's ancient villages.

I-2034-004

So I am definitely against the buildup cause you are not showing concern for this island whatsoever and what goes around comes around vude soln.

I-2034-005

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2034-001

Thank you for your comment.

I-2034-002

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.

I-2034-003

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.

I-2034-004

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 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.

I-2034-005

Thank you for your comment.

Jocelyn Gablan
Jan. 19. 2009
2nd pd.

Military.

I-2035-001

The military buildup is going crazy. A lot of people is going against it. I mean i thought Guam is friendly and happy to have new people to come in. Im not against and not in it. I mean military shouldn't be that bad. If they were to try and rule the island then thats a different story. I think it should be up to the islanders to vote. Say Yes or say no to what goes on. Because we are the one living on this island. Its really up to us what we want.

I-2035-001

Thank you for your comment.

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Please provide your comments below:

I-2036-001

Hello, I don't think the military should come here because of the history of violence against women and young girls in Okinawa. We don't need that here. Our island is doing just fine without that abuse. I would hate to live on an island where my friends and family are scared to walk the streets because of stupid men that think they are tough and powerful and a mighty. Like they can just do what they want cuz of a uniform. Well you know what I think about that? I think that's cruel and devious. So don't bring them here. And instead of thinking about "strategy" the military should think about the health and safety of the people of Guam.

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2036-001

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.

TASHA
CHRIS
KEVIN - 6

DEIS

	COMMENT #	PAGE NUMBER	COMMENT AREA	RECOMMENDATION AREA
I-2037-001	1		I FEEL THAT WE SHOULDN'T BUILD NEW HOUSES. WHAT HAPPENS WHEN WE'RE LEFT WITH VACANT HOUSES.	Fix the houses here that aren't being used such as the houses in Alifan, Tapan and Borigoda.
I-2037-002	147	6	THE RECREATION AND HISTORIC RESOURCES THAT ARE GOING TO BE RESTRICTED FOR LOCALS AND ONLY DOD CAN HAVE ACCESS TO THEM, IS WRONG. I DO NOT SUPPORT IT BECAUSE THE MILITARY DOESN'T OWN IT & LOCALS DO NOT HAVE TO PAY.	THESE HISTORIC PLACES SHOULD NOT BE LIMITED TO VISIT. THEY SHOULD JUST BE LEFT ALONE. ITS HISTORICAL AND IT WILL RUIN OUR CULTURE FOR FUTURE RESIDENTS.
I-2037-003	7		GUAM MEMORIAL HOSPITAL DOES NOT HAVE ENOUGH BEDS FOR THE PEOPLE NOW, WHAT MORE WHEN THE MILITARY BUILD UP HAPPENS. DEIS HAS NO PLANS TO HELP THESE AGENCIES.	

3

I-2037-001

Thank you for your comment.

I-2037-002

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.

I-2037-003

Thank you for your comment. These existing conditions at Guam public hospitals and impacts of the proposed military relocation program are identified in the Socioeconomic section of Volume 2 of the EIS.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Reading Room

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 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, Jostan-Kiyu Public Library, Northern Marianas College Olympic 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:

I-2038-001

I completely oppose the military build up I hate how they think they can just take our land / the Chamorro's land without any permission. They wanna come here and bring their toxic waste bullshit. I thought those Americans were suppose to be smart!!!

I-2038-002

Can't they process the outcome of the experiment of the blah-blah-blah to see all the possible outcomes and how much of what they are doing will effect us. We should always have a say cause aren't all men created equally. Haha I guess that's just more bullshit they're bringing to this island.

I-2038-003

Right now I'm just hoping that each one of these forms turned in are read and taken into consideration.

I-2038-004

THANK YOU

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2038-001

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.

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.

I-2038-002

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, nuclear materials, 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). 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. These comprehensive actions (e.g., BMPs, SOPs, etc.) will protect public health, welfare, and the environment from adverse impacts associated with the use of hazardous substances.

I-2038-003

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.

I-2038-004

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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Reading Room

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Please provide your comments below:

I-2039-001

My name is Shane Mura. I am 15 years old and I live in Yona.
I am in support of the Guam military buildup for Guam. This
buildup will help Guams economy and Infrastructure
improvement. This buildup will be the host for the Marines.

I-2039-002

I-2039-003

The focus will possibly be on improving the roads and schools. It
will also create jobs for our people. With this improvement
this will be a more attractive place for some major business

I-2039-004

to come to Guam. I know my future is in the hands
of this military buildup.

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2039-001

Thank you for your comment.

I-2039-002

Thank you for your comment.

I-2039-003

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.

I-2039-004

Thank you for your comment.

Send to EIS
 September - 0
 Anthony - 0
 CRUZ
 William
 De Vega - 0

DEIS		Comment	Response
		Comment Area	Recommendation Area
I-2040-001	B	It's good that the water tower, and sewer are going to be upgraded but if we don't make enough money then the building won't be done, there's going to be a problem.	I recommend that the CUE only go through with it if there's enough money.
I-2040-002	34	DoD's idea of creating an artificial sounds effective and real, but have they tested this idea?	I think DoD should just find another place to dock either Apra Harbor because there are a lot more options.
I-2040-003	10	I think it's great that 8,700 new federal jobs are coming to Guam. That way we can find just how easily new and unemployment rate will go down.	It's good that more jobs will be available in Guam but really want of them are for the military situation. So it's not helping us at all.

(3)

I-2040-001

Thank you for your comment.

I-2040-002

Thank you for your comment. Chapter 1 of Volume 4 outlines the reasons why the proposed action includes a transient aircraft carrier berth on Guam. As described in Chapter 2, Volume 4 of the EIS, the Navy reviewed several alternatives for wharf location, wharf alignment, turning basin location/radius, and channel alignment. After careful review of the alternatives based on selection criteria including practicability and minimizing environmental impacts to the extent practicable, Polaris Point and the Former SRF were the only two locations that met the selection criteria as described in Section 2.3.1 of the EIS. 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. Chapters 4 and 11 of Volume 4 as well as Volume 7 contains summaries of the proposed best management practices and mitigation measures to reduce impacts to water quality and the marine environment.

I-2040-003

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

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Please provide your comments below:

I am Ethon Newb I'm 15 I live in Inhamjan I care about this because there coming and destroying our island and our culture. It's important because they don't care and we do. I would lose my culture and my island. I wouldn't want new people coming and destroying our island so they can use us as a storage area and a firing range. I think this build up is crazy because there destroying our ancient artifact at those building site they should put at there place and not everywhere they want.

Shoot

Jar Heads

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2041-001

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.

I-2041-002

Thank you for your comment. The DoD conducted cultural resources surveys (including archaeological, architectural, and ethnographic surveys) of over 5,000 acres of land to identify historic properties.

During a three-year planning process, the DoD was able to effectively design projects in such a way that the vast majority of these historic properties were avoided by the proposed construction. The DoD 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.

I-2041-003

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 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.



OUR ISLAND OUR LIVES

Personal Statement/Comment Form

I-2042-001

Example Comment	COMMENT AREA To be effective, include the following - What you support or what you don't support - Why you support it or why you don't support it	RECOMMENDATION AREA (State your request, demand or idea) To be effective, include the following AND BE SPECIFIC! - Make sure to write the who, what, where, why and how of what you want - Also state what standard they need to follow when acting on your request Include - the specific action you would like to be taken including, times, dates, places, frequency, duration, laws to be followed, money, responsible partners, who will benefit, who will be affected, and boundaries.
Comment # 1 Page Number	Concerned about island defense - given historical abandonment of Guam; Wake in World War II	- The DoD must protect the island if the island is attacked. This must be clearly addressed in the EIS. DoD cannot abandon the island.

Name: Anonymous (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: _____

I-2042-001

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 will continue to be a focus of the DoD.

Comments on the Draft EIS for the Military Buildup on Guam

By Dr. John A. Peterson (japeterson@uguam.uog.edu), Director, Micronesia Area Research Center and Acting Assistant Vice President for Research and Sponsored Projects and the Graduate School

I-2043-001

1. Identification of problems and remedies for adverse effects should be island-wide.
2. DOD should strive for island-wide energy independence. This promotes strategic security as well as quality of life on Guam.
3. In historical preservation a cultural landscape inventory and selective cultural landscape reports should be done to identify and preserve cultural landscapes from both immediate and indirect impacts. These include preservation of viewsheds such as the WWII battlefields, significant Chamoru sites and landscapes, and traditional cultural properties, including viewsheds and cultural and natural areas. Transportation developments should include appropriate screening and parkways.
4. Infrastructure issues should be dealt with island-wide. Renewable energy innovations and sustainable programs should include education and training for the construction and maintenance of entirely renewable alternative energies. Water and wastewater should be treated as island-wide programs embracing alternative and decentralized systems such as wetland and rock-reed waste digesters. Island-wide transit should be low impact, alternative, and decentralized networks and systems that promote slow speed transit, small-scale vehicles and renewable fuels, and public transit based on small people-movers should be implemented instead of behemoth buses.
5. Preservation of the village structure of Guam should be promoted and all systems decentralized to promote quality of life organized around villages and not urban centers and sprawl.

I-2043-002

6. DOD should promote island-wide planning and zoning to prevent urban sprawl, and GovGuam should embrace this by voluntarily developing planning and zoning to limit strip development along roadways and commercial sprawl around new military population centers.

I-2043-003

7. DOD should consider moving training and other military developments to Tinian, including Futenma air force training operations such as helicopter and small craft. Small arms ranges could be built on Tinian instead of Guam to avoid expanding military operations on Guam.
8. DOD should reduce impacts on marine resources to absolute minimum and specify mitigation efforts for unavoidable impacts.
9. The EIS response should provide specific plans for mitigation of what are deemed unavoidable impacts.
10. These comments address the mitigation of cumulative impacts that have accrued from U.S. military transformations of Guam since 1898 and especially since 1944 when military governance transformed island infrastructure.

I-2043-001

Thank you for your comments.

I-2043-002

Thank you for your comment. DoD supports community planning to identify the community goals for land use and development. DoD has no authority over GovGuam land use planning or zoning.

I-2043-003

Thank you for your comment. Volume 1, Section 1.4.2 describes the site selection process for the proposed actions. Various locations were considered throughout the Western Pacific 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. Guam was the only location for the relocation that met all the criteria. Selection of Tinian as the sole location would not meet the purpose and need.

Marines stationed on Guam require annual qualification or requalification on individual and crew –served weapons to maintain their combat readiness. Every Marine on Guam will require this type of training. This high volume can only be met with ranges located in close proximity to cantonment areas. It would be logistically and cost prohibitive to move every Marine to an off island location such as Tinian to meet these reoccurring training requirements.



OUR ISLAND OUR LIVES

Personal Statement/Comment Form

Example Comment		COMMENT AREA To be effective, include the following	RECOMMENDATION AREA (State your request, demand or idea) To be effective, include the following AND BE SPECIFIC
Comment #	Page Number	- What you support or what you don't support - Why you support it or why you don't support it	- Make sure to write the who, what, where, why and how of what you want - Also state what standard they need to follow when acting on your request Include - the specific action you would like to be taken including, times, dates, places, frequency, duration, laws to be followed, money, responsible partners, who will benefit, who will be affected, and boundaries.
I-2044-001	1	DoD organization -concerned that NavFacPac is not handling environmental and other regulations properly	NavFacPac - Navy should not be handling the military buildup and joint region they are already violating numerous federal natural resource laws such as the Sikes Act. Have another branch handle this.
I-2044-002	2	Economic Stability for Guam	- DoD must provide sustainability for Guam in the event of Base Closure in the future.
I-2044-003	3	DEIS is misleading and culturally insensitive	- DoD should remove all false / misleading information from the EIS and make it more sensitive to the local culture.

Name: ~~Quiana~~ Mark Agnon (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: Inarajan

I-2044-001

Thank you for your comment.

I-2044-002

Thank you for your comment. The Federal Government has procedures to minimize any adverse impacts from base closure. However, this issue is not part of the proposed military relocation program and is not included in this Final EIS.

I-2044-003

Thank you for your comment.



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Please provide your comments below:

I-2045-001

This issue that has been going around about the military building has disgusted me. What is the whole purpose of this so called buildup? MONEY! If so where does this money go? Now over the past few years I believe this Island does not need of money, but as you can see money isn't everything. In my perspective money doesn't make this world go round. The world doesn't revolve around money. "How can you buy money and everything"

It can buy a bed, but not sleep. It can buy a clock, but not time. It can buy you sex, but not love. It can buy you a position, but not respect. It can buy you medicine, but not health. It can buy you blood, but not life. It can buy you a book, but not knowledge. I just wish people can just open their eyes and realize that there are more valuable things than money. For instance, Culture, Religion, Family, Love, Respect & most especially UNITY. I feel that if we can all take the initiative to help one another.

I-2045-002

This world would be as corrupted as it is now. The point in trying to make is money is not that important. For the people out there that are supporting this buildup just because money. "I have eyes" realize that this is the biggest mistake you are making. Don't you get it. Money comes and goes. You may spend it slowly, but surely. You people are just selfish inconsiderate individuals. Just like several individuals in the military. Now growing up as a teen I believed that the military's obligation to teach the individuals leadership.

- L: Loyalty S: selfless service P: personal courage
- D: duty H: honor
- R: respect I: integrity

*** Please Print Clearly ***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2045-001

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.

I-2045-002

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.

**Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) /
Overseas Environmental Impact Statement (OEIS)
Comment Sheet**

NAME: Gerhard Schwab (Comment # 1) PHONE NUMBER: 671-735-2961
ORGANIZATION: University of Guam E-MAIL: gerhard.schwab@uguam.uog.edu
DEPARTMENT: Division of Social Work, College of Natural and Applied Sciences

REFERENCE:

Volume 2, Chapter 16. Socioeconomics and General Services;
16.1 **Affected Environments**, pages 1 – 37

ISSUE:

I-2046-001 The descriptions of the affected environments (Volume 2, Chapter 16. Socioeconomics and General Services; pages 1 – 37) are cursory and evince lacking involvement of the affected population groups in the analysis of the current state of affected environments.

DISCUSSION:

Throughout Chapter 16, the DEIS repeatedly recognized the lack of data on issues and refers to studies from which generalizations and comparisons are inaccurate and/or misleading. As a result the emerging pictures of population characteristics (16.1.3), economic characteristics (16.1.4), public services (16.1.5), and of sociocultural issues (16.1.6) do not constitute a sufficiently grounded basis to accurately analyze the impact of the proposed actions.

RECOMMENDATION:

I recommend the no-action alternative and the writing of a new environmental impact study with direct involvement of the affected population groups.

I-2046-001

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.

**Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) /
Overseas Environmental Impact Statement (OEIS)
Comment Sheet**

NAME: Gerhard Schwab (Comment # 2) PHONE NUMBER: 671-735-2961
ORGANIZATION: University of Guam E-MAIL: gerhard.schwab@uguam.uog.edu
DEPARTMENT: Division of Social Work, College of Natural and Applied Sciences

REFERENCE:

Volume 2, Chapter 16. Socioeconomics and General Services;
16.2 **Environmental Consequences**, pages 37-97

ISSUE:

The analysis of the consequence of the proposed actions on Guam's populations (16.2.2.1), the economy (16.2.2.2), on public services (16.2.2.3), and on the sociocultural life of the community (16.2.2.4) outlines and juxtaposes beneficial and adverse impacts of the proposed actions.

DISCUSSION:

I-2046-002 The predictions of consequences are based in part on irrelevant, incomplete, and biased bodies of knowledge referenced in the DEIS. I contend that the adverse impacts of the proposed actions are much more severe than portrayed in the DEIS. Too many important questions remain unanswered; the mentioned potential mitigation measurements are insufficient.

RECOMMENDATION:

I recommend the no-action alternative and the writing of a new environmental impact study with direct involvement of the affected population groups.

I-2046-002

Thank you for your comment. Expanded mitigation discussion is provided in Volume 7 of 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.

**Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) /
Overseas Environmental Impact Statement (OEIS)
Comment Sheet**

NAME: Gerhard Schwab (Comment # 3) PHONE NUMBER: 671-735-2961
ORGANIZATION: University of Guam E-MAIL: gerhard.schwab@uguam.uog.edu
DEPARTMENT: Division of Social Work, College of Natural and Applied Sciences

REFERENCE:

Volume 2, Chapter 16. Socioeconomics and General Services;
16.2.2.1 **Population Impacts**; pages 41 - 47

ISSUE:

It is generally known that the rate of social change is positively associated with increase of internal stress and social problems for the affected populations. The projected dramatic population increase between 2010 and 2014 (an increase by 79,178 people) and the subsequent decrease between 2015 and 2020 (a decrease of 45,430) in the context of small island community as Guam (total of 154,805 people in the last US Census in 2000) is unprecedented.

DISCUSSION:

Populations are made up of people; people with their particular histories, individual and collective identities, complex social networks, and with particular human aspirations and needs. I contend that population changes of such magnitude within such short periods of time will catalyze unpredictable social processes with unexpected outcomes. A new set of actions needs to be proposed that results in slow, non-peak, incremental, and sustainable population growth on Guam. This type of population growths makes the impacts more predictable and hence more manageable.

RECOMMENDATION:

I recommend the no-action alternative until proposals with incremental and sustainable population growth are developed, reviewed, and approved.

I-2046-003

Thank you for your comment. The Final EIS includes discussion of an adaptive program management approach to the implementation of the proposed military relocation program that could be used to moderate the population growth potentially associated with the proposed action. This discussion is included in Volume 7 of the Final EIS.

**Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) /
Overseas Environmental Impact Statement (OEIS)
Comment Sheet**

NAME: Gerhard Schwab (Comment # 4) PHONE NUMBER: 671-735-2961
ORGANIZATION: University of Guam E-MAIL: gerhard.schwab@uguam.uog.edu
DEPARTMENT: Division of Social Work, College of Natural and Applied Sciences

REFERENCE:

Volume 2, Chapter 16. Socioeconomics and General Services;
16.2.2.2 **Economic Impacts**; pages 47 - 67

ISSUE:

The DEIS concludes that the long-term economic impacts would be beneficial to Guam.

DISCUSSION:

I-2046-004 expect the economic impacts to be more complex and more adverse than described in the DEIS. Although the authors of the DEIS note the general decrease of price adjusted median annual salaries of Guam's workforce, they do not address and plan for the growing income differentials within Guam's populations, especially between ethnic groups and between economic/professional sectors. It is a stark reality in Guam, that certain population groups (some FAS population groups in particular) are increasingly marginalized and excluded from mainstream community life. As neither the economic plans nor the expected economic impacts outlined in the DEIS take into account population specific differences, it is reasonable to expect that the economics associated with the proposed actions will further increase those economic gaps between populations groups. The increase of economically disadvantaged populations will be associated with increases of social problems and deterioration of public safety.

RECOMMENDATION:

I recommend the no-action alternative until new economic plans are developed and coupled with the proposed actions. These new economic plans need to ensure a decline of pre-action poverty rates for all ethnic groups in Guam.

I-2046-004

Thank you for your comment. 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.

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.

**Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) /
Overseas Environmental Impact Statement (OEIS)
Comment Sheet**

NAME: Gerhard Schwab (Comment # 5) PHONE NUMBER: 671-735-2961
ORGANIZATION: University of Guam E-MAIL: gerhard.schwab@uguam.uog.edu
DEPARTMENT: Division of Social Work, College of Natural and Applied Sciences

REFERENCE:

Volume 2, Chapter 16. Socioeconomics and General Services;
16.2.2.3 **Public Service Impacts**; pages 67 - 85

ISSUE:

The increasing demands on the public service sector of the Government of Guam.

DISCUSSION:

As outlined in the DEIS, the increasing demands on the public service sector of the Government of Guam are beyond the capacity of the Government of Guam to adequately cope with them. The current public service sector, especially pertaining to social services for poor people, are already understaffed and under-funded to adequately address social problems. The proposed actions will further widen and deepen the gaps of public services provided and public services needed in Guam. In particular public safety and social services related agencies will be dramatically understaffed and underfunded.

RECOMMENDATION:

I recommend the no-action alternative until the Department of Defense with other appropriate federal government departments develop and fund the implementation of a public service plan that adequately can address the increasing demands on the public service sector in Guam.

I-2046-005

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.

I-2046-005

I-2046-006

Thank you for your comment. Please see I-2046-002 for response.

**Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) /
Overseas Environmental Impact Statement (OEIS)
Comment Sheet**

NAME: Gerhard Schwab (Comment # 6) PHONE NUMBER: 671-735-2961
ORGANIZATION: University of Guam E-MAIL: gerhard.schwab@uguam.uog.edu
DEPARTMENT: Division of Social Work, College of Natural and Applied Sciences

REFERENCE:

Volume 2, Chapter 16. Socioeconomics and General Services;
16.2.2.4 **Sociocultural Impacts**; pages 85 - 94

ISSUE:

The DEIS accurately states that "sociocultural impacts by their nature are complex and have no single outcome measure". The DEIS predicts increases in overall crime, prostitution, drug use, sexual assault, crime against women, and increases in military-civilian fights.

DISCUSSION:

I-2046-006 predict the sociocultural impacts to be much more adverse than described in the DEIS. A major reason for this prediction is the fact that the DEIS does not pay attention to the differential impacts of the proposed actions on the internal social fabric of sub-communities in Guam; especially of indigenous Chamorros. Although the DEIS does mention military-civilian, ethnic, and indigenous-immigrant tensions and conflicts, it does not factor in the impacts of the proposed actions on the capacities of communities to successfully address internal social stress and problems. Communities in Guam will further weaken in their capacities to care for their members and to successfully cope with social problems.

RECOMMENDATION:

I recommend the no-action alternative until a new DEIS takes into account the differential status of sub-communities and the differential consequences of the proposed actions on the internal social structures of indigenous, FAS migrant communities, and immigrants.

**Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) /
Overseas Environmental Impact Statement (OEIS)
Comment Sheet**

NAME: Gerhard Schwab (Comment # 7) PHONE NUMBER: 671-735-2961
ORGANIZATION: University of Guam E-MAIL: gerhard.schwab@uguam.uog.edu
DEPARTMENT: Division of Social Work, College of Natural and Applied Sciences

REFERENCE:

Volume 2, Chapter 16. Socioeconomics and General Services;
16.2.2.3 Public Service Impacts; **Public Education**; pages 67 - 71

ISSUE:

The DEIS outlines additional service population and staffing needs for Guam's Public School System and at the same time assumes that the new Domestic Dependent Elementary and Secondary Schools will absorb the increases in Department of Defense school population.

DISCUSSION:

I-2046-007 The analysis of Guam's Public School System and the anticipated consequences of the proposed actions is cursory and insufficient; in particular, the DEIS lacks a careful etiology of the current civil – military apartheid school system in Guam. Additionally, the funding levels of Guam's public schools need to be viewed in relation and juxtaposition to funding levels of DDESS schools to understand and anticipate future impacts with associated community problems.

RECOMMENDATION:

I recommend the no-action alternative until DDESS schools and GPSS schools are re-integrated or the Department of Defense with other appropriate federal government agencies ensure equal funding levels for both school systems.

I-2046-007

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.

**Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) /
Overseas Environmental Impact Statement (OEIS)
Comment Sheet**

NAME: Gerhard Schwab (Comment # 8) PHONE NUMBER: 671-735-2961
ORGANIZATION: University of Guam E-MAIL: gerhard.schwab@uguam.uog.edu
DEPARTMENT: Division of Social Work, College of Natural and Applied Sciences

REFERENCE:

Volume 2, Chapter 16. Socioeconomics and General Services;
16.2.2.4 Sociocultural Impacts; **Increase in Prostitution**; pages 87 - 88

ISSUE:

The DEIS states that we may assume that the volume of prostitution will grow, but not necessarily the rate of prostitution. It further states that the problem of prostitution is not a large one for the police and other law enforcement agencies.

DISCUSSION:

I-2046-008 The analysis of prostitution related environments in Guam with the anticipated consequences of the proposed actions is superficial, inaccurate and insufficient. The fact that law enforcement agencies and religious/civic groups avoid addressing the manifold problems associated with prostitution does not mean "that the problem is not a large one" (page 88). In order to understand the current situation in Guam and to assess likely consequences of the proposed actions, we need to distinguish (1) prostitution as involuntary or forced sexual activity for remuneration from (2) commercial sex work defined as voluntary exchange of sexual activities for fiscal and/or other resources and (3) human trafficking associated with prostitution and sex work.

RECOMMENDATION:

I recommend the no-action alternative until the U.S. military replaces its "zero tolerance" policy regarding prostitution with a realistic and enforceable policy for Guam that decriminalizes prostitution and recognizes the mandate of public authorities to protect the rights and safety of prostituted people and sex workers.

I-2046-008

Thank you for your comment. 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. 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. Expanded mitigation discussion is provided in the FEIS.

**Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) /
Overseas Environmental Impact Statement (OEIS)
Comment Sheet**

NAME: Gerhard Schwab (Comment # 9) PHONE NUMBER: 671-735-2961
ORGANIZATION: University of Guam E-MAIL: gerhard.schwab@uguam.uog.edu
DEPARTMENT: Division of Social Work, College of Natural and Applied Sciences

REFERENCE:

Volume 2, Chapter 16. Socioeconomics and General Services;
16.2.2.4 Sociocultural Impacts; Chamorro Issues; pages 90 - 92

ISSUE:

I-2046-009 The DEIS lists Chamorro issues to be political minoritization, land issues, unearthing of Chamorro artifacts and respect issues as the main topics; it does not sufficiently address political self-determination of the Chamorro people.

DISCUSSION:

The tangential approach of DEIS toward Chamorro sovereignty and political self-determination as part of 'minoritization' is inadequate and does not suffice the needs for a realistic assessment of future consequences of the proposed actions. All assumptions and legal agreements of the proposed actions may hold or may not hold depending on the course of political self-determination of the Chamorro people of Guam.

RECOMMENDATION:

I recommend the no-action alternative until the process of political self-determination of the Chamorro people is planned, funded, and initiated by local and federal public authorities.

I-2046-009

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.

**Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) /
Overseas Environmental Impact Statement (OEIS)
Comment Sheet**

NAME: Gerhard Schwab (Comment # 10) PHONE NUMBER: 671-735-2961
ORGANIZATION: University of Guam E-MAIL: gerhard.schwab@uguam.uog.edu
DEPARTMENT: Division of Social Work, College of Natural and Applied Sciences

REFERENCE:

Volume 7, Chapter 4. Cumulative Impacts;
4.2 Cumulative Impact Methodology; pages 2 – 3

ISSUE:

The DEIS accurately state that there is no universally accepted framework for cumulative effect analysis. The DEIS assessment approach eliminates projects/factors from the analysis if they do not meet a particular set of criteria.

DISCUSSION:

The magnitude and rate of change most likely to be catalyzed by the proposed actions in virtually all types of resource areas and environments in Guam creates an impossible-to-plan-for scenario. Human experience as well as literature in the social sciences and fields of public administration indicate that magnitude and rate of change is negatively associated with the capacity to predict cumulative impacts. I state that this is especially so in the case of Guam; due to its unique historical evolution of current political-cultural-economic-social complexities. Additionally, the list of excluded projects from the DEIS assessment of cumulative assessment further evinces that the current plans for implementations do not and cannot identify and assess the cumulative effects of the proposed actions.

I-2046-010

RECOMMENDATION:

I recommend the no-action alternative. New U.S. military buildup plans need to be reduced in magnitude and in the rate of change in order to increase assessability of cumulative impacts. I recommend a developmental approach that is inclusive, participatory, respectful, incremental, and sustainable.

I-2046-010

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.

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.



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Personal Statement/Comment Form

Example Comment		COMMENT AREA To be effective, include the following	RECOMMENDATION AREA (State your request, demand or idea) To be effective, include the following AND BE SPECIFIC!
Comment #	Page Number	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What you support or what you don't support - Why you support it or why you don't support it 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make sure to write the who, what, where, why and how of what you want - Also state what standard they need to follow when acting on your request <i>Include - the specific action you would like to be taken including, times, dates, places, frequency, duration, laws to be followed, money, responsible partners, who will benefit, who will be affected, and boundaries.</i>
		<p><i>Leslie Ike</i></p> <p>In 1970s Atkinson was sending heroin from Taiwan to New York in cadavers to Frank Lucas. see "cadaver connection" 1968-1975. Harlem drug lord.</p>	<p>Is there a chance of this drug trafficking/increase in drug use, w/ 99,000 new planes going through Afghanistan, there is an increasing chance to occur.</p> <p>DoD must address this through the use of drug dogs, receiving and sending in</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A plan to minimize and address this must be included in the FEIS

I-2047-001

Name: Gregory Perez (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: PO Box 4602 Anderson Yigo Gu 96929.

I-2047-001

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.

I-2048-001
Comment noted.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Reading Room

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 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, Jooten-Kiyu Public Library, Northern Marianas College Olympio T. Borja Memorial Library, and the Tirlan 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:

I-2048-001

well i was wrong. These military individuals choose to do wrong from right & it really irritates me to the point where i can rest about this issue. How should can these people act? Putting these naive little girls & getting away with it. Now come on Obama get his shit straight. Do you believe these people are going to change because their in a different society. Hell NO. There going to continue with their stupidity. Also do you believe that bringing all these explosion devices are actually going to make us feel more protected Hell NO. It actually makes this island a bigger target. its bad enough we've been a target since the beginning. I believe that the economy is going to change dealing with this buildup as long as we have our voices to speak & hopefully we can be heard. We ain't going to rest until we get our peace. Once again I oppose this buildup. No matter how much money we get out of it. because I believe & Guam is not for sale.

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010



OUR ISLAND OUR LIVES



Personal Statement/Comment Form

Example Comment	COMMENT AREA To be effective, include the following	RECOMMENDATION AREA (State your request, demand or idea) To be effective, include the following AND BE SPECIFIC!
Comment # Page Number I-2049-001 ①	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What you support or what you don't support - Why you support it or why you don't support it 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make sure to write the who, what, where, why and how of what you want - Also state what standard they need to follow when acting on your request - Include - the specific action you would like to be taken including, times, dates, places, frequency, duration, laws to be followed, money, responsible partners, who will benefit, who will be affected, and boundaries.
	<p>- I am opposed to the dredging of Apra Harbor.</p> <p>- I am 100% against the buildup and I favor the "no action" alternative</p> <p>It will negatively affect the tourism economy. Dolphin watching tours will be negatively affected. A big part of the tourism economy.</p>	<p>It will destroy the reef and wildlife which cannot be replicated anywhere else.</p> <p>It will impact dolphins negatively.</p> <p>Corals will be smothered by silt.</p> <p>None of these issues are adequately addressed in the Draft EIS.</p>

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: _____

Address: _____

I-2049-001

Thank you for your comment and concern for the coral reef ecosystem. The location of the new Navy wharf was chosen as the least environmentally damaging alternative, in efforts to affect 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. 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.

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

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

Reading Room

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 96860-3134, Attention: GMPO. You can also visit www.guambuildup.eis.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 Agaña Shopping Center for Draft EIS/OEIS review.

Please provide your comments below:

I-2050-001

I oppose it because where not going to get anything out of this

I-2050-002

I oppose this because I would have to deal with this in the future, I feel if

I-2050-003

they come that Guam isn't going to be safe anymore. There bring so many people to Guam were going to be over populated. And especially the

I-2050-004

nuclear things is going to affect our health. They say there going to bring more jobs but honestly

only a little jobs are going to Guam. So honestly I hate

this military and if it does happen I feel sorry for Guam.

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2050-001

Thank you for your comment. The Final EIS analyzes a number of subjects identifying the potential positive and negative impacts of the proposed action. Many of the beneficial impacts 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 of Volume 9 in the EIS 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 Draft EIS 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.

I-2050-002

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.

I-2050-003

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 will continue to be a focus of the DoD.

I-2050-004

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.

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.

**Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) /
Overseas Environmental Impact Statement (OEIS)
Comment Sheet**

NAME: David Okada PHONE NUMBER: 671-735-2902
ORGANIZATION: University of Guam E-MAIL: dsokada@uquam.uog.edu
DEPARTMENT: Office of the President/Acting Director, Institutional Effectiveness,
Planning, and Research

I-2051-001

This portion of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) review pertains directly to Volume 9, Appendix F: Draft Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (DSIAS), dated November 2009.

First, we would like to thank the Joint Guam Program Office (JGPO) for the opportunity to comment on the DEIS/DSIAS and commend JGPO for completing such a massive document. Our specific comments are attached and address five issues.

Regardless of which methodology was used to complete this study, it is clear that the common operating picture the DSIAS describes, shows that the current timeline for repositioning military units to Guam is too short and the population change anticipated by this timeline clearly exceeds Guam's socioeconomic capacity and ability to meet any of the critical economic activity, public services, and sociocultural issues as stated in Volume 9, Appendix F.

The recommendation to extend the timeline and reduce the population change is further supported by the boomtown effect as described in the study (Volume 9, Appendix F, paragraph 1.2.2). Knowing the critical economic activity, public services, and sociocultural issues of Guam, it is also clear that the gaps identified in the DSIAS and Guam agencies to mitigate the significant effects of the boomtown decline or build-down phase will have a negative effect for the island and its people unless solutions are provided to minimize them.

While there are many areas which are not mandated by regulatory requirements, there is an inherent trust and confidence that goes beyond laws and policies to ensure "Guam's interests will be considered as the build-up moves forward" as stated by Chairman Skelton (News from Congresswoman Madeleine Z. Bordallo article dated Feb 18, 2009). While this report focuses on the education impact and assessment, the general issues of capacity and impacts extend to all public service agencies, both support and regulatory.

I-2051-001

Thank you for your comment. The purpose and need for the proposed relocation is to meet alliance and treaty requirements. As discussed in Volume 1 of the Final EIS, the alliance agreement with Japan states that approximately half the U.S. Marines on Okinawa would be relocated to Guam by 2014. Adaptive management is proposed as potential mitigation in the Final EIS that could potentially extend the construction period. As currently envisioned (and as discussed in Volume 7 of the Final EIS), adaptive management would entail adjusting the construction tempo to reduce environmental impacts if it is determined that, through monitoring, key infrastructure systems on Guam are reaching "action" or "tipping" points. DoD would chair a multi-agency council that would oversee the application of adaptive management post-Record of Decision.

I-2051-001 In terms of Guam's educational institutions' capability to respond to the build-up impact, there are challenges to securing sufficient resources to expand capacity to accommodate significant enrollment increases (K-12 and adults pursuing higher education) within the timeframe of 2014 as outlined in the DSIAS.

Additionally, in order to mitigate the boomtown decline phase, it has always been the intent of Guam's education institutions to target post-construction or the steady-state population increases to maximize what limited resources are available for any capacity building. Any temporary ability to meet significant enrollment increases is to be addressed with adjuncts/temporary workers and sustainable overloads by permanent faculty/teachers with facilities that can expand up to a "limited overcrowding" capability.

Given the numbers anticipated by the DSIAS within the stated timeframe, there remains a gap which cannot be filled and needs to be mitigated in order to protect the children and adult learners' ability to receive appropriate and adequate educational opportunities. If education remains an important factor in the DSIAS and a consideration of the build-up process, more detailed dialog and planning must be done to balance our ability to expand to service the anticipated numbers of students requiring or pursuing educational opportunities or some of them will be left behind.

Additionally, the DSIAS identifies many shortfalls in its planning processes that impact its purpose "to provide reliable estimates." As such, the accumulative affect of the planning shortfalls as mentioned in the DSIAS results in under-estimating the overall personnel needs which in turn impacts facilities, supplies, and equipment.

Therefore, it is prudent and responsible to extend the timelines for repositioning military units to Guam as well as to reduce the population change impact to a more manageable state for Guam's economic activity, public services, and sociocultural activities to effectively respond. A more comprehensive plan as to how we can leverage opportunities with the challenges to get through the build-up and build-down processes is critical and will help in realizing a better relationship with the military and a more robust economy in the long run.

I-2051-002 Guam is now at an impasse as the DEIS/DSIAS makes its way through a review process. As we all move together through this process, the gaps must be mitigated and more reliable estimates provided in order for the leadership to have the appropriate level of information to make the right decisions for the Record of Decision (ROD). We are hopeful and confident based on trust and transparency that decisions to consider Guam's needs and impacts will be an integral part of the planning processes and timelines while further negotiating foreign treaty alliances.

I-2051-002

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.

I-2051-002 | Now that we had the opportunity to review more information through JGPO, we are prepared to further meet and discuss actions needed to provide more reliable estimates and solutions to mitigate boomtown surges and declines to our island and its people. Please find below five comments for your review and feedback. We look forward to your response.

Sincerely,



David S. Okada
Acting Director, Institutional Effectiveness,
Planning, and Research
University of Guam
UOG Station, Mangilao, Guam 96923

REFERENCE: Volume 9, Appendix F.

ISSUE: The timeline to reposition military units to Guam by 2014 is too short and needs to be extended.

DISCUSSION: The major action that must be reconsidered is the extension of the timeline to reposition military units to Guam beyond 2012 and 2014. The current timeline drives all subsequent actions, and causes a surge in population growth which Guam is not financially and physically prepared. Given Guam's current economic status and staffing and facility challenges, government services will not be able to serve a major population influx without significant external support (Volume 9, Appendix F, paragraph 4.4.1). At its peak, the labor force needs under proposed actions will be 75% higher than without build-up projects in 2014, then, decline to 12% around 2017 (Volume 9, Appendix F, Executive Summary, Economic Activity, Page v, Figure ES-1). This interprets into 38,441-43,278 workers at the peak in 2014 and reduces to 6,469-6,930 after construction in 2016 (Volume 9, Appendix F, Pages 4-147 and 4-2, Table 4.3-4 and 4.3-5). This suggests a strong recession-like period resulting in potentially high unemployment rates and business terminations that are considered "more problematic" without further assessments with recommendations to mitigate them (Volume 9, Appendix F, Paragraph 4.3.1.1, Page 4-147). The rapid increase in economic activity indicates upward pressures on wage rates; an employment and services gap that may not be achievable for public service agencies and permitting and regulatory agencies; cost of goods and services rising faster than people's income; deficits in housing supply and potential changes in housing prices; significant differences in the number of people to be employed then released in all government agencies; increased crime and social disorder; potential for more prostitution, alcohol/substance abuse, and family violence; increased social friction; issues of ethnic and cultural respect and preservation; and potential expansion of non-Chamorro voting population having an effect on local governance (Volume 9, Appendix F, Executive Summary, Pages vi-x). While many of these challenges are inherent and expected in a growing economy, there are currently not many solutions identified to proactively address them at the population levels anticipated. Many of these impacts can and should be mitigated to a large degree by extending the timeline in repositioning military units to Guam beyond 2014 to reduce the population bubble to a more manageable level. This will also afford both JGPO and other federal agencies with Guam agencies to have more deliberate and open discussions on how to integrate solutions to gaps that currently are not addressed in the DSIAS.

RECOMMENDATION: That JGPO extend the timeline for repositioning military units to Guam beyond 2014 to a new date that is agreed upon with Guam agencies and aligned with on-going foreign treaty negotiations. How will JGPO accomplish this?

I-2051-003

Thank you for your comment. The purpose and need for the proposed relocation is to meet alliance and treaty requirements. As discussed in Volume 1 of the Final EIS, the alliance agreement with Japan states that approximately half the U.S. Marines on Okinawa would be relocated to Guam by 2014. Adaptive management is proposed as potential mitigation in the Final EIS that could potentially extend the construction period. As currently envisioned (and as discussed in Volume 7 of the Final EIS), adaptive management would entail adjusting the construction tempo to reduce environmental impacts if it is determined that, through monitoring, key infrastructure systems on Guam are reaching "action" or "tipping" points. DoD would chair a multi-agency council that would oversee the application of adaptive management post-Record of Decision.

REFERENCE: Volume 9, Appendix F.

ISSUE: The population change is too large and needs to be reduced to a more manageable level taking into account Guam's economic activity, public services, and sociocultural issues and its ability to effectively respond.

DISCUSSION: While an extension of the timelines will help mitigate the population change, there are also alternatives to reducing the population change within current timelines (Volume 9, Appendix F, Page ii, Population Change). From an education perspective, the capacity to absorb the growth of new students (Volume 9, Appendix F, paragraph 4.4.1; 4.4.2; 4.4.2.4, Pages 4-41 to 4-58) exceeds current capacity. There are several ways the population footprint can be reduced to a more manageable level that is in direct control of JGPO and the federal agencies to include, but not limited to, strategically spreading out projects and/or restricting dependents. In the absence of alternatives to reduce the population footprint, JGPO and federal agencies can mitigate the impact to the local community by affording these additional populations related to the build-up to be cared for by "inside the fence" agencies. In the case of education, DODEA-Pacific and Education Offices within each base are those resources for educational opportunities. While DOD and federal policies and regulations can be used as leverages to justify why certain actions cannot happen, the more appropriate approach should be how this can be accomplished as mitigating measures. If reducing the population change impact is a consideration, further actions must be taken to think through how it can be reasonably done.

RECOMMENDATION: That JGPO reduce the population change to a more manageable level taking into account Guam's economic activity, public services, and sociocultural issues and its ability to effectively respond. How will JGPO accomplish this?

I-2051-003 REFERENCE: Volume 9, Appendix F.

ISSUE: The education data have shortfalls that underestimate the personnel requirements and needs updating in order to provide more reliable estimates on the impact to the education agencies with recommended viable solutions. Systemically, this underestimation gap appears to apply to all government agencies and could have a cumulative effect that may cause improper decisions for the Record of Decision (ROD) if not corrected.

DISCUSSION: The DSIAS provides a good common operating picture and impacts based on information received as well as areas where there are shortfalls and gaps. During the data collection process, there were areas not included due to time constraints, parameters of the contract, or clarity of how the information was to be projected within the study. Had the University been afforded the opportunity to pre-view the preliminary DSIAS to see how information was integrated (like how selected regulatory agencies were afforded), we would have recommended that more information be provided to give additional data beyond the surveys (Volume 9, Appendix F, Appendix C) to paint a more accurate picture of personnel and facility needs. As such, the DSIAS underestimates workforce requirements for the university because it does not account for additional staff support in several areas. While the numbers are not large for one organization, a cumulative factor of these shortages across all government agencies may have an impact that could cause DOD/federal leadership to reconsider decisions on the ROD when combined with other factors of gaps not addressed for one reason or another. The additional information can be obtained.

RECOMMENDATION: That JGPO receive updated information to obtain more reliable personnel and facility requirements to ensure that the gaps identified are mitigated so that decision makers have a more accurate common operating picture to make the right decisions for the ROD. How will JGPO accomplish this?

REFERENCE: Volume 9, Appendix F, Paragraph 4.4.2.4, Page 4-58.

ISSUE: The narrative for UOG under "GCC and UoG Facilities" is incorrect and needs to be corrected.

DISCUSSION: In this section, the paragraph should be changed from:

"JoG survey results show that of 21 listed University facilities, all except one (the community lecture hall) are currently able to meet the needs of the student population, and a majority would be able to meet the needs of an expanded student population (Appendix C – UoG Survey)."

To Read:

"JoG survey results show that of 21 listed University facilities, most facilities are currently able to meet the needs of the current student population, but, will **not** be able to meet the needs of an expanded student population without additional space (Appendix C – UoG Survey)."

REASON: The survey in Appendix C reflects that the majority of University facilities are Code #3 which is defined as "Current space at or above max; cannot be expanded or renovated to accommodate more people". The community lecture hall is one of our largest facilities that has capacity (Code #1 – Current space can accommodate more employees and/or clientele). The paragraph in the DSIA was not written correctly.

It is also important to note that while the community lecture hall is one of few areas that can handle a much larger student class load, it is also filled with several general education courses that fill the room to capacity in any one semester.

RECOMMENDATION: Make this correction as it misleads the reader of facilities capacity within the university. How will JGPO accomplish this?

REFERENCE: Volume 9, Appendix F, Executive Summary and Paragraphs 4.4.1 and 4.4.2.

ISSUE: Capacity for personnel, facilities (offices, classrooms, labs), and associated furniture, automation systems, and supplies are insufficient to meet the population growth needs as specified in the DSIAS.

DISCUSSION: The DSIAS highlights many unconstrained and constrained data based on DoD funding that provides population and workforce estimates (Volume 9, Appendix F, Executive Summary, Page ii-vi). The DSIAS also alludes to the limited capacity of the Guam support systems in terms of personnel, facilities, and funding to be able to respond to these impacts within a short timeline (Volume 9, Appendix F, Paragraphs 4.4.1 and 4.4.2, Pages 4-41 to 4-58). This is exacerbated by distance to resources and the small size of the island and its economy to quickly respond to massive change. As such, the proposed numbers of personnel specific to university faculty hires and facility space (both temporary and permanent) suggested by the DSIAS exceeds the ability for the education system in terms of obtaining funding to hire these personnel as well as funding to construct/renovate facilities to accommodate them, classrooms/labs for additional students, and associated furniture, automation systems, and supplies. While federal grants and other sources have been pursued and continue to be obtained, they are currently insufficient to meet the needs and demands called for in the DSIAS. Additional efforts to seek earmarks or additional creative funding at the federal level specific to the build-up have been met with no decision to support for FY2010 and FY2011. Because of limited resources (inclusive of federal grants), the university has always targeted post-construction or "steady-state" population growths and has been critically reviewing how the professional workforce could change in order to provide relevant programs to generate current and future competent workforce personnel. Limited resources are being used to prioritize where sustainable needs and demands exists. Since the proposed DSIAS data expectations exceeds the capacity of the education system to meet or accommodate, one viable alternative solution is to reduce the population growth to a more manageable level. The university is prepared to further discuss options as more information is needed from JGPO and its contractors concerning this matter.

RECOMMENDATION: That JGPO extend the timelines of repositioning military units to Guam and/or reduce the population growth to a more manageable level so that the education systems (and other government service/regulatory agencies) can effectively support/respond to those changes. How will JGPO accomplish this?

Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) /
Overseas Environmental Impact Statement (OEIS)
Comment Sheet

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REFERENCE: Vol. 9, Appendix F, pages 2-5 (Economic Model) and 2-7 (Low Capture Rates).

ISSUE:

I-2052-001 Although the DEIS correctly stated that "Guam economy will experience low capture rates" (equivalently, high leakage rate), the explanation provided is limited to Guam's the "high reliance on imports. The report further states that "HI multipliers may be slightly higher than would be expected for Guam because leakages on Guam's economy are likely greater due to a relatively higher amount of imported products". My question is that why is there so little attempt to adjust the HI parameters so that they would more accurately reflect Guam's economic situation?

DISCUSSION:

Excerpt of my own work under UOG-Pacific Center for Economic Initiatives Technical Report, Issue 8 (January 2010).

In addition to the three leakages in the standard multiplier, namely, saving, taxes and imports, there are three other leakages that are particular to Guam's situation and that compete with purchases from the local economy:

- Spending on military bases, which are not likely to return to the local economy
- Spending on internet purchases from off-island, which ideally would be captured as part of imports but most likely not
- Spending during off-island trips, similarly would be part of imports but most likely not included

RECOMMENDATION:

Recalculate Guam's spending multiplier to get a more accurate picture of the economic benefits of the proposed military build-up. My own work shows that the economic benefits could be significantly lower than the DEIS estimates, even under constrained scenario.

I-2052-001

Thank you for your comment. Analysis in the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS, which is Appendix F of the EIS) made adjustments to direct spending impacts that include those listed below; these adjustments were made to resemble the Guam economy. Furthermore, it should be noted that multiplier effects in the constrained scenario of the SIAS were lower than those produced in the paper to which the comment refers.

Direct Spending Impacts: SIAS Direct Spending Impacts were developed by gathering primary spending data, gathering information on how much primary spending would enter the Guam economy, and then adjusting primary spending data so that only the portion of spending that enters the Guam economy was included as a Direct Spending Impact.

Primary Spending Data: Primary spending data are top-line numbers; they are the source of spending. For instance, income is primary spending data – it is the source of personal spending – generally, one cannot spend without income. Similarly, revenue is the source of business spending – generally, a business cannot spend without revenue. The major components of primary spending data included in the SIAS are: total construction cost (equal to construction contractor revenue), total base operational costs (equal to operational contractor revenue), and total personal income. Primary spending data are the same for the unconstrained scenario and the constrained scenario.

Adjustments to Primary Spending Data: The three major sources of primary spending were each adjusted so that they would accurately represent Direct Spending in the Guam economy. Major adjustments that were made to primary spending data include but are not limited to:

- For Construction Contractor Spending - Direct Impacts were limited by completely eliminating any portion of industry expenditures that would not be made on Guam – construction costs related to

REFERENCE: Entire DEIS, more specifically the SIAS in Vol. 9, Appendix F.

ISSUE:

I-2052-002 The DEIS analysis is one-sided. It provided estimates for the dollar benefits of the proposed military build-up but provided only GovGuam additional staffing requirements in number of personnel required. Why is there no attempt to estimate the dollar costs associated with the staffing requirements already projected, nor information or proposals on where the funding would come from to pay for these additional costs?

DISCUSSION:

Since it is the intent of the DEIS to provide useful information to stakeholders (including Guam residents and policymakers), it fell short of being transparent about how the GovGuam budget will be impacted. It provided projections for additional GovGuam revenues under both unconstrained and constrained scenarios but failed to provide projections for the dollar costs of what were cited in the report as additional GovGuam staffing that will be required by the indirect impact of the proposed military build-up on the island's population and GovGuam agencies' different service population. The DEIS also failed to identify sources of funds to support the larger population's greater demand for GovGuam's service.

RECOMMENDATION:

Calculate the corresponding costs of additional GovGuam personnel who would be required to accommodate the increase in population resulting for the proposed military build-up.
Provide a more meaningful discussion of prospective funding sources to pay for these additional costs. Even if it is assumed that GovGuam's projected tax revenues would be sufficient to pay for these higher costs, there is still the issue of timing as most costs would have to be incurred prior to realizing the higher tax revenues.

spending off-Guam was simply discarded. This adjustment was made with Guam in mind, using information from local Guam construction contractors. (The effect of this adjustment, for the year 2010, can be seen in the first column of Table 1 and for all years in the third row of Table 2.)

- For Base Operational Contractor Spending – Direct Impacts were limited by only including the base operations contracts that would go to Guam based companies. Then, a further step was taken, a second adjustment for imports - only a small portion of the revenue Guam firms would be expected to garner from base operations contracts was included. These steps were taken even though almost all work related to base operation contracts would be completed on Guam and a great deal of it would be service related – not subject to imports or leakage.
- For Personal Spending – Direct Impacts were limited by assuming that individuals only spend a portion of their incomes on Guam. In doing this, money spent on imports was eliminated from analysis. And, additionally, 90% of purchases from the retail and wholesale industries were eliminated from direct expenditures (only 10% of personal spending in the retail and wholesale industries were included in analysis). The vast majority of local purchases that are included in analysis are purchases from the service sector – Housing, Health Care, Finance, Other Services, Government and Transportation – in which Guam is no more subject to import or leakage than most other regions.

Adjustments to primary spending data are the same for the unconstrained scenario and the constrained scenario.

I-2052-002

Thank you for your comment. The Final EIS has been updated (Volume 2) to better address impacts on social services.

As noted in the SIAS (Appendix F to the EIS), the Fiscal Impact



**PACIFIC CENTER FOR ECONOMIC INITIATIVES
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MACROECONOMIC MULTIPLIERS: THE CASE OF GUAM

Maria Claret M. Ruane, Ph.D.¹

ABSTRACT

The macroeconomic multipliers concept, spending multiplier in particular, goes back to the work of John Maynard Keynes in the 1930s. The concept is taught as early as at the principles-level college economics course. The concept has been used frequently to estimate the direct and indirect impact of a prospective change in an economy, an approach that yields other multipliers such as employment, fiscal (or government budget) and trade balance.

On Guam's economy, the most immediate change of significant magnitude is the proposed build-up of U.S. military force on the island over the period 2010-2014, which is estimated to be valued at \$15 billion. Since this proposed change was first announced in late 2006, there has been no shortage of discussion on how it will affect the island's overall economy (in terms of additional incomes, jobs and government tax revenues) as well as its population size and composition. Nonetheless, analyses that attempt to quantify these effects have been scarce due to the lack of reliable and current macroeconomic data on Guam but also due to the limited information about the proposed change that was made available by the U.S. Department of Defense. It was not until November 2009 when the U.S. Department of Navy made available to the public the draft of its voluminous Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS, henceforth), which provided a comprehensive, technical and quantitative analysis of the economic effect of the proposed military build-up on the host economies, Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas Island (CNMI, henceforth).

The purpose of this paper is two-folds: First, it takes a standard spending multiplier and presents a conceptual framework for how to adjust it to better reflect Guam's specific economic conditions. Second, it criticizes the current practice of using Hawaii's multiplier in analysis of Guam's economy and, because of lack of Guam data, could only hypothesize (not verify) that Guam's spending multiplier is lower than Hawaii's. This implies that economic impact studies that use Hawaii's spending multiplier tend to present a rosier picture of the positive economic impacts of proposed changes. It then takes the most recent study of this type, the DEIS, and adjusts spending multiplier calculations using a lower, more accurate spending multiplier for Guam.

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I-2052-003

Assessment (FIA), to be conducted by GovGuam consultants and funded by the Department of Defense Office of Economic Adjustment, following the Record of Decision on this EIS, will calculate the fiscal impact of the proposed action to GovGuam. The staffing numbers used in the analysis were derived from surveys and interviews performed in conjunction with the DEIS, and serve as a point-in-time indication of staffing levels. Because staffing levels fluctuate, and it is not possible for this analysis to capture all these fluctuations, it is expected that the FIA will be able to more fully capture recent public service fluctuations and provide a more accurate fiscal impact assessment.

In addition, 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.

I-2052-003

Thank you for your comment. Please see response to I-2052-001.

INTRODUCTION

The macroeconomic multipliers concept, spending multiplier in particular, goes back to the work of John Maynard Keynes in the 1930s. The concept is taught as early as at the principles-level college economics course. The concept has been used frequently to estimate the direct and indirect impact of a prospective change in an economy, an approach that yields other multipliers such as employment, fiscal (or government budget) and trade balance.

The spending multiplier captures the multiple and sequential rounds of spending resulting from additional incomes at each round. It consists of three types of effects: direct, indirect and induced. The direct impact represents first-round spending on the local economy while the indirect impact represents subsequent spending on the local economy. Because the spending multiplier takes a value greater than one, it is interpreted that the "one" represents each dollar spent in the first round (that is, the direct effect) and the value in excess of one represents the amount of spending that occurs in subsequent rounds, which corresponds to the indirect and induced effects. Hence, if the spending multiplier is 2, this means that for every \$1 spent in the first round, it generates an additional spending of \$1 in the subsequent rounds. The DEIS notes that its estimates of indirect impact includes induced impact, which represents spending by the additional workers whose jobs were spurred by stronger spending in the local economy.

The simplest version of the spending multiplier is calculated using the following formula: $1 / (1 - MPC)$ where MPC is the marginal propensity to consume out of consumer or household's incomes. Alternatively, it is the additional spending that results from additional incomes earned by consumers/households. This formula implies that the higher the MPC (the higher the proportion of additional income spent = the lower the proportion saved), the greater the impact on total spending in the economy. This formula is simplest because it does not take into account the effect of taxes on consumers/households' incomes and the effect of imports (products purchased outside of the local economy) on total spending on the local economy. Thus, a more advanced formula is usually presented in standard macroeconomic textbooks:

$$1 / (1 - MPC(1-t) + MPIm) \quad (1)$$

Where t = marginal tax rate on consumer/households' incomes and $MPIm$ = marginal propensity to import.

Formula (1) shows the following relationships:

- Higher MPC, higher multiplier
- Lower tax rate, higher multiplier
- Lower $MPIm$, higher multiplier

The above relationships correspond to three leakages from the local economy and thus reduce the multiplier effect and overall spending on the local economy:

- household saving
- taxes
- imports

In addition to the spending multiplier, other multipliers can be estimated as a result of a change (e.g., an increase) in direct, indirect and induced spending: employment multiplier (how many additional jobs); fiscal multiplier (how taxes and government expenditures would change); and less often a trade multiplier (how exports and imports would change)

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR ESTIMATING GUAM'S MULTIPLIER

Starting with Formula (1), which shows the effect of MPC, t , and $MPIm$, an attempt is made in this section to modify it to derive a spending multiplier that would more suitably use in analyzing and projecting Guam's economy. Such modification will require inclusion of the following factors that are specific and significant for Guam's economy such as

- Spending on military bases, which are not likely to return to the local economy
- Spending on internet purchases from off-island, which ideally would be captured as part of imports but most likely not
- Spending during off-island trips, similarly would be part of imports but most likely not included

Thus, in addition to the three leakages in the standard multiplier, namely, saving, taxes and imports, there are three other leakages that are particular to Guam's situation and that compete with purchases from the local economy: purchases from the military bases, internet and off-island. That Guam has high leakage or low capture rates is noted in the DEIS (Department of the Navy, 2009, Volume 9, Appendix F, page 2-7). Hence, the MPC (in aggregate) can be decomposed into 4 components: the proportion of households' disposable income spent on goods purchase from the local economy, the military bases, online sources and off-island sellers. Suppose the shares of total spending by the 4 components are a_1 , a_2 , a_3 and a_4 , respectively. If these four components are exhaustive of where households buy their goods and services, then the sum of the shares must add up to one, i.e., $(a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4) = \sum a_i = 1$ where $i = 1$ to 4.

Adjusting the spending multiplier formula to focus only on spending on the local economy, we have

$$\text{Guam's spending multiplier} = 1/(1 - a_1MPC(1-t) + MPIm) \quad (2)$$

i.e., only a proportion a_1 of household spending are multiplied in the local economy. The balance $(1-a_1)$ is assumed to have leaked out. This is in addition to the amount of spending that leaked out through imports.

The policy implications for increasing Guam's spending multiplier are straightforward and as easy as referring to Formula (2). First is to find ways to increase the marginal propensity to consume (MPC). However, caution must be taken in making the distinction between short-run and long-run benefits to the economy and the balance between consumption and saving. Second is to reduce the marginal tax rate, which is not an option for Guam since it adopts the marginal tax rates that prevail in the Continental U.S. Third is to find ways to switch local spending toward local sellers, as opposed to military base, online sales and off-island shopping. Examples of ways to do this would include "buy local" campaigns that other jurisdictions have in place or

I-2052-004

Thank you for your comment. Please see response to I-2052-001.

are considering. We may also explore ways to reduce the price disadvantage of local sellers. Lastly, one sure way to increase Guam's spending multiplier is to reduce its current dependence on imports by perhaps developing industries that would produce local goods that would substitute for those currently imported.

COMPARING GUAM'S SPENDING MULTIPLIER WITH HAWAII'S

I-2052-004

Because of the lack of data on Guam, analysts (often off-island consultants) use Hawaii's macroeconomic models and multipliers to make projections on the Guam economy (Jacobs Consultancy, 2007; others cited in the DEIS). This is often done without a careful comparison of the two economies to see if the use of Hawaii's economic parameters in place of Guam's parameters are appropriate and would lead to accurate projections.

Formula (2) suggests that a starting point would be to compare the following parameters from Hawaii and Guam: marginal propensity to consume (MPC) in aggregate; share of household spending that go to local sellers (a_1), which is affected by the shares that go to three non-local sellers: military bases, online sellers, and off-island sellers; marginal propensity to import (MPIm); and marginal tax rate (t). These four parameters are now discussed in order to assess whether they are higher or lower for Guam relative to Hawaii's, with the ultimate goal of determining whether the spending multiplier is higher or lower for Guam than for Hawaii. It is hypothesized that Guam's spending multiplier is lower than Hawaii's.

MPC in aggregate

There are some evidence that MPC tends to decrease with the level of real income (more accurately, disposable real income which represents households' purchasing power). Since Guam's real income is lower than Hawaii's, this suggests that MPC for Guam is higher than MPC for Hawaii, $MPC^{Guam} > MPC^{Hawaii}$.

Share of household spending that go to local sellers (a_1)

The analysis of the relative value of a_1 for Guam vs. Hawaii will proceed by treating spending on the local economy as a residual, i.e., the larger the proportion of disposable real income spent on purchases from military bases, online or off-island sources, the smaller the proportion spent on the local economy.

In comparing the share of disposable real income spent on military bases on Guam relative to Hawaii's, we must consider the following factors:

- Access to military bases, which increases with the proportion of the local population that are eligible to shop on military bases. Relatively speaking, the proportion of Guam's local population who serve or has served in the military is higher than that for Hawaii's. Thus, a higher proportion of Guam's population will have access to military bases and would likely purchase items on the military bases.
- Price differential between military bases and local sellers is another factor to consider. The perception and general consensus is that prices are lower on military bases.

- Availability and variety of items from local sellers tends to be more limited on Guam than they are on Hawaii, which has the effect of making shopping on military bases more attractive.

All of the above suggest that the proportion of disposable real income spent on military bases (a_2) is likely to be higher for Guam than it is for Hawaii.

Next is to analyze the share of household spending that goes to online sellers (a_3) and the factors that affect it.

- Shipping cost, which tends to be cheaper for Hawaii because of both distance from the Continental U.S. but also perhaps because of the higher volume shipped to Hawaii. It is important to note that the U.S. Postal Service has begun offering flat box rates anywhere in the U.S., including Guam and CNMI.
- Geographical restrictions when shipping from online sources. There is often no restriction when shipping a online purchase within the Continental U.S., there are a little more restriction shipping to Hawaii and Alaska, greater restriction shipping to Guam and other U.S. territories, and even more restrictions shipping to international addresses. To some extent, this could be circumvented by the one purchaser shipping their orders to relatives and friends in the Continental U.S., then asking them to ship to Guam. Of course, this would involve both time delay and additional postage cost.
- Price differential can be quite significant on the same item sold online vs. a local vendor. Buyers take this into consideration in deciding which seller to buy from. Often, the price discount from online sources is more than enough to compensate for shipping costs.
- Some products may not be available on Guam or have limited variety but are readily and conveniently available in greater variety from online sources.

Lastly, the share of household spending that goes to off-island sellers (a_4) is analyzed and the factors that affect it, which include the following:

- The percent of local residents that travel off-island, which is affected by the cost of travel (and its seasonal variations), the distance of travel (Guam is closer to many shopping havens in East and Southeast Asia), the purpose of travel (whether business or pleasure), the number of businesses on Guam that are local subsidiaries of companies with headquarters off-island, and the percent of relatives and friends that live off-island and that local residents go to visit.
- Price differential between local and off-island sources could be quite significant and more than enough to compensate for airfare to nearby shopping locations (most popularly, the Philippines). This is particularly true when the volume of purchases is quite large, thus promising larger total savings.
- Some products may not be available on Guam or have limited variety but are readily and conveniently available in greater variety from off-island sources.

It is therefore very likely that

- a larger proportion of local residents on Guam shop on military bases vs. those in Hawaii, thus $a_2^{\text{Guam}} > a_2^{\text{Hawaii}}$

- the same or a larger proportion of local residents on Guam shop online vs. those in Hawaii, thus $a_3^{\text{Guam}} \geq a_3^{\text{Hawaii}}$
- the same or a larger proportion of local residents on Guam shop off-island vs. those in Hawaii, thus $a_4^{\text{Guam}} \geq a_4^{\text{Hawaii}}$

This suggests that the residual, a_1 , is lower for Guam than for Hawaii, $a_1^{\text{Guam}} < a_1^{\text{Hawaii}}$. This means that households on Guam purchase proportionately less from local sellers than do households in Hawaii.

Marginal Propensity to Import (MPIm)

Beyond a certain income threshold and barring trade restrictions, the smaller an economy, the greater the reliance on imports, the higher the proportion of locally sold goods that are imported. Similar to MPC, it might be the case that MPIm also decreases with real income. We can then say that the marginal propensity to import is higher for Guam than it is for Hawaii, i.e., $MPIm^{\text{Guam}} > MPIm^{\text{Hawaii}}$. DEIS states that Hawaii's multipliers "may be slightly higher than would be expected for Guam because leakages on Guam's economy are likely greater due to a relatively higher amount of imported products" (Department of the Navy, 2009, Volume 9, Appendix F, page 2-5). It also says attributes Guam's heavy reliance on imports to its geographical isolation and low productive capacity (page 2-7).

Marginal Tax Rate (t)

There are two similarities between Guam and Hawaii: They both use the same tax table provided annually by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (or IRS), and they both do not have sales tax, which makes personal income tax the primary tax paid by households. Because the IRS tax table shows a progressive tax system, i.e., marginal tax rates increase with taxable income, and because per capita income in Hawaii is higher than it is for Guam, then we can say that marginal tax rate for Guam is less than Hawaii's, $t^{\text{Guam}} < t^{\text{Hawaii}}$.

Summary

The results are summarized in Table 1. Table 1 gives an indeterminate answer to whether Guam's spending multiplier is lower than Hawaii's, which makes it an empirical question. To speculate in the affirmative assumes that the combine effect of the Guam's lower a_1 and higher MPIm dominates the effect of Guam's lower t , which is very likely the case.

Table 1: Analysis of Parameters that Affect Guam and Hawaii's Spending Multiplier

Parameters	Compare values of Guam's vs. Hawaii's	Rationale	Effect on spending multiplier
Aggregate marginal propensity to consume (MPC)	$MPC^{Guam} > MPC^{Hawaii}$	MPC decreases with real income level and real income on Guam is lower than Hawaii's	Guam > Hawaii*
Share of household spending that goes to local sellers (a_1)	$a_1^{Guam} < a_1^{Hawaii}$	Guam households spend proportionately more on purchases from outside of the local economy such as from military bases, online and off-island sources	Guam < Hawaii**
Marginal propensity to import (MPIm)	$MPIm^{Guam} > MPIm^{Hawaii}$	Guam is a smaller economy than Hawaii and is proportionately more dependent on imports	Guam < Hawaii**
Marginal tax rate (t)	$t^{Guam} < t^{Hawaii}$	Income levels are lower on Guam than in Hawaii and the U.S. tax system is progressive	Guam > Hawaii*

* (***) Ceteris paribus, the difference between the value of this particular parameter for Guam and Hawaii has the effect of increasing (decreasing) Guam's spending multiplier relative to Hawaii's

DATA REQUIRED TO ESTIMATE GUAM'S PARAMETERS AND SPENDING MULTIPLIER

Because of data limitation, the above speculation will have to remain as such. Nonetheless, it will still be useful to identify what types of data or information will be needed to estimate the parameters and verify the above speculation. Below is an annotated list of examples of data or information required to calculate Guam's parameters and spending multiplier:

- Household income (in real terms)-available but not current
- Household spending (in real terms) in the aggregate (from all sources) and decompose by source to include local sellers, military base, online sellers and off-island sellers-partially available but not current
- Tax table including marginal tax rates for different income brackets-available annual from the IRS website
- Percent of local population with access to military bases-not available
- Percent of local population that actually shops at non-local sources and amount spent at each non-local source-not available but could conduct survey
- Price differential between each non-local source and local sellers-not generally available but could use cost of living data from military, perhaps the Consumer Price Index report compared to the U.S. BLS report
- Availability and variety of items from local sellers-not generally available but could conduct survey
- Cost to ship to Guam-partially available for main providers (U.S. Postal Service, DHL, Fedex, sea freights)

- Extent of geographical restrictions to ship to Guam by online sellers-perhaps visit rules by several online sellers (for example, Amazon, Walmart, Ebay)
- Percent of local population who travel out of Guam and the amount of goods they purchased off-island-best source of data would be immigration and customs
- Cost and distance to travel off-island-best source of data would be travel agents, both locally and online

APPLICATION TO THE PROPOSED MILITARY BUILD-UP ON GUAM

After long anticipation (since 2006), Guam is currently months away from finding out whether the proposed military build-up will in fact take place. This build-up has three main components, each concerning a particular branch of the U.S. military (U.S. Department of the Navy, 2009, page ES-1):

- U.S. Marine Corps: (a) Develop and construct facilities and infrastructure to support approximately 8,600 Marines and their 9,000 dependents relocated from Okinawa to Guam, and (b) Develop and construct facilities and infrastructure to support training and operations on Guam and Tinian (CNMI) for the relocated Marines.
- U.S. Navy: Construct a new deep-draft wharf with shoreside infrastructure improvements creating the capability in Apra Harbor, Guam to support a transient nuclear powered aircraft carrier.
- U.S. Army: Develop facilities and infrastructure on Guam to support relocating approximately 600 military personnel and their 900 dependents to establish and operate an Army AMDTF.

The limited data by which to forecast Guam's future prospects has led to much speculation as to how this military build-up will affect the island's economy, along with its social, cultural and environmental effects. It was not until November 20, 2009, when the draft of the Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) was made available by the U.S. Department of the Navy to the public, that it was possible to quantify many of the perceived effects of proposed military build-up. This paper will focus mainly on the economic impact analysis provided by the DEIS, which is found in Volume 9, Appendix F.

The economic issue can be stated as follows: Of the estimated \$15 billion of military spending related to military build-up on Guam, how much will benefit the local economy through higher spending on local goods and services, more local jobs and higher incomes to local residents, and higher taxes to the local government (net of higher expenses to provide public services to a larger local population)?

Throughout the DEIS, two types of impacts (or effects) were analyzed: direct and indirect, where it was noted that the indirect impact includes the induced impacts (Department of the Navy, 2009, Volume 9, Appendix F, page 1-6).

The DEIS provided two estimates for two different scenarios: the unconstrained scenario represents the upper-bound (or most optimistic) of the forecasted economic effects, which the constrained scenario represents the lower-bound (or the least optimistic) of the forecasted

economic effects (Department of the Navy, 2009, Volume 9, Appendix F, page 1-7). DEIS estimates under both scenarios will be presented here.

The analysis period is from 2010 to 2020, with the sub-period 2010-2014 corresponding primarily to the construction period, with 2014 being the year when the majority of the military personnel and their families will be relocated to Guam. The sub-period 2015-2020 represents the post-build-up period, also referred to as the operational phase in the DEIS, and the new steady state for the Guam economy. DEIS estimates show that the new steady state will be higher than the baseline or pre-build-up period.

In reviewing the DEIS, I have set two goals. The first one is to recalculate the figures for the economic impact of the military build-up using the information provided in the DEIS and my understanding of the methodology used, based only on what I read, not any background calculations that have been performed by the DEIS analysis team. The second goal is to challenge the parameters used in the calculation along the lines presented in the earlier section, that is, that the spending multiplier for Guam is lower than that for Hawaii's, on which DEIS estimates were based. This is important because it has the effect of overstating the positive economic impact of the military build-up and thus presenting an inaccurate picture of the effect on the island economy of the proposed change.

Recalculating Economic Impacts

Total values of construction contracts on Guam and military base operations serve as a starting point. Gross value of military contracts during the construction phase are provided in the DEIS, Volume 9, Appendix F, Table 4.3-35 for the years 2010-2016 while total expenditure on base operations for the years 2010-2020 are available in Table 4.3-37.

From these values, DEIS assumptions on parameters/proportions are used to derive the labor requirement, that is, the number of workers and supervisors required to perform construction projects and military base operations. As is stated in DEIS, Volume 9, Appendix F, Table 4.3-1, for every \$10 million military construction contract, 75 workers and 4 supervisors will be required. The same table also stated that from 56% to 61% of the required workers will be foreign workers on H2B visa. The rest will be made up of local workers and those from other Pacific islands. In this analysis, we combined these categories because no separate marginal propensity to purchase from the local economy is provided for workers from other Pacific islands.

The number of workers and supervisors are then multiplied by their respective average annual incomes to derive the total incomes for three groups: local workers, H2B workers and supervisors. DEIS, Volume 9, Appendix F, Table 4.3-14 provided estimates of annual incomes to be \$27,999 for non-supervisory workers and \$85,830 for supervisors.

In addition, incomes of on-base personnel were estimated using the number of military personnel and civilian military support provided by DEIS multiplied by their respective annual incomes, which were estimated at \$28,895 for enlisted personnel and \$41,435 for military support personnel (DEIS, Volume 9, Appendix F, Table 4.3-37).

Direct Impact

Direct impact is then estimated by tracing how much goods and services are purchased from local sources by the following demand sources:

- construction contractors

- base operation contractors
- local construction workers
- H2B construction workers
- Construction supervisors
- On-base personnel (including enlisted military and civilian military workers)

To facilitate this calculation, DEIS, Volume 9, Appendix F provided us with the following information:

- 19% of construction contracts are purchased from local suppliers (Table 4.3-35)
- 17% of base operations contracts are awarded to local companies (Table 4.3-37)
- 45% of local workers' incomes are spent locally (Table 4.3-35)
- 20% of H2B workers' incomes are spent locally (Table 4.3-35)
- 47% of construction supervisors' incomes are spent locally (Table 4.3-35)
- 12% of enlisted military personnel's incomes are spent locally (Table 4.3-37)
- 47% of civilian military workers' incomes are spent locally (Table 4.3-35)

Table 2: Direct Impact of Military Build-up on Guam Economy (measured as Gross Island Product, GDP) in millions of current dollars

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
19% of construction contracts are purchased from local suppliers	0.89	1.65	1.79	1.88	9.08	1.66	1.66				
17% of base operations contracts are awarded to local companies	0.80	1.48	1.60	1.68	8.13	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48
45% of local workers' incomes are spent locally	20.55	51.06	86.79	106.75	110.04	72.71	22.67				
20% of H2B workers' incomes are spent locally	12.87	31.99	54.37	66.88	68.92	45.55	14.20				
47% of construction supervisors' incomes are spent locally	8.45	21.01	35.71	43.92	45.28	29.92	9.33				
12% of enlisted military personnel's incomes are spent locally	1.77	5.62	5.62	5.62	36.76	38.77	38.77	38.77	38.77	38.77	38.77
47% of civilian military workers' incomes are spent locally	1.99	4.75	4.75	4.75	33.50	35.76	35.76	35.76	35.76	35.76	35.76
TOTAL DIRECT IMPACT											
PCEI Estimates	47.33	117.56	190.62	231.48	311.72	225.85	123.87	76.01	76.01	76.01	76.01
DEIS estimates-unconstrained scenario	93	228	378	460	544	403	193	100	100	100	100
DEIS estimates-constrained scenario	94	230	381	463	548	405	194	100	100	100	100
% OVERSTATEMENT VS. PCEI ESTIMATES											
DEIS estimates-unconstrained scenario	96.51%	93.95%	98.30%	98.72%	74.51%	78.64%	55.81%	31.56%	31.56%	31.56%	31.56%
DEIS estimates-constrained scenario	98.62%	95.65%	99.88%	100.02%	75.80%	79.33%	56.62%	31.56%	31.56%	31.56%	31.56%

Table 2 shows that DEIS estimates of direct impacts under both scenarios are very similar. This is not surprising since both are based on forecasted military spending and military population to be relocated. The table also shows the extent to which DEIS estimates overstate the direct impact of the military build-up. Calculated relative to our own estimates (indicated as PCEI estimates), DEIS estimates tend to be twice as large during the construction phase and 30% higher during the operational phase.

Indirect Impact

The indirect impact represents spending on local goods and services after the first-round of spending, which gives rise to the direct impact. In calculating the indirect effect, the following information is taken from DEIS, Volume 9, Appendix F, Table 4.3-35): 45% of local workers' incomes are spent on the local economy. The rationale for this is that once the first round of spending has taken place, the amount spent to purchase local goods and services, which now becomes income to local residents, making 0.45 the relevant parameter to use in calculating

the spending multiplier, which comes out to be 1.818181 (based on $1 / (1 - 0.45)$). This means that for every dollar of direct, first round spending in the local economy, approximately \$0.82 of additional spending takes place in the subsequent rounds of spending. This is compared to the personal expenditures output multiplier of 1.89, which was based on various multipliers from Hawaii's model (Department of the Navy, 2009, Volume 9, Appendix F, Table 4.3-37).

Table 3 shows that, compared to our estimates, the DEIS estimates of indirect impact under unconstrained scenario is more than 100% overstated during the construction phase and around 40% overstated by 2020. Our estimates came close to the DEIS estimates under constrained scenario.

Table 3: Indirect Impact of Military Build-up on Guam Economy (measured as Gross Island Product, GIP) in millions of current dollars

Indirect Impact (using spending multiplier of 1.818181)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
15% of construction contracts are purchased from local suppliers	0.73	1.35	1.46	1.54	7.43	1.36	1.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17% of base operations contracts are awarded to local companies	0.85	1.21	1.31	1.38	6.05	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21
45% of local workers' incomes are spent locally	16.61	41.79	71.01	87.34	90.03	59.49	18.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26% of HHS workers' incomes are spent locally	10.53	26.17	44.49	54.72	56.41	37.27	11.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
47% of construction supervisors' incomes are spent locally	6.92	17.19	25.21	35.94	37.05	24.48	7.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12% of enlisted military personnel's incomes are spent locally	1.45	4.60	4.60	4.60	30.06	31.72	31.72	31.72	31.72	31.72	31.72
67% of civilian military workers' incomes are spent locally	1.63	3.89	3.89	3.89	27.42	29.25	29.25	29.25	29.25	29.25	29.25
TOTAL INDIRECT IMPACT											
PCEI Estimates	38.72	95.18	155.95	169.39	255.05	184.78	101.34	62.19	62.19	62.19	62.19
DEIS estimates-unconstrained scenario	92	227	377	459	536	381	181	87	87	87	87
DEIS estimates-constrained scenario	41	101	166	201	252	194	103	63	63	63	63
% OVERSTATEMENT VS. PCEI ESTIMATES											
DEIS estimates-unconstrained scenario	137.60%	136.01%	141.73%	142.36%	110.16%	111.60%	78.60%	39.89%	39.89%	39.89%	39.89%
DEIS estimates-constrained scenario	5.89%	5.01%	6.44%	6.13%	-1.19%	4.99%	1.63%	1.30%	1.30%	1.30%	1.30%

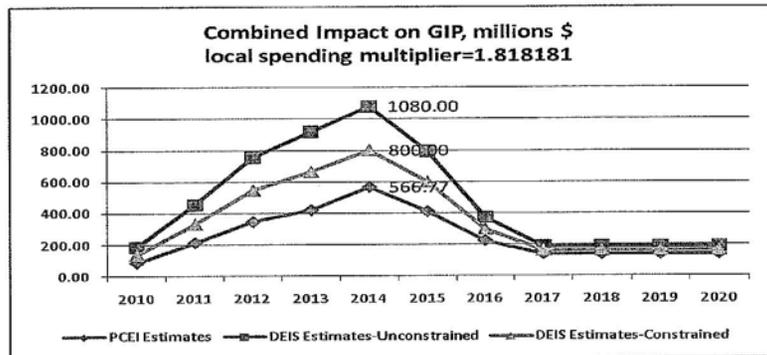
Table 4 combines that estimates for direct and indirect impact. Compared to our estimates, the DEIS estimates under both unconstrained and constrained scenarios are overstated by 41-119% during the construction phase, and by 17-93% during the operation phase. As expected, the extent of overstatement is worse under the unconstrained scenario than under the constrained scenario.

Table 4: Combined Impact of the Military Build-up on Guam

COMBINED IMPACT	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
PCEI Estimates	36.05	213.76	346.58	420.87	566.77	410.63	225.21	138.20	138.20	138.20	138.20
DEIS estimates-unconstrained scenario	185.00	455.00	755.00	919.00	1080.00	794.00	374.00	187.00	187.00	187.00	187.00
DEIS estimates-constrained scenario	135.00	331.00	547.00	664.00	800.00	599.00	297.00	163.00	163.00	163.00	163.00
% OVERSTATEMENT VS. PCEI ESTIMATES											
DEIS estimates-unconstrained scenario	115.00%	112.87%	117.84%	118.36%	90.55%	93.36%	66.07%	35.31%	35.31%	35.31%	35.31%
DEIS estimates-constrained scenario	56.89%	54.86%	57.83%	57.77%	41.15%	45.87%	31.88%	17.94%	17.94%	17.94%	17.94%

Figure 1 compares the three estimates of the combined effect of the proposed military build-up on Guam's GIP. It shows that both DEIS estimates are above our estimates, with the extent of overstatement higher for the unconstrained scenario than the constrained scenario.

Figure 1: Combined Impacts on the Gross Island Product (GIP), in millions \$
Local spending multiplier used = 1.818181



Using alternative values of Guam's spending multiplier

This section shows the extent to which the economic impact on Guam's GIP is affected by the value assigned to the local spending multiplier. Figures 2 and 3 show two alternative values of the local spending multiplier, both lower than the one derived from the DEIS: 1.50 in Figure 2 and 1.20 in Figure 3.

Figure 2: Combined Impacts on the Gross Island Product (GIP), in millions \$
Local spending multiplier used = 1.50

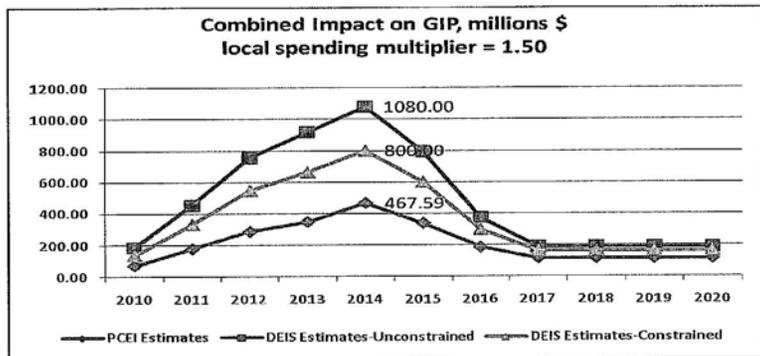


Figure 3: Combined Impacts on the Gross Island Product (GIP), in millions \$
Local spending multiplier used = 1.20

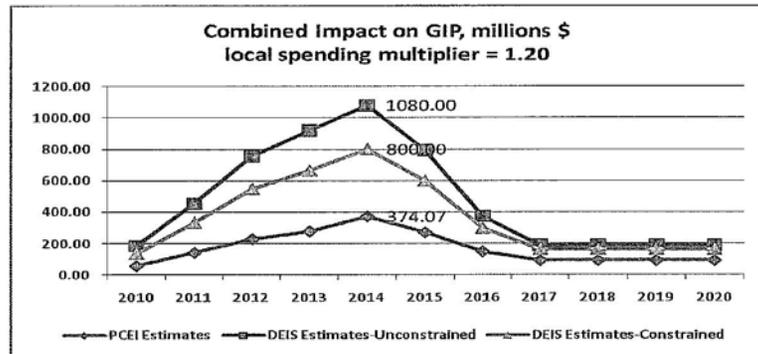


Table 4 summarizes the extent to which DEIS estimates of the military build-up's combined impact on Guam's GIP in both constrained and unconstrained scenarios are overstated when compared to the combined impact derived using alternative values for local spending multiplier. As is demonstrated in Table 4, the lower is the actual local spending multiplier, the larger the extent to which DEIS estimates overstate the true picture. This applies to both unconstrained and constrained scenarios.

Table 4: Overstatement of DEIS Estimates of Combined Impact on GIP vs. PCEI Estimates

Local spending multiplier used ↓	UNCONSTRAINED SCENARIO		CONSTRAINED SCENARIO	
	% overstatement of DEIS combined impact vs. PCEI estimates		% overstatement of DEIS combined impact vs. PCEI Estimates	
	2014	2020	2014	2020
1.818181 (DEIS)	90.55%	35.31%	41.15%	17.94%
1.70	103.80%	44.71%	50.96%	26.14%
1.60	116.54%	53.76%	60.40%	34.02%
1.50	130.97%	64.01%	71.09%	42.96%
1.40	147.47%	75.72%	83.31%	53.17%
1.30	166.81%	89.24%	97.41%	64.95%
1.20	188.72%	105.01%	113.86%	78.70%
1.10	214.96%	123.65%	133.31%	94.94%
1 (not likely)	DIRECT IMPACT ONLY, NO INDIRECT IMPACT		DIRECT IMPACT ONLY, NO INDIRECT IMPACT	

The above figures can be used as a "quick" adjustment factor for other variables projected in DEIS using constant proportions. For example, if the more accurate local spending multiplier were 1.50, then peak estimates of GIP would be 130% overstated under the

unconstrained scenario and 71% overstated under the constrained scenario. This implies that tax revenue projections would be similarly overstated. The same applies to population growth, labor demand, housing demand, and public sector staffing requirements.

Table 5: Adjusted projections using a local spending multiplier of 1.50

Variables Being Projected ↓	Figure	DEIS Projections- Unconstrained Scenario		Adjusted Projections using local spending multiplier of 1.50	
		2014	2020	2014	2020
Population	4.2-1	42%	17%	32.31%	13.08%
Labor Demand	4.3-1	75%	12%	57.69%	9.23%
Labor Force Income	4.3-2	92%	15%	70.77%	11.54%
Housing Demand	4.3-3	17%	4%	13.08%	3.08%
GovGuam Tax Revenues	4.3-5	105%	27%	80.77%	20.77%
Gross Island Product	4.3-6	24%	4%	18.46%	3.08%

Source: Multiple figures in DEIS, Volume 9, Chapter 4

Table 5 shows that, if the local spending multiplier of 1.50 is the correct assumption, then the military build-up under the unconstrained scenario would boost the Gross Island Product level by 18% above the baseline in the year 2014 and 3% above the baseline in the year 2020. Similarly, GovGuam tax revenues would be 81% higher than the baseline in 2014 and 21% higher than the baseline in 2020. The other variables would be interpreted similarly.

It would follow that, if the true local spending multiplier were even lower than 1.50, the corrected estimates would be lower than those presented in Table 5.

CONCLUSION

This study is the first attempt to provide a conceptual framework to explain the often expressed hypothesis that Guam's multipliers are lower than those of Hawaii's. Until data become available, this hypothesis will continue to be unverified. The implications for using an accurate spending multiplier to analyze effects of proposed changes on the Guam economy was demonstrated in the context of an actual proposed change, the military build-up.

Our analysis shows that, even in the case where we assume that Guam's spending multiplier is slightly lower than Hawaii's (1.818181 vs. 1.89), the differences in estimated direct, indirect and combined effects (also referred to as overstatement of DEIS estimates vs. our estimates) could be significant. The paper further demonstrated how the extent of overstatement increases and accuracy decreases as lower values of Guam's spending multipliers are used.

Because the above variables represent only one side of the analysis (for example, GIP and GovGuam tax revenue figures are considered benefits to the island), an analysis of the other side (in this case, the costs) should be performed carefully. Unless the other side is proportionately adjusted in the same direction, the difference between the benefits and the costs (the net effect) would increase and decrease, thus affecting the attractiveness of the proposed military build-up. The DEIS did not estimate the cost of higher public sector spending as a result

I-2052-005

Thank you for your comment. It should be noted that analysis in the SIAS relied only very slightly on multiplier effects and much more so on direct spending impacts (which were adjusted to reflect the Guam economy). Furthermore, the constrained scenario in the SIAS employed lower multipliers than the source of your comment. For more information, please see response to I-2052-001.

I-2052-005

of the indirect impact of the proposed military build-up. Instead, it provided projections of additional staffing that would be required as a result of projections on the target population that would be served by the different GovGuam agencies. Because these population and staffing projections are based on the indirect impact on the Guam economy, they must be adjusted downward in light of the lower economic impact estimates we presented in this paper. Using the DEIS model, this downward adjustment would be proportionate to that for the economic impact so that the net effect remains the same. Whether this is true depends on the actual cost calculation of the required additional GovGuam staffing and the structure of the cost, which might challenge the simple practice of adjusting the cost figures proportionately to the lower economic impact.

One positive aspect of the above analysis points to worries by the leaders and people of Guam that the impact during the peak year 2014 would be too much, as shown as sharp increases (“spikes”) in graphs of future projections of different economic variables, including GIP and population. Should the proposed military build-up remain attractive according to the evaluation suggested above, our estimates suggest that the impact on the island’s economy and the pressure on the island’s limited resources during the peak year would be less. In a way, our lower estimates relative to those by the Department of the Navy translate to recent requests by the island’s leaders to lengthen the impact period by another four years (from 2010 to 2018 as opposed to 2010 to 2014) so as to spread out the impact of the proposed military build-up and to allow the economy and community some breathing room to respond. Although the impact period in our analysis remains that same, the magnitude of the impact has been shown to be less and presumably more manageable.

One should also go back to the root of the problem, Guam’s low spending multiplier, and find ways to increase it so that future higher incomes would have a greater positive impact on the local economy. The most promising approach to increasing Guam’s spending multiplier would be to reduce its persistently heavy reliance on imports by creating new industries capable of producing goods and services that are currently being imported. In moving in this direction, it is important to keep the lessons learned from the old (1950s) import substitution strategy and make sure that resource efficiency is also given consideration as new industries are pursued.

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COMMENT SHEET

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

Reading Room

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 96860-3134, Attention: GMPO. You can also visit www.guambuildups.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, Joesten-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:

I-2053-001

The military build up on Guam is really serious. There are some people that agree and there are most of us that disagree. I am one of those that disagree. Due to the fact that there are so many reasons why we shouldn't have a military build up on Guam. Our population is good our island is safe. Some people are started to fill comfortable. And if that military comes to Guam some of those people that just got comfortable will fill uncomfortable. also the military back in Okinawa has a high percentage of rape. Honestly Guam is safe just how it is.

I-2053-002

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2053-001

Thank you for your comment.

I-2053-002

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.



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Personal Statement/Comment Form

Example Comment		COMMENT AREA To be effective, include the following - What you support or what you don't support - Why you support it or why you don't support it	RECOMMENDATION AREA (State your request, demand or idea) To be effective, include the following AND BE SPECIFIC! - Make sure to write the who, what, where, why and how of what you want - Also state what standard they need to follow when acting on your request Include - the specific action you would like to be taken including, times, dates, places, frequency, duration, laws to be followed, money, responsible partners, who will benefit, who will be affected, and boundaries.
Comment #	Page Number		
I-2054-001		invasive species	How the military plans exactly to prevent invasive species from arriving and how they will combat invasive species that do arrive needs to be specifically addressed to protect our native plants and animals. The treatment in the document is too general and vague to be effective.
I-2054-002		waste water treatment	The document is not specific enough about how the military will ensure adequate treatment of their additional wastewater
I-2054-003		human resources	With most jobs generated going to non-Guam residents, this fact deserves more treatment in the executive summary where people will read it.

(Contact Information- Optional)

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Address: Dededo Academy Our Lady of Guam

I-2054-001

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 invasive 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.

I-2054-002

Thank you for your comment. Subsequent to issuing the DEIS, 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.

I-2054-003

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)."

Comments on Socioeconomic Portion of DEIS

Amy Owen
Department of Geography
University of Guam
aowen@uguam.uog.edu
(671) 735-2880

I-2055-001 | The portion of DEIS devoted to socioeconomic impacts does not adequately address the serious issues Guam's local population soon be challenged to deal with. This documentation, in the back in the Appendices section, is only a fraction of the thousands of pages in the DEIS. It does not reflect the highest ranked issues of importance to the people of Guam - the culture, possible loss of family lands, loss of jobs to non-locals and quality of life.

I-2055-002 | There were only two brief mentions of perception studies. These quoted the percentage of local people that are positive about the upcoming build up. Yet, the references given were online sources that were inaccurate and not traceable. Perception studies are invaluable to the socioeconomic assessment. However, no references, methodology, statistics, analytical approaches or population sample sizes were provided to verify the quoted percentages. Further, a closed ended question regarding either/or positive or negative regarding the buildup is insufficient and misleading.

I-2055-003 | Meetings, public events, newspaper articles, opinion pieces and interviews reveal that while most local people are hopeful about the forthcoming economic benefits of the buildup, many are fearful and unsure about the outcome regarding the future of their island culture, family holdings, jobs and quality of life. They are unsure whether the economic benefit will reach utilities for them or will only reach military families. They are not positive that their family lands will not be taken if they are needed or requested. They are not sure that their families and children will get those projected jobs. They are not sure whether their culture will endure.

I-2055-001

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.

I-2055-002

Thank you for your comment. The DEIS identifies the probable environmental impacts of the proposed action and alternatives. 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. It is also noted that 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.

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.

I-2055-003

In order to statistically represent the opinion of the population, sample sizes must be quoted. The sex, ethnicity, age and other demographic information should be analyzed for trends regarding the most vulnerable and affected segments of the local population.

In conclusion, the socioeconomic section of the DEIS as the local population may be most affected in ways that best fit under this heading. Yet, it is incomplete and inconclusive as well as nearly hidden in the appendices. It is lacking in a representative and accurate ranking and analysis of the priority issues of the locals, those that will be most affected.

I-2055-003

Thank you for your comment and the information you have provided. It has been noted.



OUR ISLAND OUR LIVES

Personal Statement/Comment Form

Example Comment		COMMENT AREA To be effective, include the following - What you support or what you don't support - Why you support it or why you don't support it	RECOMMENDATION AREA (State your request, demand or idea) To be effective, include the following AND BE SPECIFIC! - Make sure to write the who, what, where, why and how of what you want - Also state what standard they need to follow when acting on your request Include - the specific action you would like to be taken including, times, dates, places, frequency, duration, laws to be followed, money, responsible partners, who will benefit, who will be affected, and boundaries.
Comment #	Page Number		
I-2056-001		noise pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maps showing noise levels from military activities need to be specific and understandable so people can tell how loud things will be where they live.
I-2056-002		solid waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landfill space taken up by military is space not longer available for the people of Guam, this needs to be analyzed in this way.
I-2056-003		social services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The negative impact to the workload of social service agencies should be thoroughly analyzed by consulting with those agencies

Name: Danielle Fejeran (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: Dededo Academy of our Lady of Guam

I-2056-001

Thank you for your comment. Noise figures have been revised to color-code DoD lands and non-DoD lands.

I-2056-002

Thank you for your comment. The new Layon Landfill is designed to accommodate municipal solid waste from all current and future DoD sources as well as civilian and commercial sources. Based on conservative waste generation rates, the new landfill will reach capacity in approximately 33 years. The DoD will be implementing diversion and recycling programs that will significantly reduce solid waste generation and will help to extend the life of the landfill. Details of these programs have been added to Volume 6, Chapter 2.

I-2056-003

Thank you for your comment. The EIS process has included outreach to these agencies and their input is reflected in the information contain the socio-economic aspects of the document. DoD will continue to work with these agencies and the citizens of Guam to minimize any adverse impacts, including those referred in your comments.



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 96860-3134, Attention: GMPO. You can also visit www.guambuilduplets.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. Borja 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:

I-2057-001

we don't want too much military men and women to be stationed on Guam because we have a lot of people / a big population. And theirs going the way to much problems like rape, or kidnappings

*** Please Print Clearly***

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

I-2057-001

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.



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Example Comment	COMMENT AREA To be effective, include the following	RECOMMENDATION AREA (State your request, demand or idea) To be effective, include the following AND BE SPECIFIC!
Comment # I-2058-001	Page Number - What you support or what you don't support - Why you support it or why you don't support it	- Make sure to write the who, what, where, why and how of what you want - Also state what standard they need to follow when acting on your request Include - the specific action you would like to be taken including, times, dates, places, frequency, duration, laws to be followed, money, responsible partners, who will benefit, who will be affected, and boundaries.
	<p>I'm in favor of the no action alternative unless local people government takes more control to say no and do it on <u>our</u> terms.</p>	<p>I feel we're selling Guam to the military. Just as they took care of the corabao on Naval Magazine, when local people get in the way, they'll just get rid of them.</p> <p>The people on the inside of the bases will have everything and people on the outside will have nothing but the damaged island.</p> <p>The military will rape Guam, say anything they want, not tell us the truth, just to get what they want from Guam.</p> <p>They are going to destroy what we have. The more they take, the more power they have.</p>
Name: <u>Mary</u> (Contact Information- Optional) Address: <u>Toto</u>		

I-2058-001

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.



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Personal Statement/Comment Form

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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2059-001	Vol 9 Table EF-4		This is a huge impact on our health care system.

Name: ANON (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: _____

I-2059-001

Thank you for your comment. The FEIS has been updated (Volume 2) to better address impacts on social services.

Volume 2, Chapter 16 discusses the impact of an increased patient to health care provider ratio as a result of population growth with implementation of the buildup. The impact analysis in Chapter 16 identifies significant adverse impacts to public service agencies influenced by population increases. These impacts would be mitigated by assisting GovGuam in funding for health services personnel. Possible measures discussed that the DoD could take to support increased staffing of required positions include seeking federal funding for necessary positions; increasing the number of private staffing and service contractors currently working for service agencies; and supporting a one-time hiring bonus of 20% of base pay for GovGuam agency positions, to increase interest in GovGuam agency employment. These measures could aid in increasing the number of health care professionals on Guam. The EIS does not identify specific funding sources.

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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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2060-001		They have no right to take away more local land and cultural sites.	I recommend that no land be taken for the military build-up, and I choose the no action alternative. I do not support this military build-up.

Name: Alfie Silverio (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: the1 - artist@hotmail.com

I-2060-001

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.



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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2061-001		crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal justice infrastructure and staffing projected inadequacies must be addressed and solutions provided for effective mitigation.
I-2061-002		traffic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plans to address increases in traffic are unrealistic and completely inadequate, since no. new roads or highways are planned and 80,000 more people will be on the roads.
I-2061-003		transit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Military should provide for island-wide public transportation and not just transit ^{transit} because they are causing the population increase.
		Name: <u>Marie Camacho</u> (Contact Information- Optional)	
		Address: <u>Tonrajan</u>	

I-2061-001

Thank you for your comment. The EIS addresses the issues raised in your comment. DoD would work with stakeholders to reduce any adverse impacts resulting from implementation of the proposed actions.

I-2061-002

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 FEIS 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.

I-2061-003

Thank you for your comment. 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 Guam Regional Transit Authority (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. The DoD is coordinating with the GRTA to utilize their system.



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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2062-001		<p>If Guam is going to be a military hot spot it's going to be more prone to terrorists. It's scary and sad because Guam has no say and our lives are in danger. Already the Navy is putting sirens in every village to warn people about nuclear attack. With more military here, we will be a bigger target. Regardless of the benefits, the safety of the local people should come first.</p>	<p>I propose <u>no action</u>, no military build up. I do not want them here.</p>

Name: Alfie Silverio
 Address: the1 - artist @ hotmail. com

(Contact Information- Optional)

I-2062-001

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.

Aurora Ashley Martinez
PO BOX 809 Hagatna GU 96932



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 Makelapa Drive Suite 100, Pearl Harbor, HI 96860-3134, Attention: GMPPO. 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-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:

The EIS says that they will need to dredge out 39 acres of coral reef in order to accommodate bigger ships, but what they don't realize is what a huge domino effect that will have on Guam.

The coral reefs on Guam serve many different purposes. Other than the most obvious purpose of tourism or recreational activities, it is used as a home and breeding ground for many of Guam's fish. Many people depend on these egg banks for their livelihood. There is no compensation for them on this matter.

2008 was declared to be the Year of the Reef in celebration of the reef and all of its contributions to our economy. Reefs are so important that the president of the United States announced the launch of the Micronesia Challenge which is all about coral reef conservation. Corals are not something that grow back overnight; they take hundreds of years to mature. That being the case, I think we may have to revisit this issue and look for an alternative to dredging.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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

I-2063-001

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.

I-2063-001



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Comment #	Page Number	<p>To be effective, include the following</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What you support or what you don't support - Why you support it or why you don't support it 	<p>To be effective, include the following AND BE SPECIFIC!</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make sure to write the who, what, where, why and how of what you want - Also state what standard they need to follow when acting on your request <p><i>Include - the specific action you would like to be taken including, times, dates, places, frequency, duration, laws to be followed, money, responsible partners, who will benefit, who will be affected, and boundaries.</i></p>
I-2064-001	page 5	<p>Coral reef habitat would be permanently removed. wild sea life will be disturbed. indirect impact areas and areas of the reef that are deeper than 100ft will be disturbed. There is really no positive outcome for sea life. increasing expanding the port would mean removing them from their habitat, there would be an increase in chemicals, DoD alternative outflow would mean less habitat for these sea creatures to relocate to.</p>	
I-2064-002	Vol 9 Chapt. 5 Section 5.10.2 p.6	<p>Guam DoD needs to consider the fact that the island of Guam consists of more than just unused land. The land on the island has cultural and historic value to the people it is part of their history. Destroying and disturbing these lands is something that is with not only affects everything that people care.</p>	

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: _____

Address: _____

I-2064-001

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.

I-2064-002

Thank you for your comment. DoD understands the importance of the cultural and historic issues related with land in Guam. The NHPA does include consideration of resources that are important to traditional cultural groups and that meet the criteria for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. As part of the studies for the EIS, several areas were identified as traditional cultural properties, including Pagat, and other general areas were identified as places where people gathered plants, hunted, and fished. As part of the Section 106 process, the DoD is consulting with stakeholders to consider their comments and concerns.



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Please Circle Meeting Location: University of Guam Southern High School
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Please provide your comments below:

I am against the build up, we dont need this for our Island. This is zero tolerance we will suffer ~~more~~ if this build up happens, we dont want anything to do with this. Make our future better

*** Please Print Clearly***

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

I-2065-001

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.

I-2065-001



OUR ISLAND OUR LIVES

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I-2066-001		social justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If land is being taken for the build up an equal amount of land should be reserved by the military to preserve cultural practices, language, etc. as mitigation for to destroying the cultural integrity and language of the island. • Tribal status should be analyzed ^{land land} as a potential mitigation for the dilution of the culture as a result of the population increase from immigration.
I-2066-002			

Name: Marie Camacho (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: Tara Juan

I-2066-001

Thank you for your comment. Your mitigation recommendation has been taken under consideration. Expanded mitigation discussion is available in the FEIS.

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.

I-2066-002

Thank you for your comment and suggestion. The DoD will work with local stakeholders to minimize any adverse impacts should the proposed actions be implemented.



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I-2067-001

Thank you for your comment. Gov Guam is currently constructing a new landfill in southeast Guam that is projected to have a life span in excess of 33 years. DoD has an agreement with Gov Guam to utilize that landfill when it opens, projected for July 2011. Thus, there would be adequate capacity in this landfill for the foreseeable future. DoD would pay its fair share as a user of this landfill.

I-2067-002

Thank you for your comment. Recently, Guam Waterworks Authority (GWA) extended and upgraded two sewer treatment plant outfalls for Agana and North District Wastewater Treatment Plants. Additional outfall studies are being done and study findings will be included in the final EIS.

Example Comment		COMMENT AREA To be effective, include the following - What you support or what you don't support - Why you support it or why you don't support it	RECOMMENDATION AREA (State your request, demand or idea) To be effective, include the following AND BE SPECIFIC! - Make sure to write the who, what, where, why and how of what you want - Also state what standard they need to follow when acting on your request Include - the specific action you would like to be taken including, times, dates, places, frequency, duration, laws to be followed, money, responsible partners, who will benefit, who will be affected, and boundaries.
Comment #	Page Number		
I-2067-001	2-98	due to ordoi dumps already problematic over full, the civilians need the new layon landfill - If Navy were to start utilizing the layon landfill, the civilians will again face another "ordoi" dump problem.	use money to build up another dump on the already existing land. propose a new subside. through the government might be affected Have the Navy sanitary landfill expand their dump facility and utilize the funds they would use to expand the layon landfill.
I-2067-002	2 3-59	creating a new water storage facility like they are suggesting in 3.2.4.2, there is not a reliance to where the outfall would take place - the outfall would be within 1 mile of the already established outfall. There could be serious impacts to the reef, coral, and overall sanitary environment of Guam's oceans and beaches.	Do impact study of the affects of the new water storage facility they are proposing. Due to the outfall location being only within 2 miles of Guam's beaches, there might be serious impacts to the corals and reef of Guam. An impact study needs to be taken into account.

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: _____

Address: _____

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Personal Statement/Comment Form

Example Comment		COMMENT AREA To be effective, include the following - What you support or what you don't support - Why you support it or why you don't support it	RECOMMENDATION AREA (State your request, demand or idea) To be effective, include the following AND BE SPECIFIC! - Make sure to write the who, what, where, why and how of what you want - Also state what standard they need to follow when acting on your request Include - the specific action you would like to be taken including, times, dates, places, frequency, duration, laws to be followed, money, responsible partners, who will benefit, who will be affected, and boundaries.
Comment #	Page Number		
I-2068-001	2-98	The military plans to use the navy sanitary landfill at Apra Harbor until the new Layon landfill is completed. This is an option which I disagree with. With the current population of Guam and the expected population increase due to the build-up, will the new landfill be able to support both civilian civilian and military wastes?	
I-2068-002		Chemicals used to treat wastewater may be harmful to the coral reef and other ocean life.	
I-2068-003	3-59	The impact of the proposed alternative for the DoD to open establish its own outflow	Impact studies need to be done to evaluate the environmental impacts to the coral reef, and ocean, and its creatures.

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: _____

Address: _____

I-2068-001

Thank you for your comment. The new Gov Guam Layon Landfill, being constructed in southeast Guam, is projected to have a life span in excess of 33 years including the proposed DoD buildup. DoD has an agreement with Gov Guam to utilize that landfill when it opens, projected for July 2011. Thus, there would be adequate capacity in this landfill for the foreseeable future.

I-2068-002

Thank you for your comment. As identified above, 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. Chemicals are often used to treat sewage, and effluent quality at the discharge and permit limits consider the use of chemicals for treatment. The repair and upgrade of the treatment plant alone will assist GWA in meeting its coastal water quality standards, providing benefit to the sea life and people of Guam. The use of chemicals to enhance solids removal would result in a better quality effluent by reducing solids, bacteria and other materials from the effluent - all pollutants that are much more harmful to coral and sea life than residual concentrations of coagulant chemicals.

I-2068-003

Thank you for your comment. DoD has done extensive project specific surveys and studies of coral resources. Additional surveys have been undertaken between the publication of the Draft EIS in November 2009 and this Final EIS. Discussions of coral and impacts on corals are focused in Volume 4 with additional technical studies included in the appendix (Volume 9) of the Final EIS.

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 96860-3134, Attention: GMPO. You can also visit www.guambuildupels.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 Olympio T. Borja 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:

Hello my name is Jasmine Reyes. I am a seventeen year old student attending Southern High School. I am not anti-military, I would just like to comment about the built-up. I believe Guam and our people should have a choice in this situation, because this situation is soon to be our situation. Guam is one of the oldest civilizations that carries on their traditions and culture. I recently obtained information that states that the U.S. marines want to occupy Mt. Lam Lam. If you are not from Guam you may not know but Mt. Lam Lam is our religious site. I want to ask our president, uncle Sam, and most especially uncle Sam, how are we supposed to practice our amendment number one, when we are being deprived of our written rights.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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

I-2069-001

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.

I-2069-001



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Personal Statement/Comment Form

I-2070-001

Thank you for your comment. The Final EIS 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 the Government of Guam 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.

Example Comment		COMMENT AREA	RECOMMENDATION AREA (State your request, demand or idea)
Comment #	Page Number	<p>To be effective, include the following</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What you support or what you don't support - Why you support it or why you don't support it 	<p>To be effective, include the following AND BE SPECIFIC!</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make sure to write the who, what, where, why and how of what you want - Also state what standard they need to follow when acting on your request <p><i>Include - the specific action you would like to be taken including, times, dates, places, frequency, duration, laws to be followed, money, responsible partners, who will benefit, who will be affected, and boundaries.</i></p>
I-2070-001		<p>Who is going to pay for said ^{upgrades} repairs to our existing infrastructure?</p>	<p>It states that "the existing rate payers with not should not bear any burden for the costs." it only says should, so it really isn't a fact.</p>

Name: Joseph Sagda (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: _____



OUR ISLAND OUR LIVES

Personal Statement/Comment Form

I-2071-001

Thank you for your comment. The Final EIS 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 <http://www.opm.gov>.

Example Comment		COMMENT AREA	RECOMMENDATION AREA (State your request, demand or idea)
Comment #	Page Number	To be effective, include the following - What you support or what you don't support - Why you support it or why you don't support it	To be effective, include the following AND BE SPECIFIC! - Make sure to write the who, what, where, why and how of what you want - Also state what standard they need to follow when acting on your request <i>Include - the specific action you would like to be taken including, times, dates, places, frequency, duration, laws to be followed, money, responsible partners, who will benefit, who will be affected, and boundaries.</i>
I-2071-001		employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The military should establish a mechanism for priority hiring of local Guam residents first. • The military should require that all build up related construction hire US citizens instead of overseas foreign workers. • A percentage or quota should be established to maximize local hiring and minimize overseas foreign hiring. • Ensure that all companies and individuals doing business and working on Guam pay their taxes to Guam, not their home states or country of origin.
Name: <u>Marie Camacho</u>		(Contact Information- Optional)	
Address: <u>Inarajan</u>			



OUR ISLAND OUR LIVES

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I-2072-001

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.

I-2072-002

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.

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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2072-001	2	I don't agree with them turning Pagat into a shooting range. Pagat is where one of our last ancestral village sites are located. If it is to be turned into a shooting range, how would we have access to it?	
I-2072-002		How can we say we want to save our economy when the roots of our culture is fading? Our culture is what makes us distinct from the rest of the world and we should learn more about it instead of worrying about our economy.	

Name: Felix I. Torres Jr. (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: _____

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
ORkodo High School Yigo Tinian Saipan

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Please provide your comments below:

I-2073-001

I am in total opposition of the military build-up as we Chamorro have been misrepresented by the Congress Woman Madeline Bordallo, the Guam Chamber of Commerce and other entities who do not understand the sufferings already done historically! No to military! Transfer all Marines to other locations within the U.S. of America, not here on Guam.

Negative impacts on Guam will include:

- 1. Environmental destruction*
- 2. over-population.*
- 3. loss of rights for indigenous people of Guam to vote for political self-determination.*
- 4. Additional social ills.*

Therefore, I do not support the Military Build-up what so ever!

*** Please Print Clearly***

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

I-2073-001

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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Personal Statement/Comment Form

I-2074-001

Thank you for your comment. Clearing of forest has been minimized as much as possible. Although some forest will be removed that is habitat for threatened and endangered species, conservation measures to avoid or minimize this impact has been proposed in the EIS and additional specific conservation measures are currently being discussed with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

I-2074-002

Thank you for your comment. The estimated timeframe for the proposed dredging operations is 8 to 18 months, as stated in the EIS. 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.

To minimize the impacts of dredging, the US Army Corps of Engineers permits for the proposed actions would likely contain requirements for silt curtains, biological monitoring, restrictions on dredging activities during coral spawning periods, and compensatory mitigation projects.

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 for unavoidable significant impacts to coral reef ecosystems.

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

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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2074-001		Vegetation clearing: I disagree	I disagree with the amount of vegetation clearing because of the all the endangered species on island. My recommendation is to limit the amount of clearing, and leave leave a certain amount of land for these species to recover.
I-2074-002		Coral dredging	The DEIS states that it'll take 18 months to complete the dredging. They will demolish the coral. They will dredge for 24 hrs a day. They will take 18 months to destroy coral reefs that took hundreds and thousands of years to grow and form their habitat.

Name: Christina Vasquez (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: #120 Sune Court Ashunto Gardens Dededo Guam 96929

2

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.



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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2075-001	3-15	Gwa has failed to meet minimum standards of treatments, I believe that they should not do anything until they are better prepared	
I-2075-002	11-64	Many Endangered Species are found in Apra Harbor where the proposed dredging, and some only there, and if they destroy the habitat where else would they go?	
I-2075-003		If they destroy the coral reef that may have taken hundreds or thousands of years, how are they going to get it back.	

Name: Adam Rivera (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: _____

I-2075-001

Thank you for your comment. Subsequent to issuing the DEIS, 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.

I-2075-002

Thank you for your comment. The Navy currently has standard operation procedures, mitigation measures and 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 water quality and biological resources. These may include the following: silt curtains; biological monitors on vessels (making sure sea turtles and dolphins 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.

I-2075-003

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.



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1	<p>The DEIS says there will be jobs created, but it does not state who is going to have these jobs? There have been no efforts to prepare local people to acquire these jobs. The technical management jobs are going to people off island.</p>	<p>They need an apprenticeship program to help get locals into those jobs. They must have programs in place to ensure that locals get those jobs. The kids who are graduating need to be prepared for those jobs. The DOD needs to prepare the young workforce that's going to be there in 2014, 2015 and so - forth.</p>

I-2076-001

Name: Jude Mafias (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: _____

I-2076-001

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 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 Guam construction workers, the on-island workers were determined to be relatively small during the construction years.

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Please provide your comments below:

You have enough Land to Do what you need to Do!

Lucas A. Starts

*** Please Print Clearly***

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

I-2077-001

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.

I-2077-001



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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2078-001	1	There is no specific mention of noise abatement for the increase in aircrafts.	Through FAA, there should be noise abatement measures taken for homes that will be affected by this noise that is going to be created. The military needs to implement and fund a noise abatement solution.
I-2078-002		The DEIS does not allow the people to deny it if it does not address their concerns. And DoD is given too much power as a department that has to follow orders.	If the people of Guam are not satisfied with the DEIS, if questions remain unanswered and there isn't a 100% solution to all the concerns and problems then the DEIS should not be approved. It should be addressed by congress and the president.
Name: <u>Jude Matras</u>		(Contact Information- Optional)	
Address: _____			

I-2078-001

Thank you for your comment. Soundproofing by the USMC in most high noise areas is not planned at this time because of several factors. Each individual structure has noise reduction capabilities and the average reduction for windows closed is about 25 dBA and 15 dBA with windows open (personal communication, Czech 2010). The amount of reduction for a specific structure depends upon many factors including; source and intensity of the noise, age of the structure, quality of construction, type and quality of building materials, topography, other structures nearby, and the proximity of trees around the structure. These unique characteristics also dictate the type of additional, if any, noise reduction methods required to meet indoor noise standards.

I-2078-002

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 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.



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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2079-001	11-66	It is stated that the green sea turtles nesting occur over night. What disturbs them is the construction (noise/light) that is happen throughout the night. And there nesting months are between Jan & March while the constructions would be happen for approximately 6-18 months. You are disturbing the sea turtles twice during the construction which will eventually become an endangered species.	

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: _____

Address: _____

I-2079-001

Thank you for your comment. The Navy currently has standard operation procedures, mitigation measures and 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.



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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2080-001	1	my Comment why would we need a wharf?	
I-2080-002	1	If we do dredge the reef what will happen if a typhoon comes along?	
I-2080-003	3	What will happen to the endangered sea turtles & dolphins?	
I-2080-004	5	Why don't they say what's going to happen to island when they do this? will this affect us in any way? How are you sure?	

Name: Cristian Surber (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: _____

I-2080-001

Thank you for your comment. Chapter 1 of Volume 4 outlines the reasons why the proposed action includes a transient aircraft carrier berth on Guam. As described in Chapter 2, Volume 4 of the EIS, the Navy reviewed several alternatives for wharf location, wharf alignment, turning basin location/radius, and channel alignment. After careful review of the alternatives based on selection criteria including practicability and minimizing environmental impacts to the extent practicable, Polaris Point and the Former SRF were the only two locations that met the selection criteria as described in Section 2.3.1 of the EIS. Because these two options were the only two locations that met the selection criteria, and a wharf does not exist at either location now, a new wharf needs to be built at either location to accommodate the aircraft carrier. The Navy reviewed the possibility of using existing wharves within Apra Harbor; these potential sites were considered and dismissed for the reasons described in Chapter 2.

I-2080-002

Thank you for your comment. As identified in the EIS, the proposed dredged area within the active commercial harbor was previously dredged over 60 years ago and maintenance dredging continues. Significant impacts to coral reef, other immobile invertebrates, and some site-attached reef fish associated with dredging activities will occur; however, 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 shoal areas (western shoals, middle shoals, jade shoals, big blue reef) will not be impacted by direct dredging activities. Based on computer modeling, taking into account tides and currents, there are no indirect (sedimentation) impacts anticipated. There is no correlation

between the dredging in Apra Harbor and increased chance of a Tsunami reaching the island or greater damage from a typhoon.

I-2080-003

Thank you for your comment. The Navy currently has standard operation procedures, mitigation measures and 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.

I-2080-004

Thank you for your comment. Volume 4 of the EIS is dedicated to describing the potential impacts from the proposed aircraft carrier berthing, including impacts to water quality, the marine environment, and many other resource areas. Please review this document to understand the potential impacts that could result from the proposed action.



OUR ISLAND OUR LIVES

Personal Statement/Comment Form

Example Comment		COMMENT AREA To be effective, include the following - What you support or what you don't support - Why you support it or why you don't support it	RECOMMENDATION AREA (State your request, demand or idea) To be effective, include the following AND BE SPECIFIC! - Make sure to write the who, what, where, why and how of what you want - Also state what standard they need to follow when acting on your request Include - the specific action you would like to be taken including, times, dates, places, frequency, duration, laws to be followed, money, responsible partners, who will benefit, who will be affected, and boundaries.
Comment #	Page Number		
I-2081-001	3-17		I agree with upgrading the sewer capacities, it would really help out.
2	3-20		We should fix up up the facilities / infrastructure so that we can use it.
3	3-21		I support this Apra Harbor WWTP usage and opening, because it can help ease the water waste movement since it's in the central part of the island.
4	3-56	If the impact of waste water from increases in the next 5 years, how can it just suddenly decrease?	
5	3-56	What is 6 million gallon going to do to our island?	
6	3-15		I have to really agree with the ROI and how it goes.
I-2081-002	7	I agree with everything about the cultural resources even though there might be some complications.	

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: _____

Address: _____

I-2081-001

Thank you for your comments. Unfortunately, the comment part of your submittal is not legible, so this response will only address your recommendations. DoD is legally limited to spending its budget on things directly required for their facilities and personnel. Thus, DoD cannot fund sewer upgrades for the general civilian areas. However, DoD is an advocate for grants and low-cost loans for Guam to upgrade their sewer systems.

Subsequent to issuing the DEIS, 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.

The Apra Harbor Wastewater Treatment Facility is Navy owned and can only receive/process wastes from DoD facilities, unless an arrangement is made to be paid for treatment of wastewater from others.

I-2081-002

Thank you for your comment.



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Personal Statement/Comment Form

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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2082-001	11-174		I suggest that to keep the turtles away from extinction, maybe we should put them in a private area where no polluted water or waste is being used, like somewhere near Cocos Island.
I-2082-002	10-98	How would they minimize the spread of invasive species to and from Guam and within Guam, when Guam doesn't even have enough money.	
I-2082-003	3		Since Apra harbor is a safe place for marine animals to live in, maybe they should keep the wastewater away from here as possible.
4	Vol. 4	I disagree with destroying the reef, because it's not a waste of money especially when a typhoon hits Guam, because it would just be useless.	
5	Vol. 112		If coral reefs are very important, then we shouldn't build a place where aircraft would land where the Apra Harbor is located.

I-2082-001

Thank you for your comment. The Navy currently has standard operation procedures, mitigation measures and 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.

I-2082-002

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 invasive 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

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: _____

Address: _____

5

transportation) has been updated to include estimated increases of cargo traffic associated with both organic growth and the military buildup.

I-2082-003

Thank you for your comment. As identified in the EIS, the proposed dredge area within the active commercial harbor was previously dredged over 60 years ago and maintenance dredging continues. Significant impacts to coral reef, other immobile invertebrates, and some site-attached reef fish associated with dredging activities will be seen; however, 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 shoal areas (western shoals, middle shoals, jade shoals, big blue reef) will not be impacted by direct dredging activities. Based on computer modeling, taking into account tides and currents, there are no indirect (sedimentation) impacts anticipated. There is no correlation between the dredging in Apra Harbor and increased chance of a Tsunami reaching the island or greater damage from a typhoon.

The Navy Apra Harbor Wastewater Treatment Plant is the only wastewater treatment plant on Guam that does secondary treatment, an advanced treatment over primary. The capacity of this plant is currently adequate to handle the proposed increased demand from the proposed DoD buildup, which would occur primarily from the transient ships visiting Guam, the carrier vessel nuclear (CVN) plus escorts and the expeditionary strike group (ESG). These two transient ship groups would not be in port at the same time. Additionally, as part of the military buildup 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. Please see the discussion in Volume 6, Chapter 13 regarding

potential impacts associated with installation of the wastewater diffuser on the bottom. In general, with appropriate horizontal drill technology and BMPs, appropriate diffuser design and attachment methodologies, and outfall distance and location offshore, effects to the marine environment are anticipated to be minimal.



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Personal Statement/Comment Form

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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2083-001	Entire EIS -Vol 12 -Vol 14	Invasive Species - Biosecurity Plan must be included in	- Disturbance The DoD must include the findings and recommendations of the Micronesia Biosecurity Plan in the FEIS. - DoD must provide funding to implement the Biosecurity Plan throughout the Micronesia Region.

Name: Cheryl Calauastro (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: _____

I-2083-001

Thank you for your comment. The final Micronesia Biosecurity Plan (MBP) will not be available until after the EIS is completed. However the goals and principles that are in the DEIS will be expanded upon in Final EIS. Some of the key details are currently being discussed with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and these will be in their Biological Opinion and in the Final EIS. The DoD will be providing funding to develop the MBP for areas where the DoD has control. The MBP will be used by other stakeholder agencies to plan for invasive species pathway interdiction and management. For more information regarding the MBP, please see Volume 2 Chapter 10 Section 10.2.2.6 for an overview of biosecurity and terrestrial invasive species and Volume 2 Chapter 11 Section 11.2.2.6 for potentially invasive marine species. Volume 2 Chapter 14 (marine transportation) has also been updated to include transportation routes to and from Guam, as well as expected increases in marine transportation shipping associated with both the organic growth and the military buildup.

I-2084-001

Thank you for your comment.



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 96860-3134, 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-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 Agaña Shopping Center for Draft EIS/OEIS review.

Please provide your comments below:

I think the military buildup is somewhat a good thing. Because it can be a little helpful at the same time its bad because theres going to be a lot of crimes.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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

I-2084-001



OUR ISLAND OUR LIVES

Personal Statement/Comment Form

I-2085-001

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.

Example Comment		COMMENT AREA To be effective, include the following - What you support or what you don't support - Why you support it or why you don't support it	RECOMMENDATION AREA (State your request, demand or idea) To be effective, include the following AND BE SPECIFIC! - Make sure to write the who, what, where, why and how of what you want - Also state what standard they need to follow when acting on your request Include - the specific action you would like to be taken including, times, dates, places, frequency, duration, laws to be followed, money, responsible partners, who will benefit, who will be affected, and boundaries.
I-2085-001	volume 1 Chapter 8 section 8.2.1.1 page 2	<i>I don't agree with the use of the recreation and historic resources for instance: Mount Lam Lam. This has been here for years and it is very cultural to the people of Guam, especially the Chamorro. They should not take this site or any other historic resource. Why are they going to do this just for the military build-up.</i>	

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: _____

Address: _____



OUR ISLAND OUR LIVES

Personal Statement/Comment Form

I-2086-001

Thank you for your comment. As documented in this EIS, DoD acknowledges the existing sub-standard conditions of many social services on Guam and the interest to have DoD fund improvements to these 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 Draft EIS, 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).

Example Comment		COMMENT AREA To be effective, include the following - What you support or what you don't support - Why you support it or why you don't support it	RECOMMENDATION AREA (State your request, demand or idea) To be effective, include the following AND BE SPECIFIC! - Make sure to write the who, what, where, why and how of what you want - Also state what standard they need to follow when acting on your request Include - the specific action you would like to be taken including, times, dates, places, frequency, duration, laws to be followed, money, responsible partners, who will benefit, who will be affected, and boundaries.
Comment # I-2086-001	Page Number 1.	We are going to have alot more sick people; people not use to things here can get really sick.	We could really improve on our healthcare. People on Guam aren't even getting the care we need

Name: Lenciao (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: _____

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Mitigation measures (as appropriate) to address the significant impacts will be discussed in the Final EIS.



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Personal Statement/Comment Form

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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2087-001			
I-2087-002		Number of military stationed here.	Recommend that only 1/4 to 1/2 the total number of Marines come to Guam. Guam is so small to accommodate everyone. So much land will be destroyed to accommodate housing, especially.
I-2087-003		I am opposed to restrictions to Mt. Lam Lam access and the road up to it.	Old housing units should be fully whitized completely before building new ones.
I-2087-004		I am opposed to the taking of the Guam Raceway and the trail to Mt. Lam Lam.	The DEIS does not adequately address the full impact to lower classes of rising prices and impacts to families.
I-2087-005		Preservation of Chamorro culture must be more thoroughly addressed.	Full impact to lower classes of rising prices and impacts to families.
I-2087-006		The degree to which military water availability in the future	needs to be more accurately analyzed.
I-2087-007			
I-2087-008			
I-2087-009			
I-2087-010			

Name: Danielle Fejeron (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: Debedo Academy of Our Lady of Guam

I-2087-001

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.

I-2087-002

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.

I-2087-003

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.

I-2087-004

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 FEIS 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.

I-2087-005

Thank you for your comment.

I-2087-006

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. The Final EIS will have more detail on the live-fire training range screening analysis.

I-2087-007

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. As identified in the EIS, the proposed dredging area within the active commercial harbor was previously dredged 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 shoal areas (Western Shoals, Middle Shoals, Jade Shoals, Big Blue Reef) would not be impacted by direct dredging activities. Based on computer modeling, taking into account tides and currents, there are no indirect (sedimentation) impacts anticipated. To minimize the impacts of dredging, the US Army Corps of Engineers permits for the proposed actions would likely contain requirements for silt curtains, biological monitoring, restrictions on dredging activities during coral spawning periods, and compensatory mitigation projects.

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 for unavoidable significant impacts to coral reef ecosystems. The EIS identifies a range of mitigation projects that the Navy is considering to comply with laws which protect coral resources. Additionally, the DoD, as part of the "build-up" on Guam, would participate in the future upgrade of the Northern District Waste Water Treatment Plant from Primary to Secondary Treatment if required by the EPA. This action alone would assist Guam Water

Authority in meeting its coastal water quality standards, which would benefit the coral reefs, sea life, and the people of Guam.

I-2087-008

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.

I-2087-009

Thank you for your comment. Volume 2 Chapter 19 addresses significant socioeconomic impacts of the proposed military relocation on minority and low-income populations and acknowledges the potential effects on families. Refer to Volume 2 Chapter 16 for a detailed assessment of the social and economic impacts, including impacts on families and the effect of rising prices. Most long-term economic impacts would be beneficial, though the construction boom would entail substantial growing pains related to rapid population influx and housing shortages. These impacts would substantially impact quality of life on Guam for several years, until the steady-state military operational phase is in place. To minimize adverse impacts associated with the proposed military relocation program a number of mitigation measures are proposed (Volume 2 Chapter 16 and Volume 7 Chapter 2). Also, DoD is leading a federal inter-agency effort to identify federal programs and funding sources that could benefit the people of Guam.

I-2087-010

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.

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 96860-3134, Attention: GMPO. You can also visit www.guambuildupeis.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, Josten-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 Agaña Shopping Center for Draft EIS/OEIS review.

Please provide your comments below:

IF THE MILITARY RELOCATION DOES GO THROUGH AND THE PEOPLE OF GUAM WANT TO CHANGE THEIR STATE TO COMMONWEALTH, WOULD THAT BE POSSIBLE WITH THE MILITARY PRESENCE ON GUAM AND IF IT IS WHAT KIND OF SUPPORT WOULD WE HAVE FROM OUR U.S. ALLIES.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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

I-2088-001

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.

I-2088-001



OUR ISLAND OUR LIVES

Personal Statement/Comment Form

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I-2089-001	Page Number	Schools social impacts	<p>The fact that many new schools will be needed but are not funded adequately must be analyzed without the assumption that funding will be there.</p> <p>• Rape of Okinawan girls by Marines is a fact and major factor behind the Okinawans wanting the Marines to leave. I don't want my family to be subjected to feeling unsafe and trapped in our own houses. These facts need to be included in the DEIS and address specifically how these crimes will be prevented on Guam.</p>
I-2089-002			

Name: Danielle Fejeran (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: Dededo Academy of Our Lady of Guam

I-2089-001

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.

I-2089-002

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.



OUR ISLAND OUR LIVES

Personal Statement/Comment Form

Example Comment		COMMENT AREA To be effective, include the following - What you support or what you don't support - Why you support it or why you don't support it	RECOMMENDATION AREA (State your request, demand or idea) To be effective, include the following AND BE SPECIFIC! - Make sure to write the who, what, where, why and how of what you want - Also state what standard they need to follow when acting on your request Include - the specific action you would like to be taken including, times, dates, places, frequency, duration, laws to be followed, money, responsible partners, who will benefit, who will be affected, and boundaries.
Comment #	Page Number		
I-2090-001	3-55 to 3-59	The fact that the DEIS does not take into account the storm surge is a major concern. The vague potential mitigations outside of DOD control #1. regarding adding chemical coagulants - it is not specific w/ the kind of coagulant or chemicals proposed & their impact on the environment.	include in the Final EIS the specific type of chemicals used in mitigating
I-2090-002	11-65	- Actions/stalling for 15 min if a sea turtle is caught in a silt curtain. I don't support their plan for keeping silt curtains.	- They shouldn't dredge if sea turtles are inside the harbor.
	11-2/2	The NMFS requires mitigation for all proposed action. Why the DEIS has no proposed mitigation for 3 years of construction & dredging in Apra harbor. The reason for no mitigation "No significant impacts to these resources were identified & no compensatory mitigation is proposed" (11.2.5.2)	There should be NO ACTION for the plan to dredge in Apra Harbor to dock the CVN. Because there is no mitigation proposed, the NMFS shouldn't allow the project to begin before DoD conducts more surveys or whatever research possible to come up with sufficient mitigation, for the amount of damage that will occur. Until DoD figures out a way to replace hundreds of acres of coral that took hundreds of years to grow to that point, there should be NO ACTION for the Apra Harbor dredging (V.4)
I-2090-003	V. 4 CB 5B. 2.1.1 p. 2	- Mt Lamlam has significant cultural importance to the people of Guam. It is a site of religious pilgrimages.	- There should be access to the peak/summit for the people of Guam especially on religious holidays. - The people of Guam should be allowed to maintain their traditions involving religious pilgrimages to the peak on Good Friday or any other days of cultural importance.

Name: Franceska Deoro (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: _____

I-2090-001

Thank you for your comment. A separate study was performed to identify the process improvement requirements for NDWWTP. The study NDWWTP Evaluation was completed in January 2010 after the DEIS was published. The study Included type of chemical used. Chemicals typically metal salts and or polymer added to enhance primary settling process. The study findings will be added to FEIS.

I-2090-002

Thank you for your comment. The Navy currently has standard operation procedures, mitigation measures and 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 water quality and biological resources. These may include the following: silt curtains; biological monitors on vessels (making sure sea turtles and dolphins 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

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.

I-2090-003

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.

I-2091-001

Thank you for your comment.

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 96860-3134, Attention: GMPO. You can also visit www.guambuildupps.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 Olympio T. Borja 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:

*Build up will help Guam. It is an opportunity
to shape our lives.*

*** Please Print Clearly***

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

I-2091-001



OUR ISLAND OUR LIVES

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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2092-001		Social Justice.	<p>The benefits of the build up will not be enjoyed by the majority of Guam residents. Those with base access can spend their money on base where everything is cheaper while prices for everyone else on Guam will rise. This disparity needs to be analyzed and addressed.</p> <p>Guam and Guamanians are seen as inferior. The build up will inevitably favor jobs hiring those from off-island. There is some inherent racism in this that needs to be addressed.</p>
I-2092-002			

Name: Danielle Fejeran (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: Dededo Academy of Our Lady of Guam

I-2092-001

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.

I-2092-002

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).



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Please provide your comments below:

I-2093-001

The build-up will cost environmental damages that can never be replaced.

I-2093-002

To dig a harbor to fit an Air Craft Carrier will lose all the habitats of the sea at Apra Harbor. A submarine leak radioactive leak & the people of Guam is the last to know. The Eco system will definitely change all sea life surrounding the harbor. All fishing spots will seize there. The people will loose. How can people who survives by fishing live when the sea wildlife is destroyed. The military already owns the most fertile land, beautiful beaches that the people of Guam can not experience. Exactly the Grand children.

I-2093-003

To make more land for the people who is CHAMORRO is destroying a Culture & Practices.

I-2093-004

I-2093-005

*** Please Print Clearly***

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

I-2093-001

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.

I-2093-002

Thank you for your comment. 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.

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, nuclear materials, 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).

These comprehensive actions (e.g., BMPs, SOPs, etc.) will protect public health, welfare, and the environment from adverse impacts associated with the use of hazardous substances.

I-2093-003

Thank you for your comment.

I-2093-004

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.

I-2093-005

Thank you for your comment. 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.

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.



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I-2094-001	147	"recession-like period after 2014 where businesses would have to end or cut back. Many workers would have to out-migrate due to job losses."	This is a major impact warranting executive summary coverage/exposure and full incorporation into the full long-term analysis of economic impacts. Do not bury this in an appendix. You cannot extol the economic initial short-term economic benefit without the at the same time warning of the devastating social impacts of the resulting recession. This could potentially negate any economic benefit. Run the numbers and include it in the analysis for all to see. And consult local economists - not just pro business sector, Professional economists from USG.
Name: <u>anonymous</u>		(Contact Information - Optional)	
Address: _____		_____	

I-2094-001

Thank you for your comment. As you note, there would be an expected decline in economic activity as the construction phase of the proposed action winds down. However, all economic variables analyzed are expected to be at higher levels of benefit for every year in the foreseeable future than they otherwise would be without the proposed action. For instance, please note Figure 4.3-1 of the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F of the DEIS), which shows higher levels of demand for labor during every year, with the proposed action, compared to the baseline trend which shows demand for labor without the proposed action.



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Reading Room

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Please provide your comments below:

I-2095-001

I find no good in the build up for Guam. We are not ready for this, it's so little our island could take. We are saying goodbye to our future which is most important to us. I as a teenager find the build up life racking. Please do the favor and just stop. Nothing will make us happier if you keep this build up going. We are one family and we will never be ready for this.

Chaunce Nauta

Publish it!

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2095-001

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.



OUR ISLAND OUR LIVES

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I-2096-001	<p>The time given to review the document was completely inadequate.</p>	<p>more time should be given for the local government and residents to review the document so the island environment does not get completely destroyed because that is what seems like is going to happen. we need more time to review the document.</p> <p>more time should be given for the local residents of Guam to have the opportunity to have a say in their future.</p>

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: _____

Address: _____

I-2096-001

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

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

Please Circle Meeting Location: University of Guam Southern High School
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Please provide your comments below:

I-2097-001

Let us decide. We are people too. We are not
an aircraft carrier or the tip of a spear.
We love Guam and its people. I want to
feel safe. Guam and its people will not be
persuaded with any amount of money. I love
Mt. Lam Lam.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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

I-2097-001

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.



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I-2098-001	1 Vol 4	Dredging in Apra Harbor - mitigation	- us military should find an alternative to replace natural reefs, - artificial reefs, or decommissioned ships at least. - concerned about siltation effects on Tokai Maru / Cormorran - this is
I-2098-002	2 Vol 4	Dredging impacts on Sasa Bay Marine Preserve	- DoD must correct do everything possible to protect Sasa Bay Marine Preserve from the impacts of dredging.
I-2098-003	3 Vol 4	Siltation impacts from dredging	- DoD must do everything possible to control siltation in the harbor particularly for places such as Tokai Maru / Cormorran and other popular tourism sites.
I-2098-004	4 Vol 4	Tourism impacts from dredging	- The resources in Apra Harbor are an important part of the tourism attraction. DoD must protect it to the fullest extent possible.

Name: Ron Laguana (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: _____

I-2098-001

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.

I-2098-002

Thank you for your comment. 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.

I-2098-003

Thank you for your comment. A number of protective measures would be taken to minimize the distribution of the turbidity plume that would unavoidably be generated by the dredging operations. These measures are noted in Chapters 2, 4, and 11 of Volume 4. Silt curtains and dredging operational controls are two examples of these types of protective measures.

I-2098-004

Thank you for your comment. Volume 4, Chapter 16 of the DEIS acknowledges that there could be impacts to ocean based tourism within Apra Harbor including diving. However, economic impacts to tourism would be somewhat mitigated or compensated for by increased tourism from military personnel.

COMMENT SHEET



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Please provide your comments below:

I-2099-001

The U.S. does not ^{need to} require any more land on Guam. They have enough land on NAVAL STATION and Andersen AFB to SHARE WITH THE MARINES.

I-2099-002

U.S. Guam residents should be given first opportunity for jobs before OFF-ISLAND hires are done.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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

I-2099-001

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.

I-2099-002

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).



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I-2100-001	Vol 2	Noise from Airplanes & Helicopters is unacceptable	- Noise is already unacceptable for residents living near the Air Force Base - This issue must be addressed properly - full assessment and compensation should be provided to affected residents.

Name: Anonymous (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: _____

I-2100-001

Thank you for your comment. Noise levels around Andersen AFB would be dominated by the U.S. Air Force ISR/Strike action currently planned. The contribution of USMC activities would be minor in comparison. As a result, the USMC is not planning soundproofing around Andersen AFB. Soundproofing by the USMC in high noise areas is not planned at this time because of several factors. Each individual structure has noise reduction capabilities and the average reduction for windows closed is about 25 dBA and 15 dBA with windows open (personal communication, Czech 2010). The amount of reduction for a specific structure depends upon many factors including; source and intensity of the noise, age of the structure, quality of construction, type and quality of building materials, topography, other structures nearby, and the proximity of trees around the structure.



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 96860-3134, Attention: GMPO. You can also visit www.guambuildupeis.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 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:

I-2101-001

If the military doesn't pay for the roadway projects, will we get stuck in traffic?

Multiple horizontal lines for writing comments.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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

I-2101-001

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.



OUR ISLAND OUR LIVES

Personal Statement/Comment Form

Example Comment	COMMENT AREA	RECOMMENDATION AREA (State your request, demand or idea)
Comment # I-2102-001	Page Number To be effective, include the following - What you support or what you don't support - Why you support it or why you don't support it	To be effective, include the following AND BE SPECIFIC! - Make sure to write the who, what, where, why and how of what you want - Also state what standard they need to follow when acting on your request Include - the specific action you would like to be taken including, times, dates, places, frequency, duration, laws to be followed, money, responsible partners, who will benefit, who will be affected, and boundaries.
	All fresh water sources should be under civilian control. This is not negotiable.	

Name: <u>Guahan-MU</u>	(Contact Information- Optional)
Address: _____	

I-2102-001

Thank you for your comment. The issue of water rights is a very legally involved issue, and not discussed in the EIS. Combining and integrating both the DoD and GWA water systems would be a major undertaking that is beyond the scope of the EIS. Also, it would cause DoD to lose control of their water systems to GWA, whose performance to date has not been exactly exemplary as they are under a stipulated order from EPA. At this point in time, DoD certainly plans on cooperating with GWA and assisting them to the full legal extent of their capability, but would not concur to combine the two water systems. Interconnects would be planned to permit water sharing back and forth as agreed upon.



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Please provide your comments below:

HI My name is Bradley Zamora and I'm
15 years old. Southern High school

I want to stop the buildup because
it's over coming our island and disrespect to our
people, our nation, and to the public. They are messing
up our heritage and beliefs.

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2103-001

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.

I-2103-001



OUR ISLAND OUR LIVES

Personal Statement/Comment Form

Example Comment	COMMENT AREA	RECOMMENDATION AREA (State your request, demand or idea)
Comment # Page Number I-2104-001	To be effective, include the following - What you support or what you don't support - Why you support it or why you don't support it	To be effective, include the following AND BE SPECIFIC! - Make sure to write the who, what, where, why and how of what you want - Also state what standard they need to follow when acting on your request <i>Include - the specific action you would like to be taken including, times, dates, places, frequency, duration, laws to be followed, money, responsible partners, who will benefit, who will be affected, and boundaries.</i>
	I disagree with the paving of the Mt. Lam Lam / Mt. Jumjung-Manglo area. It is a special, traditional, religious area and should be taken for these purposes.	The public should not be denied access to this area. I propose no action in this area. The Department of Defence has enough land and should not take any more.
Name: <u>Marie Camacho</u> (Contact Information- Optional) Address: _____		

I-2104-001

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.

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Please provide your comments below:

I'm Chris Oliveira I'm 17 and from Santa Rita. I'm worried about this because of the sudden increase in population Guam is a small place and I enjoy my space and fresh air with all the marines as well as their families coming in I'm pretty sure there will be some racial tension building. We both got things to gain and lose yeah we're probably going to lose land, space, and maybe money. And yes, we'll probably gain money more jobs maybe, but these are only a few things so to speak. There are a lot more. I oppose this because like I said tension between the races overpopulation could open new doors of threats such as traffic accidents and riots between races. And of course the articles about the marines raping women in Japan and Phillipines so there's a good chance that might happen here. I oppose the build-up mainly because the marines are moving in that's a lot of space lost. I also oppose it because of the environmental issues as well as safety issues. And to be honest I've never liked marines and personally that's one of the reasons why I'm opposed to it. But that doesn't really matter in this situation there are a lot of bigger issues out there like the digging up of reefs. Just so they can have their wharf there shouldn't... Guam shouldn't have a wharf at all.

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2105-001

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.

I-2105-001



OUR ISLAND OUR LIVES

Personal Statement/Comment Form

Example Comment	COMMENT AREA To be effective, include the following	RECOMMENDATION AREA (State your request, demand or idea) To be effective, include the following AND BE SPECIFIC!
Comment # Page Number	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What you support or what you don't support - Why you support it or why you don't support it 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make sure to write the who, what, where, why and how of what you want - Also state what standard they need to follow when acting on your request <i>Include - the specific action you would like to be taken including, times, dates, places, frequency, duration, laws to be followed, money, responsible partners, who will benefit, who will be affected, and boundaries.</i>
I-2106-001 Vol 12, Chap 1a, Pg 116	<p>Two firing ranges are proposed for the Route 15 lands. This means that families will lose their homes; the native population will lose access to significant cultural and historical ancient villages and artifacts; the local people will lose access to popular hiking and recreational areas; racing enthusiasts will lose a popular race track that keep people off the streets and gives families a place to go every weekend.</p>	<p>I propose <u>NO ACTION</u> in this area. No land shall be taken from private residents and government agencies for this build-up. I recommend that the Department of Defense <u>not</u> build any more firing ranges on our island. We will not benefit from this proposed actions, and the losses are far too great to ever consider it.</p>

Name: Victoria-Lda Leon Guerrero (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: PO. Box 1552 Tamuning, GU 96931

I-2106-001

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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Personal Statement/Comment Form

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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2107-001	2, 45 Pg 102	Guam cannot handle the waste we create today. Our dump is a toxic mountain. Our recycling programs are weak. To assert that trash will double w/out proper facilities & strong enforcement of the amount of consumer products that enter the island is wrong.	"No action" alternative

Name: Maneka De Oro (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: _____

I-2107-001

Thank you for your comment. The new Layon Landfill is designed to accommodate municipal solid waste from all current and future DoD sources as well as civilian and commercial sources. Based on conservative waste generation rates, the new landfill will reach capacity in approximately 33 years. The DoD will be implementing diversion and recycling programs that will significantly reduce solid waste generation and will help to extend the life of the landfill. Details of these programs have been added to Volume 6, Chapter 2.

The Navy is preparing a Recycling and Solid Waste Diversion Study for DoD Bases, Guam that has established a diversion goal of 50 percent, not including construction and demolition debris. The Study is considering the following alternatives: 1) DoD would construct two refuse transfer facilities, one in northern Guam and one in Southern Guam; 2) DoD would implement a source separation recycling program at all facilities; 3) DoD would construct recycling center(s); and 4) DoD would construct a materials resource recovery facility.

Additionally, the Navy is preparing a Construction and Demolition (C&D) Debris Reuse and Diversion Study for DOD Bases, Guam that addresses waste characterization, processing, recycling and disposal of construction debris. Information from this study will be used to update the FEIS.

The study is considering the following alternatives: 1) Contractors would continue to process all C&D debris, and DoD would construct a composting facility to process green waste and 2) DoD would construct a C&D debris central processing facility and a composting facility to process green waste.

Through project specific contractual requirements, DoD contractors would be required to process and divert 50% of C&D debris that is

generated on each project. Another alternative would be for the DoD to construct a central processing facility that would be used to recover and reuse or recycle scrap metal, concrete (without lead-based paint), asphalt concrete, and untreated wood. Contractors would be required to haul C&D to this facility. Based on the C&D debris composition assumed in the study, the Navy will be able to achieve a C&D debris waste diversion goal of greater than 50% by the end of fiscal year 2015. A site for the central processing facility is currently being evaluated but will most likely be located in northern Guam. Disposal of C&D debris that is not divertible or recyclable will be disposed at the Navy Hardfill at Apra Harbor. The study also evaluates the construction of a composting facility to handle green waste generated by land clearing activities required for new development.



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Reading Room

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Please provide your comments below:

I-2108-001

Im no expert, but won't destroying the reef make us vulnerable to tsunamis. Not to mention all the dirt thats going to spill out after they dig up the reefs which will dirty our waters and the fish there would probably leave that area. They should just leave it alone. And of course the violence the marines do against women just because they're marines doesn't mean they can float it and do what they want. I've read documentaries about these rape cases there not only rape women, but young girls as well. There were a bunch of rape cases in alabama I believed as well as philippines I believe in schic boy. And these marines didn't really pay the consequence I would say they had special treatment. Im pretty sure what happened in Japan and philippines will happen in Guam. And they say marines are disciplined not very convincing.

I-2108-002

Im no expert, but won't destroying the reef make us vulnerable to tsunamis. Not to mention all the dirt thats going to spill out after they dig up the reefs which will dirty our waters and the fish there would probably leave that area. They should just leave it alone. And of course the violence the marines do against women just because they're marines doesn't mean they can float it and do what they want. I've read documentaries about these rape cases there not only rape women, but young girls as well. There were a bunch of rape cases in alabama I believed as well as philippines I believe in schic boy. And these marines didn't really pay the consequence I would say they had special treatment. Im pretty sure what happened in Japan and philippines will happen in Guam. And they say marines are disciplined not very convincing.

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2108-001

Thank you for your comment. As identified in the EIS, the proposed dredged area within the active commercial harbor was previously dredged over 60 years ago and maintenance dredging continues. Significant impacts to coral reef, other immobile invertebrates, and some site-attached reef fish associated with dredging activities will be seen; however, 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 shoal areas (western shoals, middle shoals, jade shoals, big blue reef) will not be impacted by direct dredging activities. Based on computer modeling, taking into account tides and currents, there are no indirect (sedimentation) impacts anticipated. There is no correlation between the dredging in Apra Harbor and increased chance of a Tsunami reaching the island.

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.

I-2108-002

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.

I-2109-001
Comment noted.



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Please provide your comments below:

I-2109-001

I can hear the colony calling me back to be
the bullet in the belly as the lock load and squeeze
shooting us through the pain and ~~off~~ suffering
NOT listening to what we have to say
cause to them we are nothing but a territory
to them we are the slaves of the United States
But guess what we are the people of Guam
we are the ones who should be making the decisions
we are the ones who should be ending this mission
because this military build-up is just a mess
the relocation of 8,000 Marines
and their 9,000 dependents
is a crisis and I stand up to fight this
because who's to blame for the life that tragedies
...CLAIM...

No matter what we say it won't take away the
pain that we feel inside
but NOBODY know why
because its the blind leading the blind
But I guess thats the way life goes
will things ever make sense somebody's gotta know.

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

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Please provide your comments below:

MY FUTURE STRIKES ME HARDER THAN THE FEAR OF MY ISLANDS CHANGE. WHO ARE WE AS A COMMUNITY, AND WHAT WILL WE BE WORTH IN 4 YEARS? GIVEN THE CHANCE TO VOICE MY CONCERNS, I SPEAK MOST ESPECIALLY FOR MY PEERS AND GENERATIONS BELOW ME. HELLO, MY NAME IS TAMARA ORTIZ. I AM A 16-YEAR OLD JUNIOR ATTENDING SOUTHERN HIGH. I RESIDE IN THE SOUTHERN VILLAGE OF MALCOLM. I ENJOY THE BEAUTY OF MY VILLAGE AND WHAT FEARS ME MOST IS THAT SOON ITS NATURE WILL BE CUT DOWN AND ERASED COMPLETELY. BY 2014 MORE THAN 10,000 TROOPS AND THEIR DEPENDANTS NOT FORGETTING THEIR DORRERS BEING BROUGHT WILL TOTAL OUT TO MORE THAN 70,000 PEOPLE TO ONE ISLAND. A 40% POPULATION INCREASE FOLLOWED BY UNJUSTIFIED REASONS. SO I ASK AGAIN, WHAT WILL WE BE WORTH BY THEN? WHAT ACTION MUST WE TAKE AS PROVD CHAMORRUS OF OUR HOME TO SAVE THE LAST BIT OF FUTURE THAT WE CAN OFFER TO OUR CHILDREN? WITH GUAM BEING A U.S. TERRITORY WE ARE LEFT WITH LITTLE SAY ON WHAT CHANGES TAKE PLACE ON OUR ISLAND. HIDDEN IN THE SHADOWS OF THE RED, WHITE, AND BLUE, I CALL ON EVERYONE TO MAKE THE CHOICE ON PROTECTING OUR HOME.

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2110-001

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.

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.

I-2110-001

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Please provide your comments below:

I-2111-001 AND MAKING A DIFFERENCE FOR THE TIME BEING
GIVEN. WE ARE NOT OFFERED THE OPPORTUNITY TO
VOTE IN CONGRESS OR FOR PRESIDENT SO WHY
REMEMBER OUR ISLANDS WORTH AS THE BEST
OPTION FOR YOUR MARINES? WE WILL NOT BE
THE PIT-STOP FOR THE MILITARY TO PAIR THEIR
MISSILES FOR A WAR WE CANT EVEN SPEAK ABOUT
WE REFUSE TO HAVE ANYTHING TO DO WITH IT BECAUSE
THE TRUTH IS HIDDEN UNTIL OTHER ENEMIES CHOOSE
US AS THE TARGET WITH SUCH A HIGH POPULATION.
AS THE MARINES PROTECT AND DEFEND THEIR MEN WE
STAND TO PROTECT OUR HOME. OUR ISLAND IS BEING
CONTROLLED BY THE AGREEMENT BEING MADE BETWEEN
JAPAN AND THE US. STANDING HAND ~~AND~~ IN HAND,
BUT ONCE AGAIN WHERE DOES GUAM COME IN?
DO OUR CONCERNS EVEN MATTER AT THIS POINT?
I SPEAK AMONGST YOU ALL BECAUSE AS A ~~YOUNG~~
YOUNG LOCAL I AM IN FEAR OF MY GENERATIONS
FUTURE. IT IS I WHO WILL FEEL THE DRASTIC CHANGES
AMONGST MY ISLAND. TROUBLE IS ALREADY FOUND
IN OUR COMMUNITIES AND THE GREATEST CHOICE
BEING MADE IS TO LOCATE THOUSANDS MORE OF
STRANGERS, TO OUR ISLAND. WHAT WILL THEN
HAPPEN? OUR VIOLENCE RATE IS FOR SURE

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2111-001

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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Please provide your comments below:

I-2112-001

GOING TO BE AT AN ALL-TIME HIGH. IN 1995 TWO
MARINE-MEN WERE PROSECUTED TO PRISON FOR
RAPING A 12-YEAR OLD GIRL, LEAVING A GREAT
NUMBER OF THE WOMEN OF OKINAWA IN RAGE
AND ANGER INCLUDING THE MEN. FURTHER INVESTIGATION
WAS THEN PUT IN REALIZING A NUMBER OF CASES OF
VIOLENCE FROM THE MARINES WERE NOT IDENTIFIED.
HOW CAN THE MILITARY AND GUAM'S GOVERNMENT
REASSURE US ALL OF OUR SAFETY, WHEN SUCH
IMPORTANT FACTS ARE BEING HIDDEN. WHY
CANT WE BE GIVEN, THE RIGHT TO TAKE STAND. IF
TROUBLE HAPPENS ON OUR LAND THAN WE MUST
BE GIVEN THE RIGHT TO TRY THE MARINES IN
OUR COURTS. ON BASES DRINKING AGE REMAIN OF
21 YEARS, SO WHAT WILL THE CHOICES BE OF
UNDERAGED MARINEMEN? THEY WILL CHOOSE
TO COME OFF-BASE TO ENJOY OUR CLUBS
AGE DRINKING AGE OF 18. THEN INCREASING
THE POSSIBILITY OF ALCOHOL VIOLENCE. IMAGINE
THE SAFETY BY THEN. SO I ASK AS A YOUNG
LOCAL, WHERE ARE THEN HEADED? I
TAKE STAND AND TRY TO MAKE A
DIFFERENCE, AND SO I ASK WHAT WILL
YOU DO?

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2112-001

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.

I-2113-001

Thank you for your comment.



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Please provide your comments below:

My name is tangajian Garriton. Im 16 years old. and i currently reside in Santon Rita.

I care about this issue, because its our island and i oppose the build-up. Why cant we have a say in this? we the people of guam will be suffering not these military men & women. Bad enough these military people got most of our island land. They want to take more?! wake up people GUAM IS SMALL its important to me because its our island. Some of us love our lands, homes and many more. Im opposing the build-up because we care about our children/future children, our lands & homes. Why is the government going to take that away from us? Its not right for them to come to guam and take whats ours. Most of us arent fortunate and by thinking of all this its emotional.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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I-2113-001



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Please provide your comments below:

my name is Robert Jason Dela Cruz. Im writing this to express my concerns about the military build-up on the island of Guam. see I stand up before you today on behalf of the Chamorros, the owners of the land, the native people who have inhabited Guam for thousands of years longer than any race or culture and honestly this is not right. for hundreds of years our native Chamorro people have been under the rule of foreigners, Spanish, Japanese, the U.S. and ~~what~~ when we ever have ~~to~~ say when did the people of our island ever say "come in and rule us." what Im trying to say is whats happening now with this military-buildup is basically the same thing thats been happening to our island for centuries, we have no say in any of this. public hearings like this are held as a way to lie to lie to the people of Guam and act like you really care about what we want, when we all know that by the end of this hearing everything will remain the same, we can speak out against this build up until our throats run dry and our voices are lost, we can stand tall until our legs give out and no matter what this plan to bring 8,000 marines to our small island is still gonna go through ~~it~~. Yeah, I may be only 17 years old, a senior in high school, I may not be the smartest young man, but I know what I want...

*** Please Print Clearly ***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2114-001

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.

I-2114-001



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Please provide your comments below:

I know what I stand for, and believe me, I am not alone and yes, I wasn't born in the mainland, but am I not a U.S. citizen? I pledge my allegiance, I raise your flag, this is my home and I am the man of this house, and I believe that the Chamorro, the locals deserve a choice instead of having America will imposed on us, this is ^{my} Island and im not ready to watch ~~our~~ past, and culture be bulldozed to build firing and bases. Im not ready to watch crimes be committed against women, lets not forget about that, thats one of the biggest why the ~~the~~ people of Okinawa wanted the marines out, I m just not ready, we are not ready and we wont ever be, so please take your soldiers, your guns, your battle ~~plan~~ plan somewhere else.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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I-2115-001

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.

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I-2115-001

I-2115-002

I-2115-002

Thank you for your comment.

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Please provide your comments below:

Hello. My name is Jessirae Salas.

I am from the village of Agat. I

am 15 years old and I attend Southern

High. The main reason why I oppose

the military build-up is because

the Marines are dangerous and crazy.

They are dangerous because they have

did alot of bad things to the young

women and young girls out there when

they were in Okinawa. They will be

bring bombs such as Patriot missiles

here that may explode in an instant.

And last but not least they will be

taking up to much space on this small

beautiful Island of Guam.

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2116-001

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.

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I-2116-002

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 will continue to be a focus of the DoD.

Facility planning for ammunition storage and establishing ESQD arcs would occur to ensure the safety of the public. The ESQD arcs restrict the construction of inhabited buildings and other non-munitions related activities near munitions storage areas.

I-2116-003

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.

I-2117-001

Thank you for your comment.

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Please provide your comments below:

I-2117-001

My name is Palmira Sablan I'm 16
of age I'm from Agat and a native of
Guam. Since birth up to now, I have never
left our island. I deeply love and appreciate
Guam and the people's nature. My family
possesses land here, including farms and
some livestock. The natives highly rely on
these forms of life and the natural
resources to live. If you clear the trees
that are here, so you can have more land
to build, it will disturb the soil foundati-
on, causing cavins and land slides,
destroying rivers, possibly falls and
oceans and the life forms that live
there.

Another reason I oppose the Military
buildup is because of the increasing thousand-
s of people to Guam. This is not a racial
saying, but with this increase it's an abuse
to our island. How so? If about 80-100
thousand more people going to live in Guam,
the government will be forced to build mo-
re houses for people. How is that a huge
problem? Yes, huge is the word, because I

*** Please Print Clearly***

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Please provide your comments below:

I-2118-001

*They can't build houses without having to build
off land, and rip it up. Think about it, look
how many houses are in Guam, almost
half of our island is covered with buildings,
because of the amount of people. That's
already enough. But with the thousands
of people coming in, imagine how much
more of Guam is going to be covered with
buildings. It means the jungles will be
destroyed, then where would our local
bunada, babi, and other animals reside.
Then with the aircraft carrier wrecks built
dun. When it happens the fish and possibly
the reef, the ones on many that rely on
those animals of nature, how will their
future be. This build up seems small to
you. In reality it's a huge problem to us
natives, because we live here. And this
will put innocent people of the isla-
nd in harm and more illness. I've
watched the history of world war II that
occurred on Guam. You know flash backs,
possibly come back to elders and witness-
es of Guam.*

I-2118-002

I-2118-003

I-2118-004

*** Please Print Clearly***

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I-2118-001

Thank you for your comment. The Draft EIS addresses the concerns you have identified and commented on. 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.

Please see Volume 1 of the FEIS for analysis of induced development of housing for more information on the amount of undeveloped land, on Guam, that is zoned for residential use.

I-2118-002

Thank you for your comment. Although there would be impacts from the proposed action, conservation measures are proposed so that overall, impacts to rare animals would not be significant.

I-2118-003

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.

I-2118-004

Thank you for your comment. Past impacts on Guam have occurred and have been contentious; referred to frequently during the DEIS public hearings. However, these actions occurred in the past and are not reflective of current land acquisition laws and Department of the Navy's policy.

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.

I-2119-001

Thank you for your comment.

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Please provide your comments below:

THIS IS MY VOICE

I WAS A CHILD WITH A DREAM
A DREAM OF WHEN ONE DAY I WOULD BE JUST LIKE YOU
THE SOLDIERS THAT FIGHT FOR OUR NATION
WITH TOUGH STRONG ARMS AND
HANDS THAT HOLD ONTO THAT WEAPON
LOCKING ONTO YOUR TARGET SO YOU WON'T MISS THEM
THE SOLDIERS THAT HAVE FOUGHT FOR OUR FREEDOM
TRYING SO HARD TO SUCCEED ON A MISSION
TO MAKE THEMSELVES LOOK GOOD
WELL THAT'S HOW I SAW IT ON TELEVISION, BUT
YOU'VE CRUSHED MY DREAM
YOU MADE IT BURN INTO ASH BEFORE MY EYES
SUDDENLY BLENDING WITH THE FIRE OF ALL THE LIES I WAS TOLD AND
AS I GOT OLDER I SAW THE TRUTHS
I REMEMBERED YOUR LIES
I SAW MY DREAM GET CRUSHED BY YOU GUYS
THE SOLDIERS THAT I THOUGHT WERE MY HEROES AND
AS I WATCHED MY DREAM BURN IN MY FLAMES OF FURY
I MADE A NEW DREAM AND
IT'S TO GET RID OF THIS MILITARY BUILD UP FROM HAPPENING TO
MY ISLAND, BUT YOU SAY IT WILL IMPROVE OUR QUALITY OF LIFE
AND I SAY THAT'S JUST ANOTHER LINE OF LIES
BECAUSE MOST OF WHAT YOU SAY IS FAR FROM THE TRUTH

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I-2119-001



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Please provide your comments below:

I-2120-001

SOME LANDS WOULD BE TAKEN
THE POPULATION WOULD RISE
HAZARDOUS WASTE AND
MORE CRIMES
A BEAUTIFUL CORAL REEF WOULD GET RUINED BECAUSE OF WHAT YOU
WANT TO DO AND
MY GOAL FOR NOW IS TO LET THE PEOPLE KNOW THIS BUILT UP
WON'T DO AS MANY THINGS AS THEY THINK IT WOULD
THEY DON'T EVEN MENTION HOW IT WILL IMPACT THE SCHOOL SYSTEM
SO WE SHOULD HAVE A VOICE AND
THIS IS MINE TELLING YOU THAT YOU MAY HAVE RUINED MY
DREAM, BUT I HAVE MADE A NEW ONE BECAUSE
I LOVE MY ISLAND AND I DON'T WANT YOU TO KEEP TAKING IT
LITTLE AT A TIME BECAUSE
THE HISTORY OF GUAM AND ITS BEAUTY MUST LIVE ON
FOR THE GENERATIONS TO COME.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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I-2120-001

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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Please provide your comments below:

I-2121-001 Hello My name is Shawn Micheal Benavente im 17 years old and go to Southernhigh School. I care about the build up because I live here in Chamorro and its going to affect me, my family and everybody else. If we say yes to this build up we will lose Chamorro land and a part of our culture. This is only one of the reasons why I oppose this build up. The two main reasons are violence and population. I think violence is going to be an major issue because of all the people who oppose the build up who are mad and military ^{person} getting drunk and causing trouble. I can support this because I lived in Okinawa from 2003-2007 because my dad is a marine and I know how hard it was back there and know there coming here. It will be worse because of how small Guam is. That's also why I say population is going to be a ^{problem} there planing to bring so many people to Guam and it will be over crowded and make people aggravated and cause violence. I think we should just work things out with the ~~Japan~~ Japanese government and keep them there. If well they say no than move them to another state in America because Guam is small and we already have to much military here

*** Please Print Clearly***

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I-2121-001

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.

I-2121-002

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.

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I-2121-003

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 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.

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 of about 33,000 people.

I-2121-004

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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Reading Room

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 96860-3134, Attention: GMPO. You can also visit www.guambuildups.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, Joellen-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:

I-2122-001

For guam at full capacity, utilities and even luxuries will bottom out with even before 2014 when the expected buildup will be at full effect.

I-2122-002

Strain will cause the power plants to produce an extra amount of toxic waste. Eventually this will have to be spilt some where some place. Water will be spilt ~~and wasted~~ because of ~~it~~ and used until Guam is dry and where are we going to retrieve water from? The Ocean spending all the money there going to give us a new system's and then were back to square one. Wishing money and opportunities will open up to us again. Why should we fix something that's broken, and being fixed; This is just a short cut to disaster.

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2122-001

Thank you for your comment. Subsequent to publishing the DEIS, DoD and Guam Power Authority (GPA) have discussed two approaches to implement the required power upgrades. One plan would establish a private entity (PE) under contract with GPA that would obtain a DoD arranged loan to recondition the required combustion turbines and transmission and distribution system owned by GPA. The second plan would have GPA utilize their own financial resources/arrangements to make the required upgrades. In either case, the customer service agreement between DoD and GPA would be revised to a utility service contract and reflect fees that would pay for these improvements. These options are discussed in the final EIS.

I-2122-002

Thank you for your comment. DoD shares your concern for the northern Guam lens aquifer and intends to carefully tap these groundwater supplies. 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, including civilian demand. 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. 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.

Steven Reigs
2/13



COMMENT SHEET

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Please provide your comments below:

I-2123-001

I oppose the build-up because Guam is packed with a lot of people on over. why I oppose the build-up is that on guam is that guam can't hold more people, plus the jobs too is even getting more higher than before the build-up on guam. the next problem I wanna talk about is our memorial sites on guam the military might used the memorial sites for their testing or shooting range.

I-2123-002

next problem I wanna talk about is how is those military and their families gonna fit themselves in guam. how are they going to get place to live and plus the roads are gonna be more traffic than before, and plus the stores too and the gas station gonna be packed than before the military come to guam. imagine 8,000 marines plus their families on guam, imagine how guam gonna look like later on in the future. guam gonna look like a major dump site. finally my conclusion.

I-2123-003

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2123-001

Thank you for your comments. 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 of about 33,000 people. Population density if averaged over the entire Guam land area is expected to increase as a result of the proposed action; however, population densities are likely to be greater in some areas (i.e., Finegayan) and lower in southern 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.

I-2123-002

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.

I-2123-003

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.



COMMENT SHEET

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Please provide your comments below:

I-2124-001

I disagree on this Build-up for two reasons. First the safety of Guam. Okinawa didn't want Marines on their Island because of the rapes. What about Guam? Guam already has enough crimes to do with. Some crimes can't even be solve because we don't have the equipment. I have two sisters that's younger than me and I don't want to loose them. I already lost my mom and I don't want to lose mine. Second is population because of the traffic. Guam can only hold so much people and so much cars. Our road is not even perfect to drive on and so much cars can get into accidents. Why can you people send them to Texas or some other state? What about our freedom, our culture, our language and our Island? What about our people? Ain't you guys forgetting that there's people here. Why can you guys get it, that we don't want them.

I-2124-002

I-2124-003

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2124-001

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.

I-2124-002

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.

I-2124-003

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 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.

Ramona Santos
176 D DUNN ST
MANGROVE, GU 96910

February 07, 2010

Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Overseas
Guam Military Relocation Comment.

I-2125-001

Hafa Adai, I'd like to submit a comment regarding the impact of the surge of population and its effect on the public education institutions and educational instructor demands on Guam. According to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, there is going to be a significant surge of newcomers to the island with an addition of youth still in school as well. The current situation upon the island right now is the lack of structures to house current student populations in various areas throughout the island, maintenance of present structures, and a severe lack of educational instructors in the secondary and post-secondary institutions.

I'd like to suggest that the federal government include the expenses of building, maintaining educational institutions, and hiring and funding new teachers as part of the overall expenses toward the impending buildup. I'd like to see land areas being acquired for military use also be used for the purpose of catering to the educational needs of the new population. In addition, I'd also like to suggest that especially lands acquired from the Chamorro Land Trust Commission be used to cater to the population educationally - as it would decide by the governing laws of the public lands to cater to the indigenous population.

I-2125-002

I-2125-001

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.

I-2125-002

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.

Nafasha
Blas
02/09/2010
HE-211-07

DEIS/EIS Statement

I-2126-001 7. although over population comes with its issues it also comes with its benefits, that I am willing to compensate for. More people means more benefits, business, jobs, opportunity, things to do, people to meet, etc. I believe that it will do wonders for Guam and it will be much needed. Not only will it allow these benefits, it will ensure that ^{with} the military build-up the roadways and major utilities are made a priority with the population boom.

I-2126-002 2. With the military build-up there are plans to improve Guam's water systems. There should be a process of desalination, converting saltwater into drinking water.
Guam today is a fine creation from the United States. Let's move toward improving Guam along with help our country fight the war of terror.

I-2126-001

Thank you for your comment. The Final EIS analyzes a number of subjects identifying the potential positive and negative impacts of the proposed action. Many of the beneficial impacts 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 of Volume 9 in the EIS 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 Draft EIS 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.

I-2126-002

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.

Desalination was retained as a potential long-term alternative. This technology does have drawbacks, such as high cost and power use and the production of waste brine that must be handled and disposed.

Sugim Nakanishi

Comment

I-2127-001

I do not agree with the military build up that is happening on Guam. This is mainly because the build up will ruin the life of the nature. ~~The world might~~ ~~now is worried about the~~ when the snakes were brought in to Guam, it has Guam lost many birds and was voted in endangered species. And if the build up happens, it will just ruin the animal life on Guam. Guam is

I-2127-002

also known for its coral reefs. When coral reef gets lost, it takes thousands of years to grow back. And the fact that turtles, sharks, and fishes will decrease when they destroy the reef.

I-2127-001

Thank you for your comment. Procedures have been proposed in the draft EIS to prevent future invasive species problems such as occurred with the brown treesnake.

As part of the proposed action, the DoN has funded and is a participating agency in the development of the Micronesia Biosecurity Plan. Individual activities for various species will continue, but the DoN and others agree it is more efficient to manage pathways and prescribe corrective measures for a suite of species which will be monitored at discrete control points through time. This approach will be applied to transportation and handling of all the proposed action related cargoes (construction and training activities; military and contractors), coming into and out of Guam and Tinian. However, the Micronesia Biosecurity Plan is much greater and is applicable to all agencies in Micronesia and will provide a platform for coordination and integration of inter-agency invasive species management efforts such as control, interdiction, eradication, and research.

In addition, we have proposed the following conservation measures to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as part of our Section 7 Endangered Species Act formal consultation:

- Four ERA's totaling 597 Hectares
- Additional habitat protection - 561 hectares;
- Research and suppression for brown treesnake;
- Ungulate control on Andersen AFB and Naval Munitions Site; &
- Develop and implement Forest Enhancement on Tinian (20 acres/yr) FAA within mitigation area:
- Biosecurity - Rapid Response Team and Biological Monitors;
- Wetland restoration;

- Plan and implementation of introductions of Guam Micronesian kingfishers and Guam rail in to the wild on other islands.

I-2127-002

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.

Sugard Nakamishi

Comment.

I-2128-001

I do not agree with the military build because of the fact that the caves, mountains, rivers and all other hiking sources are shutting down, and becoming the shooting range for the military. These places are important not ~~because~~ only because it is a known hiking places, but it also symbolized Guam's nature.

I-2128-001

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.

Tsutomu Yachiama

I-2129-001

① Because my mother was born and raised in Okinawa, she saw first hand the problems the military caused on the island. She explained how the military would cause many crimes, but end up getting away with it like it never happened. Therefore, Okinawans are against having the military presence on Okinawa to their island any more. After hearing what she had to say about this issue, I am against the buildup on Guam.

I-2129-002

② The military buildup will cause severe traffic jams. Morning rush hours will be hectic, and it will be harder for people to travel. Emergency vehicles will have difficulty in transporting patients. I believe the government of Guam is lacking time for the construction on these roads. The government definitely needs more preparation time for the proper military buildup.

I-2129-001

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.

I-2129-002

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.

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:

I-2130-001

NO ACTUAL ALTERNATIVE ... why? Because there are too many of them and if they we're to come so many people may probably have to sale or lease their homes. I really don't want the build up to happen, because if that was to happen to me and my family. We wouldn't have no place to go. If they can find another place for me and my family than I would be happy to have the build-up happen. I really want them to come to Guam so they can protect our Island, but there will be a lot of problems like traffic Jam and accidents happening, family living on the streets, those are not the kind of things we need in this beautiful Island. We're trying to make this place a safe environment and with the build-up happening it's just going to make things a lot more worse and an unsafe place.

Veronica Sanchez

*** Please Print Clearly***

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

I-2130-001

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. Volume 2 Chapter 19 lists several mitigation measures for ensuring fair treatment of affected landowners or occupants. Specific areas being considered for acquisition are identified in the FEIS.

Laura Barnhart
41122-cx
2/15/10

Source: Draft EIS cl.16-34 Volume 2

I-2131-001

- When the military was based in Okinawa, the environment there ~~was~~ was many environment damage, both directly, through construction, and indirectly through the use of the land causing soil erosion and other damages. What are your plans to prevent such damages here on Guam. The island is already experiences damages to the land and ocean through the modernization that has been happening since the 50's and we are only now starting to rectify these actions those by preventing more damage to the environment. Will the military promote these actions and help the people of Guam keep the island's natural resources, the coral reefs and jungles, alive and healthy?

I-2131-002

- What are the military's plan for the removal of toxic waste that will be produced on the island once operations have begun and will the local population be able to dispose of their waste in those methods as well?

I-2131-003

- The calculations made in the Draft EIS seem skewed and bias in favor of the military concerning crime,

I-2131-004

job opportunities for the local population and the effect of the increase of military personnel and the actions

I-2131-005

on the local environment. What data are you looking at? How were the statistics presented made?

I-2131-006

Would the data to use be made available for reference?

I-2131-001

Thank you for your comment. The EIS does not include an assessment of impacts in Okinawa as it is the subject of host nation environmental laws and review process. The discussion is limited to the proposed actions on Guam and Tinian.

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.

I-2131-002

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, nuclear materials, 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). 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 the 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. These comprehensive actions (e.g., BMPs, SOPs, etc.) will protect public health, welfare, and the environment from adverse impacts associated with the use of hazardous substances.

I-2131-003

Thank you for your comment. 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 were 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.

I-2131-004

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 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 Guam construction workers, the on-island workers were

determined to be relatively small during the construction years.

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 DEIS), 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.

I-2131-005

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 Appendix F, Volume 9 of the Draft EIS. 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 impacts of crimes on Guam are discussed in subsection 4.5.1, page 4-22, entitled, Impacts on Crime and Serious Social Disorder. 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 man 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.

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 Phillippines 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 anticipated civilian labor force demand was discussed in detail in the

Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) that is in Appendix F in Volume 9 of the EIS. Subsection 4.3.1.1 entitled Civilian Labor Force Demand discusses the available Guam construction labor supply and need for foreign workers for construction. The amount of jobs going to Guam residents is discussed in this section 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 (GDoL 2008)." Many but not all of the remaining long-term Guam residents may be expected to roll over to military projects. The GCA in late 2006 established a nonprofit "Trades Academy" to train residents for employment at all levels of the construction industry. In 2008, the Trades Academy established a partnership with, and began receiving support from, the GCC for training purposes. It also works with the GDoL, GPSS, GDYA, GDoC, and Drug Court to identify and recruit potential workers. Current Guam residents who in-migrated (or whose parents in-migrated) from the FAS represent a special issue. Micronesians already on Guam tend to have fewer work skills or English-language familiarity, and often require a substantial amount of acculturation to function successfully in the workforce. The U.S. Census Bureau (U.S. Census Bureau 2009) estimated Guam had 18,305 "Compact of Free Association Migrants" as of late 2008. 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 - 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 Guam construction workers, the on-island workers were determined to be relatively small during the construction years.

I-2131-006

Thank you for your comment. The statistics and the methodology used to estimate impacts have been presented in the socio-economic sections of the EIS as well as in the Socio-economic Analysis Impact Study that appears in the Appendix (Volume 9). Some clarification of the data and methodology have been added in these sections of the FEIS.

Veronica Brigino

I-2132-001

Probably one of the most common issues concerning islanders about the military buildup is the overcrowding. And with even more

I-2132-002

individuals coming to Guam's way, more infrastructure is needed. And in order to

I-2132-003

obtain these infrastructures, land must be taken away from the locals living on Guam. The military does not see the sentimental

values these lands have on the local Chamorros. And once they are destroyed, there is no way to gain it back.

I-2132-001

Thank you for your comment.

I-2132-002

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.

I-2132-003

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. 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.

Maynard Monaghan
2/8/10

My comment is pertaining to the Guam Military build up DEIS Volume 6:

I-2133-001

Related Actions – Utilities and Roadway Projects Executive Summary. One of my major concerns would be the Roadway construction and Roadway noise as described in the DEIS. As stated in the (One Island One Vision One Future) Executive summary "Roadway noise would be a significant impact in the north and central areas of Guam". "Roadway construction on Guam would have a significant adverse impact on roadway use during construction". With the massive build up projects that will be being conducted through out the island including the dredging of Apra Harbor and the new construction developments in relation to power, water, new housing and other facilities, I would like to know the specifics behind the stated "Significant and Adverse impact on roadways". Most of Guam's residential population resides on the Northern end of the island, primarily in the villages of Yigo and Dededo, which are areas that will be greatly affected by road way construction and vehicle transport. The DEIS also states that the new road construction projects will generate "Roadway Noise", and lists the implementation of "Noise Walls" as a mitigation to these adverse affects. I do not see how "Noise walls" could be an effective primary mitigation against the noise generated from a large scale construction project such as this one. Noise Walls may help alleviate the noise pollution generated by the construction of these roadways, but it obstructs on-looker views of the island. I would suggest

I-2133-002

I-2133-001

Thank you for your comments. Impacts from roadway construction and operation on Guam's resources and corresponding mitigation measures are presented in Volume 6 of the DEIS. Significance criteria for impacts under each resource are also discussed.

I-2133-002

Thank you for your comment. Noise walls are commonly used around freeways and can effectively reduce noise levels about 10-15 dB. The drawback of sound walls is that they are typically cinder block or poured concrete and would block views.

I-2133-002

managing construction in accordance with normal working business hours to avoid obstructing the residence of near by housing.

Joni M. Salas HI 444
(Antonia)

comments

1

I-2134-001 | **Social Effects:**
How will Guam cope with the rise in crime, especially, street fighting between locals and military in bars, increase in public drunkenness, bar room brawls, and prostitution? What laws apply and to whom?

I-2134-002 | **Social Effects:**
How will Guam Public Health and Social Services deal with health issues like the eventual increase in sexually transmitted diseases, alcoholism, drug use, foreign diseases, rape, and pregnancy due to increase in population whether military, local, or its combination?

I-2134-003 | **Social Effects:**
Why until now the US government continually delays or thwarts the idea of Guam changing its political status? Is the term Strategic US Territory really the only status that is valuable and pertinent for "big brother?" Should the locals' fights for a different political status through referendum or other political means?

Social Effects:

Should all current military lands on Guam be returned to the local Government and then they can sell those rights of land use to the US Military because Guam is, as such, a militarily strategic place?

I-2134-004 | **Cultural Effects:**
There is still more to be assessed on historical sites and relics on lands that will be a proposed site for military base or housing, what plans do the US government have to protect and preserve a vital cultural link to the Chamorro heritage, once it is destroyed, it can never be revived?

I-2134-001

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.

I-2134-004 | **Cultural Effects:**
 The influxes of other nationals integrating in the Chamorro culture is putting a strain in protecting and preserving our language and culture is due to US government policies and agreements and therefore, with this military buildup protection and preservation of Chamorro language and culture will be greatly affected, the US government should provide or fund schools to assist in the preservation of the Chamorro Language and Culture.

I-2134-005 | **Infrastructure:**
 Our local government is struggling with the maintenance and upgrading of our island's infrastructure, and with the impending military buildup it will definitely be a bigger problem to meet the needs of the population, the US Government will need to provide funding for the local government so that they can provide the upmost maintenance and upgrade of infrastructure.

I-2134-006 | **Pollution:**
 Our island is small with fresh clean air, which is a vital necessity to human life and with the military buildup; it will bring major air pollution from various means of transportation due to the release of toxic fumes from the exhaust, how will the US Government plan in dealing with this situation?

Land Use:

I-2134-002

Thank you for your comment. Volume 2, Section 16 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. This section also discusses possible measures that the DoD could take to support increased staffing of required positions. These measures include seeking federal funding for necessary positions; increasing the number of private staffing and service contractors currently working for service agencies; and supporting a one-time hiring bonus of 20% of base pay for GovGuam agency positions, to increase interest in GovGuam agency employment.

I-2134-003

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.

I-2134-004

Thank you for your comment. The DoD conducted archaeological surveys of over 5,000 acres of land as part of the Build-up planning process, including non DoD lands where access was permitted. If these lands are developed as part of the Marine Relocation, then all unsurveyed areas would be surveyed prior to construction.

The DoD has a vigorous program of managing and protecting archaeological resources on its lands on Guam. Archaeological sites on

comments

I-2134-007 | What is the military's motive for building a firing range outside the gates of Naval Station and Anderson Air Force Base? I suggest they utilize existing unused land within their gates.

3

I-2134-008 | **Environmental Hazard:**
What are the military's plans to prevent over abundant junk cars disposed all over the island like what happen during the military base closure/military move out? I suggest they should impose a limit to one vehicle per military member. I also suggest that Legislation should be made for the disposal of these vehicles properly.

any new lands (either through lease or other means) would be given the same protection. The DoD 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.

I-2134-005

Thank you for your comment. As documented in this EIS, DoD acknowledges the existing sub-standard conditions of key public infrastructure systems 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.

I-2134-006

Thank you for your comment. All aspects of the military build-up, including construction and operation activities, will follow federal and Guam government standards and regulations to ensure that the air quality of Guam does not undergo significant deterioration due to this action. The impact assessment and mitigation measures prescribed in the DEIS and the on-going FEIS are serving this purpose.

I-2134-007

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 2.3.1. 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 the firing range could not be placed on DoD lands. There would be a significant amount of excavation required to create the range topographic profile and to re-construct the steep access road to the range on Anderson AFB. In addition to the potential erosion control issues associated with the extensive grading, cultural and natural resource sites would be impacted. Discussion on the screening process associated with the firing ranges has been clarified in the FEIS.

I-2134-008

Thank you for your comment. The military is responsible for any junk cars abandoned on DoD properties. The military has a procedure for identifying active service members that have abandoned vehicles on base and implementing cost recovery.

Delores S. Aguon



Comments:

I-2135-001 | Water waste

If the military build-up is approved it will even put more strain on our waste water system. What is the Federal government going to do to help solve this problem?

The Federal government should pay for new water waste treatment plant to help with this issue.

I-2135-002 | Specific Crimes: Volume 2, Chapter 16 Socioeconomics and General Services

The transfer of military to Guam, will start organize crime and they will find ways to open up the immigration process to bring in more women to work in bars to cater to the military. Even now we still have some massage parlors that are in business.

What can the Federal government do to prevent this from happening?

I-2135-003 | Power Plant

What is the Department of Defense going to do to help GPA with the problem of load shedding?

Who is going to provide the funding to ensure that the local residents do not have to go through with this discomfort?

The Federal government should pay for the upgrade of GPA's power plant and or pay for another power plant.

I-2135-004 | Infrastructure

Guam's infra-structure is need of improvement due to our government's neglect because there are no fundings available. With the military buildup, monies can be allocated to improve and create new roads for our island. The federal government can establish 'green' resources for power and water and improve our island's quality of life.

I-2135-001

Thank you for your comment. Subsequent to issuing the DEIS, 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.

I-2135-002

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

I-2135-005

Increase In Military / Civilian Fights

With the military build-up, members from the community and the military will increase.

What can the Federal government do to prevent for this not to happen.

Mitigations:

1. Have all military assigned to Guam attend workshops on our customs, cultures and our language.
2. Military Police and Guam Police should work together and check on frequented areas that both military and civilian access.
3. Each village should be proactive with the concept of sister village from both communities so that they can interact with each other.

I-2135-006

Ocean Resources

The DEIS calls for the dredging of Apra Harbor. Since it is the habitat for the sea turtle and spinner dolphin both will be destroyed. It is ironic, since they're protected by Federal Law which is being ignored.

I-2135-007

Water Wells

If we are to approve the military build-up, it will put a demand in our water resources.

What is the Federal government going to do to help in eliminating the demands of our water supplies?

I suggest that the Department of Defense pay and find ways to develop a system to help the local government monitor Guam's water resources.

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.

I-2135-003

Thank you for your comment. Subsequent to publishing the DEIS, DoD and Guam Power Authority (GPA) have discussed two approaches to implement the required power upgrades. One plan would establish a private entity (PE) under contract with GPA that would obtain a DoD arranged loan to recondition the required combustion turbines and transmission and distribution system owned by GPA. The second plan would have GPA utilize their own financial resources/arrangements to make the required upgrades. In either case, the customer service agreement between DoD and GPA would be revised to a utility service contract and reflect fees that would pay for these improvements. These options are discussed in the final EIS.

I-2135-004

Thank you for your comment. As documented in this EIS, DoD acknowledges the existing sub-standard conditions of key public infrastructure systems on Guam. DoD is leading a federal inter-agency effort to identify other Federal programs and funding sources that could benefit the people of Guam.

I-2135-008

Land

Land taking again?

If the military build-up uses the land in Pagat for firing range, they will destroy all the natural habitat that is there. The only ancient village will be destroyed with the clearing of land, Latte Stones will be uprooted so as all the trees that are found to be resourceful for us. Also people staying in the area will be affected with this.

I-2135-009

Quality of Life

With the build-up, the increase of population will rise and Guam Memorial Hospital, Department of Public Health & Social Services and Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse will need to expand Services to accommodate the increased population.

What can the U.S. Government do to assist these Government Agencies.

Education

DOE does not have the resource or funding to build new schools, needed due to Military build-up. Even now we have not addressed the need to build JFK. The federal government should also provide necessary funding to build their schools and also include the building of Public Schools.

I-2135-010

Impact on the relocation of the U.S. MARINES to Guam:

The relocation of the U.S. Marines to Guam will undoubtedly have an impact on Guam's ailing infra-structure and on our precious resources. This can be a positive and a negative move on our part and it all depends on what our local leaders' demand with the U.S. Government/Military to ensure that all issues concerning our infra-structure and natural resources are taken care of.

Our island has experienced tremendous improvements in the past when the Naval Shipyard was once located here at Sumay, Santa Rita and we can experience that again with the Marines relocating here. Yes, we hear a lot about the bad things the U.S. Marines have done in Okinawa in terms of criminal acts and violence but every city and/or country have these problems and can be curbed with programs and awareness.

I-2135-005

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 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.

I-2135-010

This can be a good thing for Guam because of the monies being pumped into our economy to improve infra-structures and to prepare for the coming of the U.S. Marines and families. Our island can benefit by providing the much need fundings to upgrade our aging power plants, water/waste facilities, and roads.

I'm not one to choose the military over my island, however as an American citizen, we need to support our country by allowing the movement of the U.S. Marines to our island because of the strategy position that our island is located. The U.S. Government will not allow anything bad to happen to our island and that tremendous amount of improvements will be done to help our island at ALL levels of concern/issues. I feel that all concerns and issues pertaining to the Military buildup will be resolves with positive outcome and everyone will benefit.

I-2135-006

Thank you for your comment. The Navy currently has standard operation procedures, mitigation measures and 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 water quality and biological resources. These may include the following: silt curtains; biological monitors on vessels (making sure sea turtles and dolphins 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.

I-2135-007

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.

For the proposed new Marine base at Finegayan, DoD would design the facility to minimize potable water demand. Such items as waterless urinals, low flow automatic faucets, low flow showers, water saving clothes washers, non-irrigation native landscaping, storm water runoff controls to maintain aquifer recharge with clean storm water (called "low impact development"), and others would be built into this base. Also water conservation education of DoD personnel would be pursued. DoD would certainly share these concepts with GWA and encourage their use on the civilian side.

Through a joint aquifer managment effort, DoD would assist GWA in the proper management of the northern Guam lens aquifer (NGLA). It would be expected to also enlist the participation of experts with the USGS and the Water and Environmental Research Institute of the University of Guam for this effort.

I-2135-008

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. 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 (housing, Won Pat International Airport), the firing range could not be placed on DoD lands. Discussion on the screening process associated with the firing ranges has been clarified in the FEIS.

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 other lattesites on Guam. No direct disturbance to the Pagat site would occur from the construction or operation of the proposed firing range. Natural resources of cultural significance, such as nunu, ifit, dukduk, and da'ok trees, were taken into account in the planning process prior to developing plans for construction. Heavily forested areas were set aside for natural and cultural resources preservation. In places where impacts could not be avoided, traditional artisans will be given an opportunity to collect these resources prior to construction.

I-2135-009

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.

I-2135-010

Thank you for your comment.

Chris Prevel
EIS comments

I-2136-001 1. In volume 4, the DEIS discusses the dredging methods that are to be used for the aircraft carrier berthing. The two methods given are mechanical and hydraulic. The option that was selected was mechanical, which states that it has "greater potential environmental impact" than the hydraulic method. No other negative impacts were associated with the two. Why was the more damaging method ~~selected~~ selected? Is this solely based on cost or level of difficulty of the method?

I-2136-002 2. In volume 4, chp 16, the DEIS talks about the potential benefits to the recreational diving industry. It seems the only benefit would be towards military personnel. There are issues with commercial dive operators conflicting with military for useage of the harbor. This is only going to increase with the larger number of days that aircraft carriers are docked.

I-2136-003 It also says the disturbances to the coral and marine life would be short term and localized. With the large scale dredging that will take place, silt screens have proved uneffective in containing contaminants. This will wreck havoc to the already damaged marine environment in the harbor. So does this mean that the diving in the harbor will remain at its current state? Or will conditions become worse?

I-2136-001

Thank you for your comment. The differences between the environmental effects of mechanical and hydraulic dredging are discussed in Chapter 2, Volume 4 and Appendix D of the EIS. Mechanical dredging involves use of a clamshell or fixed bucket that excavates the dredge sediment from the harbor floor and then carries the sediment in the full bucket through the water column before lifting the bucket out of the water and placing the dredged sediment in a nearby barge or scrow. During this movement, a small fraction of the collected sediment will escape from the bucket and create suspended sediment in the lower and higher levels of the water column. On the other hand, a hydraulic dredge works solely on the harbor floor and any suspended sediment will emanate only in the lower portion of water column. As a result, the plume of suspended sediment is generally greater with use of conventional clam shell bucket as compared with a hydraulic dredge. However, use of hydraulic dredging is generally limited to soft bottom sediment on relatively flat surfaces. Mechanical dredging, which has historically been used in Apra Harbor, was chosen as the dredging method for evaluating environmental impacts as it presents the most adverse impact scenario.

A sediment plume is an inevitable effect of in-water construction activities. The Navy proposes to minimize sedimentation by using best management practices such as silt curtains and operational controls of dredging equipment. Final mitigation measures for all dredging activities will be determined and agreed upon during the permit phase of the projects.

I-2136-002

Thank you for your comment. DoD would work with stakeholders to minimize impacts on this issue.

I-2136-003

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.

Maynard Monaghan
2/8/10

I-2137-001

My comment is pertaining to the Guam Military Buildup DEIS Volume 6: Related Actions - Utilities and Roadway Projects. A great concern of mine with the pending military build up would be the increasingly higher demand of fresh water (potable water) needed to sustain the large influx of military and military personnel that would be cohabitating on the island. The DEIS mentions the construction and development of 22 new water wells at Anderson AFB and its interconnection with Guam Water Authority (GWA) as an alternative to meet the much higher demand of potable water that will be required to support this increased military population. Living on an island surrounded by ocean water, there are already limited means at which to obtain fresh water drinking water. The northern end of the island relies heavily upon potable water that is pumped up from Guam's natural water aquifer. Potable water is already a scarce commodity on island and I believe the pending military build up would put further strain on an already tapped fresh resource. The proposed drilling of water wells at Anderson AFB will significantly drain the underground water supply and seeing as it takes a significant amount of time for the aquifer to refresh itself naturally, I do not see how GWA can meet the islands future demands for potable water. The DEIS states that the drilling of 22 new water wells as being the main alternative to meet the demands of portable water for the growing population, but it is not a permanent solution. In a few short years the northern aquifer (Guam's main fresh water source), will have little to nothing left to pump out.

I-2137-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD feels the current water shortages on Guam occur due to inadequate distribution system and not on limitations from the aquifer. Guam Waterworks Authority (GWA) has a system that suffers about 50% unaccounted for water, that is water that is recorded as being provided but is not being billed. Water loss can come from several different sources, such as tank overflows, unmetered uses, leaks, and others. Solving this unaccounted for water would go a long way toward making the GWA system a lot better. Please see the below paragraph regarding the sustainable yield estimates of the aquifer. Sustainable yield means the amount of good quality water that can be supplied for foreseeable future without reduction.

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.

11/19/10

TO: whom it may concern
FR: Trengiei Tangelbad Student - GWHS
Subject: Military Build-up on Guam

I-2138-001

First of all I would like to say that I'm a person who's not originally from Guam but I live here and I depend on this island that's why I have feelings for the people that lives here. The way it sounds is scary and even the people are really upset and disappointed. Population here on

I-2138-002

Guam is good enough and the historical sites don't need to be destroyed, they need to be preserved. Its dangerous and we will never know when, where, what, how but we want to live a happy life not a scary and dangerous life.

I-2138-003

Some people or most of the people lets say have to face many changes and differences, we all have to adopt to a new environment that maybe we might not get used to. All I'm just trying to say is that we love and like our island we call HOME to be same as the way it is today. Just think about the overpopulation, less resources, increasing GLOBAL WARMING.

I-2138-001

Thank you for your comment.

I-2138-002

Thank you for your comment. The DoD has a vigorous program of managing and protecting archaeological resources on its lands on Guam. The DoD 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.

I-2138-003

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 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.

January 19, 2010

To: Whom it may concern
From: Jaceth Puenas, student-GUHS
Subject: Military Build-Up on Guam

I really can't decide if the military build-up on Guam is for the better or the worse. Rapid changes will occur once our population increases in 2014. I feel more neutral towards this build-up.

I-2139-001 | The better changes will obviously make the people of Guam happier. For example, more jobs will be needed. More jobs being needed requires more people. More people with jobs means the income of families will increase. This is definitely a positive change. Another change to look forward to is more civilized companies. I am pretty sure the military will bring Americanized companies to Guam.

I-2139-002 | There are more negative changes that I think will occur. I believe there will be much more traffic. There will be around 79,000 more people on this island. Many more cars will be on the road, which will cause more accidents. There will be a lot of road rage and impatient drivers. The most we can do to help prevent this is to drive carefully. If the military does not build more schools, we will have over-crowded schools. It will be harder for our teachers to concentrate on each student individually.

I-2139-003 | Another bad change is the military might want to take away the Chamorro land trust.

I-2139-004 | These changes will change our lives, but all we can do is hold on to what we really have.

I-2139-001

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.

I-2139-002

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.

I-2139-003

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.

I-2139-004

Thank you for your comment. The Department of Defense (DoD) has no intention of eliminating the Chamorro Land Trust Commission.

I-2140-001

Thank you for your comment.

To: Whom it may concern
From: Raygasha Barchas
Subject: Military buildup on Guam

I-2140-001

I think its wrong to do that. Everyone knows that Guam is a really really tiny island so why are you ~~bringing~~ bringing more people and building more buildings. Its kind of selfish dont you think? Were going to hurt in the long run. Just stop and think really hard whats going to happen to Guam in the future if you guys do this. Think about Guams people. Think about how many problems its going to bring us. I know im young and dont really know about these stuff and have experiences but I do know its wrong.

I-2141-001

I-2141-002

I-2141-003

I-2141-004

To whom it may concern,

I go against the military build-up because i feel that many problems are gonna occur. Problems such as violence, infrastructures, and population. Violence such as fights, theft, and rape. Infrastructures dealing with toilets and pipes. And population will increase. Guam will have so much traffic jams and crashes because of this many people that are about to arrive. Schools are gonna be packed where their might not be enough food for the kids. Lands are being taken away for military uses. Roads are being fixed for the military uses. What about how the Guam people would feel?

Student of George Washington H.S.
Jejanavel Quintana

I-2141-001

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.

I-2141-002

Thank you for your comment. Subsequent to issuing the DEIS, 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.

I-2141-003

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.

I-2141-004

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 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.

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.

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 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.

TO: Whom it may concern
From: Aaron Lizama ; student GUHS
Subject: Military Build-up ON GUAM.

I-2142-001

I am strongly against what the military is trying to do on Guam because of how much land and the damages you are doing and taking. It would not be fair for us Chamorros because we have

I-2142-002

ancestral bury sites and other ancient places. The damages that you are planning to do in Apra Harbor will not only affect us but our marine animals as well. Our Guam reefs ~~are~~ play an important part on our island. If the reefs are affected ~~so will our~~ our lives would be affected as well. I want you military people who are planning this so called build-up to look up on how the coral reefs play an important part on our land, then tell me

I-2142-003

how you feel if we took part of your land and called it ours plus all the damage we could do to your land. I am strong in my ~~native~~ culture and you guys can't do anything to change my mind. ~~My~~

I-2142-001

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.

The DoD conducted cultural resources surveys (including archaeological, architectural, and ethnographic surveys) of over 5,000 acres of land to identify historic properties. During a three-year planning process, the DoD was able to effectively design projects in such a way that the vast majority of these historic properties were avoided by the proposed construction. Information from future excavations and extensive surveys will be provided to the public in educational displays, brochures, and public documents.

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

I-2142-002

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.

I-2142-003

Thank you for your comment.

To: Whom it may concern
From: Kinalyn Acfalle (Student of George Washington High School)
In regards to: Military Build-Up on Guam

I-2143-001

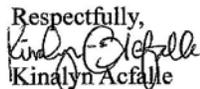
Hafa Adai! My name is Kinalyn Acfalle and I am a senior at GWHS. I am also the President of Chamorro Club. I have been a part of this club for 4 years and my main concern if this build up happens is the destruction of my culture and land. I do think this build up is a great opportunity, but if building houses and roads for the military means loosing more of my culture and land... well then I guess that makes me Anti-Build up! I'm grateful for the military and I'm proud of the men and women who risk their lives for me and the people of Guam, as well as the U.S , don't misinterpret that, however, I have lost so much of my heritage already and I don't want to loose more.

I-2143-002

My second concern is unemployment. People will be coming to Guam, searching for jobs, knowing that houses need to be built and roads need to be made. Yes, they will have jobs to do, and yes, it will help the unemployment rates decrease, but, when all the houses are built, and all the roads are made and paved, what happens then? There won't be anymore jobs when the projects are completed and then the unemployment rates will increase greatly. To every choice, there will be a consequence!!!

I-2143-003

This build up will make us, or break us and I deeply feel that it will hurt us in the long run. People who aren't against this build up are just looking at the advantages of the early stages, but they aren't really thinking about what comes after! I know that the military need a place to go, but I don't think Guam is the answer. I think you should really look for an alternate destination. I object to more than these issues, but these are my main concerns. Thank you for your time.

Respectfully,

Kinalyn Acfalle

I-2143-001

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.

I-2143-002

Thank you for your comment. As you note, there would be an expected decline in economic activity as the construction phase of the proposed action winds down. However, all economic variables analyzed are expected to be at higher levels of benefit for every year in the foreseeable future than they otherwise would be without the proposed action. For instance, please note Figure 4.3-1 of the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F of the DEIS), which shows higher levels of demand for labor during every year, with the proposed action, compared to the baseline trend which shows demand for labor without the proposed action.

I-2143-003

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.

I-2144-001

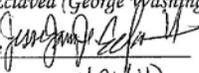
To whom this may concern: (military buildup)

I'm writing in concern of the buildup and to tell what I don't agree with. I don't agree with the buildup at all, my reasons for this is; because of all the plans that you have for Guam. We have some ancient areas that we like to continue to have and to share with our future generations. We don't need to have more pollution, traffic jams, and more crimes, for example more fights, murder, and rape. We like to keep our island as beautiful as we can. We don't need to have bombs that can explode anytime. You guys are saying that our people on Guam will be able to have jobs, but then you guys don't realize that you're also bringing other h2 workers in to start the construction. Then when you guys leave Guam; because your work is done, who is going to suffer with all the mess you guys left behind we are. So then my answer for the buildup is no I don't want the military to come to Guam.

God bless

-Jesse Eclavea (George Washington high school- Guam)

Signature



Date

1/21/10

Do you agree with the buildup? Write X on either yes if you agree or no if you don't

Yes No

I-2144-001

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.

Dale Cipriano
HI211-001
Feb. 10, 2010
EIS Comments

- I-2145-001** | 1. My main concern has to do with the sudden influx of population Guam will absorb. What I'm worried about is the traffic on the road. As it is, Guam's traffic is pretty bad, especially during rush-hours. And given the debacle of our traffic-light system, decomposing roads, and narrow streets, it will make things a whole lot worse. With the addition of thousands of people and the vehicles that will be driven on the road, I'm worried that traffic will always be congested. I don't even think that a few extra roads and lanes in certain areas will help diffuse the problem.
- I-2145-002** | 2. Another concern of mine was raised when one of my instructors at school told our class about a study about STDs and the incoming population. If I'm not mistaken, this study was in the DEIS. One statistic claims that of the population increase for the build-up, the number of HIV/Aids persons coming in will be ONE. How can that be and on what basis was this study conducted?

I-2145-001

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.

I-2145-002

Thank you for your comment. Incidents of notifiable diseases (including AIDS) for Guam were collected from the Government of Guam, Department of Public Health and Human Services, Office of Epidemiology and Research. Statistical information collected from this agency was used to determine the per capita rate for the diseases and calculate the potential increase in disease incidents due to the buildup on Guam (military, construction worker, and natural population increase). Volume 2, Section 18 specifies that potential public health and safety concerns (for notifiable diseases) were addressed based on anticipated changes in the population of Guam, both from natural increases and from population growth created by implementing the proposed action and alternatives. The Guam average per capita incidents for notifiable diseases were used to calculate the potential increase in these incidents as a result of implementing the proposed action or alternatives. Using the average per capita rates for notifiable diseases on Guam, the potential increase in disease occurrences was estimated based on the natural increase in population and the anticipated arrival of military personnel and their dependents. The construction workforce visiting Guam from other countries to support construction requirements would also have the potential to contribute notifiable disease incidents during the construction period (2010 to 2016).

To whom it may concern
From: Iesha Nauta GWHS-Student
Subject: Military build-up

I-2146-001

Personally, I think that it's just ridiculous. Guam is already a small island and to have 80,000 plus people to come to our island is just crazy. We're fine the way things are now. Imagining that amount of people coming here just brings up how corrupted things can get. Guam's a paradise island, but with them coming along they'll just bring more problems than what there is now. Out of all the land on Earth, they choose to ship them to a tiny island. What happens if everything IS just all corrupted when they arrive? What's going to happen? It's like there putting our lives at risk because of all the trouble it might cause. The people in charge don't even care what we have to input about it. Speaking up can get you places. But in this case, we don't exist even though it's our island. Like it's just unfair to us that we have to cope with all this. Just hopefully it doesn't end up as bad as we all think it will.

I-2146-002

Sincerely,
Iesha

I-2146-001

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.

I-2146-002

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.

To: Whom It May Concern

From: Lorraine Fernandez, Student- George Washington High School

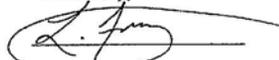
Subject: Military Build-up on Guam

Hi. My name is Lorraine Fernandez. I am a junior attending Guam's George Washington High School. For the past couple of months now, our island's people have been "going crazy" about the military build-up that's supposedly going to happen. Public meetings have been held throughout a couple of our villages, all concerning the impact that this military build-up will have on our Island and us who call it "home". Our government has created the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS), which is not yet finalized, because many of us have much more concerns that we are continuing to voice out in our meetings.

If you want to know my opinion on the build-up --- I'm against it. I'm not Chamorro. I'm actually a full Filipino. I also know that I don't have to be Chamorro to want to protect this island. There are many other places in the world for all you Marines to go to. I definitely respect and honor you soldiers for risking your lives to protect our country and our freedom, but it's not about that. As you probably already know, the world is changing; our island may run out of fresh water when it gets overpopulated. I don't think you really want that to happen, right? What about our land? It really isn't right for you to destroy our important landmarks for facilities like shooting ranges!?

I'm sure you all have a place to call home --- well Guam is ours.

Sincerely,



Lorraine Fernandez

I-2147-001

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.

I-2147-002

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.

I-2147-003

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 site. No direct disturbance to the Pagat site would occur from the construction or operation of the proposed firing range.

To: Whom it may concern
From: Michelle Sardana, Student - GWHS
Subject: Military build-up on Guam?

I-2148-001

If the military build-up does succeed us seniors who are going to the work force after high school may not have a job. Because their children may want to work on Guam and it's less opportunities for us. How are we local people gonna get a job if there is too many people who want to work? What are we (locals) are gonna do with our life? Go off island? No way! This is our island and we are fine of what we have ~~what if~~

I-2148-002

What if the trucks and other aircraft things are very heavy? ~~It~~ It may make our island sink!! Only the coral reef is holding this big volcano!

I-2148-003

How is this military build up going to help us? I still don't know what they (the military) are gonna do to our island? Are they going to treat us like slaves? That they are going to use us? our land? Everything? We don't even have benefits like they do. They should pay more in the movies because they have more money than us, why do they always get the best treatment and not us local people. It's our island and if they think they can still have special treatment, then we should too! Because ~~we~~ we are all equal human beings!!

Military Build-up I do NOT approve! Sorry. Don't in another small island.

Michelle Sardana *Michelle Sardana*

I-2148-001

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 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 Guam construction workers, the on-island workers were determined to be relatively small during the construction years.

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 DEIS), 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.

I-2148-002

Thank you for your comment.

I-2148-003

Thank you for your comment. Please see the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F of the EIS) for the expected beneficial economic impacts on the Guam economy.

Members of the military are offered no preferential treatment under the law.

February 1, 2010

to: whom it may concern
from: Kimberly Ogo, Student GWHS
subject: The U.S. Military build up
on Guam.

I-2149-001

The Military build up on Guam
will increase traffic, as bad as it
is already it will be worse. Our

I-2149-002

land will be taken away for
military use. There would be a
rise in crime and increase of
accidents on the roads. Our
economy will go down. Also, the
military will be first to be attended
too and not the locals. The military
have both ends of the island
what more do they need. This is our
home, why do they need to take
our land, and what are they thinking
were on a tiny island and they
want about 20,000 more people on
the island they must be kidding.
Also there attracting people to leave
Guam, we would be first to get hit,
due to military build up. They have
all the beautiful spots on the
island, but yet they want more.
This our home, our island!

Sincerely,
Kimberly Ogo

I-2149-001

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.

I-2149-002

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.

TO: who it may concern
From: Anthony Ogo, Student at GWHS
Subject: The U.S. Military Build-up on Guam.

What I think about the Military
Build-up is that if the military comes
to Guam, we will lose everything in
our culture not are artifacts but what
we are, no respect for one another and
our lands getting taken away from them.
I know that it will help our economy
but would it help reduce crime
rate as of now, the population
will be so much that we will have
more car accidents, so yeah have the
military come to Guam so they could make
crime rate, car accidents, and
any other incidents that will happen
on Guam increase. and whoever
needs this letter keep in mind that
we are not going to be ready for
what lies ahead in our future
and could really affect us badly but
who do you think will live to see
the military build-up me or you.

Sincerely
Anthony Ogo

I-2150-001

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.

I-2150-002

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.

I-2150-003

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.

I-2150-004

Comment noted.

COMMENT SHEET



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 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:

To the Department of the Navy and the Joint Guam Program Office. My name is Nieves Villaverde and I am a resident of Palikir, and I am concerned with the affect of the military build up on water supply. After spending some time going over the document, I cannot help but worry as to how the document is worded. Certain individuals would have given up reading after a point and in areas of the document are rather vague. To be specific, Volume 6 Chapter 6 under Surface Water / stormwater, which addresses the "possible" effects, it lightly state studies would be done to "ensure the human uses and/or biological resources are preserved." Right after is a paragraph with potential negative outcomes as a result. I for one believe that given you were able to state more than one hypothetical situation you must already have solutions. Please include those solutions immediately after presenting potential negative outcomes in the future and if possible direct me to resources / information on said solutions. I am interested in seeing the responses for each situation and passing the knowledge on to my peers who have gone over the document with me.

Best Regards,
Nieves Villaverde

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2151-001

I-2151-001

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 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. LID's principles incorporate the design of facilities with the use of native vegetation, pervious (porous) surfaces to reduce stormwater 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 to minimize potential water resources impacts.

I-2152-001

Comment noted.

TO Whom It May Concern
From: Peter Muna, student-GWHS
Subject: Military Build-up on Guam

I-2152-001

I would greatly like for you not to
come to this island. As much as you say
you will improve the island I believe
you will greatly worsen in the process.
You will bring more bad than good.
I'm strongly against what you are doing.
It seems as if every thing you promise is
a load of crap.

To: Whom it May Concern
From: Amiel Mucado
Subject: The U.S. Military Buildup on Guam

I-2153-001

I think that there is both positive and negative things about the military buildup. The only problem is it will only bring more negative than positive things to the people of Guam. Guam doesn't have enough time to build the things necessary to have these extra people. The roads are not meant to have that much people. And there will barely be any land for them. Preparing for the buildup causes really bad traffic, makes so many people late to work and school. There isn't enough schools anymore. There is already enough school problems right now and withing more people will just make it worse.

Amiel Mucado

I-2153-001

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.

January 19, 2010

To: Whom it May Concern
From: Nikki Java, Student - GWHS
Subject: Military Build-up on Guam

I-2154-001

I don't like the fact that you choose Guam to have the build-up. Guam is overcrowded, and you still plan to build up here. There are many free landscapers at United States that you use. Why use that? Guam is such a small island, I don't think it can hold more people. Please don't continue having military build-up in Guam. Just choose another place, but GUAM. We love our island, and we just love how things work in Guam. Just listen to our opinions because you don't know how much it affect us (students). Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,


Nikki Java

I-2154-001

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.

✓

TO: Whom it may concern
from: Andrea N. Quichecho, Student - GWHS
Subject: the US military build-up on Guam.

I-2155-001

first of all, I'd like to say, I do appreciate the protection you have provided for my island, but I'd like to express the way I feel about the 80,000 military personnel coming to share our island. Guam is a small island, we've already got too many people here, the military already has 30 percent of our island it's like coming into someone's house and taking their most valuable possessions, if really is, the military took some of the most beautiful parts of our island another thing

I-2155-002

that worries me is the crime rate, it's going to sky rocket. no offense, but I've seen many of the military personnel act like total retardards, that stuff just doesn't fly here, we don't let idiots be idiots. I can't help but think of you all as Vikings, you invade our land, steal our resources, rape our women, and expect us to be ok with it because you're bigger and more powerful, let us live in our home peacefully. ~~we~~ don't you think ~~we~~ that's something everyone deserves?

Shirley
Quichecho

I-2155-001

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.

I-2155-002

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.

✓

To: whom it may concern
From: Justen Topasía, student CWHS

I-2156-001

The military Build-up on Guam
I think the build will on Guam will boost
~~the~~ the economy on Guam but it will only
last for so long. The Island will be caused
to get more workers for the construction.
most of the construction people are not
even going to be from this Island and
which will cause them to choose to stay
or go back to where they came from.
if that happens they Island will keep

I-2156-002

populating with people. I say im not
for the build-up because of the crimes
that happened in Okinawa also the
crimes ~~committed~~ committed were found
not guilty and i really do not want that
kind of stuff happening on Guam. I had
~~one~~ once heard that a boy was heading
home from school and a U.S. servicemen
had run him ~~over~~ over with one of the
military vehicles and later then was
not convicted of the crime. I ~~think~~ think

I-2156-003

the ~~governor~~ governor is only thinking
about the money and not ~~it~~ what will
happen to the land sites like the historical
places of our culture will be gone.

I-2156-004

and also I think the crime rate will rapidly
increase.

Sincerely
Justen Topasía

I-2156-001

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 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 Guam construction workers, the on-island workers were determined to be relatively small during the construction years.

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 DEIS), 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.

I-2156-002

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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.

I-2156-003

Thank you for your comment. The DoD conducted cultural resources surveys (including archaeological, architectural, and ethnographic surveys) of over 5,000 acres of land to identify historic properties. During a three-year planning process, the DoD was able to effectively design projects in such a way that the vast majority of these historic properties were avoided by the proposed construction. Information from future excavations and extensive surveys will be provided to the public in educational displays, brochures, and public documents.

I-2156-004

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.

February 01, 2010

To whom it may concern ;

From : Nicole Blas , GWHS student

Subject : The U.S. Military Build-up on Guam

I-2157-001

I think the military build-up on Guam is not a good idea because our island is too small for a population like that. They're going to build more houses and make more roads and there's not enough space for all of that.

I-2157-002

The roads on Guam are going to have more traffic, we would have to leave our houses twice as early. Also, we would have more accidents on Guam than ever. I think this military build-up should not continue.

Sincerely,
@lanissablas

I-2157-001

Thank you for your comments and opinions. Please see the Volume 1 section of the FEIS, on induced growth, for information on availability of undeveloped land.

I-2157-002

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 FEIS 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.

To whom it may concern
From: Dylan Cabrera, student GUHS
Subject: The U.S. military Buildup on Guam.

The U.S. military build up on Guam. I think that some people may think that it would be a good thing, but about more people think that Guam is gonna change in a bad way. I know that the crime rate will go up. I read about all the crimes that the Marines in Okinawa had caused.

I-2158-001

I-2158-002

I-2158-003

Guam is way way too small and Guam's size compared to Japan doesn't even come close. Guam's highways will be so jammed that there will be way more street deaths. I also read about the rapings too. I know exactly what I'll do IF ANYONE rapes or even tries to rape my family and I know so will every other person on Guam. So either way someone is gonna get hurt and in doing that the crime rate goes up. I really hope that someone does read this letter so that the military would know what people think and know about the build up.

Sincerely,
Dylan Cabrera

I-2158-001

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.

I-2158-002

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 FEIS 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. In addition, road improvements would be designed in accordance with the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) standards and guidelines, with particular focus on improving safety and reducing traffic congestion.

I-2158-003

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.



Military build up

Thomas Q
student of
GWH

I-2159-001
Thank you for your comment.

to whom it may concern

I-2159-001

Hello I'm Thomas Jon Mero Quimada
I think the military build up is bad
and good because it can take away
our ancestry who were here many
years ago but it can bring
money to our economy helping
our schools so we can have a
better education but they can
take many jobs away from the
islands of guam this is our
island not yours just because you are
in the military don't give you the
right to take our land, use yours
and go home!

Signature: Thj

I-2160-001

To whom it may concern:
From: Rufac Mani Sebastian; Student: GWMS
Subject: Military Build up on Guam

Rufac Mani
Sebastian
Jan. 19. 2010
4th period

"Military Build up"

As when I first heard about the military Buildup it wasn't a big deal. As months went by talking about the military buildup, I started to get worried about the island. The island doesn't need more people on this island especially 20,000 more people. Things around here are going to start changing very fast.

If they were to come, how about the schools, traffic, our land and the safety of the girls. Just with the children in these schools we need more than 2 more schools and if they come how many more do we need? we don't have the money to build more schools until the "Marines" come in. They won't have enough teachers to teach more children.

Traffic is a big problem, now we've been having more accidents due to the speed limit and a lot of people have been hurt by the cars lately. With more cars on the road less land is being used to build more houses for these families.

We have a very small island, this island of ours has sentimental values to it... such as louse stones, ancient materials that have been saved since the ancient times. If those were to be removed a lot of Chamorro's and others would be very mad at that. It would hurt many people.

If they are transporting those marines to Guam, how do you know if they're going to rape children and women when they arrive? Don't expect the unexpected from them. They've done it before they will do it again. Don't let them take our island which almost everyone cherishes.

I-2160-001

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.

Jan-2010

To Whom It May Concern
Fr: Rolani Blas ; GWHS Student
Subject: Military Build up

I-2161-001

I am against the military buildup because most of Guam land is going to be off limits to us, the people. I really don't think it's fair because our history might be forgotten for our later generation kids.

I-2161-002

Also, I am scared for myself because there going to be more men on island. I believe more crimes might get committed. My mother agrees with me on this argument. She said once the military starts coming in I'm staying in my house. I think that's not fair and not right our Chamorro women are going to be scared for themselves and their daughter.

I-2161-003

I think Guam going to sink. Our island is going to overpopulated and with more buildings it will be heavy. Remember Guam is only on a trench. A skinny trench may I add.

I think Guam going to sink. Our island is going to overpopulated and with more buildings it will be heavy. Remember Guam is only on a trench. A skinny trench may I add.

I wanna know what is the real reason why Okinawa don't want all those military men and women there.

Sincerely concerned;

Rolani S.N. Blas

I-2161-001

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.

I-2161-002

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.

I-2161-003

Thank you for your comment.

TO: Whom It May Concern

FR: Brianna Taijeron, Student GWHS

Subject: Military Build-Up on Guam 01/22/10

I-2162-001

Whether we like it or not the military build-up is something we cannot avoid. It's inevitable. There are good and bad things about this. Many people on Guam are against the military build-up.

I-2162-002

People are against it because of one the population crowding. Guam is not a very big island. But we love it here nonetheless. A large population here will cause more traffic, more pollution, and the violence rate will surely go up.

I-2162-003

Another reason is because they are destroying our land to build places to accommodate the military. They are planning on building useless things over our ancestors. I know many Guamanian who strongly disagree with this.

I-2162-004

The last reason I'm going to talk about is violence. I've heard many stories of places who've had military living there. Their violence and rape crime were very high. Guam is our home. We all want our friends and family to be safe. And even thinking that this is not likely is ridiculous.

I-2162-005

One good thing about the military build-up is that it will provide more jobs. People are struggling everyday to find jobs. When the military comes there might not be even enough people to fill the position.

I-2162-006

Overall I think the bad outweighs the good. I am definitely against this. Hopefully, our island can endure what's to come.

- BRIANNA TAIJERON ♡

I-2162-001

Thank you for your comment.

I-2162-002

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 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.

I-2162-003

Thank you for your comment. The DoD conducted cultural resources surveys (including archaeological, architectural, and ethnographic surveys) of over 5,000 acres of land to identify historic properties.

During a three-year planning process, the DoD was able to effectively design projects in such a way that the vast majority of these historic properties were avoided by the proposed construction. Information from

future excavations and extensive surveys will be provided to the public in educational displays, brochures, and public documents.

I-2162-004

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.

I-2162-005

Thank you for your comment. The Final EIS analyzes a number of subjects identifying the potential positive and negative impacts of the proposed action. Many of the beneficial impacts 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 of Volume 9 in the EIS 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 Draft EIS 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.

I-2162-006

Thank you for your comment.

✓
TO whom it may concern,
FR Johnnain Diego, student GWHS
subject: Pilitaru build-up on Guam

I-2163-001

I am writing this letter concerning the military build-up. I don't want all those military people to come. It will be too much trouble. They will be taking peoples land which is not right because this our island and not theirs.

I-2163-002

I don't want them to build on our historical sites that mean a lot to the people of Guam. I don't like the ideas that the military are thinking of building.

I-2163-003

I don't like that there going to close down our land to make roads that connect the two bases together. They shouldn't

I-2163-004

take peoples houses away to build a firing range for the military. They should send the marines

I-2163-005

somewhere else because it will be overpopulated and too much traffic and not enough roads for the people.

~~Johnnain~~ GUAM!

I-2163-001

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.

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.

I-2163-002

Thank you for your comment. Early identification, consultation, and predictive modeling resulted in many fewer sites being directly impacted by designing installations away from or around areas that contained high densities of historic properties. Thus, the vast majority of impacts to resources were avoided. DoD will continue to work very closely with the Guam SHPO and other stakeholders to continue in our efforts to avoid, minimize and/or mitigate adverse effects to cultural resources.

I-2163-003

Thank you for your comment. The new highway that you mention was a concept that would connect Navy facilities near Apra Harbor with Andersen Air Force Base. The proposal had been included in previous planning documents and was conceptually evaluated in the development of the 2030 Guam Transportation Plan. This route would primarily serve as a transportation corridor for only the military, would be very impactful to the environment and would be very costly to construct. In order to benefit Guam's roadway network and make better use of limited funds,

DoD and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) plan to improve existing routes instead.

I-2163-004

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.

I-2163-005

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.

To Whom it may concern
From Sergio Gabriel, Student - GWHS, Junior
Subject Military Buildup on Guam

I-2164-001

I Strongly agree that we should not have the military buildup on Guam because our island is just too small for more people.

I-2164-002

We all already have enough cars on the road and if there's more people, we're all going to be hip burling.

I-2164-003

For the bomb situation to put bombs along in our island isn't such a good idea. If at anytime one goes off, this island is gone.

I-2164-004

We already have enough people on our island.

I-2164-001

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.

I-2164-002

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.

I-2164-003

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 will continue to be a focus of the DoD.

Facility planning for ammunition storage and establishing ESQD arcs would occur to ensure the safety of the public. The ESQD arcs restrict the construction of inhabited buildings and other non-munitions related activities near munitions storage areas.

I-2164-004

Thank you for your comment.

Evin Matanane
WG101-03
2/16/10
Comment

P.O. Box 2957 Hagåtña Gv, 96922

Military Buildup

I-2165-001

According to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS), our island is going to be expecting 80,000 or more people in the next four to five years. I personally don't want this to happen to our island, but there are many other people out there who disagree. There are a lot of pros and a lot of cons to this situation. The good thing about this whole military build up is just basically the money and all the opportunities that are going to take place. The down falls about this whole operation is the increase in population, the taking of the land, and the increase in crime rates. These are just some of the things that will affect Guam and the people living here. I don't think we should go through with this whole thing because Guam is already overpopulated and bringing more people will just be ridiculous. I don't understand why they are even coming here in the first place when we didn't ask for all of this to happen.

I-2165-002

One of the biggest concerns is the crime rate on Guam. As we all know the marines were stationed in Okinawa, Japan before they decided to relocate them here. I didn't know much about the DEIS before, all I was told that 8,000 marines are coming to Guam and the reason why was because the Japanese government doesn't want them. Then I found out later that there has been a number of reports about the Japanese women being harassed and raped by these so called marines. That really made me wonder why they would even put them here. They could of put them somewhere else in the states, but they chose Guam. I'm just really concerned about that because I don't want my girlfriend being scared to walk into a store or anywhere else for that matter without watching her

I-2165-001

Thank you for your comment. The EIS discusses the reasons why the military relocation has been proposed to occur on Guam and the CNMI. This information is located primarily in Volume 1 of the EIS. The EIS process including the public meetings is intended to invite comments such as yours which are taken into consideration by the decision makers.

I-2165-002

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

I-2165-002

back. I'm also worried about my younger sisters because I know I can't be with them all the time. Guam to me is one of the safest places to live and to have some military guys who have a bad reputation with women pisses me off. There have been incidents where the military guys have started trouble with some of the local men and women. I just don't want to hear later on down the line that our women are getting harassed or even raped by these marines.

I-2165-003

With all the reasons not to bring the marines to Guam, I really think it would be best to find another place in the U.S. for the marines to train. Guam is just too small for this and yes the money sounds good, but more money, more problems. If this does go through, our island, government, and lifestyle will change drastically. Hopefully we can all pull through and have the marines relocate somewhere else other than Guam. It's never too late, Guam is our home, not theirs, so lets speak up and let our voices be heard!

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.

I-2165-003

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. 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.

Sharon Bada
P.O. box 22441 GMF, Barrigada Guam 96921
653-5096; 788-2243

I-2166-001 | The military buildup is how military people from Okinawa, Japan are being put here on Guam, putting aircraft carriers in Apra Harbor and basing an army air missile defense on Guam. Many people are going to be coming to Guam, more than we would expect. We all have different opinions on how the buildup will be good or bad. Either way our island will be affected. Our generation will be the ones to suffer.

I-2166-002 | The buildup will be bad for our island. It will cause many problems and the affect of the buildup will damage many things. It could damage our beautiful environment. They will be taking our lands and cutting down trees which give us less oxygen. The buildup will also be giving us pollution.

I-2166-003 | The military will be setting up shooting ranges for those soldiers to practice, but they will cause noise pollution and it would damage many peoples' health. Like for example, people living near these ranges they will have to hear those shooting noises most of the time which will eventually hurt their eardrums. Also studies show that pregnant women and their unborn babies could have a sickness due to the noise pollution.

I-2166-005 | I think the military buildup is bad because many of the lands will be taken away. They will take away the land weather we would want them to or not. They will take away some of the important and historical places on Guam. It will seem like they are taking away our culture. We should be able to preserve our culture and not act like the Americans.

I-2166-007 | The military buildup is putting many people here on Guam at once, like thousands people. Too many of us that will be hard to handle because it will crowded. Why couldn't they just bring a small portion of them to Guam at a certain time period and be willing to take turns? They should just put them here and expect us to accept them. It's not like we would be doing that to them wouldn't they? It will seem like Guam is too crowded that other people wouldn't want to come here.

I-2166-008 | In a way that this buildup will affect women and girls is that crime rates like rape will go up. In the DEIS is does not address the issue of differential genders. In a way we could mitigate the negative impacts is to just think more of the positive things that this buildup will bring. Even though there will be many people at once here on Guam it will be a chance to meet people. It also brings new industries due to the fact that many people will be coming here and that the government will entertain them. It will be able for us to act as a whole if we were to stay all together here on Guam.

I-2166-010 | I'm concern that Guam will not be the same in how many years because of the military buildup. I recommend that they shouldn't be taking away places that are dear to us people here on Guam. I want them to be able to have a compromise that will make us and the military people to understand to cause fewer problems for us to handle.

I-2166-001

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.

I-2166-002

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of reducing adverse effects on the people of Guam and its natural resources. 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.

I-2166-003

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, nuclear materials, 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). 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 the 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. These comprehensive actions (e.g., BMPs, SOPs, etc.) will protect public health, welfare, and the environment from adverse impacts associated with the use of hazardous substances.

I-2166-004

Thank you for your comment. The USMC is concerned over the potential of non-auditory health effects. Although there has been considerable debate among environmental noise experts as to whether noise exposures below the level of hearing hazard result in other lasting health effects, the subject warrants further discussion in the EIS. The

EIS has been modified to present a more detailed description of the studies dealing with non-hearing loss health effects.

I-2166-005

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.

I-2166-006

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.

I-2166-007

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.

I-2166-008

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.

I-2166-009

Thank you for your comment. The Final EIS analyzes a number of subjects identifying the potential positive and negative impacts of the proposed action. Many of the beneficial impacts 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 of Volume 9 in the EIS 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 Draft EIS 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.

I-2166-010

Thank you for your comment.

Kyle Arevalo
WG101-03
DEIS comment

Out of the numerous disturbing issues dealing with the military forces addition to our island,

I-2167-001 one caught my eye. It is regarding the issue about noise pollution to the Mariana Islands. On www.weareguahan.com, there is a flashing advertisement on the home screen that scooped my attention. It stated in bold red and white letters: "Noise Pollution; DEIS, Vol. 3, Ch. 16, pg 1038 ... aircraft noise exposure resulted in ... sleep disorders, hearing loss, higher rates of low birth weight infants, fatigue, neurosis, and negative effects on children (Asahikawa Medical College, 2000)." With the given citation information, I went ahead and referenced the overview of this citation. From what I understood is that military forces will be conducting airship and/or sea training over so-listed islands on heavily restricted land areas.

I-2167-002 From a health-concern perspective, where such a military placement for training has proven to result in higher rates of low birth weight infants and negative effects on children, this particular issue is appalling to me. I believe that the children are the future and affecting a child's future in this way is

I-2167-003 connotatively a prime negative. Culturally, this island has been struggling to re-shape and reveal its historical identity due to past colonial advancements (Spanish, Japanese, and American). This process may not only affect such children but will also affect all current mothers and women in general. Since women are the only genders that can biologically have children, the remaining child-bearing local women can possibly oppose their decisions of having children and raising them on our island, thereby leaving no chance of a future people to pick up after its current inhabitants. I believe, as a local, it is saddening to note such a high possibility. Women in general would not want inhabitation where the environment is going to have a permanently negative effect on their offspring. If the local women decide not to raise their children in their own native homeland, in what direction will their current cultural characteristics go raising children elsewhere? I can no longer imagine.

Kyle Arevalo
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Agat, Guam 96928
671-687-7020
arevalok@gmail.com

I-2167-001

Thank you for your comment. The USMC is concerned over the potential of non-auditory health effects. Although there has been considerable debate among environmental noise experts as to whether noise exposures below the level of hearing hazard result in other lasting health effects. The subject warrants further discussion in the EIS. The EIS has been modified to present a more detailed description of the studies dealing with non-hearing loss health effects.

I-2167-002

Thank you for your comment. The Navy understands the importance of preventing impacts to infants and children and will work with GovGuam to ensure health concerns are appropriately addressed during and after the buildup. At risk populations are also addressed in the Environmental Justice portion of the FEIS.

I-2167-003

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 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.

Shayne Ivy Yabut

WG101-03

226-D Tun Josen Diego Rd.
Yigo, Guam 96929

Military Buildup

I-2168-001 Whenever I go to the beach and take my dog to walk I cannot help but to admire the beauty that lies right in front of my eyes. The beautiful soft white sand that glimmers when the rays of the sun shines down on them, the magnificent horizon that seems like it never ends and the playful waves that says hi to me whenever I come around. These wonderful creations make me feel like I am living in a paradise. A paradise that the next generation would not be able to see anymore if I let the Military buildup take everything away to the place I called my home.

I-2168-002 When I heard about the military build-up I was a bit overwhelmed because of the rumors and myths I have heard that circulated around the community. Without the knowledge and awareness of what were the things and plans stated in the DEIS, I only heard the advantages of it and I supported it in the beginning. However, after I read the DEIS, I realized that 90% of the plans were just for their own sake and it does not benefit my island at all. What concerns me the

I-2168-003 most is the public health and safety of my people. The rate of women having STDs, STIs and AIDS increased for the past couple of years and the main carriers of these diseases are men in the militaries. The number of women getting these diseases will increase twice in no time and the

I-2168-004 population of women giving birth to children without a father will increase as well. For the past years, a lot of men in the militaries leave their kids in our island with their mothers and just support them through child support.

I-2168-005 In addition to this, those children will not only grow up without a father but they would not be able to see how beautiful Guam is if the military buildup take all our natural resources,

I-2168-001

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.

I-2168-002

Thank you for your comment. The Final EIS analyzes a number of subjects identifying the potential positive and negative impacts of the proposed action. Many of the beneficial impacts 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 of Volume 9 in the EIS 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

I-2168-005 pollute them and destroy them completely for their own sake. The water, the land and the air will be polluted as well and it will affect everyone's health especially the children.

I-2168-006 In conclusion, the military buildup is not the hope the island has been waiting for. The disadvantages of the buildup will affect not just the health of the people but also their entire

I-2168-007 identity. It is not going to benefit in any way that they think of. Instead, if we, the children of Guahan let these militaries destroy all the things we maintained, preserved and treasured for couple of decades for the next generations to see. These children would not be able to understand their future if we let their past become extinct. They would not be able know where they are going if they cannot find any trace of where they come from.

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 Draft EIS 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.

I-2168-003

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.

I-2168-004

Thank you for your comment. DoD educates its service man 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. DoD recognizes the importance of reducing adverse effects on the people of Guam and will continue to work with the people and Government of Guam to ensure that the effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

I-2168-005

Thank you for your comment. Please see response to I-2168-001

I-2168-006

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.

I-2168-007

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

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

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 Matalapa Drive Suite 100, Pearl Harbor, HI 86860-3134, Attention: GMPO. You can also visit www.guamtblcdeis.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, Joslen-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:

My name is Jennifer Lujan and I am a senior at the University of Guam receiving a Bachelor's in Social Work. According to Vol. 2, Chap. 16, page 16-22 as quoted from Guam Dept of Public Health and Social Services our population is approximately 160,000 with an estimated 60,000 individuals who are uninsured or underinsured. Guam's federal matching funds for Medicaid is a lower rate than allowed to most other U.S. States and territories at 50% the minimum rate. How would Gov Guam come up with the money to pay for the exhausted cap if the minimum rate is not increased and the population is tripled within a shorter time frame historically? This issue needs to be addressed before the build up takes place to ensure that the citizens are being taken care of and so Gov Guam will not have to take on the extra cost with the additional people.

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2169-001

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.

I-2169-001

Mae Ann Pajaro

16 Feb. 2010

WG-101-03 T/Th. 11:00-12:20

Prof. V. Dames

DEIS Comment

One issue I would like to bring up is concerning the

I-2170-001 protection of the local people especially women and young girls. The relocation of young single men and laborers will increase crime, fights, alcoholism, rape and prostitution on the island according to the DEIS. One main reason for the relocation of Marines to Guam was because of a woman's rights group which documented about a hundred cases of sexually assaults and no one was prosecuted for the wrongful act. If the issue was a problem in Japan who is to say it will not be a problem or an issue on the island once the marines arrive on the island. My personal thought about the buildup was not too positive because of what has happen on the past. In the past the island had suffered with the lost of land to the military which has yet been compensated for. For this buildup they are asking for more land. What I'm getting to is what more do we have to lose in this case the women of our society to violent crimes that may or may not be dealt with and who are to be blamed for those violent actions?

I-2170-001

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 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.

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 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.

Kyung Hee Byun



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**Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Overseas
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Please provide your comments below:

I am a social work student in UOB, taking internship at New Beginnings, the substance abuse treatment program of DMHSA. This is referring to DEIS Volume 6, Chapter 4 & the impact of build-up to public transportation.

My concern is that military build-up will impact significantly in increasing ridership and DEIS does not identify any direct and detail plan on mass transportation.

Many clients in New Beginnings rely on mass transit and have trouble in using it because of the less-than-optimal routes and schedule. Since the military build-up will increase the ridership include current clients as well as military-build-up-related clients, such as construction workers and others, DEIS should provide details of direct build-up impacts, including burden of cost. It needs special studies, because Guam Regional Transit Authority does not currently figure out how much does it cost and how the routes and schedule should be planned (based on public hearing on Jan. 28, 2010 at Guam Legislature Building).

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2171-001

Thank you for your comment. 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 Guam Regional Transit Authority (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.

I-2171-001

Kiarralene Pocaigue
548 Canada Toto rd. Barrigada, GU 96913
DEIS comment

According to the DEIS, the military buildup will have loads of effects on the island of Guam and its people. We will be experiencing many changes for the better, and some for the worst. It's shocking to know that there is an estimated of 80,000+ people coming to Guam. As far as I know, we didn't have a choice towards this military buildup and this plan has been discussed between the United States and Japan for quite some time, without Guam's knowing. As a voice of the people of Guam, we already have many issues in regards to our island. We have overpopulated schools and also an overpopulated single, public hospital. We can't fully afford our own island's people, what makes the U.S. think that we can afford an additional 80,000+ more people?

I-2172-001

I understand that these soldiers, dependants, and workers all need a home to live in, land to build their homes on, and necessities that come along with life, so where does that leave Guam? ...Prices for land and housing will increase; prices in general will also go up to an all-time high; and we, people of Guam will eventually be pushed off our island due to the expensive lifestyle that we have never had to deal with before the buildup. I heard from one of my professors at the university, that there will be many jobs that come along with this buildup, but less than half of those jobs will be given to the natives of Guam. What's this about and at what cost? ...At the expense of our children and our children's children not being able to grow up in the same beautiful island that we have grown up in?

If these soldiers, dependants, and workers are definitely coming here, we should have at least some say. Like I said above, our hospital and schools are overpopulated, so build us more. We definitely need more schools and hospitals to accompany the amount of people coming to Guam. If the military wants to take away our lands, leave a certain amount of lands for the natives and give us some kind of reduction on the price for land being sold to us. As far as jobs, we need more of a percentage being given to our island's people. Also, Mt. Lam Lam shouldn't be paved; it's a sacred place for our people along with many of the lands that have history of our ancestors, like Pagat Cave. Also, what will happen to our picturesque waters? Will it be contaminated? Will it still be clear and beautiful as it is now, after the buildup? Will our reef and fish be protected? According to weareguahan.com, the DEIS might be taking 100 acres of coral reef and it will be destroyed for the military to build a nuclear submarine wharf. It takes a LONG time to build coral reefs like ours. When did the military think that they'd grow back? ...In a couple of years? There's absolutely NO WAY.

I-2172-002

I-2172-003

I-2172-004

I've heard that the marines that were accused of raping young women in Okinawa are the same marines that are being shipped here to Guam. I would not want to hear that my mother, sisters, relatives, and/or future children are being sexually harassed, abused, or raped. And if this

I-2172-001

Thank you for your comment. 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. Population density if averaged over the entire Guam land area is expected to increase as a result of the proposed action; however, population densities are likely to be greater in some areas (i.e., Finegayan) and lower in southern Guam.

The DEIS anticipates that military housing would 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 would not compete with Guam residents for available housing units. 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).

Many comments on mitigation measures were received during the DEIS comment period. Subsequently discussion of mitigation measures has been expanded in the Final EIS.

Please see Section 4.4.1 of the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS), which is Appendix F, Volume 9 of the DEIS for information on the expected impacts the proposed action would have on the government of Guam's (agencies) staffing requirements. The analysis in

I-2172-005

happens, will I be assured that these marines that commit these crimes will be punished? As a daughter of Guam, I'm afraid myself and I know I wouldn't feel safe as this buildup continues to progress. This buildup will affect the lives of many of our islanders.

I-2172-006

In the future, if this buildup has succeeded and we, the people of Guam, have somehow failed, we won't be able to afford the lifestyle of Guam; we will be dropped a few levels down, and eventually be kicked off our home. But, we are not about to get thrown off our own island because this is our island, our home. So listen to what we each have to say, because we should have a say in the future of Guam.

Sincerely,

Kiaralene D.A. Pocaigue

the SIAS includes both direct and indirect impacts including those who move to Guam for work related to the proposed action. Another study, funded by DoD's Office of Economic Adjustment is underway, this is the Fiscal Impact Assessment that identifies the needs of the government of Guam and where the money to fund the needs could come from.

Incoming populations (such as the induced population during the operational period) would likely have dependents that would attend the Guam public school system. Based on income of military civilian workers and the goals set for the education of their children, many will send their children to private and/or parochial schools. The benefits to the community that the base is in, consists primarily of money that the new population provides to the local government from taxes, licenses, and fees. This money would go to the government's revenues. The executive and legislative branches of the government can then fund social, cultural, health, and other programs they feel are needed to benefit 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.

DODEA would recruit teachers primarily through their existing system; that is, teachers that would be transferring from the Okinawa and other locations. If local recruitment does occur, it is an individual's decision to apply for and potentially obtain a position in the DODEA system. This is also true of the anticipated parochial school system that has plans to

open new schools on Guam.

I-2172-002

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 Mount Lamlam. No direct disturbance to the Pagat site would occur from the construction or operation of the proposed firing range. A preservation plan would be generated for the Pagat site to protect this resource in the future. The EIS discusses the proposal to improve or pave a portion of the trail that leads to Mount Lamlam, but the mountain itself would not be paved. Access to Mount Jumullong and Mount Lamlam would not be restricted to the public.

I-2172-003

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.

I-2172-004

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.

I-2172-005

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.

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I-2172-006

Thank you for your comment. Public comments on the Draft EIS are an important part of the decision-making process. DoD held four public hearings on Guam, one on Tinian and one on Saipan where almost 2,000 people attended. Significant feedback was received at the hearings and thousands of comments were received via the US mail and webform. These comments were considered when DoD prepared this Final EIS.

Joshua Manibusan
02/15/06
WG 101-03
1 Page Comment: Military Build-Up

This page talks about the needs of the people of Guam. That this has happened in the past and some of the memories from there experiences which might not be so pleasant. The people of Guam have been through this in the past and certain local needs were not brought up. The break down also includes strategies on how the DPHSS sheds light on how exactly they will help out the community pertaining to children, youth, adults, families, and the elderly.

I-2173-001

Being able to help the community is a major factor in weather the community takes well to the build up or not. This is not a structured set plan, though it may help in the long run. For if the community does not take well to the build-up the same thing that happened in the previous base may happen though we do not have the funds to reverse this outcome.

I-2173-002

The main point of the issue is to use my gender scope and explain how this build up will effect the opposite sex. The community need to create a larger police force to meet the ratio of people will be needed. The military consists mostly of males and particularly at night it wont be safe with a larger number of men out. The higher rate of anything going bad may be at Tumon. This is where the main consumption of alcohol and partying happens. So the safety the women who will be out and about may be compromised unless the more law enforcement officers are call out at night to protect the people in general.

I-2173-001

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.

I-2173-002

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

Joshua Manibusan
0216/10
WG 101-03

Section of the executive summary about the military build-up.

I-2173-003

Even though each group had a different perspective of the challenges confronting the communities, meeting facilitators reviewed and analyzed participants' comments and concluded that all the groups shared five common views.

PPThe Government of Guam and community leaders need to be sensitive to Guam's history of colonization, and be cognizant that the military build-up may cause some citizens to experience trauma and a sense of vulnerability.

PPThe Government of Guam has a centralized model for the delivery of resources and services. This model does not provide an adequate opportunity to share responsibility for the delivery of resources and services with Mayors, community members and local service providers, or allow for community input on how to allocate human service resources.

PPGuam's population is becoming increasingly dependent on the Government of Guam for human services assistance, thus significantly reducing self-sufficiency, shared responsibility, and individual productivity.

PPHuman service delivery programs need to be community-based and culturally appropriate.

PPThe re is a significant need for capacity development training and technical assistance. Specific areas of need include strategic planning, program and project development and implementation, organizational development, and human and financial resource management.

This community assessment report provides the Government of Guam with observations and human service challenges identified by the meeting participants and the community representatives. It includes a summary of general observations, community-identified challenges and recommendations to increase self-sufficiency.

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.

I-2173-003

Thank you for your comment.

Rebecca Im
V. Dames
DEIS Comment

P.O. Box 22935 Barrigada, GU 96921

I-2174-001 My name is Rebecca Im. I am a student, employee of two local companies, scuba diver, and a proud resident of Guam. Our island is known for its lax atmosphere, so I was quite surprised to find that the people were only given 45 days to reflect on the matter. There are many concerning topics I would like to address, but I will focus on three issues that concern me.

I-2174-002 First, I ask that the dredging be reconsidered. The corals and reefs surrounding our island is the most beautiful natural resource we have. Dredging seabeds equivalent to 40 football fields will greatly disrupt the marine life that surround our island. The diverse ecosystem in Apra Harbor will not be able to survive. Also, the dive sites that attract numerous tourists every year will no longer be attractive.

I-2174-003 Local businesses will take the blow.

Second, I fear the over crowding of our island will create an extremely uncomfortable environment. With the proposed 80,000 military personnel and dependents, it will require more land, resources, infrastructures, and patience. The funding for the build up does not consider the maintenance fees involved with congested public roads, additional heavy sewage, and the limited water supply issue. Unless they are planning on keeping the 80,000 military personnel and dependents inside the gates, our island's infrastructure will be heavily stressed.

Third, the job opportunities from the construction build up is misleading. According to the DEIS, only a little over 2,500 actual residents of Guam will benefit from the build up in 2014. That leaves the other 15,000 positions for the low paid, off-island workers. The low paid, off-island workers will most likely send their earned income to their homeland. Therefore, the money that is supposed to circulating the islands economy will be purged out.

I-2174-004 In conclusion, I ask that the people of Guam have an extension to review this serious matter, and I also ask that the EDIS propose a more proportionate plan.

I-2174-001

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.

I-2174-002

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.

I-2174-003

Thank you for your comment. The 80,000 population figure that you use for military personnel needs clarification. As discussed in the EIS, the 80,000 personnel is a maximum amount of all personnel, mostly comprised of temporary construction workforce, that would be involved in the proposed build-up. Other information on the population and employment is included in the socio-economic sections of the EIS.

I-2174-004

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.

Andrealline F. Mayoyo
PO Box 11623 Yigo, Guam 96929
671-987-9079

Comment:

I-2175-001

Economy and Social Services

“The increase in population is expected to increase the services required at Guam Memorial Hospital, the Department of Public Health and Social Services, The Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse and the Guam Police Department. There is no plan in the Draft EIS on how to help these agencies handle the increase in necessary services. Many of these agencies are at capacity.” (Volume 4; Ch.8.2.1.1; Page 2)

Recommendation:

There is no way that the agencies stated will be able to accommodate the increase if the Draft EIS has no plan. With many of the agencies already at capacity, I strongly believe that the increase will just cause conflicts. An example would be Guam Memorial Hospital, which is at high capacity, and even lacking beds and other clinical equipments as well as doctors, nurses, etc. Although, there may be an advantage to this issue, money wise, it still wouldn't over power the increase in population in these agencies.

The military buildup should be some other place besides Guam. The island will not be able to accommodate the increase in population. The buildup will have a major impact on Guam and problems will arise. I feel that Guam is not ready to take this risk and they should the relocate the marines in a larger area that can accommodate them. Everyone should be able to have a say in this, yes Guam will have more money because of the military buildup, however the impact will be more of a negative effect than a positive. The military buildup is very risky.

I-2175-001

Thank you for your comment. 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 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.

Madeleine Duran
February 16, 2010
P.O. Box 10965 Tamuning, Gu 96913
Cell phone #: 787-6149

“There will be a recession-like period after 2014 where businesses would have to end or cut back. Many workers would have to out-migrate due to job loss.” (Volume 9, Appendix K, Page 147, Table 4.3-4)

Recommendation:

I-2176-001

I think that it is best if the military build-up doesn't come to Guam. I know that people will have a hard time after 2014 and maybe before 2014. I know that many residents would not want any job loss and cut backs. It would make other people have a hard time in everything. Besides, Guam is pretty much over populated already. Guam is too small for all these military's to come out of nowhere in our island. Also, I know the Guamanians will end up depending on the government, which would be really hard for tax payers. The best thing for everyone is to not have the military build-up.

I-2176-002

The military build-up should be voted upon us Guamanians. Because affects us more, not only the economy. But, I know Guam will have more money when the military build-up comes and when 2014 comes people will actually have a really hard life in Guam. Hopefully what I'm saying can make any differences in this military build-up issue in Guam.

I-2176-001

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.

I-2176-002

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.

I-2177-001

Hi, let me introduce myself before going on any further, my name is Raven Karen Gaerlan Agpaoa and I am a resident on the island of Guam. I am eighteen years old and I am currently attending the University of Guam. I am deeply concerned about this issue concerning the military buildup coming to Guam. It may affect the environment, the people, and their life styles. The military buildup has profoundly troubled my mind. Having the military buildup here on Guam is very dangerous and risky to have. On the other hand, I am intensely alarmed about the awareness of the coral reefs. Due to that the coral reef plays a very important role to the island of Guam. For instance, the coral reef protects our island from tsunamis and dangerous shark attacks, and provides a home for fish. If many of the corals die, fewer tourists will come and visit our island. The coral reef is also a main part of the islands beauty.

The military buildup will have many effects on the islands coral reefs and information was given as stated by the EIS comment guide. Such as a dredging project that will be happening at Apra Harbor. Corals, sponges and many other organisms that may have not yet been discovered may get affected by the dredging operation at Apra Harbor. Corals are vulnerable and very slow growing animals. Artificial reefs are told to be replaced for the lost of coral reefs at Apra Harbor. Although, it is a waste of money and should be used for other, more beneficial and effective projects. Much of Guam's coral reefs are endangered because of the military buildup. Especially the population will increase, the more visitors and fishers may put Guam's coral reefs at risk.

I-2177-002

I recommend that the military buildup should be somewhere else because there are going to be many effects on Guam. Guam is a beautiful island and it is already over populated. The military buildup will affect many people lives, the environment, and the culture. If the military buildup was going to be at the United States it might be better because it will not affect the environment as much.

Sincerely, Raven Karen G. Agpaoa

Mailing Address: PO Box 9346 Dededo, GU 96929

Contact Number: 653-4805

I-2177-001

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.

I-2177-002

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.

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.

I-2178-001

Thank you for your comment.

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

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 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:

2.5.1.1 Project Background

The existing traffic volumes, physical conditions, and designs of Guam's roads vary widely. As a result of the military buildup on the island, traffic volumes and congestion levels are anticipated to reach unacceptable levels. Military-related traffic would add to the congestion levels, worsening already poor conditions. In addition, the structural integrity of the roads and bridges would be compromised as a result of the increased number and weight of trucks. *DEIS Volume 6 chapter 2 page 2-105*

4.1.1.2 Off Base Roadways

Off base roadways herein refers to transportation roadway features that support vehicular traffic, public transit service, pedestrian facilities and bicycle facilities outside of the DoD military bases. This section describes the existing conditions of the off base roadways within their respective Region of influence – North, Central, Apra Harbor, and South.

Traffic congestion is measured by dividing the number of cars on the road (i.e., volume) by the number of cars the road was designed to carry (i.e., capacity). A volume-to-capacity (V/C) ratio greater than 1 indicates that the roads are carrying more vehicles than they were designed to handle – the roads are congested. *DEIS Volume 6 chapter 4 page 4-1*

I-2178-001 I am a Recovery Case Manager at a local non-profit, a Social Work student at the University of Guam and most of all a single mother. My schedule as of right now is very hectic. I have to wake up an hour before necessary to avoid the congestion of traffic in the mornings or I will get caught in it and be late. In the evenings it takes sometimes an hour to travel eight or thirteen miles depending on the location I am coming from. As a single woman my time is precious to me I do not have extra time to dedicate to fighting traffic to get to work or school. As most women, I do all the grocery shopping for my family how much more time will I have to spend looking for a parking space. What is the military going to do to insure that availability of parking to our main shopping centers will be funded and the infrastructure completed before the build up. I do not see anything in the DEIS about our parking situation? What is the military going to do to alleviate traffic jams waiting for parking at our local stores? Does the military realize that strengthening and widening of only a few roads near the base is not going to accommodate all of the cars, with a build up of this magnitude, of persons who live off base and have to travel daily to provide for our families?

Please Print Clearly

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

My name is Ronalyne Agpao. I am twenty years old and attending the University of Guam. The beautiful island of Guam is a home for many people. In addition to the indigenous Chamorros and stateside Americans, Guam has a large population of Filipinos, Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, Micronesians, and other different combinations of ethnicities. Guam is a peaceful, friendly, and family oriented island. Most of the people on the island know each other through family or friends. Just previously, the island's residents felt an upcoming sudden change on the island. With plans for construction for this project has caused the island's residents to be unprepared. As a result, this has caused numerous concerns and problems on our island, which many of the islanders call their home.

I-2179-001

With mass media, allegations regarding the behavior of the Marines have been known to the world. Due to these allegations, many of the islanders are troubled by the decision of the relocation of the U.S. Military. One factor of their repulsive behavior was the sexual assaults and rapes by US military personnel in Japan, which lead to a major international incident. The issue that bothers many people, especially women, is the rape incident at Japan.

Personally, I dislike the U.S. Military to be relocated on our island. Women would be more concern of their safety due to the military men coming to Guam. As a woman, I would be certainly concern of this horrific and unacceptable behavior. I am afraid of what may happen when they are settled on our island and if they will continue their violent behavior towards the people of Guam.

I-2179-002

Another concern that people have is the growth of our population and the availability of jobs for the locals. Guam is a very small island yet there will be more people coming to reside on this tiny island. Some residents find that it would be hard adapting to the rapid change of Guam's population and workforce. Guam's population and workforce is growing and becoming more diverse. Military don't even have complete analysis of this issue. This issue is found in Volume nine.

Although the military buildup will bring many changes to Guam's economy and people, whether positive or negative, these changes can only be found in the future. However, a suggestion to these concerns is to have a limitation of U.S. Military troops and their dependents on the island. They can settle to many other U.S. territories out there. In addition, having good and effective communication with the local government and U.S. Military administration are the things our island residents can do for now. They also need to make things clear on what they write, say and do. That they should be helping both sides, the federal and local people not just their forces.

I-2179-003

P.O. Box 9346 Dededo, Guam 96929

I-2179-001

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.

I-2179-002

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.

I-2179-003

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.

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.

Elison Malabanan
WG-101-03
2/16/2010

Draft Environmental Impact Statement

I believe that the military build-up that will happen on Guam has both its goods and bad reasons. The build up on Guam will bring many job opportunities for the people of Guam. Construction is going to be rising up again because of new housings or buildings that will be offered. The Food and Beverage Corporation will rise up for many young adults and teenagers because of the many restaurants that we have on Guam. We wouldn't have to depend on our tourism economy that much if the build-up would pull through.

I-2180-001

Another issue about the military build on Guam is about the high risk of attack from outside treats. Since Guam is such a small island filled with big amount of military equipments and technology Guam could be another huge target of outside treats. We wouldn't want any treats for Guam. This island is our home and paradise at the same time. Family, friends, and love ones always around because of the short distance that we have to travel just to be with each other.

In conclusion I believe that yes Guam will have its benefits and its doubts when the military build-up comes into effect. But I believe that the only way we can judge the military build-up is from our own point of view.

I-2180-001

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 will continue to be a focus of the DoD.

121 E. Abas Ct. Liguán Terrace Dededo Guam 9692



OUR ISLAND OUR LIVES

Alyssa Gimenez P.O. Box 10902
TAMUNING, GU 96931
making effective comments

Make an effective comment

Personal statement/comment form

This form must be sent in by Feb. 17, 2010 to IGPO or by Feb. 16, to your mayor's office.

COMMENT AREA

To be effective, include the following
- Be specific
- If the segment of the Draft EIS you are reading does not make sense, state that in your comment.
- If the section you are reading of the Draft EIS does not seem to have enough data or information, make sure to note that in your comment.

RECOMMENDATION AREA

(State your specific request, demand or idea)
- Make sure to write the who, what, where, why and how of what you want
- Also state the specific action you would like to be taken including, times, dates, places, frequency, duration, laws to be followed, money, responsible partners, who will benefit, who will be affected, and boundaries.

I-2181

Volume	Page Number	COMMENT AREA	RECOMMENDATION AREA
9011-10 F	147, table 4.3-3	The draft EIS needs to specify how the new federal jobs will affect the locals. It states that less than 1,000 jobs will be available for Guam's residents.	More jobs should be offered to the locals because the military is using our land. Our people have families and bills to tend to. In today's society not only the men are out on the work force women are stepping in. Will majority of the jobs be taken up by the men? With everyone getting laid off in the U.S. and Guam the military should at least mitigate more job opportunities for our people.
9 Appendix K	61, table 4.4-29	The draft EIS needs to specify how we can sustain 54,649 more patients at GMH and 30,000 more clients at Public Health. We do not have enough beds at GMH as it is. Will public health's services be limited? What will happen to our local women who are under WIC and can't afford to buy supplies for their children? Will our local mothers be recognized as a lower class and their needs would not seem as important as	A new hospital should be built to accommodate the number of people that we will be expecting. Public health and social services and mental health and substance abuse need to be given a larger place of operation or a renovation.

I-2181-001

Thank you for your comment. The Final EIS 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 <http://www.opm.gov>.

Ashley Schacher, 19
February 16, 2010
University of Guam Student
Resident of Dededo, Guam
P.O. Box 24753 OMF Barrigada Guam 96921

I-2182-001

The DEIS does not in fact state nor give preventative measures in regards to this issue that I am going to present. In reference to the past history of United States Military personnel in Okinawa has set the stage for social problems for women off base. U.S. Military record in Okinawa has proven that U.S. Marines have been the cause of multiple incidences regarding the rapes of civilian women. The community has been in an uproar and wants U.S. Military forces out of their country (Okinawa). Currently, the U.S. and the Department of Defense is proposing a military build up on Guam especially the same U.S. Marine components will be attached to Guam.

This would create a social issue for our local community especially our women because there are not hundreds of marines that will be attached to Guam, there will be many thousands. Not just marines, but navy, air force and active army personnel. This kind of numbers would create many social problems such as crime. For example, rapes, assaults, suicide, DUI's, venereal disease, AIDS and many other social problems would occur, even going as far as abortions. The demand for woman being used and seen as sex objects would be very high. A woman's morals and values would be diminished and taken away. Young Girls would have to witness and be exposed to violent acts against woman at a young age.

It is unfortunate that our local government is not prepared to address such a huge tasking as preventing these things from occurring. Preventative measures must be put in place for the protection of our civilian population. Especially preventative measures to educate the women of Guam.

I-2182-002

Our local government should work closely with the military commands to establish an education program that would involve intensive briefings before U.S. personnel is allowed to be exposed to our civilian population. They must be educated on the local laws and customs of Guam to prevent an anti-military sentiment. It may be also a good idea to impose curfews when they are given liberty. In addition, the military should have specific areas where they would be allowed to drink and socialize with military and local law enforcement present and on stand by to maintain and insure safety for their personnel and the local citizens of Guam and impose stringent disciplinary action for any active personnel that violates the military regulations (UCMJ; United States Code Of Military Justice).

On the other side of the coin, our local government should also provide an education program using the mass media in regards to some of the situations that could occur with military personnel by the use of providing history statistics. Unfold the liabilities to the community so they could decide for themselves their safety preventative measure to make their family aware, especially their daughters that go out and about on Guam. And we should also have our local public health provide consistent information through the use of the media that will tell us accurate information with disease control and up to date statistics on what is occurring on our island.

I-2182-001

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.

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I-2182-002

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.



COMMENT SHEET

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

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 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, Josten-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:

Hello, my name is Isabella Fagota and I am a student at the University of Guam. I am writing to you because a few issues on the DEIS do concern me. The first issue is of crime. According to Vol. 2, Chapter 16 Socioeconomic and General Services, page 16-35 a passage states that "about 7,000 Filipina women serve as prostitutes on entertainment visas for U.S. military personnel in Okinawa, despite the fact that prostitution is illegal in Japan." Prostitution is also illegal on Guam, but the problem still exists. As a young woman, this issue particularly interests me because it directly targets the female population of my island. I believe that because of this particular prostitution issue from Okinawa, that young girls like myself as well as other women can be easily exposed to a community filled with immigrant prostitutes and the illegal drug problems that often accompany them. With an increase in illegal drug activity, that can very much open a door to more illegal things such as burglary, murder, rape, and even human trafficking. The use of prostitution, an illegal activity, in Okinawa makes me question the morals of U.S. military personnel. Not only are they tarnishing their own image, but I feel as if they lack respect and concern for the land that they occupy and the people that they supposedly "share" it with.

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

Isabella Fagota
P.O. Box 10306 Tamuning, GU 96931

I-2183-001

I-2183-001

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.

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I-2184-001

Thank you for your comment.

Name: Johnny Silbanuez
Mailing Address: UOG Station, Residence Hall
Mangilao GU 96923
Email: johnny2ud1@yahoo.com

DEIS on Recreational sites on Guam

I-2184-001

As an International and Hospitality student at the University of Guam, I am eager to raise my concerns on the military buildup on the island. I am truly aware of the great demands and difficulties that the military will bring to the island. First we have been informed by our friends and relatives on the changes that this relocation may have bestowed on us. However, there are no detailed information on what these changes may be until recently when public hearings and the DEIS approached. That is when people started to raise their concerns. For me, my biggest concern is this going to change or stop the military from coming to Guam?

That is the main issue for me especially when I devote my questions on this military buildup. According to Volume II on the EIS in Chapter 9, the proposed action plans on the recreational sites were already been planned out. In spite of these major projects, most of them were already been established by the Government of Guam. I don't see any need of major renovation because I as a resident, do appreciate the maintenance and well kept of these recreational sites. Furthermore, why is it only now that these major projects have to be initiated when there are already millions of military personnel visited in the last decade? I think it is obvious that they don't need to allocate or in some way, directly fix these recreational sites because they have already had it in their bases. So that has been an issue in my point of views on their action plans for the Guam recreational sites.

Instead of proposing these plans, I strongly believe that the military should focus on some of the recreational issues that surround our communities. The reason being is they will be amongst those groups that will venture into these recreational adventures. So what sort of recreational issues that they need to address? Well, the "Red light District" has been a major shift which I believe is appropriate for the military to act upon. They need to set an awareness programs that will help educate their military personnel (that are coming) as well as in the communities. There are other major movements of businesses and families from the area where this new commercial industry is going to be built on. Why don't they assist the local government in their funding plans or just play a role in this whole project? I think that there are several ways for the military to help the local economy than just targeting on the projects that have already been done.

Finally, let us not forget also that the Japanese tourists are among the majority of the visitor arrivals to Guam. This might affect the economy due to the negative impressions that these military personnel had neglected over the Japanese people in the past. Maybe this will not be the case but who knows what going to happen in the future. Every decision that we make now is imperative and will surely continue to affect the future generations. I think the military will have different interest than all the geographical market destinations. So all in all for this military buildup, I **do not** support whatever the influx of this military buildup will be.

Jenina Martin
SW-201-01

Comment on DEIS

I-2185-001

I would like to make a comment on the statement from Volume 9, Appendix K, Page 61, Table 4.4-29. In the statement it talks about the increase population to increase services at GMH, DPHSS, Guam Police Department and Mental Health Substance Abuse. I think that it would be a problem if the population will increase that needs services from GMH. In the statement it says there will be 54, 649 more patients needing services at GMH. As what I understand from the newspaper, GMH needs more staff and beds for patients, it would be difficult if population will increase with the military buildup. Medical bills of medicines have not been paid yet from local pharmacy drug store. There is no solution yet on how to help agencies with the increase of services. If then there is a military buildup, GMH will need budget to construct more rooms for patients, get more medical supplies and hirer more doctors, nurses and hospital staff. The problem is where GMH would get the money for these needs. In my opinion I think that if the militaries do come here to Guam, it would create a dilemma for the island of Guam.

I-2185-001

Thank you for your comment. 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.

Volume 2, Chapter 16 discusses the impact of an increased patient to health care provider ratio as a result of population growth with implementation of the buildup. The impact analysis in Chapter 16 identifies significant adverse impacts to public service agencies influenced by population increases. These impacts would be mitigated by assisting GovGuam in funding for health services personnel. Possible measures discusses that the DoD could take to support increased staffing of required positions include seeking federal funding for necessary positions; increasing the number of private staffing and service contractors currently working for service agencies; and supporting a one-time hiring bonus of 20% of base pay for GovGuam agency positions, to increase interest in GovGuam agency employment. These measures could aid in increasing the number of health care professionals on Guam. The EIS does not identify specific funding sources.

Crystal Pilarca
WG 101-03

Resident of Dededo
290 E. Santa Barbara
Dededo GU

Comment on DEIS

I am a student from the University of Guam. I would like to comment on the military build-up coming from a women's point of view. I believe that the build-up will be a good and bad idea for Guam. The build-up will allow Guam to expand but at the same time it will affect Guam in many ways.

I-2186-001 The good views on the build-up are the many opportunities it will give to Guam, expanding its tourist attraction and allowing more jobs for everyone on island. The build-up will cause many more jobs for everyone but I believe it will have more of an effect for men. Women will only be allowed to work in offices or schools but it will not benefit them very much. They will only be entitled to appropriate jobs for women.

I-2186-002 The bad views are that women are going to be more cautious about where they go and who they go with because the crime rate will go high. I believe that when the military comes it will scare women to just stay home because they will feel unsafe in their own island. There may be more rapes going on and no one will know about it unless someone speaks up.

Personally for every good idea there is a bad side to it. I want to be able to feel safe in this island. I plan to not leave and stay here to have a family and be able to still call Guam home. I do

I-2186-003 not want to raise my future kids in a military based island. The island will be taken over by militaries and their families. Guam will no longer look like a paradise but a military base. Our island will be destroyed in every way possible. Our beaches will be destroyed and soon we will no longer be able to swim in them. Our roads will be too crowded that what used to take us 10 minutes will take us 30 minutes to reach our destination. Please take my comment and many others into consideration. We are concerned about our island, the place many call "HOME."

I-2186-001

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.

I-2186-002

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.

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I-2186-003

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.

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.

Alex Lugwa

D.E.I.S Comment

My name is Alex Lugwa and I was born and raised on Guam. I have a few concerns I would like to discuss in this comment.

I-2187-001

First of all, I would like to point out a section in Volume 7pg. 150 of the Draft EIS which seems to imply that non-Chamorro Micronesians would be the cause of an increase of crime once the build up has happened. Am I interpreting this correctly? If so, I do not think it is fair to use them as a scapegoat. I myself am a non-Chamorro Micronesian and to be honest, I find that offensive. If I am interpreting it wrong than please correct me.

I-2187-002

Secondly, I am concerned about the increase of violence, specifically dealing with local bars and night clubs. I am a gigging musician and I have seen quite a few bar fights. In fact, I have a friend who nearly died because of stab wounds that were inflicted on him by a male military person outside of a local club that no longer exists. I am sure that with the build up will come an increase of fights between local and military individuals, if not groups. I am not placing the blame on either of the two. In my opinion the fights will be the outcome of the difference in cultures. I would like to know what measures will be taken to prevent them or at least keep them to a minimum.

I-2187-003

My third concern deals with the shooting ranges that are to be made for military training. I believe it was on page 111 in Volume 7 that I read something about Pagat being off limits to civilians. I heard that both Pagat and that Guam Raceway would be taken by the military to use for training. Are there any other places that have been taken

I-2187-001

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.

I-2187-002

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

I-2187-003

into consideration for the training grounds? For what reasons has this land been chosen for the firing range. Pagat contains a lot of ancient Chamorro artifacts and is of great historical importance to the people of Guam. It would be devastating for all of it to be lost and ruined by the gunfire and explosions. Also, I would like to know how it would affect the noise level in the Northern area of Guam. Also, I am concerned about the Guam Raceway being taken away from the public. I fear that automobile racers will resort to illegal street racing if this racing outlet is no longer provided, thus making driving on the roads more dangerous. If it is really necessary for the military to use the Guam Raceway land, and there are no other alternatives, than I would like to suggest a way to mitigate this loss. In order to prevent an increase of illegal street racing and to give racers a place to compete legally, the military, or whomever is responsible for mitigation should construct a new raceway for the people of Guam. It should be just as good if not better than the raceway.

Also my final question deals with the back road, which starts at the back gate of Anderson Air Force Base and stretches to the village of Mangilao. Would this be affected in any way by the placement of the firing ranges or anything else dealing with the build up. Many locals use this road to travel daily and I am sure it is a traveling advantage for the military staying at the Air force Base.

I-2187-004

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.

I-2187-003

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.

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 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.

I-2187-004

Thank you for your comment. Artifacts at Pagat are located below the ridge line and collection berms would be used to collect the projectiles, therefore the artifacts at Pagat would not be impacted. For more information, please refer to Volume 2, Chapter 12 for impacts to cultural resources. Noise levels in the northern and central Guam are depicted on Figures 6.2.1 through 6.2.5.

In the event DoD acquires the land, the Guam International Raceway would also have to decide whether to continue operations. 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 essential habitat for ESA listed species. Should the Guam International Raceway decide to continue operations and be eligible for relocation assistance from DoD, DoD would 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.

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