



**COMMENT SHEET**

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

Website Comment Number: 2

Received: 11/20/2009 1:38:48 AM

**I-001-001 |**

leave guam alone!!!

**I-001-001**

Thank you for your comment.



**COMMENT SHEET**

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas  
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Website Comment Number: 3

Received: 11/20/2009 3:55:35 AM

The military build-up is predicated on past illegal behavior made by U.S. Marines in Okinawa, which over time, put a strain on our country's bilateral relationship with Japan. This will result in two major waves of folks planning to descend into Guam over a 60 to 100 month period over a truncated frame of time by a factor of four.

**I-002-001**

While I love our nation and the military, the size, scope and speed that this build-up will have will bring many problems to Guam. Increased production of sewage, solid waste, waste water, use of very scarce land, noise pollution, 25% population increase, waste generated from military operations, training, housing and overall presence, distribution and management of scarce water resources all point to a solution that is not realistic.

I think that the scale of this move does not parallel Guam's limited natural resource base and is overly intrusive for the local population. And while it will bring jobs and additional revenue to Guam, too many issues remain unresolved between the military and fellow Americans from Guam as it stands now.

**I-002-002**

Compact impact, basic political rights to vote for president, lack of a full voting member in Congress point to several opportunities to seek parity and balance. That is not the case now.

**I-002-003**

My biggest worry continues to be what GAO said-that the DoD is not engaging and viewing Guam as a full partner and is not communicating its intentions in a timely and comprehensive manner. This EIS document should have been given substantially more transparency over the past several years. Secrecy points to arrogance and it implies that there is something to hide.

The military could do a much better job of communications, planning and showing more respect to their fellow American citizens on Guam. What I sense in this particular instance is a arrogance that somehow folks on Guam will simply bow down and say "yes sir." This is not American.

**I-002-004**

The water resources, both fresh water availability and protecting beach areas, which are already polluted will see more destruction.

Guam most importantly needs substantially more resources to build up its infrastructure, water, power, waste disposal while preventing the island from becoming further contaminated.

My hope is that IGPO becomes more transparent and also realizes that on the one hand, this buildup is supposed to protect our national interests via the military, yet on the other hand, our military is behaving in some ways like a foreign invader

**I-002-001**

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of managing efforts in implementing the proposed military relocation to reduce adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources and infrastructure. The 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-002-002**

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

**I-002-003**

Thank you for your comment. The DoD has kept the public informed as required by NEPA, which includes holding public scoping meetings and public hearings and allowing the public to comment on the DEIS. DoD has had ongoing discussions with Cooperating Agencies (those federal and local agencies with special expertise or regulatory oversight) throughout the preparation of the DEIS and will continue these discussions with agencies through the completion of the FEIS. As part of the engagement with Cooperating Agencies, they were asked to conduct an early technical review of the partially completed DEIS in late July 2009. The DoD has also met extensively with elected officials and other

community stakeholders on the progress of the EIS and notional/preliminary relocation plans.

**I-002-004**

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes that the basic infrastructure of power, water, wastewater, and solid waste need to be carefully managed. That is why DoD is working with Guam utilities in solving the supply issues that would be created by this buildup. For all utilities, Guam organizations are in concurrence with the proposed preferred alternatives. DoD proposes to pay its fair share for infrastructure upgrades, as well as being an advocate for grants and low-cost loans for the Guam utilities to be able to correct current system deficiencies.



## COMMENT SHEET

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Website Comment Number: 4

Received: 11/20/2009 6:53:18 AM

I-003-001

There must be a better alternative to the "major haul road" designation that is now "from rt1, to rt8, to rt16 to Marine Corps Drive(rt1). Traffic today on these roads are heavy, noisy, congested and major contributor to air pollutants. A better alternative is to construct a new road system along Guam's east side, connecting Guam's south to her north, with entry, exit options every so many miles to allow traffic into existing villages.

#### I-003-001

Thank you for your comment. The alternative that you mention was a proposal that 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 that would connect Navy facilities near Apra Harbor with Andersen Air Force Base. It was envisioned to be used only by 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.



## COMMENT SHEET

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Website Comment Number: 5

Received: 11/20/2009 10:27:08 AM

I-004-001

Good job on producing DEIS; wish you all the success as we move forward to RODec. Eagerly await to welcome the Marines! Very sure mitigation steps if any were well sourced. In fact, I think we are able to accommodate more than the current number of Marines.

I-004-001

Thank you for your comment.

## COMMENT SHEET



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

Website Comment Number: 6

Received: 11/20/2009 11:03:47 PM

To Whom it may concern,

I am the homeowner to 211A Bamba Road Pagat Mangilao, Guam and currently reside in San Diego, California. It concerns me that I rely on PDN, KUAM and Pacific News Center for all my information. News reporting can be bias and I want a reliable source! The concerns I have are the following;

- 1.The search criteria within the document did not assist me of my search for Route 15, Pagat Point or Pagat.
- 2.My house is located a short distance from Route 15 and I am on the assumption that the road will be widen. How much of private property will be needed on the north and south end of Route 15? Will purchases be made by the US govt or GovGuam? Will eminent domain be executed to acquire the property?
- 3.Will Bamba Road be a part of the proposed military training grounds? I cannot tell from the listed maps if my property is affected.
4. Will a medium be available for off island Guam citizens like myself?

Allow me to thank you in advance for taking the time to review and acknowledge my concerns.

Respectfully,  
Rita Fe Bamba  
649 Concepcion Avenue  
Spring valley, CA 91977  
Home 619.303.2377  
Cellular 619.820.9741

I-005-001

I-005-002

#### I-005-001

Thank you for your comment. Document search can be done within each electronic version of the document. The "Find" function within the Edit menu of Acrobat Reader (or by pressing "Ctrl+F" button) will allow search for specific terms within each volume. Discussion regarding impacts to Route 15, Pagat, and Pagat Point can be found in Volume 2 of the DEIS. The DEIS is available on the website at: [www.guambuildupeis.us](http://www.guambuildupeis.us).

#### I-005-002

Thank you for your comment. The Draft EIS identifies two alternatives for the military firing ranges. The preferred alternative is A (also referred to as Option A or 1); in this alternative, Route 15 would be realigned and a portion of Route 15 would go through Andersen South with a fence constructed on either side of the road. Alternative B (also referred to as Option B or 2) would not require the realignment of Route 15. Volume 2, subsection 2.3.2.5 of the DEIS discusses the proposed firing ranges; Figure 2.3-14 (page 2-63 of Volume 2) shows these alternatives in map form. Presently, these are under consideration and the boundaries may be refined (so we cannot state if your property of Bamba Road are impacted).

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

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

procedures exist under eminent domain authority to resolve those questions. Eminent domain requires reimbursement at fair market value.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 7

Received: 11/21/2009 12:25:28 AM

I-006-001

I am outraged with the location and boundaries of proposed developments. As an owner of private property located within the boundaries of Andersen Air Force Base I understand the restrictions that will develop if more coastal land is awarded to the Department of Defense. We all want to live on coastal, beach front property; however it is unnecessary to restrict access to these areas to accommodate military personnel and their dependents.

Beach access to the public must be protected - you have taken too much with existing bases.

**I-006-001**

Thank you for your comment. For privately owned lands at Andersen AFB, no new public access restrictions would be created.



## COMMENT SHEET

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Website Comment Number: 8

Received: 11/21/2009 2:51:34 AM

Any possibility that the comment deadline be extended to May 27, 2010? That would give 6 months instead of the current 3 months. This is a huge document to digest, and I would like to do some research on alternatives.

#### I-007-001

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-007-001



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 9

Received: 11/21/2009 9:50:58 AM

I-008-001

Congratulations for completing DEIS!!!  
And for making it transparent for all to see.  
I am most certain the draft will remain pretty intact with perhaps a few minor changes. That is to be expected. But overall, I am confident that the document will be approved in its entirety. May the construction begin next year. Good job, Gen. Bice and staff! Keep up the good work. Ooooahhhh!!!  
One note: there are many private landowners willing to provide real estate to help out with the relocation.

I-008-001

Thank you for your comment.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 10

Received: 11/21/2009 11:08:17 AM

Volume Seven Table ES-4, Summary of Significant Impacts of the Preferred Alternatives lists ten significant areas of impact by my count. This table should be the lead in any discussion related to the impact of the military buildup.

How can this military buildup proceed without political legitimacy? The United Nations treaty related to political status of all the territories in the world after has been ignored by the U.S. How can the U.S. inflict the most significant impact on this island since the Japanese invasion without first allowing the Chamorro people the right to choose independence, free association or statehood? If the military buildup is not grounded in political legitimacy this buildup will end in a bloody failure.

Look at social unrest caused by a thirty percent rise of fees at California colleges has caused. Do you believe that the locals will simply absorb the costs of this buildup? Pay for the cost of destroying the reefs inside and outside of Apra Harbor. Will projected water shortages in the civilian community become a public health issue? How will the economy (who will) benefit while the majority of local citizens be priced out of the housing market? You better get this right if you want to avoid a military, political, regional, social and Constitutional disaster. Its your Constitution by the way. It doesn't apply to us. Shame on you. You better get this right.

#### I-009-001

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-009-001



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Website Comment Number: 11

Received: 11/22/2009 3:32:43 PM

I-010-001

Will anyone of you all explain the law(s) of Guam (local) and United States (Federal) and US Military exemption(s) if any pertaining to "Noise Pollution, Noise Control, and Land Boundary Setback(s)" relating to the operation(s) of a firing range in the proposed capacity for the military buildup at Pagat Point?

I-010-002

I am a concerned homeowner/landlord of 211A Bamba Road Pagat Mangilao, Guam that currently resides in San Diego, California. In the pass I had to address the foul smell of a Piggery that Government of Guam permitted without input from surrounding residence of which was allowed to operate under "Inhuman conditions" adjacent to my home and the Mangilao Golf Course. As a family we took tremendous measures to change the companies waste and noise management process via local and federal agencies and suffered the consequences of our proactive approach as well. Let it be known I am in full support of the military buildup but I do not want to have to deal with a "Nuisance" issue latter down the road just to find out that it's an uphill battle because GovGuam failed to place appropriate standards to coexist! The civil and criminal penalties should be addressed now.

cc: Felix Camacho , Governor of Guam

#### I-010-001

Thank you for your comment. Numerous laws exist relative to noise pollution and control, but none relate land boundary setbacks relative to firing ranges. Through the Range Installation Compatible Use Zone program, military installations develop noise levels and work with local planning officials to assure compatible use around an installation. The USMC will continue to work with the Government of Guam and planning officials to address noise issues.

#### I-010-002

Thank you for your comment. The proposed action would be implemented in accordance with all applicable regulations described in Volume 8 of the EIS.



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

Website Comment Number: 18

Received: 11/24/2009 5:25:13 PM

I-011-001

Is it not enough to have a history of our soldiers, our hands, our feet and our ideals moving into and taking over Native American lands, Japan, Korea, Vietnam, Iraq, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Somoa and Cambodia? We are told it is to help, to protect and for a cause; but at what cost? Voices are being silenced, traditions suffocated and native peoples are dying in innocence for ideals they have no intention of adopting and "help" they had no part in asking for. Please, do not let this tradition of "America the Great" take over Guam and add it to the list of countries whose culture has moved into the shadow of the US. Please, allow Guam to maintain it's culture, beauty and agriculture by moving these troops back into the US if they need to go somewhere. Don't move them into another country under the guise of "re-location". Be known for something more than invasion, be known for something more.

#### I-011-001

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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Website Comment Number: 19

Received: 11/24/2009 6:46:47 PM

NO!!! Do not let this destroy the culture and environment in a sacred and beautiful place! Please no!

I-012-001 |

#### I-012-001

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: 16

Received: 11/24/2009 6:00:53 AM

This comment relates to Volume 4, Chapter 9-The impact on recreation of the construction and operation of a nuclear carrier berth

I-013-001

Are you crazy? Siting the the berth on Polaris Point at the "preferred location" would, for all practical purposes, destroy Polaris Point Beach--one of the nicest beaches on Guam. Chapter 9 describes Polaris Point beach as merely to the west of the proposed location--in fact, this gigantic wharf would tower over, if not overshadow Polaris Point beach.

Moreover, the cove which is "preferred location" of the berth happens to be the "turning basin" of windsurfers sailing their runs on the Northeast winds prevailing during sailing season from Family Beach across Apra Harbor. The security barriers around the carrier when in port would foreclose this activity. Strange that no mention was made of windsurfing in this report, when Apra Harbor is one of the premier windsurfing locations in the world.

Siting the carrier berth in the old SRF would avoid these problems. It is already an industrial area. The water there is already the required depth-no dredging required. It would be out of the way of windsurfers. And a pristine cove and beach would be preserved. Joe Guthrie

### I-013-001

Thank you for your comment. The DoD acknowledges that there would be some impacts associated with locating the proposed wharf at Polaris Point, which is the preferred wharf location. Impacts resulting from dredging activities (occurring both at Polaris Point and the former Ship Repair Facility (SRF) site, as well as the proposed channel path), the minimum buffer distance from aircraft carriers, and wharf construction, would be experienced at either site. Please note that the former SRF site has constraints of its own, including the likelihood of disrupting shipyard work when aircraft carriers are docked at the wharf. It is not mentioned in your comment where windsurf boards would be launched for windsurfing activities. Nevertheless, probable impacts during wharf construction and dredging (wharf and channel path) activities would be temporary. Depending on launch locations, the minimum 450 feet buffer (delineated with floating security barriers) may constrain windsurfing activities.



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Website Comment Number: 20

Received: 11/25/2009 12:47:10 AM

I-014-001

Since the release of the EIS last Saturday I have when I find time been reading the pdf version of the documents online. I just got through most of the Executive Summary and I still find it hard to wrap my head around everything. I am a student and I am used to heavy reading loads with weighty language. I feel that the this important document cannot be thoroughly read and understood by the general public of Guam. Let alone with in the 90 days that if given to respond and comment on it. Also the availability of the this document is not widespread enough. Its only made available at 5-6 local libraries and to those who have access to the internet. That is not enough!  
I will be responding more as I hurdle through the expansive 11000 page document with more specific concerns. But off the bat the whole public information and outreach approach thus far needs to be reevaluated. These changes with the build-up will affect every single person living on Guam and the generations who will it inherit the island. More time and more clarity is needed to gauge real public opinions. In addition the process of collecting input needs to be sensitive to the cultural means of communication which do not include town hall meetings in three villages or online commenting.

#### I-014-001

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

The DEIS was made available on Guam and in CNMI via the Internet, 7 libraries, the DEIS Reading Room in the Agana Shopping Center, 13 Mayors offices, 1 community center, 2 Governors' offices, and in the offices of 5 resource agencies on Guam.

Public meetings were held in 4 villages on Guam, 1 on Tinian and 1 on Saipan. Interpreters were present at the public meetings to assist those commenting in Chamorro or Carolinian. Comments were accepted at public meetings, online and through the mail.



## COMMENT SHEET

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Website Comment Number: 21

Received: 11/25/2009 2:17:39 AM

I-015-001

Pågat should not be used for live-fire ranges. This will destroy the beauty and integrity of the land.  
Have some respect and keep Pågat for the people!

I-015-001

Thank you for your comment.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 22

Received: 11/25/2009 3:53:40 AM

I-016-001

I grew up on a U.S. Navy base (Naval Weapons Center, China Lake, CA) and my husband is a former U.S. Marine. We both care deeply about U.S. policies regarding the territories and people that have "hosted" our military for so long, and I must say that very often the United States government has dealt with the people of these areas in a heavy-handed, arrogant, imperialistic manner. It has come to our attention that the U.S. is planning to strain the resources of the island of Guam by transferring over 8,000 military employees and over 9,000 military dependents from Okinawa and other places to Guam. We believe that this measure will negatively impact the well-being of the indigenous population as well as the ecosystem of the island. Were the people of Guam even consulted????

#### I-016-001

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

The DoD has kept the public informed as required by NEPA, which includes holding public scoping meetings and public hearings and allowing the public to comment on the DEIS. DoD has had ongoing discussions with Cooperating Agencies (those federal and local agencies with special expertise or regulatory oversight) throughout the preparation of the DEIS and will continue these discussions with agencies through the completion of the FEIS. As part of the engagement with Cooperating Agencies, they were asked to conduct an early technical review of the partially completed DEIS in late July 2009. The DoD has also met with elected officials and community leaders.



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Website Comment Number: 23

Received: 11/25/2009 9:14:35 AM

Hafa Adai!

My name is Aguarin Iriarte and I am an 11th grade public school student here on the island of Guam.

I-017-001

The upcoming military build-up and the issues that surround it are very sensitive topics here on island. Personally, I do not support the buildup at all but it seems to me that the U.S' iron-fist will let nothing in its way stop this tragedy from happening. It would be nice if the U.S government didn't keep most residents in the dark in regards to what is really going to happen.

I-017-002

Having more land taken away from our people is absolutely horrendous. I cannot sit back any longer letting something has belong to my people for over 4,500 years be taken away for the sole purpose of military use.

If the U.S government truly cared, then they would respect the land and our people by not taking more land away from our already densely populated est. 230 sq. mile island.

I-017-003

Most residents are thankful for the U.S' presence, and I for one too appreciate all the U.S has done. But, before this buildup can possibly go through, mistakes that have back lashed this island must be corrected before anything else is even considered. War reparations, giving back of lands and the cleaning up of the dumping of hazardous wastes are just a few of the problems that need to be addressed before this build-up goes through.

Thank you for opening up this comment box for us residents who want to let our voices be heard!

Si Yu'us Ma'ase,  
Aguarin Iriarte

I-017-001

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-017-002

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-017-003**

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



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Website Comment Number: 24

Received: 11/25/2009 3:07:24 PM

I-018-001

It's time the U.S. military admitted that Guahan (Guam) is still effectively a colony of the federal government and treated as such. The people are denied their rights and the collective will is suppressed or ignored. The planned US military build-up will negatively affect the island, which is already way over-crowded, and cause a long list of environmental and financial problems. The people of Guahan should do all they can to SAY NO to the dirty money from the U.S. military, which has killed so many thousands of people in the last 70 years. SAY NO TO DIRTY MONEY! SAY NO TO MASS KILLING! SAY NO TO IMPERIALISM!  
SAY YES TO SELF-SUFFICIENCY AND SELF-RELIANCE AND A MORE PEACEFUL WORLD.

I-018-001

Thank you for your comment.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 26

Received: 11/27/2009 3:20:56 AM

I am not a Chamorro, but I do take pride in saying I am a Guamanian and if necessary I say break up that 11,000 page essay and we as the people of Guam can approve each and every sentence if necessary. We, as a whole, need to stop being shoved around, and push back. I am ready if you are.

I-019-001

#### I-019-001

Thank you for your comment. The proposed actions are complex and have many components. In order to characterize the affected environment and potential impacts, sufficient detail needed to be included in the Draft EIS. The Draft EIS was broken down by Volumes for each major action, and the Executive Summary provides an overview of the proposed actions to facilitate readability. The Draft EIS was developed with the intent to balance readability with sufficient technical information.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 27

Received: 11/28/2009 7:12:35 AM

Great job with the DEIS. It is easier to read then I thought it would be. I would like to see more detailed maps of what land you are interested in off Rt 15. It is possible to have those maps at the public meetings?

I-020-001

#### I-020-001

Thank you for your comments. Land acquisition details will not be available and ready to execute until the Record of Decision is completed. More detailed maps of the potential land acquisition area are included in the Final EIS document.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 28

Received: 11/30/2009 3:57:17 AM

I-021-001

Can the US put together a computer-generated model of just how Guam would be laid out once the buildup is complete? Land holdings, roads, infrastructure, water wells, harbors and docking sites plus all the main buildings it envisions will be constructed and made a part of this massive buildup slated to take some 4-5 years to complete would be included.

To visually show the people of Guam just what it is we're all talking about would be so helpful for us common folk to reference as we try and make sense of this endeavor.

**I-021-001**

Thank you for your comment. There have been talks regarding the development of computer-generated models of the buildup, but this information is not ready for public dissemination.



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

Website Comment Number: 29

Received: 11/30/2009 5:16:22 AM

I-022-001

Windsurfers sail in Apra Harbor from Family Beach to Polaris Point. In strong > northeast wind conditions, there is often flat water conducive to > jibing (reversing direction) in the cove in which Polaris Point Beach is located. The > location of the berth in that cove would foreclose windsurfing, not > only in the area physically occupied by the ship, but also in the > area enclosed by the security barrier around the ship.> I question whether windsurfing will be possible in the area > even when the ship is not in the berth. The EIS documents indicate > that that the berth area will be wired with various security > devices, including devices aimed at swimmers etc which would > presumably be activated even when the ship is not in port to > prevent people from putting bombs on the harbor bottom at the > ship's berth. Therefore, I > have a feeling that that berth area, wherever it is, will be > foreclosed to swimmers, small craft, windsurfers etc permanently.>

Locating the berth on Polaris Point would also, of course, > defile a nice cove and sandy beach. The dock will be 12 feet in > height over the low water mark, and over 1300 feet long, and extend > from the Point right up to the beach.

### I-022-001

Thank you for your comment. Numerous criteria were used to develop alternative sites within Apra Harbor for the proposed aircraft carrier berthing, as described in Chapter 2 of Volume 4 of the Draft EIS. These criteria included issues related to practicability, feasibility, and cost as well as minimizing environmental impacts to the extent practicable. The DoD acknowledges that there would be some impacts associated with locating the proposed wharf at Polaris Point, which is the preferred wharf location. However, Polaris Point represents the "least environmentally damaging practicable alternative" which is why it is the preferred location, as explained in greater detail in Chapter 4 of Volume 4.



**COMMENT SHEET**

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

Website Comment Number: 32

Received: 12/2/2009 4:41:13 AM

**I-023-001** |

I have reviewed the Guam EIS Executive Summary and was quite impressed. I feel all efforts were made to minimize the impact to the island, and commend the Military for making this issue paramount.

**I-023-001**

Thank you for your comment.

## COMMENT SHEET

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



Website Comment Number: 34

Received: 12/2/2009 10:59:43 AM

I-024-001

I am outraged with the whole talk of military buildup on Guam! It is not needed, and with the economic times, would just cause Guam more problems. We do not need to be having thousands of strangers coming to our island acting like they grew up here, that they've been through the hard times we have, and act like they are above us. We do not need them to take all the job opportunities and residential areas that people in our island are currently fighting for. We don't need to have people spreading their cultures on OUR island that's already in the process of losing our own.

#### I-024-001

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

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



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 35

Received: 12/2/2009 2:27:29 PM

I-025-001

I am a private landowner who has a member in the family that owns land within close proximity to Andy South sector. We are very much open or willing to listen to any proposal for a lease agreement or other arrangement. What I do resent is for a local senator(s) to dictate how we should best utilize our land. That is a private matter between the military and landowners. So keep up the good work; the DEIS is acceptable to me and also to the majority of people.

I-025-001

Thank you for your comment.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 36

Received: 12/2/2009 5:45:58 PM

I-026-001

I am interested in a long term lease arrangement for land in Barrigada. I own only 2 acres, one of which is adjacent to one of the corners of the Air Force property in Barrigada. My sister owns 2 acres as well and may be interested in the same arrangement. My family owns some of the properties between the Navy golf course and the AF Barrigada properties. The area is residential and several new houses are being built. Some of my relatives have put their land in the area up for sale.

#### I-026-001

Thank you for your comment. However, given the general location of the properties you have identified, it is difficult to determine if the Department of Defense (DoD) has interest in acquiring the property or leasing the property.

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: 38

Received: 12/3/2009 11:41:09 AM

Subject: Local Transportation

First, I object to raised concrete next to a four lane highway being called a "sidewalk". Would you want your gradeschool child to walk to school on such a "sidewalk"? For example, I would never say Route 10 in Mangilao has a sidewalk!

Second, the whole attitude is a highway plan, how to accommodate increased need for local transportation by use of motor vehicles. The outlook should be how to accommodate increased need for local transportation by walking, bicycling and public transportation. This means building real sidewalks and real bicycle paths, not shoulders of a road. New right-of-ways should be restricted to emergency vehicles, public transportation, bicycles and pedestrians. The health implications and livability implications for the island's military and civilian populations of such an outlook are infinite.

#### I-027-001

Thank you for your comment. Modest roadway and intersection projects are recommended to address the worst of the traffic impacts caused by the military build-up; however, improvements to other transportation modes are also recommended. Bicycle shoulders and pedestrians ways are required for any roadway improvement project on Guam and have been incorporated into preliminary design plans for projects included in the DEIS. The DEIS also discusses the need for an improved bus transit system as part of an overall strategy for addressing future transportation needs. Detached paths and sidewalks can be considered in planning improvement projects but will likely have additional right-of-way impacts to adjacent property owners.

I-027-001



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 41

Received: 12/4/2009 3:58:47 AM

To those who are careful,

We the people would love to get more information about the plans are about to be accomplish...If the people are properly informed then there will be less confusion. People are stressing about their spaces being invaded by others outside of the local community. If respect for the people is shown. I think there could be a more compromising balancement of Judgemental planning. If the community is able to be apart of such planning influence then matters will move with ease. I know there is alot of money going to such plans. I know there may be ways that this project may improve the economy. Although People are aware of selfish ways when managing business we may still be able to find solutions and/or preventive measures of cohesive comprisations. The quality of business is about the people and it is important to show carefulness and respect to all those involved. Please take the locals seriously and maybe there would be more support for everyone.

Thank you for being able to really be genuine about such carefullness, Jonathan Santos and Friends of Guam

I-028-001

I-028-002

#### I-028-001

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-028-002

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



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 42

Received: 12/4/2009 8:42:39 PM

because I am a friend, for Guam:

I feel like the ko ko bird, who, after thousands of years, lost its ability to fly because there were no predators for them in Guam. Natural selection does that to us sometimes, clips our wings even though we may need them in case of invasion centuries later

thousands of brown winged bodies with underbelly white stripes moved as flashes across the beds of forests, and their shallow nests were built into the ground. Think of open mouths and morning sunlight.

I only know two things about Guam. One is that right after World War II the U.S. "accidentally" let the brown tree snake into a cargo ship on its way to Guam. Since the ko ko couldn't fly they were devoured - nest, chick, origin and all.

The other thing I know about Guam is that Spain imported carabao, a species of water buffalo, in the seventeenth century. They have been a national symbol and the herds once were plentiful. They are used to pull carabao boats, are ridden in festivals and are silent creatures unless startled. Since they dwindled the U.S. Naval base came to the rescue and offered a preservation "protected" by the military but really ended up serving as a field of extermination. They were contaminating the water supply on the U.S. occupied Naval Base which doesn't belong where it is to begin with.

I feel like the ko ko bird. My nest was on the ground. I was a flash in the forest. I took to the water. You came in accidentally and saw my natural habitat as a feast, now the nest is decimated and you're perched in the highest tree looking out over a land you know nothing about but claim with pride.

These are pieces of the puzzle, we must watch with open eyes.

One Love,  
Mei Li Mouse, Earth Warrior.

I-029-001

Thank you for your comment.

I-029-001



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 43

Received: 12/7/2009 8:02:03 AM

I-030-001

I see little reference to telecommunications impact in this report.  
No references to expected outages caused by construction.  
No references to expected bandwidth obligations and their impact on current internet bandwidth or projected growth of future bandwidth requirements.  
No reference to per household projections for newly reassigned military personnel.  
No reference to total bandwidth requirements for projected buildup services at various installations.  
No reference to fiber distribution plants, capacity, limitations, or measures to address any of the above.  
No reference to current capacity, and how much of that will be diverted to military needs.  
No references to current fiber backbone, and supplemental add/drop multiplexers requirements.  
In short, will Guam residents be relegated to "dial-up" speeds as the military usurps the majority of the available bandwidth, and provides that bandwidth to commands listed in this report?

**I-030-001**

Thank you for your comment. Effects on utilities infrastructure are addressed in Volume 6. Telecommunications needs are not included in the EIS.



**COMMENT SHEET**

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

Website Comment Number: 48

Received: 12/9/2009 9:01:15 PM

**I-031-001**

I have lived here for near thirty years and I dread the buildup. The fact thatg most of the build up construction is to be built by foriegn labor and not US citizens is sickening. We are in the middle of a financial crise where thousands of American families are losing their homes and unemployment is at 10% and we are bringing in labor from the P.I., so much for patriotism.

Thousands of well paid (by Guams standards) peopl[e coming inot the housing market is going to make decent housing difficult to find.

**I-031-002**

Just the massive release of hydro carbons into the atmosphere as a result of the increase air activity is a worry.

**I-031-003**

The military drilling wells to supply themselves and potentially ruining an all ready fragile water lense is problematic. That water belongs to the people here, not to a bunch of transients.

**I-031-004**

Thousands of horny GI s running around the island is not going to make the night life too fun, and will definately increase the number of prostitutes on island.

**I-031-005**

Wrecking Apra Harbor to provide access for aircraft carriers is going to damage the dive industry and force it out into more dangerous waters, that is not to mention the damage that the dredging will do.

**I-031-006**

Our schools and hospital are in bad shape, I really do not want to see a two tiered system wherein military folks go to nice schools and the locals end with a third world aging mess. If you are going to come here, yolubetter bring something for everyone, not just the chamber of commerce. Contractors should be compelled to pay the same pay as off island hires to local workers.

**I-031-007**

I really see little benefit to the build up and a tremendous amount of stress put on an already strained ecological and social atmosphere. Guam is not terribly crowded now but is getting there...the influx of Marines, not known to be the brightest boys around will do little to improve life on this island.

**I-031-001**

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-031-002**

Thank you for your comment. Hydrocarbons in terms of Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) emissions were analyzed and described in the DEIS from all construction and operation activities. Although the proposed action would result in an increase in VOCs, increases would be within 250 tons per year level identified as the impact significance threshold in the DEIS.

**I-031-003**

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.

**I-031-004**

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-031-005**

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.

**I-031-006**

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-031-007**

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.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 49

Received: 12/10/2009 5:49:46 AM

I-032-001

I noted with interest the email from a Melvin Won Pat Borja yesterday.

My first reaction was, "and the alternative is . . . . .?"

GMH is in deep financial trouble; yesterday we learned a vendor cut them off because they owed over a half million bucks!!

DOE is broken, our poor children are being denied an education that would help them be independent for life - the average 12th grader has math skills of an 8th grader. Do our children deserve this? Why are we doing this to our children? And their answer is always they need for more money, money, money.

Think of how many times our power, water, and sewer rates have been raised and they still haven't replaced the transmission lines or the water/sewer pipes. More than 40% of all the water you pay for to pump out of the ground is lost through leaks. How much does that add to your monthly bills? If we do not expand the economy, and we aren't privatizing anything, where will the money come from to do all that needs to be done?

Since all revenues the Gov't receives is taxes or fees, and all taxes come from profits in the private sector, we need to encourage more profit. What is the alternative???

Attorney Leonard Rapadas recently said at the UOG forum, "we have to stop believing in myths, and deal with facts as it relates to the hype against the buildup."

To say that the population will be 70,000 more is simply misleading. The executive summary is not many pages, the average person can read it quite quickly.

On page 7 (ES-7) it shows the detailed breakdown; the population increase is expected to be 52,575 in 2013; 79,178 in 2014; and by 2017 it will be 33,431. The reason is obvious. No different than building a building that will be used immediately; towards the completion of construction all the workers, all the new employees, and all the trainers are there at the same time. Eventually the construction workers and the trainers go home. Such is the case with the buildup.

When you look at the EIS you will see it is probably the most complete document you have ever read - it covers every impact on Guam and in most cases has several options. I am glad it does and I am glad it has all the backup science to prove which idea is the best for us. You can see they are very concerned about our environment. The fact is that GovGuam will be the biggest beneficiary of the buildup by far.

My point is this, we must be factual in what we say and if we do not like the buildup, what is the alternative to our very poor financial situation? Please check out the paper by two Ph.Ds at UOG called "The Making of the Pacific Tiger. . . ." At some point we must face these realities.

I-032-001

Thank you for your comment. Please see Appendix F of the DEIS, Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study, Section 3.3.3.2 for an Overview of GovGuam Capacity Issues.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 51

Received: 12/12/2009 4:02:22 AM

I-033-001

Further to my note on Thursday, I just realized that we have the highest standard of living of any island in the western pacific! I wonder how we got that way? Could it be that the good ole U S of A has really benefited us over the last 60 years? Ask the manamko what it was like 50 -75 years ago - did we do anything the way we do it today? We have been so fortunate compared to others. Everywhere you look you see how our lives have improved; how much progress our island has made; and how the people of Guam have been able to go to college, get advanced degrees, and made their mark in the world. That was possible because of progress; tourism has given us a cultural renaissance - when tourism started we suddenly had customers to sell our music, food, art - our entire cultural story to, and most importantly we were be able to make a living by it. This buildup gives us a chance for another cultural renaissance while our Gov't will be the largest benefactor.

Yes, we have progressed a long way. We have a lot of "candy." But our teeth are becoming rotten; we are taking too many things for granted; we qualify for all the welfare programs - that are supposed to be temporary while we find work/get an education/or acquire skills - and then we forget to get off of them because life is too easy. Look at the incidence of obesity, diabetes, gout, and high blood pressure - we aren't getting enough exercise, we are not eating right, primarily because life is too easy! The buildup will give everyone an opportunity to get the job they are trained for or have skills for and if the Gov't does its job right, they will force us to get out there and work so we live longer and healthier lives!

We simply cannot allow this buildup to be our excuse to do more of nothing. We all must get out there and get jobs so we will truly have self-fulfillment!

I-033-001

Thank you for your comment.



**COMMENT SHEET**

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

Website Comment Number: 53

Received: 12/14/2009 2:33:08 AM

I-034-001 |

this is a cool news. Thank you.

**I-034-001**

Thank you for your comment.

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 Makatapa Drive Suite 100, Pearl Harbor, HI 96860-3134, Attention: GMPO. You can also visit www.guamblidupels.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 Olympic 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-035-001

This is a large amount of data to take in - I hope we have professionals in Guam who can dissect & contribute a strong collective voice for stakeholders. For instance, teachers, parents, the average citizen.

Main concern - what "safety value" does Guam residents have when things are not panning out well for local citizens. Can legislators or our top public or private leaders effectively make changes or contribute to do the dialogue at Washington? Who can say "No" to Uncle Sam? If so, how and will this be respected by the powers that be? The crux of our concern.

I-035-002

No body has mentioned the impact to the public / Political process (at least I couldn't find it).... which needs to change to address this significant change + growth in our community. This political system has to change, too (among other things) in order to tackle this transition growth... Meaning an political relationship or communication / approval process b/w

\*\*\* Please Print Clearly\*\*\*

Uncle Sam + Guam  
Leaders

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-035-001

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-035-002

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



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 54

Received: 12/15/2009 3:24:48 AM

I-036-001 |

Please find some way to keep the hiking trails open, or allow access to trails in non-high security areas.

#### I-036-001

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



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 56

Received: 12/16/2009 4:54:12 AM

I-037-001

Unless the US government is going to upgrade/modernize Guam's infrastructure, then the proposed marine base should be located elsewhere. The project will not benefit anyone, least of all the Chamorro people. Your new barbed wire gates around the development will only emphasize the isolation military personnel perpetuate on Guam -- us vs them. Take your base and locate it where the environment and citizens, as well as the marines, will be welcome.

#### I-037-001

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 Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 57

Received: 12/17/2009 1:38:41 PM

First of all I am a student currently attending the University of Guam. The military build up consists of both pros and cons. I firmly believe however, that the cons outweigh the positive aspects of this build up. Our island we call home will not only be destroyed due to this buildup but it will also lessen the value of our heritage. I am not anti- U.S. Nor am I anti military, do not get me wrong. However, I feel that this build up is just going to cause more of a dilemma on our island. The waste in which we dispose of will add up for one, due to thousands of more people arriving. Not to mention our current landfill which is overloaded. Economically, we already reached one of the lowest points in our history if not the lowest point economy wise. Socially, our island will be crowded throughout, our crime rate will increase dramatically and our schools will be filled once again with the possibility of an overload. Also with 22 more water wells that will be installed in Fena lake, that does not mean more water but what it does mean is that water would be depleted at a faster rate than normal. The federal government needs to realize that us indigenous people are the ones who are going to pay the price of this build up. The value of our land that is going to be occupied by the military has value. The destruction of the land is a sign of disrespect to our ancestors. Please take these opinion and comments into consideration. Si Yu'us Ma'ase, and thank you

I-038-001

I-038-002

I-038-003

I-038-004

I-038-005

#### I-038-001

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-038-002

Thank you for your comment. Regarding solid waste, the DoD will utilize their own landfills until the new Gov Guam landfill at Layon is open. This is expected to occur by July 2011. This new landfill is currently under construction. DoD shares your concern regarding the volume of solid waste and plans to expand and improve its current recycling efforts at Andersen Air Force Base to all DoD installations on Guam. In addition, reuse and recycle efforts for construction and demolition debris generated during the construction phase will be implemented to minimize this volume of solid waste.

#### I-038-003

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-038-004**

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-038-005**

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.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 59

Received: 12/18/2009 11:12:43 PM

I-039-001

Hafa Adai, I am pro military buildup on Guam and read quite a large portion of the EIS. What I am missing is a clear statement on how to reduce and conserve energy. I am involved with environmental protection from sustainable tree planting, rainforest protection, alternative energy use, and energy conservation in general. In my projects I am supported by Tradition Financial Services (TFS). TFS is a subsidiary of Compagnie Financière Tradition (CFT), one of the world's top three brokers in financial and commodity-related products, covering the full spectrum of energy and energy-related markets. The projects I am working on are all in compliance with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Control (UNFCCC) in compliance with the Kyoto Protocol to reduce greenhouse gases. During the COP15 meeting in Copenhagen December 2009 President Obama said "I came here to act. Our ability to take collective action is in doubt". He stressed that America has a responsibility being the world largest economy and second largest emitter of greenhouse gases, to move toward a green economy.

There are possibilities to reduce energy consumption with a high payback and at the same time receive international recognition by the United Nations and there partner countries as one of the first American Military Bases to introduce greenhouse gas reduction projects.

For example: Let's assume that the Navy spends over \$1 million for streetlight power, this relates to a power consumption of 4.5 million kilowatt-hours per year based on a cost of 22 cent per kilowatt-hour. This can be reduced by 50% with newer energy saving technologies and with lower output depreciation over lamp life.

The energy savings would roughly translate into a reduction of 3600 tons of carbon dioxide (tCO<sub>2</sub>e). Having this project approved by the UNFCCC with a project period of 10 years would provide 36000 Carbon Credits that can be sold on the international stock market with a current price of \$18 each or a total of \$360,000. At the same time maintenance cost for replacement of burned out streetlights can be reduced by at least 35%, roughly \$120,000 per year. This would result in total savings of \$6.5 million over 10 years.

Please, contact me if you would like to hear more about it.

## I-039-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD agrees that energy conservation and reduction is critical to its operations. DoD promotes the conservation of energy, the use of alternative energy, the reduction of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases, resource conservation and efficiency, and other responsible environmental measures. DoD is committed to the protection of human health, welfare, and the environment and when conducting its mission, is required to comply with all applicable federal, territorial, and local laws and regulations related to protection of the environment and the effective and efficient use of resources including waste minimization and reduction, energy conservation, "green initiatives" and related actions. DoD has developed various guidance, procedures, protocol, and best management practices (BMPs) to ensure the protection of human health and the environment. Specific to energy conservation and reduction initiatives, DoD implements aggressive hazardous materials and waste minimization plans that maximize the use of non-hazardous materials/wastes as appropriate and uses LEED's criteria. LEED is an internationally recognized green building certification system, providing third-party verification that a building or community was designed and built using strategies aimed at improving performance across all the metrics that matter most: energy savings, water efficiency, CO<sub>2</sub> emissions reduction, improved indoor environmental quality, and stewardship of resources and sensitivity to their impacts. These environmental management actions above are described within the EIS document and the DoD is committed to their implementation on Guam regardless of whether or not the proposed action occurs.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 61

Received: 12/21/2009 12:04:12 AM

I-040-001

I am very much opposed to any dredging in the harbor that will impact our turtle grazing areas. These are endangered and threatened species and must be protected. Any dredging must also protect their nesting areas. Guam has already lost valuable land for these purposes.

I-040-002

I am also opposed to any clearing of areas that will damage habitat of our endangered species including the Koko and bats.

Guam has already lost so much with the introduction of *Boiga irregularis* that any other threats to our environment must be avoided.

Patty Jo Hoff, Ph.D

#### I-040-001

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.

#### I-040-002

Thank you for your comment. The preferred action would not affect a large percentage of land available for endangered species. On Guam, the combined area directly and indirectly affected represents 5.4% of

recovery habitat island-wide for the endangered fruit bat and kingfisher and 2.25% island-wide for the endangered rail.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 67

Received: 12/23/2009 12:33:43 PM

I-041-001

I am toatally against the Military taking over the land at the Race Track located in the Pagat/Mangilao area in order to be used as a Shooting Range when in Fact there is an Existing Shooting Range Located on Military Property. First of all that area is Surrounded by Numerous Home's and Farm's. The Location is also just one of the Few location's on the Northern part of the Island that is used as a Hunting Area for Deer and Wild Boar's and Pluse the area has a large amount of Black Franklin Population which is almost extinct on the Island,also there is the Ancient Latte Stone Village located near the cliffline which is a Historical Site and which Should Not be Blocked Off, Removed or Damage in Anyway because of it's Historical value to the Local People of Guam. The Cliff line area is also Used and Frequented by Hiker's and Fishermen who Overnight/Camp along the Cliffline's to either enjoy the Scenery or Catch fish ... I being one of them. The Area is Such a Scenic and Pristine Area that to turn that place into a shooting range for the Military would be such a Disgrace to the Island and the People of Guam. Anderson Air Force Base Has a Large and an Adequate Shooting Range already in Place which could be shared between the Airforce and the Marine's, and if it doesn't meet the Marine's Need's, the Range can easily be Renovated to Meet the Need's of the Marine's and the plus to this would also save the U.S. Military Money. And on another note, Relocating the Only Legal Raceway Park will Definatly cause an Increase in Street Racing throughout the Island and would cause the Local Autmotive Enthusiast's to Wait Year's Again for another Raceway Park to be built, when they were Already Waiting Year's to have this one built. Guam is such a Small Island and it is Small Enough as it is and by Taking away the Land Again and Limiting Access to a Large Portion that is Frequented by the Local Population would make Guam that Much More Smaller. It's such a Disgrace to our Island and People that Valuable Land would be given to the Military for a Shooting Range when it can't even be givin to it's People to live on. It make's me Sad to Know that the Island of Guam will no longer be Known as The Island of the Chamorro People and where "America's Day Begin's" , it will now be known as Home of America's Military. I do Support Our Troop's but I don Not Support the Condemnation of Land to be used for a Shooting Range.

I-041-002

I-041-001

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.

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-041-002**

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: 68

Received: 12/26/2009 2:31:49 AM

I-042-001

Kudos for doing all this research for the relocation. The way it's presented it is very bias to benefit the Military and the outside contractors only. Very little does it do anything for the island and its current residents. The plans state taking more land! The federal govt already owns a TON of land that is not even being used. For instance, properties surrounding Big Navy, Admiral Nimitz Golf course area, the antenna field areas in Barrigada, South Finegayan areas, the FAA property, North West Field, NCTMS Andersen AFB... I've been in these places, what a waste of property! It's not used efficiently, there's so much unused portions of land it's ridiculous! Everything is so spread apart like it's farm land in the mid west! the expensive playgrounds look like they are never used and look like a waste of tax dollars. The plans state taking a huge portion of land in the north east of the island. What happens to those land owners? there is not much option for them is there? And to take away popular hiking spots and the islands only recreational facility for motorsports enthusiast is unacceptable! The Guam international Raceway facility has helped decrease street racing dramatically! It has hosted some of the biggest events in the Marianas with coverage on ESPN and other large networks. If you plan to take this property, is there any plans to replace it? Has there been any thought to where the 8,000 soldiers (mostly young men) + families are going to go for recreation with their fixed up cars and bikes??? It's a quality of life issue for them too I think. I know a ton of military in Okinawa that are involved in the motorsports scene out there. Seriously, I may be one voice, but I speak for the hundreds who utilize the facility... What are you going to do about this? For the land owners who you plan to evict, why would you do such a thing? Put yourselves in their shoes. Fair market value??? the economy is at it's worst. Their not going to get FAIR value on their life investment. Please figure something out, there's gotta be a solution. your safety zones or bat wings for the shooting range can be overlapped im sure so you dont take as much as you propose.

#### I-042-001

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. 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.

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: 69

Received: 12/26/2009 10:09:25 AM

While I support the protection of liberty and safety from our adversaries, I do believe that the United States Military has an urgent need for relocation. And because of this need, they will take over any region to pursue their objective; therefore, while they post this summary of their proposal, it is easy to be caught up in all the million-dollar words (which leads one off the path of truth), and loose the truth. After reading only two (2) volumes of the document, I opine that everything appears to be in the best interest of the civilian population of Guam. However, at the end of every proposal, the document holds the Government of Guam accountable to making the necessary changes in order to ensure the public health and welfare of the common inhabitants. An example is the proposal concerning water and health. According to the document, they (U.S) propose such an interesting and convincing informational piece concerning health and welfare; however, then, make the Government of Guam liable, responsible, and accountable for ensuring that they (GOVGUAM) will build a sustainable Public Health Administration and Hospital to meet the demand of the public resulting from the build up of the military. I do not see any substantial surveys, information or statistics provided by the Govt. of Guam to support or unsupport this document. Therefore, I recommend that the civilian population of Guam take this historical era seriously and reconsider the documents presented to them, in the guise of safety and security. I ask...in whose safety and security?

I-043-001

#### I-043-001

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

The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to work with the 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 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 also 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.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 71

Received: 12/28/2009 3:10:14 AM

I-044-001

I think that its BULL....they should not take the track as their shooting range and No one wants them to take it away....its been there for how many years...and they will come and just take it away...thats just BULL!!...Why did the USMC pick GUAM?...This is all Just Bull....they shouldn't just come and take away the track from us...its STUPID and DUMB!...So all you people that thinks that they should use the track as their shooting range...\*\*\*\*\*.....Go find some place else to shoot at!!...This is our Island!! NOT YOURS!! SO DONT TRY TO TAKE AWAY AREAS THAT ARE IMPORTANT TO US..AND THINK ABOUT IT...WHAT ABOUT THE NEXT GENERATION...THEY WONT BE ABLE TO SEE THE OTHER BEAUTIFUL AND NICE AREAS LIKE THE TRACK AND MARBLE CAVE...JUST DONT COME TO OUR ISLAND!!

I-044-001

Thank you for your comment.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 65

Received: 12/23/2009 3:15:58 AM

I-045-001

The draft does not fully address the impact of the relocation on nursing education and services, e.g.

1. how many military personnel and dependents are now at UOG or GCC, or the health facilities - a definite increase over the past 2-3 years  
of transients who want to complete the nursing program within the time limit of their deployment on Guam

2. the increased number of inquiries to the UOG nursing program that requires time spent for free services related to transcript evaluation and advisement (approximately 15 inquiries received over the last 10 months, by email for transcript evaluation or program inquiries).

3. The UOG nursing program has 20-25% military personnel in the Nursing major, and more in the Prenursing major of the BSN and ADN programs.

And the impact of expanding health facilities for military personnel in terms of:

1. the number of local nurses now serving in the military hospital and clinics  
2. active recruitment of nursing students/graduates to the military - and the effect on local health facilities - contributing to the shortage of nurses in these non-military facilities; specifically the impact on mental health services also used by military/related personnel

3. The impact on the number of nurses for non-military health facilities when military-related UOG enrollment continues to increase

The EIS/OEIS report should address:

1. How to assist UOG by deploying military nurses who are master's prepared in a nursing specialty to teach (MSN is the minimum requirement for theory instructors; BSN for clinicals).  
2. Work with UOG School of Nursing and health Sciences (SNHS) to train military nurse adjuncts in teaching practicum courses using the Naval Hospital/AAFB and clinic facilities- to alleviate the anticipated increased student load at GMH facilities.

3. Work with UOG SNHS to provide specialty certification review to develop more local nurse specialty expertise, e.g. AORN, Medical surgical, pediatric, mental health, etc. nursing

4. Provide training supplies and equipment to the SNHS learning skills lab to augment learning lab resources

GCC has an LPN program, collaboration would be in order based on interest in that nursing program by military personnel or their dependents.

These are a few concerns that can be addressed through early communication, collaboration and partnership with UOG SNHS increase the number of nurses for local and military health facilities

## I-045-001

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

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





**COMMENT SHEET**

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

Website Comment Number: 75

Received: 1/3/2010 7:28:13 AM

**I-046-001**

**I-046-002**

The EIS is another example of U.S. propaganda in a long history of U.S. military unilateralism in the Pacific Islands region. The public forums in Guam--and the entire Joint Guam Program Office apparatus--also defray rather than welcome criticisms, as the legal logic of the remilitarization of Guam pivots along the lines of U.S./Japan political negotiations and not along the lines of the interests of everyday people and the diverse communities of Guam and the wider Asia-Pacific. However, the forums and other examples of public debate are raising the consciousness of island residents. If the U.S. military proceeds, then, with its goals then one issue remains certain: there will be an increase in the polarization between the "military" and the "non-military," resulting in greater misunderstanding, tension and perhaps violence between the two parties. As history reveals in the cases of Algeria, East Timor, New Caledonia, Vietnam and elsewhere, violence (ideological, physical or otherwise) begets violence. Guam and the Marianas are no exception.

**I-046-001**

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.

**I-046-002**

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. 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 social tension. 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 women 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: 79

Received: 1/6/2010 1:25:51 AM

Guam roads already experience congestion and with the population increasing by about a third Guam roadways will further be burdened. A 15 minute drive could turn into over an hour drive easily. Guam roads are already eroded and pothole ridden in many places. How are we to address this as I understand the road plan between Navy and Andersen is not going to happen.

I-047-001

#### I-047-001

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.

## COMMENT SHEET

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



Website Comment Number: 80

Received: 1/6/2010 8:07:36 AM

Will the aircraft carriers when berthed on Guam be discharging its sewage collection and trash in Guam's sewage system and landfill? Since an aircraft is described as a small city with six thousand people how much sewage and solid waste can our island expect for each aircraft carrier?

I-048-001

I-048-002

#### I-048-001

Thank you for your comment. Yes, the transient ships would unload solid waste while docked at Apra Harbor. Solid waste would be transferred to the new Gov Guam landfill at Layon. This arrangement is at the behest of Gov Guam as joint use of the landfill is both economical for Guam and DoD, and is the most environmentally sound solution. The estimated quantity of solid waste that would be generated by the carrier group will be a small percentage of the DoD solid waste stream. This is based on the carrier group being at port up to 3 times per year, for not more than 21 days per visit. DoD's waste generation rate was included in the planning and the design of the Layon landfill. The Gov Guam landfill at Layon would be permitted by EPA, and must meet environmental laws and regulations for solid waste disposal. Sewage from all ships berthed at Apra Harbor, including the aircraft carrier, is collected and treated in a Navy-owned sewage treatment plant on the base. This treatment plant has a permit that is issued by EPA that includes requirements for treatment. The treatment plant can accommodate the expected sewage flows from visiting aircraft carriers.

#### I-048-002

Thank you for your comment. The sewage would be pumped to the Navy's secondary sewage treatment facility at the Navy base and treated prior to discharge via the ocean outfall. The expected volume of sewage (0.55 million gallons per day) is within the capacity of this existing Navy treatment facility (4.3 million gallons per day capacity and current demand of 2.9 million gallons per day). The advanced treatment (known as "secondary" treatment) assures that Guam water quality standards are currently being met and would be met with the increased demand. Guam public utilities would not be impacted by this wastewater from the transient DoD ships.

0010



COMMENT SHEET

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Please provide your comments below:

I-049-001

Hey you Military peeps please hear me clearly  
I don't want no trouble but just believe me  
Things will go down if you mess up  
but anything else besides that... you guys are welcome  
Just don't start no bull like your boys in Okinawa  
Cause things will be so hard for you that we'll make you say "ouch"  
We will make you confused and make you think  
We will make you wonder why you're lower than 6 feet  
Cause the way the kusika Clan ya kusika kusika  
Also known as the quadrupil k you kusika  
We want love, Peace, <sup>harmony</sup> and the important word equality  
Cause honestly this is what the quadrupil k really thinks...  
My brother Steven Charles wrote this as his assignment... <sup>for my report -</sup> TOORJA  
We pledge no allegiance to no flag, no land, no blood but  
our blood and our love our life that we live for, for sure  
we are indivisible we trust no one we regret nothing and  
forget the world  
As a young adult this comes from the heart  
Cause the chamorro pride in us will never part  
I leave you guys a whole entire list  
Just please, pretty please don't mess up...  
Christopher Daniel Es Sales from the village of Agat  
Part of the quadrupil k and is and always will be a GUAMANIAN SOLDIER  
FOR LIFE

\*\*\* Please Print Clearly\*\*\*

Comments must be postmarked by:  
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I-049-001  
Comment noted.

0011



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Please provide your comments below:

Guam - Where and what is Guam? Guam is located at 13N/144E and Guam is where "AMERICA'S DAY BEGINS"  
Guam has an economic diverse of Cultural entities, but first and foremost, "We are Americans!" Guam is to host another military buildup, this involves the U.S. Marines. Guam has been very critical in its location in the Pacific arena. Guam has played key roles in the past few wars, to include Vietnam, Bosnia, Panama/Grenada, Somalia, Desert Storm, and now continuing with Iraq & Afghanistan.  
In today's economic crisis it is hard to run our Local Public Schools and Health System at par with compare to Guam's guest - DODEA. I feel that Guam as the Host Nation should have the same educational and Health Care system as our military guests. I shut down the DODEA schools and let the military dependents use and share Guam's Local Schools. There is opportunity for military dependents to become School Teachers and Health Doctors & Nurses on Island during their PCS move to Guam. By doing this, the Federal Government will take care of our Local Children and our Military School Children at the same time.  
"Remember... Leave NO CHILD OUT ACT"  
Let's live as ONE AMERICAN SYSTEM!!!  
We're ALL in it Together!!! \*\*\* Please Print Clearly\*\*\*

Comments must be postmarked by:  
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I-050-001

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.

Relating to the Guam Hospital, 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. 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.

Finally the Final EIS 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-050-001

0013



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Please provide your comments below:

Handwritten comment: The issue is Southern Power, since a 17 year-old sewer line at Southern High School, over the past couple of weeks... however, Mr. Nelson Wong-Pak Bojia, has been educating our class about issues that Guam will face & have to deal with during & following the relocation of 8,000 Marines & not to mention their families & other workers involved in this move... I am concerned about the toxic waste that will be put on our island due to building a new waste & storage center... I am also concerned about the Army of land & construction of buildings needed to facilitate the needs of the Marines, besides, I am concerned about the overpopulation of our islands. There is no doubt that carbon emissions will increase along with the cost of living. Our local community will have to compete for jobs against privileged individuals... I am going to produce in a matter of months & will be out in the real world. I have already seen an increase in the of our precious natural resources & hope that the right things will be done.

\*\*\* Please Print Clearly\*\*\*

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I-051-001  
I-051-002  
I-051-003  
I-051-004

I-051-001

Thank you for your comment. The DoD is committed to the protection and responsible stewardship of the environment. In addition, the DoD is committed to the safe handling and use of all hazardous substances, including lubricants, solvents, munitions and explosives of concern (MEC), nuclear materials, pesticides, etc. In fact, when feasible, the DoD attempts to reduce or eliminate the use of various hazardous substances to the greatest extent possible and substituting them for less toxic substances. When using hazardous substances, environmental laws and regulations (e.g., RCRA) must be followed by DoD that are designed to be protective of human health, welfare, and the environment. In order to implement these laws and regulations, DoD has developed various procedures, protocol, and directives designed to proactively eliminate or minimize the inadvertent leakage, spill or release of pollutants to the environment. These actions involve comprehensive administrative, engineering, and operations mandates, best management practices (BMPs), standard operating procedures (SOPs), and controls in place to prevent or minimize the inadvertent leakage, spill, or release of hazardous/toxic substances. These BMPs, SOPs, and other controls are fully described in the EIS document. However, these are not considered "mitigation measures" since they are already being performed by law and do not represent new actions to "mitigate" hazardous substance usage issues. If a leak, release, or spill is suspected or confirmed, aggressive mitigation measures are used to first clean up the leak, spill, or release as quickly as possible, followed by an assessment of risks to the public and/or the environment and a plan to remediate these risk concerns to within regulatory acceptable levels. These actions generally include environmental media (e.g., groundwater, surface water, soil, air, and/or biota) sampling and monitoring to ensure that and hazards are mitigated quickly and effectively. In many cases, part of remediation plan includes the requirement to perform regularly scheduled long-term sampling and 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.

With regard to proposed firing ranges for MEC, the proposed ranges will be designed and maintained in accordance with all applicable federal and Government of Guam regulations. Specifically, Military Handbook 1027/3B contains procedures for reducing potential impacts from ranges through the implementation of BMPs. These include introducing soil amendments, vegetation management, engineering controls, instituting contaminant monitoring, reclaiming, and recycling. With ranges, lead is the primary leaching contaminant of concern and best management practices can minimize or prevent leaching of this constituent. Impact rounds from pistol rounds generally stay intact and impact rounds from rifle rounds often fragment. Intact rounds and rounds fragmented into relatively large pieces are not easily transported by natural transport mechanisms.

Through the proper design of ranges, application of BMPs, and monitoring, the potential for groundwater contamination would be minimized. BMPs can reduce or eliminate the leaching of lead to the environment. These procedures may include controlling soil pH to between 6 to 8 to prevent dissolution of lead, mining of lead from back stop berms, implementing a soil leaching monitoring program, and adding phosphate containing soil amendments to bind dissolved lead to the soil. Prior to building the ranges, an engineering study would determine the minimum depth of soil cover to ensure sufficient soil cover of the limestone, and to assess the suitability and optimum technique to add soil amendments such as phosphate to prevent lead leaching. In addition, when percolating water reaches the porous limestone the pH will increase, encouraging the precipitation of lead out of solution. The DoD will monitor for selected contaminants of concern. If monitoring identifies significant impacts, such as indications that chemicals of concern may exceed regulatory standards, reduce beneficial uses, result

in adverse human or environmental health effects, or conflict with federal or Government of Guam regulations, then additional action would be taken to address these impacts. These comprehensive actions (e.g., BMPs, SOPs, etc.) will protect public health, welfare, and the environment from adverse impacts associated with the use of solvents, herbicides, pesticides, fertilizers, PCBs, MEC, nuclear materials, and other hazardous substances.

**I-051-002**

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

**I-051-003**

Thank you for your comment. There would be an increase in carbon emissions associated with the proposed action. However, the quantification of greenhouse gas emissions conservatively predicted in the DEIS shows that potential impacts would unlikely be significant.

**I-051-004**

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 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.



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Please provide your comments below:

I-052-001

I would like to see better roadside maintenance on Naval Magazine in Santa Rita.

I-052-002

I don't want the inner harbour to be dredged for the carrier.  
For one thing: It will take a hundred years for the coral reef to get back life.  
: It will also destroy marine life.

\*\*\* Please Print Clearly\*\*\*

Comments must be postmarked by:  
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I-052-001

Thank you for your comment. The proposed action has very little to no impact to the roadways within Naval Magazine. There is a proposed roadway to Naval Magazine for training but does not connect to the existing Naval Magazine roadway system. Roadway Maintenance should be addressed by existing maintenance operations.

I-052-002

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.

As identified in the EIS, the proposed dredged area within the active commercial harbor was previously dredged over 60-years ago and periodic maintenance dredging continues. Most of the proposed area to be dredged has less than 30% coral coverage (i.e. 60% rubble, sand, and algae) and is of moderate health based on dive surveys. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers permits will likely contain requirements for silt curtains, biological monitoring, restrictions in dredging activities during potential coral spawning months, and compensatory mitigation projects. To compensate for the loss in ecological services and function provided by the 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 future upgrades to the Northern District Waste Water Treatment Plant such as from Primary to Secondary Treatment if required by the EPA. This action will assist GWA in meeting its coastal water quality standards and provide benefit to the marine life and people of Guam.

0015



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Please provide your comments below:

I-053-001

I-053-002

I-053-003

I am concerned by the fact that land will be scarce for the local people as a native to this island we will lose access to areas we enjoy. I don't agree with the building of new wharf you will be destroying our beautiful coral and sea life that our people depend on to feed their families.

\*\*\* Please Print Clearly\*\*\*

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I-053-001

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-053-002

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-053-003**

Thank you for your comment. The location of the new Navy wharf was chosen as the least environmentally damaging alternative, in efforts to avoid the live coral in the area. The proposed area to be dredged is mainly within 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 future upgrade of the Northern District Waste Water Treatment Plant from primary to secondary treatment if required by the EPA. This action alone will assist GWA in meeting its coastal water quality standards, providing benefit to the sea life and people of Guam.

0016



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Please provide your comments below:

Environmental Impact Studies are nothing new. The Military presence on Guam has been here before I was born, there are some areas that have been discovered as contaminated and the local people cannot fish or swim in those areas. What makes this Military buildup any different? How are the ~~soldiers~~ <sup>MARKERS</sup> who are brought here going to know what part of the land they are using for training is a sacred burial ground or if they are on top of a water reservoir? The Navy dumps its waste in our ocean-area, but the current brings it in, have you noticed the smell when passing by Pagan Pt? How can DoD ASSURE us that our island will remain as it is now?

I-054-001

I-054-002

I-054-003

\*\*\* Please Print Clearly\*\*\*

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I-054-001

Thank you for your comment. As part of a program to avoid disturbing archaeological sites and artifacts, historic property awareness training will be provided to all Marines on Guam. No known burials sites will be impacted by the project due to careful planning to avoid these areas.

I-054-002

Thank you for your comment. Many underground water reservoirs (tanks) are fenced and identified. Marine training grounds avoid storage tanks.

I-054-003

Thank you for your comment. The proposed construction and operational activities (including waste disposal) would be implemented in accordance with all applicable regulations described in Volume 8 of the 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.

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Please provide your comments below:

I-055-001

PLEASE INCLUDE ALTERNATIVES AND  
ANALYSIS FOR TRAFFIC IMPACT ON  
GUAM BEYOND WHAT IS IN THE OEIS  
BECAUSE THE CURRENT MITIGATIONS  
DO NOT TOTALLING ACCOUNT FOR THE  
PEAK INCREASE IN TRAFFIC ESTIMATED.

\*\*\* Please Print Clearly\*\*\*

Comments must be postmarked by:  
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I-055-001

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. Additional projects to address the 2014 Peak Construction time period were not pursued because they would be very impactful to the environment, require substantial right-of-way acquisition, and be very costly. Instead, travel demand management methods such as improved transit, ride-sharing, and alternative work schedules are proposed to manage traffic in the 2014 time frame.



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Please provide your comments below:

I-056-001

I am a former DoD employee, I am reinstatement eligible I have applied for numerous vacancy announcements and do not see any status updates in my online profile. How can I inquire on my status, can I call a number and get someone to check if I am on the qualified list of applicants. Is there a department here locally that is taking care of the hiring?

\*\*\* Please Print Clearly\*\*\*

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I-056-001

Thank you for your comment. The EIS does identifies approximate numbers of civilian employees to be hired by the DoD. Specific hiring procedures, however, are not addressed in the EIS.

0019



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Please provide your comments below:

① Since Guam has such a lack of birds, bats or other known species that are traditionally known to spread seeds of trees, Guam should adopt of ~~previously addressed~~ to include Arbor Day. With our northern limestone forests disappearing, trees need to be replanted.

I-057-001

I-057-002

Had to know that a portion of reefs within the commercial port will be excavated. The fact that reefs only spawn one time per year for only one night. The dredging &/or accompanying silt will (may contribute to) add reef damage. Our little island's reefs are so becoming damaged - a little here & there but it's adding up. If someone wasn't aware of this, just put a pair of speedo goggles on (nothing expensive needed) & swim north from Ypao Beach towards the north. Requiring the GWA outfalls to take waste water out 3 miles & deep enough may help save our reefs maybe this build-up can work in tandem to prevent these manmade disasters from becoming even worse.

\*\*\* Please Print Clearly\*\*\*

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

I-057-001

Thank you for your comment. Reforestation projects and projects to improve the quality of existing forests, such as control or removal of pigs and deer, are being considered as conservation measures for the impacts of the proposed action. Arbor Day, while not part of this action, is something that would be better addressed in the Integrated Natural Resources Management Plans for the installations.

I-057-002

Thank you for your comment. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers permit for dredging will likely require operations to be halted for potential coral spawning during the summer full moon months (July-August). The least environmentally damaging alternative has been identified by the Navy, which minimizes direct impacts to higher quality coral reefs and requires less dredging than the other channel options considered. Mitigation measures will be in place to reduce sedimentation impacts of resuspension during in-water construction activities to protect coral reef communities. As part of the military "build-up" of Guam, the DoD will be participating in the future upgrade of Guam's Northern District Waste Water Treatment Plant from primary to secondary treatment if required by EPA. This action alone will assist the GWA in meeting its coastal water quality standards for the benefit of sea life and people of Guam.

0020



**COMMENT SHEET**

**Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Overseas  
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Please provide your comments below:

*SEVERAL MONTHS AGO, A NUCLEAR POWERED SHIP DOCKED ON GUAM ON ITS WAY TO HAWAII FOR REPAIRS WHILE IN HAWAII, IT WAS DISCOVERED THAT THE SHIP HAD HIGH RADIOACTIVE LEVELS ABOUT THE SHIP (I ASSUME THE SHIP HAD BEEN LEAKING RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS SINCE IT WAS DOCKED ON GUAM). WHAT PRECAUTIONS ARE BEING MADE/TAKEN TO MONITOR THE WATERS, MARINE LIFE, THE SURROUNDING LANDS, & ITS INHABITANTS FROM RADIOACTIVE LEVELS? SHOULD NUCLEAR OR RADIOACTIVE LEAKS OCCUR WHAT IS BEING DONE TO MITIGATE THEM?*

\*\*\* Please Print Clearly\*\*\*

Comments must be postmarked by:  
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I-058-001

**I-058-001**

Thank you for your comment. Vessels routinely dock in Guam as a function of the DoD mission and by virtue of this action, it should not be assumed radioactive or any other hazardous substances are leaking. DoD has numerous procedures, protocols, and directives that must be followed which are designed to prevent, control, and mitigate the spill or release of hazardous substances including radioactive materials. DoD must comply with all applicable Federal, territorial, and local laws and regulations regarding the transportation, handling, use, and disposal of radioactive materials. Furthermore, there are various best management practices (BMPs), standard operating procedures (SOPs), and controls used to ensure the protection of human health, welfare, and the environment. These actions include, but are not limited to:

- Develop/implement radioactive material management plans.
- Develop/implement spill prevention, control, and countermeasures (SPCC) plans (e.g., training, spill containment and control procedures, clean up, notifications, etc.).
- Ensure DoD personnel are trained as to proper labeling, container, storage, staging, and transportation requirements for radioactive materials. Also, ensure they are trained in accordance with spill prevention, control, and cleanup methods.
- Implement radioactive waste minimization plans as appropriate.
- Verify through surveillances and inspections that federal, local, and DoD laws and regulations are being observed and implement corrective actions as necessary.
- Minimize the risk of uncontrolled spills and releases through industry accepted methods for spill prevention, containment, control, and abatement.

These and other BMPs and SOPs will ensure that human health and the environment are protected. However, BMPs and SOPs are not considered mitigation measures since they are already being performed by law and do not represent new actions to "mitigate" hazardous

substance usage issues. If a leak, release, or spill is suspected or confirmed, aggressive mitigation measures are used to first clean up the leak, spill, or release as quickly as possible, followed by an assessment of risks to the public and/or the environment and a plan to remediate these risk concerns to within regulatory acceptable levels. These actions generally include environmental media (e.g., groundwater, surface water, soil, air, and/or biota) sampling and monitoring to ensure that and hazards are mitigated quickly and effectively. In many cases, part of remediation plan includes the requirement to perform regularly scheduled long-term sampling and monitoring of environmental media to ensure that remedial actions have been effective. If long-term monitoring indicates that risks to human health or the environment are still unacceptable, more aggressive remediation approaches are considered. These actions (e.g., BMPs, SOPs, etc.) will protect public health, welfare, and the environment from adverse impacts associated with the use of solvents, herbicides, pesticides, fertilizers, PCBs, MEC, nuclear materials, and other hazardous substances.

0021



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Please provide your comments below:

I-059-001

*For the doctors / MD's that will be caring for our soldiers!*

*With training in or near the Fena Lake area and/or ~~SEA~~ Narmaq, our soldiers will be in a perfect breeding ground for leptospirosis aka "lepto". I would recommend the medical personnel be trained on how to recognize symptoms of lepto. It's easily contracted through soil and/or water where wild animals have been. Many times a patient may show flu like symptoms but very few local physicians (there are a few like Dr. Ballinger and Dr. ~~aka~~ Guam Medical Clinic) that know the symptoms. I would recommend training and test kits be readily available to treat those that were exposed to "lepto". There is a fast acting medicine that can treat lepto before it gets too far along & minimize a person's bodily organ damage.*

*From someone that has known several folks that did contract lepto, it's very very felt like dying (it can get that severe if not caught/ diagnosed right away).*

*ps. our wild cambers, pigs & deers are part to blame*

\*\*\* Please Print Clearly\*\*\*

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

I-059-001

Thank you for your comment. Military medical personnel will be trained and informed of specific disease incidents that are unique to Guam and CNMI. Test kits will be available to aid in diagnosing leptospirosis so that personnel that contract the disease can be treated in a timely manner.

Gean Quimada

0022



COMMENT SHEET

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

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Please provide your comments below:

I-060-001

I think this military build up should not happen on Guam, because they might take away our cultural lands. I think that bringing more jobs and schools is a good thought to Guam but I do not agree with all the military being here and causing the same problems they did in Okinawa. We can not afford to have criminal activity on Guam. Why would you want to take our land and build more houses and buildings for those people who are coming in, when we are fighting with the government of Guam for our lands. I like the thought of the military helping us out, but I do not like the thought of this military build up taking away our land. For example, Judy Wen Pat is trying to shut down F. Q. Sanchez Elementary School because we are short of money. Thank You for reading my thoughts.

I-060-002

I-060-003

\*\*\* Please Print Clearly\*\*\*

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

I-060-001

Thank you for your comment.

I-060-002

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-060-003**

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.

Details regarding land acquisition were covered in the DEIS Land and Submerged Land Use Chapter. Further detailed information on the land affected will be provided in the Final Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) and Final EIS document. The SIAS is presently in Appendix F, Volume 9 of the Draft EIS.

Many of Guam's public facilities, services and resources may be considered "inadequate" and comments received during the DEIS asked

that these be improved by the military buildup project. While some improvements that also benefit the existing population could be made, it should be noted that many of the facilities and services provided to the military are benefits they receive elsewhere on U.S. bases. The larger community that the base is within benefits because of DoD expenditures, personal expenditures, jobs (direct and secondary), businesses supported, and taxes and other fees that would go into Guam's general revenue funds.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 81

Received: 1/6/2010 4:33:27 PM

I arrived in Guam in 1966 as a contract teacher and retire from Guam as the Federal Defender for the District of Guam. I raised 4 children on Guam during the 35 of 37 years between 1966 and 2003. My youngest son was born on Guam and married a young woman of Chamorro ancestry. I have had a chance to observe the good of the Chamorro lifestyle---close family ties, respect for elders and undying patriotism to the United States.

When my family arrived on Guam the population was approximately 65,000. The military at that time controlled a huge amount of the island, much of which was off limits to civilians. Eventually Naval Air Station was returned to the people of Guam and was for many years a home to the soccer leagues which consumed much of my free time.

My tenure in Guam also consisted of activity as a union official--American Federation of Teachers, Local 1581---and as a founder of the Labor Council of the Western Pacific. I have many concerns about the increased population of Guam if the Marine relocation occurs. Primary among those is who will build the necessary infrastructure to support the relocation. Will it be Koreans who under a treaty with the United States were beneficiaries of not having to pay their "H-2" workers Social Security, thereby giving Hyundai a 13% advantage on worker costs over for example Black Construction? Or, will the construction be with unemployed US construction trades persons? Will the federal government provide financial assistance to the Government of Guam to offset the increased costs to the public school and health system of those persons coming to Guam, such as entertainers, because of the presence of the Marines? The United States government certainly has never compensated the local government for the increased costs of the FSM, Republic of Belau and Marshall persons who came to Guam for either "education or employment" under terms of the treaty with the US.

#### I-061-001

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-061-001



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 82

Received: 1/6/2010 9:19:59 PM

It appears from the current EIS that the housing density requirement is driving the need for more land for the relocation of Marines from Okinawa to Guam. Currently, Marine families on Okinawa live in a mixed-use setting of mid-rise or high-rise apartment buildings, townhomes, and single family residences.

I-062-001

1. Why has the U.S. Government decided to use low housing density criteria to eliminate the need for mid-rise or high-rise military housing? It seems that the consolidation of current housing units on Guam to mid-rise or high-rise apartment towers would completely eliminate the need to purchase and/or condemn new lands required for this relocation. Please do not point to the Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) as your reply to this question. The UFC allows very high density family housing structures for land constrained areas. I would expect to see mid-rise to high-rise apartment towers used for this relocation just like the military family housing used throughout Japan.

2. Please describe why the total cost of ownership of mid-rise and high-rise apartment towers has not been compared with the current plan for military family housing? These housing structures should have been compared side-by-side to determine which structure has the lower life cycle building cost, lower maintenance cost, and lower energy cost for the life of the structure.

3. Please describe why the U.S. Marine Corps Headquarters Housing Director and executive staff forced lower density housing on Guam as a morale and retention issue during the development of this relocation plan? Why was matching current military family housing density on Guam and Hawaii the priority rather than using this relocation to drive higher density military family housing densities. Guam is one third the size of Oahu and is not land rich like the Mainland as to warrant absolutely no consideration for mid-rise or high-rise apartment towers for military family housing.

## I-062-001

Thank you for your comment. The current DOD standard for housing density is 4 to 6 dwelling units per acre. Consistent with the "live where you work" concept, the Marine Corps has expressed a desire to locate all associated housing on one contiguous main base. Likewise, it has expressed a desire to ensure the housing density for Marine Corps personnel and their families is compatible with other service housing densities on Guam, which are approximately 4.7 dwelling units per acre.

**COMMENT SHEET**



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Please provide your comments below:

I am concerned about the increase in traffic due to the increase in population. Perhaps now it is time to really develop an efficient and effective mass transit system that runs all the time/on time. Perhaps setting up a share a ride system. Perhaps it is time for a "highway"

I-063-001

**I-063-001**

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

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Please provide your comments below:

How will the little critters -particularly the coral be taken care of when dredging for the carrier pier? I think coral that grows so slowly and should be viewed as just as valuable as the potential economic impact of having carrier visiting Guam.

I-064-001

### I-064-001

Thank you for your comment. The location of the new Navy wharf was identified as the least environmentally damaging alternative, in efforts to avoid the live coral in the area. The proposed area to be dredged is mainly within 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 for in-water work 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 services of the 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 implemented 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 future upgrade of the Northern District Waste Water Treatment Plant from Primary to Secondary Treatment if required by the EPA. This action alone will assist GWA in meeting its coastal water quality standards, providing benefit to sea life and people of Guam.

0023



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Please provide your comments below:

I-065-001

No impacts to all or  
any historically significant  
sites! Ensure that local  
historic resource division  
agency is fully employed to  
thoroughly approve permits  
& get sites on <sup>CFR</sup> Section 106  
NHPR.

\*\*\* Please Print Clearly\*\*\*

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

I-065-001

Thank you for your comment. Early identification, consultation, and predictive modeling resulted in significantly 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 resources were avoided. DoD will continue to work very closely with the Guam SHPO to mitigate any adverse effects to cultural resources and to provide information necessary to protect historically important archaeological sites.

0024



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Please provide your comments below:

I-065-002

The different alternatives do not have enough differences in impacts. Most of the outcomes in each alternative are the same. This is not acceptable more suggestions are needed as of now the only appropriate alternative is the "no action" alternative.

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

I-065-002

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.

MILITARY BUILDUP

0028

Public Hearing 1/7/10

I-066-001

America needs Guam, Guam needs America. This, we all agree. The following statements are made to indicate areas of concern to address with the goal to find ways to *coexist*, have a *win-win situation* and live *harmoniously* in our very small island, only 4 – 8 miles wide and 30 miles long!

While flying out of Guam, I can see both sides of the island. When flying from Huston to D.C. back on December 1, I was struck by the difference and started to think how Guam can accommodate the needs of the military and to still be able to coexist and live harmoniously!

I-066-002

The federal government already owns about 1/3 of the island, with requirements for more land space for road construction, firing range in the north and the trail up Mount Lamlam in the south and for other purposes, it is sad to think that the people of Guam will be a *minority* in their land ownership.

I-066-003

With the anticipated drastic increase in population, it is also very sad to think that, in time, the *Chamorros*, as a people, will also be the *minority!*  
*I hope that the day will never come when the Chamorros will never lose their identity*  
In the interest of time and so others will have the opportunity to share their views, let me just give a summary of how the buildup will impact the island and the people of Guam and how we can have a win-win situation and live harmoniously.

I-066-004

Just briefly, the impact will definitely compromise Guam's culture, values, custom, and even the language. This is indeed a very high prize to pay. The Chamorros are once again called upon to endure the burden of patriotism and loyalty to America.

Since most of the funds for the buildup will be spent on base, how about the federal government doing the following:

I-066-005

1. On health care – all buildup related personnel should utilize the Naval Hospital, since the Guam Memorial Hospital can't accommodate the anticipated pollution.

I-066-001

Thank you for your comment.

I-066-002

Thank you for your comment. Our acreage estimates indicate that the federally-controlled property would increase by approximately 2-3% and the federal government would not have control over the majority of land on Guam. 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. 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.

I-066-003

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,

I-066-006  
I-066-007  
I-066-008  
I-066-009  
I-066-010  
I-066-011  
I-066-012  
I-066-013

2. On education - For the DoDea schools to accommodate all buildup related civilian students.
3. Compact Impact – Keep current the Compact-impact reimbursement
4. War Reparations – Give Guam what Congresswoman Bordallo is asking
5. On lands taken after the war – return or provide compensation.
6. Water resources – The military to pay 10 cents/gallon of water from any additional water wells
7. All military personnel who are declared as sex offenders will not be allowed to reside on civilian properties.
8. All military personnel breaking Guam laws are to be tried in the Guam courts.
9. Toxic/contamination around Guam - Clean them all up ASAP *show map*
10. Future contamination - None should take place, violators will be responsible
11. No land excavation/dredging that will alter the cultural or <sup>eco</sup> system of the island
12. Persons affected by diseases related to toxic chemicals from military activities are to receive financial assistance from the federal government, e.g. the Cocos Island PCB situation.
13. If there is the attitude that Guam was selected for the buildup because, “we don’t have to ask anyone,” somehow it would be appreciated if this notion will never, ever be felt or heard again.

In conclusion, if both sides demonstrate efforts toward a win-win situation, perhaps we can coexist and live harmoniously in our little but beautiful island!

*Teen Barzin at  
260 Chandler St.  
Santa Rita, Guam 96915  
585-5465*

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-066-004**

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-066-005**

Thank you for your comment. Healthcare for military and Coast Guard personnel, their dependents, and qualified military beneficiaries (such as qualified veterans) would be provided for by the DoD dental and medical clinics and the Guam Naval Hospital. Construction workers (including H2B workers) would be provided healthcare benefits by DoD construction contractors. Civilian military workers and induced populations from the proposed action, such as people from Micronesia, may also migrate to Guam. This population may impact the public medical services and the Guam hospital. Because this population would

pay taxes, fees and licenses, and other money to the government of Guam, they would be support public services and facilities.

**I-066-006**

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.

As documented in the 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-066-007**

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-066-008**

Thank you for your comment. The issue of water rights and any payment for withdrawing water from the aquifer would be worked out with Gov Guam and DoD. Your suggestion is noted and appreciated.

**I-066-009**

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-066-010**

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

- pesticides and herbicides;
- fuels, oils, and lubricants;
- solvents;
- cleaning agents; and
- corrosives.

When using hazardous materials/wastes, environmental laws and regulations (e.g., RCRA) must be followed by DoD that are designed to be protective of human health, welfare, and the environment. In order to implement these laws and regulations, DoD has developed various procedures, protocol, and directives designed to proactively eliminate or minimize the inadvertent leakage, spill or release of pollutants to the environment. These actions involve comprehensive administrative, engineering, and operations mandates, best management practices (BMPs) and controls in place to prevent or minimize the inadvertent leakage, spill, or release of hazardous/toxic substances. These

protective actions include, but are not limited to:

- comprehensive personnel training including hazardous substance storage, handling, use, transportation, and disposal requirements;
- hazardous substance communications standards that demand the use of material safety data sheets (MSDSs) and other communications tools to train and inform workers and emergency personnel of safe handling and storage, health and safety, and specific hazards posed by all hazardous materials/wastes in use at specific facilities;
- the use of various engineered solutions including secondary containment, leak detection and monitoring systems, the use of inventory records and use records, etc;
- use of hazardous material management plans (HMMPs), hazardous waste management plans (HWMPs), spill prevention, control, and countermeasures (SPCC) plans, and other related documents;
- waste minimization plans and the use of alternative, less toxic substances where feasible;
- proper transportation, handling, storage, use, and disposal of hazardous substances; and
- other related prevention and mitigation measures.

If a leak, release, or spill is suspected or confirmed, aggressive mitigation measures are used to first clean up the leak, spill, or release as quickly as possible, followed by an assessment of risks to the public and/or the environment and a plan to remediate these risk concerns to within regulatory acceptable levels. These actions generally include environmental media (e.g., groundwater, surface water, soil, air, and/or

biota) sampling and monitoring to ensure that hazards are mitigated quickly and effectively. In many cases, part of remediation plan includes the requirement to perform regularly scheduled long-term sampling and monitoring of environmental media to ensure that remedial actions have been effective. If long-term monitoring indicates that risks to human health or the environment are still unacceptable, more aggressive remediation approaches are generally considered.

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

**I-066-011**

Thank you for your comment. As addressed in the EIS, some land excavation and dredging would be required to implement the proposed actions. Impacts and mitigation measures to reduce any adverse impacts are presented throughout the EIS with a summary discussion included in Volume 7 of this document.

**I-066-012**

Thank you for your comment. Volume 2, Section 17.1.2 discusses the laws and regulations that the Navy must abide by during operations (e.g., use and storage of hazardous substances) to ensure public health and the environment are protected. Hazardous substances are controlled by laws and regulations administered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), and the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT). USEPA regulations focus on the protection of human health and the environment. OSHA regulations protect employee and workplace health and safety. DOT regulations promote the safe transportation of hazardous substances used in commerce. Additionally, the U.S. territory of Guam oversees and administers its environmental laws and regulations through the Guam EPA (GEPA). DoD installations

are required to comply with applicable federal, territorial (e.g., GEPA), and DoD laws and regulations regarding the storage, handling, and disposal of hazardous substances. The Guam Division of Public Welfare is responsible for a wide array of social services, administered through a number of different Bureaus including the Bureau of Social Services Administration, Bureau of Health Care Financing Administration, and the Bureau of Economic Security. The Division of Public Welfare promotes positive social conditions that contribute toward the attainment of the highest social well being for populations within the Territory of Guam. They administer payments and various social services to eligible individuals seeking the basic necessities of life including medical care.

**I-066-013**

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. 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.

0002

January 7, 2010

MILITARY BUILDUP EIS-SOUTHERN HIGH SCHOOL

Sirs,

I-067-001

1. OFFSHORE SMALL ARMS FIRE ZONES-I have seen the proposed fire zones on a chart the represents most of our productive fishing grounds down south. Realizing of course that the exercises will only be conducted periodically, common sense tells me that the exercises will be held in fairly calm waters which means for us fishermen, time to go bottom fishing. So, I see a conflict coming where I will not be able to bottom fish or be told when and where I can bottom fish or troll because of exercises. My proposal is go due west in the open ocean where we do not fish or go out to the east side of the island toward the Trench Monument.

I-067-002

2. DREDGE SPOILS DUMP AREA-I realize that we must have somewhere to dump the dredge material from the Carrier wharf expansion, so I would like to see as much of the dredge material used for back fill, concrete additive before ocean dumping is use. I am still not convinced that the western near shore pelagic fisheries and the spinner dolphin pods will not be affected by dumping of dredge spoils.

**I-067-001**

Thank you for your comment. Surface danger zones associated with proposed firing ranges on Guam are located over waters off the northeastern shore of Guam. West coast alternatives were considered but eliminated following advice of the office of the Governor regarding impacts to recreational activities and traditional fishing areas, which are prevalent on the west coast. This is described in greater detail in Section 2.3.2.5 of Volume 2.

**I-067-002**

Thank you for your comment. The DoD is considering several options for disposal of dredged material, including upland placement, ocean disposal, and beneficial uses such as shoreline stabilization, fill for berms, and fill for the Port Authority of Guam, as discussed in the EIS (Chapter 2, Volume 4).

While beneficial reuse is a priority for the DoD, the final decision on dredged material management will be made during the final design and permitting process. The United States Environmental Protection Agency is pursuing the designation of an ocean dredged material disposal site (ODMDS) and an EIS is being prepared. Should any of the dredged material be deemed suitable for ocean disposal, the DoD would comply with all necessary laws and permits, including Title 1 of the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act, in which the objective is to "prevent or strictly limit the dumping into ocean waters of any material that would adversely affect human health, welfare, or amenities, or the marine environment, ecological systems, or economic potentialities."

*William W. Bradford*  
 William W. Bradford  
 P.O. Box 13052  
 Santa Rita, Gu 96915  
 671-565-1172

0003



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:

*DEIS/NEPA PROCESS COMMENT:*

*- PLEASE INCLUDE REFERENCE TO LOCAL GUAM LAW THAT STATES ALL GROUNDWATER ON GUAM BELONGS TO THE PEOPLE OF GUAM AND DEVELOPMENT OF THAT RESOURCE MUST BE THROUGH THE GWA.*

\*\*\* Please Print Clearly\*\*\*

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I-068-001

Thank you for your comment. Ground water rights are a very technical and involved legal issue that is beyond the scope and purpose of the EIS. Thus the DEIS does not discuss water rights. The proposed DoD expansion of its water system is being discussed with GWA and would be done with GWA and GEPA concurrence.

I-068-001



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Please provide your comments below:

I-069-001

Land use issue? Firing Ranges  
- Leveling out of land, removing volcanic soil  
& limestone would represent a significant impact due to changing of topography has this been identified as a concern?

I-069-002

- Giving access to Agaña during non-active firing times does not guarantee much because we don't know how often it will be open. It could be almost never and we can not be guaranteed anything. This is a very important cultural site & needs to be available. MAJOR CONCERN

I-069-003

- Has the golf course on Andersen been viewed as an alternative

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I-069-001

Thank you for your comment. Change in topography has been recognized as a potential impact to resources in the geological and soils chapters of the Draft EIS. Best Management Practices (BMP) will be used to ensure that minimal soil disturbance occurs as a result of firing range installation. It is not expected that a significant amount of soil will be lost or a significant change in topography will occur, hence the finding of no significant impact to geological and soil resources was determined.

I-069-002

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-069-003

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 (such as housing, Won Pat International Airport), the firing range could not be placed on DoD lands, including the Golf Course on Andersen AFB.

Additionally, 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.

0005



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Please provide your comments below:

Water Use Issues  
- DoD should re-claim contaminated water for use before drilling new wells in the Northern Aquifer.  
- How much water is currently contaminated & could be re-claimed? Is this a viable option.

\*\*\* Please Print Clearly\*\*\*

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I-070-001

I-070-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD considered water reclamation and rehabilitation of contaminated wells in the July 2008 Guam Water Utility Study Report for Proposed USMC Relocation. The following options were evaluated:

- Option 2: Rehabilitate, Replace, or Treat Well Water from Existing Wells that Are Not Currently in Production Due to Contamination, Structural, and/or Mechanical Problems
- Option 6: Reclaim Potable Water through Effluent Reuse
- Option 7: Indirectly Reclaim Potable Water through Groundwater Recharge

A brief description of these options is provided in Volume 6 Section 2.2.3.4 and 2.2.3.5 of the DEIS.

Option 2 was retained for further consideration. Several Navy owned wells have been identified as having biological contamination or elevated salinity. The Navy continues to rehabilitate or replace wells that are unusable due to contamination, structural or mechanical problems. Rehabilitation of two Air Force owned wells with chlorinated solvent contamination was considered for use by the USMC base. Marbo #2 and the Tumon Maui well have a combined pumping rate of 1.76 MGd. This option was not carried forward because both wells are located in the Yigo subbasin which is estimated to currently contain wells having a daily average pumping rate which exceeds the 1991 sustainable yield estimate for this subbasin. Full implementation of Option 2 would yield approximately 4 MGd. Even with full implementation of this option, additional wells are required to meet the UFC design capacity of the wells for the USMC base (10.5 MGd for Main Cantonment Alternatives 1 & 2).

Options 6 and 7 were not retained for further consideration. Both options describe means of reusing wastewater collected from the USMC base and treated. In Option 6, the treated, potable water is returned to the main water supply for reuse. In Option 7, the treated wastewater is injected through wells to recharge the aquifer. Although reuse of wastewater would yield approximately 8.8 MGd, both options were eliminated due to technical, administrative or public perception issues.

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Please provide your comments below:

*Provide a BETTER Audio System for these MEETINGS, More Microphones to speed up the order of Speakers.*

Multiple horizontal lines for writing comments.

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I-071-001

Thank you for your comment.

I-071-001

0007



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Please provide your comments below:

I-072-001

I-072-002

I-072-003

Unfortunately the military presents  
everything, life not much is changing,  
but having lived here the military  
changed a lot the last 20 years here  
in Guam. We are no longer able to go  
to Spanish Steps, a most beautiful  
spot on this island. Now we are  
promised that we do not need to  
worry about Pagat Cave or Mt.  
Lam Lam. It will only be closed  
sometimes that is not true. It will  
be closed permanently - just like  
Spanish Steps. The people in  
Guam have no power of what they  
want to see on this island they  
want to see a decrease not an  
increase.

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I-072-001

Thank you for your comment. Analysis of trends is included in Volume 7, Chapter 4 (Cumulative Impacts). This includes analysis of the proposed action impacts combined with the impacts of past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects.

I-072-002

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-072-003

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.

0008



COMMENT SHEET

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Please provide your comments below:

I-073-001

Hi ILL Just get straight to the point. continue the overpass. it would certaf help prevent traffic and accidents. Even without the overpass we really do have traffic problems. Thankyou Jeanette Quinata

\*\*\* Please Print Clearly\*\*\*

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I-073-001

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.



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Please provide your comments below:

I am a 15 year old teenage girl, who disapproves of this Military Build up. I currently live in the village of Umatac and I've heard that this build up is planning to use the highest mountain on Guam, which is Mount Lamlam, for training purposes. I haven't lived on this island that long but I've lived on it long enough to call it my home, and I wouldn't want to pass by Mt. Lamlam and see that our beautiful mountains and hills are used for training! These mountains are the most beautiful land forms we have in the south and I wouldn't even want to see people doing work up there daily! Honestly, coming to this military build up meeting here at Southern High School made me feel so mad, angry, sad and scared! I felt mad and angry because I looked around and saw that all the people that are talking to the public and telling them what this military build up would bring to Guam, are not even from here! Knowing that makes me so angry because how the hell can they say that this build up is good? They can't even pronounce the name of the villages right for God's sake! I hate the fact that these people who want this build up came up with the idea! I feel scared because no one can tell the future and who knows what the outcome of this build up would bring. People who want this build up are just expecting good things to happen, they don't know for a fact if everything would turn out good, but what I know is

\*\*\* Please Print Clearly \*\*\*

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

Thank you,  
Sincerely,  
Teresa Santos

that I wouldn't want to risk my island my home for money or jobs and I know that if this build up comes, this small island would soon be DESTROYED!!!

I-074-001

Thank you for your comment. The information that the military would be using the top of Mt. Lamlam (also known as Mt. Jumullong) for training is not correct. The Draft EIS (Chapter 2, Volume 2 of the DEIS) identified the existing Naval Munitions Site (NMS) for military training. However, the proposed project does require access to the NMS via the trail to Mt. Lamlam. What is being considered is that the existing foot trail with an area that is about 30 feet on each side of the trail being acquired. The proposed access (road) has two action alternatives. The first is that it would remain as is and used to access the NMS (the preferred action); the second is that the trail be paved. To provide access to the NMS, the DoD proposes to negotiate a purchase, lease, or easement with the landowner. It is the intent of DoD to maintain public access to Mt. Jumullong Manglo (including the portion of the trail that leads to Mt. Lam Lam) consistent with safety and operational requirements. Final plans concerning access to Mt. Jumullong Manglo (that also provides accessed to Mt. Lam Lam) 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-074-002

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-075-001

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Environmental Impact Statement  
Guam and CNMI Military Relocation**



Website Comment Number: 83

Received: 1/7/2010 5:59:39 AM

To minimize the stresses on local water resources, it is suggested that all military entities, including military personnel, obtain water via seawater desalination rather than directly from the island ground or surface freshwater sources.

**I-075-001**

Thank you for your comment. Desalination of brackish water was considered as an alternative but was not the preferred alternative due to high costs driven by energy requirements, handling of the resultant concentrated brine wastes, and maintenance, and since it could not be installed soon enough to meet near-term potable water needs. It has been retained as a potential long-term alternative should the basic alternative of additional groundwater wells prove to be inadequate. With adequate sustainable yield available from the northern Guam lens aquifer, additional ground water withdrawal capacity appears to be the most economical alternative.

DoD has a well run water system including the surface water source from Fena Reservoir and would not desire to replace that entire system with desalination. That would be a major unnecessary expense in both treatment and distribution/storage and would not be justifiable.

DoD recognizes that the current GWA water system needs attention. DoD would become an advocate for grants and low-cost loans to GWA for implementing needed maintenance and upgrades to the GWA water supply and distribution systems, in addition to making excess water supply capacity available to GWA if needed. GWA has a current program to locate water leaks. In the first year of this 3 year project, about 4 million gallons per day of leaks have been located. Hopefully GWA will repair those leaks soon and continue to find additional leaks in the next 2 years. The current unaccounted for water exceeds 50% in the GWA system.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 84

Received: 1/7/2010 6:00:29 AM

We suggest that a US government subsidized fund be established as of one billion US dollars to be made available for immediate use in the case of a major environmental catastrophe on, or in the surrounding waters of, Guam. This fund will grow annually to keep pace with inflation.

I-076-001

#### I-076-001

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.

## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 85

Received: 1/7/2010 6:03:52 AM

It is suggested that the military use wind and solar energy to meet 50% of the military needs to minimize impact to local resources.



I-077-001

#### I-077-001

Thank you for your comment. Wind and solar energy are methods to offset use of conventional hydrocarbon fuels (predominantly oil in Guam). These sources were considered for the increased electrical needs for the proposed DoD buildup. However, these sources are not suitable for base load demands as they are intermittent. There must be a reliable generating capacity in place, then these types of intermittent sources can be utilized to offset hydrocarbon use. Thus they were discarded as viable alternatives for such base load supply.

Solar power sources are being considered in the proposed new base for domestic hot water and potentially photovoltaics. Also proposed buildings are being oriented for optimum solar applications for potential future applications and reductions in air conditioning requirements. Photovoltaics needed to provide a high percentage of power requirements would also require a large area of land as noted in the DEIS (Volume 6, section 2.1.3.5).

As for wind, as stated in the DEIS (Volume 6, section 2.1.3.4), at the Guam airport the windspeed reaches a class 2 in a scale of 1 to 5 (with 5 being the best). A class 3 is considered the minimum necessary to prove cost effective. Also wind farms require a lot of land. Typhoon resistance would also be a major concern. Thus wind energy does not appear to be a viable approach on Guam.

The highest form of renewable energy is elimination of need. To this end, the DoD proposed buildup would use sustainable methods and conservation techniques to achieve LEED Silver status. It is estimated that at least 10% energy savings will be realized through these efforts and potentially more. Such measures would include economical lighting, building insulation, energy star appliances, optimum building orientations, building shadings, automatic lighting and air conditioning controls, cool roof systems, along with water and wastewater

conservation measures that also translate into energy savings.

Alternative energy initiatives would be implemented over time to achieve current and future alternative energy mandates.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 86

Received: 1/7/2010 6:04:46 AM

Since the storage of hazardous materials and fuels pose a continued risk of contaminating surface water from leaks or spills, it is suggested that fuels or hazardous materials be stored only in locations that may threaten contamination of ground or surface water that may be used for drinking or irrigation.

I-078-001

#### I-078-001

Thank you for your comment. To the extent practical, DoD seeks to store fuels or hazardous materials in less environmentally sensitive locations. In addition, there are various procedures, protocol, and directives that are implemented to minimize the occurrence of inadvertent leaks, spills, or releases. These actions include, but are not limited to: personnel training for the handling of fuels and hazardous materials; the use of various engineered solutions including secondary containment, leak detection and monitoring systems, etc.; the use of spill prevention, control, and countermeasures (SPCC) plans and hazardous materials management plans (HMMPs); minimization of hazardous materials and the use of alternative, less toxic substances where feasible; proper transportation, handling, storage, use, and disposal hazardous materials protocol.

## COMMENT SHEET

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Website Comment Number: 87

Received: 1/7/2010 6:05:31 AM

I-079-001

It is suggested that all dredging activities utilize trailing suction hopper dredging techniques to minimize sediment suspension, as opposed to using Grab dredging, Backhoe dredging, Water injection dredging, Seabed leveling methods, or mechanical dredging using a traditional clamshell bucket.

#### I-079-001

Thank you for your comment. The EIS states that mechanical or hydraulic dredging or a combination of both could be used for any proposed dredging activities associated with the proposed action. 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.

## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 88

Received: 1/7/2010 6:06:24 AM

It is suggested that water (sea and ground/surface water), air (noise and other pollutants) quality be monitored daily to ensure that contaminants do not exceed minimum acceptable levels.



I-080-001

#### I-080-001

Thank you for your comment. Environmental laws and regulations that must be followed by DoD 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 such as, but not limited to:

- personnel training; hazardous substance storage, handling, use, transportation, and disposal requirements;
- use of various engineered controls to prevent the release of hazardous substances such as secondary containment, leak detection and monitoring, inventory records, sampling and analyses, and other related measures;
- use of hazardous material management plans (HMMPs), hazardous waste management plans (HWMPs), spill prevention, control, and countermeasures (SPCC) plans, and other related documents; · hazardous substance transportation, use, handling, and disposal requirements and protocol; and
- other related prevention and mitigation measures. If a release or spill is suspected or confirmed, aggressive mitigation measures are used to first clean up the 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 the plan to remediate such sites includes the requirement to perform regularly scheduled long-term sampling and monitoring of environmental media to ensure that remedial actions have been effective. If long-term monitoring indicates that risks to human health or the environment are still unacceptable, more aggressive remediation approaches are generally considered.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 89

Received: 1/7/2010 6:08:39 AM

I-081-001

Regarding threatened or endangered species, green and hawksbill turtles are known to utilize Apra Harbor, it was noted that "there are few records documenting use of beaches for nesting in this area" and that "Impacts to these species would be less than significant". The fact that they are an endangered species suggests that any disruption to their breeding habits would be significant. Any beaches with any record of these animals nesting should not be used for any purpose by the military.

#### I-081-001

Thank you for your comment. The proposed action within Apra Harbor (an active commercial and DoD port) has been evaluated in the EIS and it is the Navy's opinion that our action will not significantly impact the federally protected green or hawksbill sea turtles with implementation of mitigation measures. The Navy is currently in consultation under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act with NOAA on this issue and will comply with results of this consultation. 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 and 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. As shown in Volume 4, Figure 11.1-18 and described in the EIS, Section 11.1.4, there are only three active nesting areas in Apra Harbor and are reported over 3,000 m away from the proposed activity. The closest historic nesting site (has not seen activity since subjective reports in 1997) is Sumy Cove, which is approximately 150 m away (Alternative 2) and 300 m (Alternative 1) from the proposed action. There are no sea turtle migration patterns in Apra Harbor and forage areas are not limited to Sasa Bay. The Navy will also implement mitigation measures and BMPs during in-water and land-based construction activities (i.e. dredging and wharf construction) to lessen any potential impacts to sea turtles and sea life in general. Additionally, the Army Corps permit will require measures to protect biological resources. These measures may include the following: biological monitors on vessels (making sure sea turtles and dolphins [although rare in Apra Harbor] do not approach the area); halting of dredging activities, if these animals enter the buffer zone, until the sea turtle and/or dolphin voluntarily leave the area, low lighting, and as described above, joint

Navy/Guam Resource Agency monitoring of nesting beaches though out Guam, to name a few.



## COMMENT SHEET

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Website Comment Number: 90

Received: 1/7/2010 6:09:27 AM

I-082-001

It was noted in the report that "To further protect sea turtles, the contractor performing work in Apra Harbor would be directed to stop work when there is a positive visual sighting of a turtle anywhere near the project. The contractor can resume work fifteen minutes after the turtle submerges and is no longer seen." It is suggested that this time is doubled or tripled since it is possible that the turtle resurfaces outside of the line of sight of the worker, but still within close proximity to the work being performed.

#### I-082-001

Thank you for your comment. This suggestion will be evaluated for inclusion as a special condition in the USACE permit for Apra Harbor construction/dredging. The Navy will abide by all conditions of the final permit and, in addition, results of the ongoing Section 7 ESA consultation with NMFS.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 91

Received: 1/7/2010 6:10:07 AM

I-083-001

The report noted that "the continued development of northern Guam has resulted in once undeveloped areas being sealed with impervious materials (houses, roads, and parking areas), thus preventing or severely reducing groundwater area recharge rates. This change in land cover also generates large amounts of runoff during storm events. To manage this increase in surface water runoff, municipal rainwater collection and conduits have been installed to direct rainwater into sinkholes where the water rapidly percolates to the groundwater; however, data indicate that this storm water often contains pollutants, which then negatively impacts groundwater quality (Navy 2009)." Considering that the buildup would substantially increase the development of the island, what steps is the Navy taking to prevent exacerbation of the aforementioned problem?

#### I-083-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD and regulatory agencies are equally concerned about preventing contamination of surface waters and groundwater (particularly drinking water aquifers). The EIS describes numerous programs and actions that will be taken to protect surface waters and groundwater from stormwater runoff. Construction of new facilities will use Low Impact Development (LID) principles to the extent practical. LID is a design philosophy that seeks to reduce the impact to the environment from new construction projects through the reduction of impervious surfaces. LID's principles incorporate the design of facilities with the use of native vegetation, pervious (porous) surfaces to reduce storm water runoff and encourage recharge of groundwater, and water conservation. DoD is currently conducting a LID study that will identify specific types of alternative designs that can be incorporated into the construction of facilities associated with the buildup. DoD is also preparing a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) and will apply for permits that regulate stormwater discharges during construction. The permit and plan is focused on reducing the amount of earth and soil that is exposed to stormwater during earth-disturbing activities (such as land clearing and grading), providing stabilization of soils during construction through the use of ground covers, and sediment ponds and traps/screens to reduce pollutants getting into storm runoff and from percolating into the ground. These plans also have specific requirements for containment of potential pollutants at construction sites (such as storage areas for equipment fuel). Lastly, DoD is developing a construction and demolition (C&D) waste management plan in concert with the stormwater construction plan that calls for the use of mulch on exposed soils, mulch that will be generated during the clearing of trees and low growth during land clearing activities. Once construction is complete, a SWPPP will be developed to control stormwater runoff and infiltration from base operations. This is being done on a regional DoD Guam-wide scale, and has the involvement of Guam EPA.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 93

Received: 1/7/2010 7:18:53 AM

I-084-001

Hello! My name is Raylynn Ignacio. I am a 15 year old student of Southern High. I reside in the village of Agat and I'm against the military build-up. The military build-up is big deal to me because there are so many things that shouldn't be done, but you want it to be done. This is our island and many families live here. The least you could do is give us a chance to have a say in this. Bringing 79,000 more people would only cause chaos. Traffic is bad on Guam already. Just to get to school is hell. Being late to school affects me and many others. You can't expect the people you bring to just stay in base. Eventually, their going to want to explore Guam. Every person who resides on Guam should have a say in this. Especially, the younger generations because its going to affect us the most. It doesn't matter what we gain out of the military build-up. Its what we lose. With this happening, we lose big time and some just don't notice it. The military owns most of the island of Guam. From what I've heard, you guys want more. Could you face us and tell us whats left for us? Pretty soon we won't be allowed on our own island. Were all hurt by this. You guys just don't feel our pain. Some people are for the military build-up because they see money for Guam. Their brains have been bought. Their not thinking about whats more important. You guys also want to remove ancient artifacts from its home. Those artifacts are the only thing that keeps our chamorro culture alive. Moving them would just make them seem like nothing. My main reason for being against the military build-up is for what happened in Okinawa. A girl got raped. Actually, there were many cases of rape there and they all involved the military. Those cases weren't dealt with properly. Could you assure us that whatever happened over there won't happen over here? I really hope you take this seriously. Please resond back to the people of Guam, but respond back with true words. Give us a chance to speak and we will give you a chance. We all need to come to and understanding.

Thankyou.

### I-084-001

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: 94

Received: 1/7/2010 7:44:35 PM

I-085-001

Guam has a history full of historical, cultural, environmental, and economic challenges and changes. The U.S. military, regardless of service, must strive to limit the environmental impact and footprint; especially concerning preservation of historic and cultural landmarks. Certainly, a firing range could be fitted into an area on the existing Navy Base that mitigates or eliminates destruction or obstruction of Guam's landmarks and environment. To do otherwise is simply inferring that Guam and its national inhabitants and cultural landmarks are merely expendable toward external ends. I strongly urge you to evaluate alternative plans, even at greater costs, to preserve the islands landmarks. This alone will have a positive impact toward island and strategic relations.

#### I-085-001

Thank you for your comment. The EIS describes the intensive selection process that the DoD went through to select alternatives for the location of the firing ranges on Guam. 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 including the range area. Thus, the vast majority of impacts to resources were avoided. In addition, multiple historic property surveys have revealed that there are no known historic properties within the proposed construction footprint of the proposed ranges.



COMMENT SHEET

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Website Comment Number: 92

Received: 1/7/2010 6:14:25 AM

I-086-001

The Guam Raceway Park facility has been a dream of Guam motorsports enthusiasts for generations. Through the hard work of individuals and businesses it finally became a reality. It is my understanding that the military is proposing to take this land as well as hundreds of acres of nearby land used for other types of recreation. I find it hard to believe that it would simply be taken away but, if not, why were plans to replace the facility not addressed in the EIS?

I-086-002

I believe, for the most part, the people of Guam are supportive of the buildup and will continue to be as long as the military makes a genuine effort at being a good neighbor. It is understood by all that sacrifices will have to be made in order to accommodate the military buildup but there are limits to our understanding. Unless the military wants the same social problems in Guam that were created in Okinawa they need to be more concerned with their relationship with the local population. A huge step in this direction would be a thorough explanation of how local motorsports enthusiasts will be accommodated should it be necessary to take the GRF racing facility. Will a new facility be built? Will a "shared use" plan be developed? What will be done to ensure that the millions of dollars invested in this facility are not wasted? We need some answers and assurances. The silence is deafening and early signs of hysteria are beginning to show amongst the motorsports community.

The foundation for the future relationship between the local and military populations in Guam are being formed now. As they say, "you only have one chance to make a first impression". Dont mess it up.

I-086-001

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.

**I-086-002**

Thank you for your comment. Please see response above.



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

Please provide your comments below:

Margaret Taitano (Taitano stands for "No-Land")  
From Dededo

I am a retired federal employee. My main concern about this EIS is that it really affected me socially, morally, environmentally, name it. I am one of those 3000 employees that was let go because of the military downsizing here in Guam in 1998. They started the downsizing mode in 1995, the incident that happened in 1995 in Okinawa when those three Marines raped the 12 year old girl, the Okinawa sentiments was that they want the military out. From my understanding there is a treaty between Japan and the US signed in San Francisco in 1951 that they have whatever property damage that they have they have to pay, and that has not been addressed. I am for the military that is right not, however I am against the buildup that is for all the issues that have not been addressed. The thing that really hurts is that of those 3000 employees, none of the local leaders here, they lost their retirement immunity. Because if they retire before the age of 55, then they lose it. There are people whose houses are being foreclosed, divorce, because they have no recourse as to fall back to the local government. The local government cannot help. During the time of the Vietnam, the local have nothing to say about this because the local leaders are supposed to help us. But the military has the foresight that since they are not liked in Okinawa, they are looking for the most likely place, which is here in Guam. During the time of the Vietnam War I saw truck loads of trucks going from Naval Magazine to Andersen. AT that time, nothing was being done- about the potholes. Since that time we have had problems with the highways. Nothing has been addressed. If the local government and the military would have had a good relationship, the US government wouldn't be spending so much money for what we are now doing for this EIS.

### I-087-001

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-087-001

I-087-001

We have a high incident of cancer here in Guam. They found out that Guam is a down winder to be included in the radiation fallout. That has not been addressed. This all ties back to the world war. WE have a lot of contamination that has not been cleaned up. That is part of the reason why I am really concerned and those are the issues that have not been addressed. However, I like the military presence that we have right now, but not how the military buildup has to come here because they are not liked by other place. Whatever problems the two allies have, they should solve it. I am not only concerned about losing my retirement benefits, I have put in over 30 years of service, I am also a cancer victim.

**COMMENT SHEET**

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

Please provide your comments below:

Marcus Finona

I-088-001  
I-088-002  
I-088-003

First of all, I think communication to the public should be better, clearer, concise. I believe that this is a negative impact because it doesn't really benefit us as a people (of a certain status) because of work. I have a job that I am happy with so I won't benefit from the build-up. I believe that the only reconstructions that will be made will only benefit military personnel and not really locals as a people. I will have no access to a lot of land because it will be closed off. I believe my kin will not see certain areas of Guam, which I think they should. I believe the build up of 79,000 people is ridiculous over a four year span. I have to deal with traffic everyday. I have to learn to get in line a lot more. It is uncomfortable now and I believe that I will be stressing a lot more. It is just a negative move. I for sure will not see any money or opportunity.

**I-088-001**

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-088-002**

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-088-003**

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.

## WRITTEN TESTIMONY FOR MILITARY BUILD-UP

**I-089-001** Good Morning, my name is Juan Martinez Unpingco. I am 85 years old, a veteran of the military force, and a recipient of the presidential unit citation with 4 battle commendations. I having been living on Guam all my life and I am married to Fidela Sablan Unpingco, of whom we are blessed with 8 children. I reside in Barrigada and I am in support of the military build-up provided there is no land condemnation. Additionally, I am in favor of exchanging land of equitable value, or the leasing of property to meet the needs of the military build-up.

**I-089-002** The Department of Defense and the U.S. president should take into consideration the people of Guam for they are citizens of the United States and are entitled to all constitutional rights and the basic necessities of life, which include food, clothing, shelter, and medical care. The quality of life of all people living on Guam must be given the utmost priority to ensure the health, safety, and welfare of everyone including the military population. Guam's population in 2014 is anticipated to increase by 70,000 people due to the military build-up, which is a tremendous rise in Guam's population. The people of Guam deserve to have good health, access to health care, and to have a descent life in lieu of living in substandard housing, or being swept away from their property through condemnation. Thus, the people of Guam

**I-089-001**

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

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-089-002**

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 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-

**I-089-003**

have the right to: live, be educated, and have the freedom to enjoy living in their property that they either bought through their hard work, and "sweat", or inherited from their ancestors.

During World War II, the DOD and the U.S. took nearly one-third of the island's land through condemnation. Property owners were promised that their land taken would be returned after the war ends. However, not every landowner got their property back as promised. The community today fears that history would repeat itself in that any land condemned by the military would not be rightfully returned when the war is over.

Resolution No. 258-30, which has been introduced by Senators Guthertz, Cruz, Respicio, WonPat, and Barnes is one of the greatest resolutions made by the 30<sup>th</sup> Guam Legislators. Having been around long enough to witness the eminent domain (condemnation) of property taken from the native people of Guam during which the U.S. military took nearly one-third of the island's land, I have seen the pain that our native people have experienced in that many completely lost their property with unjust compensation. Sadly to say, many did not have the property owned by their ancestors returned to them, which they have rightfully inherited.

The ownership of property especially when someone sweats to buy it by working hard, or inheriting property through birth right is so

agency effort to identify other Federal programs and funding sources that could benefit the people of Guam.

**I-089-003**

Thank you for your comment. Please see response to I-089-001.

I-089-003

meaningful and priceless. When this is taken away unjustly, it creates a deep wound that may never heal over time.

Now that I am 85 years old, I can honestly say that all through my life I had to work two jobs in order to feed my eight children and send them to college so that they can get out of the "poverty" level. Additionally, I have worked extremely hard to save enough money and sacrifice all my savings to buy property so that I can use this property for my livelihood and this has obviously paid off since it has been helping me to pay all my medical bills. Thus, the property that I own in Marbo Cave has indeed sustained my livelihood and I plan to deed it to my children upon my death. I anticipate that my children would do likewise and deed the property onto the next generation.

Thus, as one of the landowners in Marbo Cave, I am in support of Resolution 250-30 and I firmly am in opposition to any eminent domain (condemnation) of Guam land for the military build-up and/or other U.S. Federal Government purposes. I humbly request for all elected officials, the senators, the Governor of Guam, U.S. DOD, the U.S. President, U.S. Senators, and Congress to oppose any condemnation of land.

If it is without reservation that the military undoubtedly needs additional property on Guam for the military build-up, I strongly recommend other

options be taken other than condemnation such as exchanging land in Guam with another property in the U.S. that is of equitable value, or the leasing of property owned by Guam residents within its fair market value. By doing so, the people of Guam would join in uniting with the military community in supporting and welcoming the military build-up.

Thank-you for your support. Si Yuus Ma'ase.

  
JUAN M. UNPINGCO

Thank you for this opportunity to comment. My name is Steven S. Unpingco and I am a resident and landowner in Sasayan Valley, an area designated as proposed alternative sites for Live Firing ranges under the EIS.

I am neither in favor nor against the proposed massive buildup but I will keep an open mind. I may be inclined to support the EIS proposal provided there is no land acquisition by condemnation, and that the buildup does not inhibit Guam's ability to provide essential services and a safe, sound and healthy quality of life.

I-090-001

At the outset, land condemnation rekindles painful memories in Guam's history from post World War II to present. The EIS fails to address the contentious issue of land condemnation and there is no data on the impact that eminent domain proceedings would create. DOD has the moral duty to consider the history of land taking and to reflect on the dark chapter of land being taken away by coercion and oppression. This history is well recounted in Resolution 258 authored by Senator Judith Guthertz. Furthermore, according to the Senator, Admiral Bice from JGPO assured her when asked the pointed question of whether there will be any land condemnation, he replied, "the buildup will be within the footprint of the military bases."

I-090-003

In addition to cultural sensitivity, land condemnation is highly objectionable for the following reasons. First, DOD currently owns sufficient land that should be exhausted prior to condemning more land. Guam is not getting bigger in land size and land space is very limited. DOD alone owns more property than Gov Guam. The ownership of approximately one third (1/3) of Guam's total land mass provides sufficient land space for DOD to conduct live fire training activities. During peacetime in this pacific region, DOD owns huge tracts of land spread all over the island. Patti Point is

I-090-004

**I-090-001**

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-090-001** suitable for a firing range because of its isolation, designation of marine preserves barring recreational and fishing activities, and the freedom of action to use base facilities without restriction.

**I-090-005** Second, the EIS dismissed DOD candidate sites for a firing range based on anticipated public concerns, the impact that Surface Danger Zones (SDZ) would have on recreational activities and traditional fishing areas on the West side. This concern under the EIS feasibility criteria should also apply to Sasayan Valley in the East under Proposed Alternative B (Firing Range Complex) where recreational and traditional fishing areas

**I-090-002** are also prevalent. Trolling for pelagic fish, shallow bottom and deep bottom fishing, spearfishing and casting along the coastline are pastime activities that the Valley offers with the abundance of various fish species. You do not see boat traffic only because there are no boat ramps and mooring facilities on the East side.

Recreational activities in Sasayan Valley are not limited to fishing, however, for many residents and tourists visit the caves, swimming holes and ancient Chamorro villages located at the Alternative B site. Hikers and joggers traverse the cliffline to the coastline to enjoy the majestic view of the Pacific Ocean and pay homage to ancient village sites. In the course of their trek, hikers often encounter wildlife and discover indigenous artifacts, potteries, caves, caverns and rock shelters where ancestors sought refuge from storms.

**I-090-006** Equally important to the public is the impact that explosive grenade and demolition ranges may have on the environment. What were the environmental considerations, if any? Is there any scientific study on any potential environmental degradation or possible lead contamination from these activities and its impact on soil,

### **I-090-002**

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

### **I-090-003**

Thank you for your comment. Please see response to I-090-001.

### **I-090-004**

Thank you for your comment. Land acquisition issues have been addressed in our responses above. Details regarding land acquisition were covered in the FEIS Land and Submerged Land Use Chapter. Further detailed information on the land affected will be provided in the Final Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) and Final EIS document. The SIAS is in Appendix F, Volume 9 of the Draft EIS.

### **I-090-005**

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 (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

- geological resources, groundwater lens and fresh water aquifer which is prevalent in the area. Is there a real environmental impact study on the effects that these activities have on wildlife, vegetation, maintenance of native ecosystems? What about the potential threat to aquatic life, habitat, marine communities and ecosystems? Any research on the effects of explosives in a high fire danger area?
- What management strategies does the EIS offer to mitigate the effects of the proposed activity and improve our environment?
- What about the legitimate concerns of noise levels and public nuisance caused by live fire training and aviation training in Anderson South? If Alternative B was selected, the proposed training activities will be much closer to Adacao Elementary School and the dense population of Latte Heights. Hand grenade explosions, machine gun fire, helicopters, humvees and transport vehicles will emit noise pollution that will impact the school and the residential community within close proximity.
- Third, query whether this buildup will allow Gov Guam to provide essential services and improve the quality of life for all. An abrupt and accelerated population growth of 267,665 by 2014 in an island so limited in size may be very problematic. This unprecedented surge poses serious challenges on how the local government can provide critical public services relating to health, education, public safety and the general welfare of all people, including the military. There will be a need for more public health centers, schools, law enforcement entities as well as increase in personnel, equipment and supplies for the delivery of basic government services. Pursuant to this massive buildup, Guam is largely responsible to secure financing to help carry out its off base projects and programs related to the buildup. At a time when the Government is operating under a

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.

#### I-090-006

Thank you for your comment. The DoD and regulatory agencies are equally concerned about preventing contamination of surface waters and groundwater (particularly drinking water aquifers). The EIS describes numerous programs and actions that will be taken to protect surface waters and groundwater from potential contaminants. Refer to Volume 9, Appendix D, Project Description Technical Appendix, Munitions, for a discussion of the munitions and constituents of concern associated with the proposed ranges. Range designs include targets with physical barriers behind the target, such as an earthen berm, that are designed to stop and contain the spent round. Best Management Practices (BMPs) are used to further contain spent rounds, fragments and materials from weapons firing, and reduce any impacts to the environment. The proposed ranges will be designed and maintained in accordance with all applicable federal and Government of Guam regulations. Specifically, Military Handbook 1027/3B contains procedures for reducing potential impacts from ranges through the implementation of BMPs. These include introducing soil amendments, vegetation management, engineering controls, instituting contaminant monitoring, reclaiming, and recycling. With ranges, lead is the primary leaching contaminant of concern and best management practices can minimize or prevent leaching of this constituent. Impact rounds from pistol rounds generally stay intact and impact rounds from rifle rounds often fragment. Intact rounds and rounds fragmented into relatively large pieces are not easily transported by natural transport mechanisms (such as groundwater) and are largely contained within the berm or

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I-090-013

deficit of approximately 490 million dollars coupled with the estimated costs of the buildup of 6.1 billion dollars, Guam will be financially insolvent to meet the buildup requirements of roadway improvements, to link the commercial port to the military bases, power and water infrastructure, port expansion and expansion of public health and social services.

Guam needs funding sources and revenue streams to defray or underwrite the substantial costs of the buildup. Guam needs more than just consultants providing technical and financial services. Guam needs guaranteed funds to fully or substantially subsidize the costs of the buildup requirements – nothing more, nothing less.

I-090-014

Turning back to the issue of land condemnation, it is not the Politicians, DOD, Corporations and A&E firms that will incur the adverse impact of this buildup. It is the private landowners who detrimentally rely on their property for their livelihood. It is the landowner who leases his property to produce income or borrow against in order to meet life's many challenges. It is the landowner who is gravely ill who needs to pay his medical bills so he can live the next day that pays the high price of land condemnation. It is the landowner with families who wishes to subdivide his property or deed his property so that each child can make a decent living. It is the farmer who needs to put food on the table or sell his crops to pay tuition fees and day care services. It is the landowner who has to pay for the most useful tools in life – a college education – for each child. These are just some of the many more people that will suffer the devastating impact of land condemnation.

I acknowledge the purpose and need for the buildup and appreciate the bilateral relations with Japan under the Treaty requirements. I am aware of the need for global

- 4 -

physical barrier where they can be recovered and disposed. Through the proper design of ranges, application of BMPs, and monitoring, the potential for groundwater contamination would be minimized. BMPs can reduce or eliminate the leaching of lead to the environment. These procedures include controlling soil pH to between 6 to 8 to prevent dissolution of lead, mining of lead from back stop berms, implementing a soil leaching monitoring program, and adding phosphate containing soil amendments to bind dissolved lead to the soil. Prior to building the ranges, an engineering study would determine the minimum depth of soil cover to ensure sufficient soil cover of the limestone, and to assess the suitability and optimum technique to add soil amendments such as phosphate to prevent lead leaching. In addition, when percolating water reaches the porous limestone the pH will increase, encouraging the precipitation of lead out of solution. The DoD will monitor for selected contaminants of concern. If monitoring identifies significant impacts, such as indications that chemicals of concern may exceed regulatory standards, reduce beneficial uses, result in adverse human or environmental health effects, or conflict with federal or Government of Guam regulations, then additional action would be taken to address these impacts. Furthermore, the EIS will be revised to explain how volcanic basement rock protrudes up through the limestone of the NGLA, thus separating nearly all of the proposed ranges from groundwater supply wells. The low permeability of the volcanic rock acts as a barrier to groundwater movement. A figure in the EIS will support this text description.

I-090-007

Thank you for your comment. Up to 27 acres of disturbed secondary limestone forest would be removed to construct the grenade training area. There are no threatened or endangered species or other sensitive species present in the immediate vicinity of either of the proposed grenade range sites so there would be no impacts to these. As described on p. 10-94 of Volume 2, there would be increased use of the existing

repositioning and operational requirements so that the U.S. may mobilize quickly to meet contingencies around the world, whether to engage an enemy in hostilities, provide peace keeping missions or disaster relief.

I-090-015

Although our national security interests are compelling, that does not mean that the U.S. could not strike a balance and recognize that Guam's local interests are equally as compelling. A lesser restrictive alternative to land condemnation is land lease and/or land exchange. This equitable option will not deeply polarize our community. It serves both the interests of DOD in advancing the buildup and Guam's interest in providing essential services and a safe, clean and healthy environment.

I-090-016

President Franklin Roosevelt in his last inaugural address after the years of war, casualties and the enormous sacrifices said, "We have learned to be citizens of the world, members of the human community."

I wish to prevail upon the benevolence of the United States of America, please do not condemn any more land. Lease or exchange so we may all live in peaceful co-existence as members of the human community.

Thank you and may God bless the United States of America and our island of Guam, our families and our future.

  
Steven S. Unpingco

Andersen AFB Northwest Field demolition facility use is expected for one event per day up to 25 days per year. Noise levels that could possibly be a concern for wildlife would be increased over a total of 1,385 acres under the proposed action. As explained on the page noted above, to evaluate this potential, monitoring of the species in areas surrounding the demolition area would be conducted to determine potential noise impacts. If this monitoring determined that the fruit bat (the only endangered species currently present in the area) was being affected, techniques to reduce noise generation, such as noise barriers, would be employed.

**I-090-008**

Thank you for your comment. As identified in the EIS and referenced documentation, an impact analysis identifying effects the proposed action and alternatives may have on 16 resources was performed, including those listed by the commenter. In regards to "threats to aquatic life, habitat, marine communities and ecosystems" this also is described in detail in Volume 2, Section 11.2.2.2 Non-DoD Land. In summary, the potential for range training activities to lead to Level B harassment as defined by the Marine Mammal Protection Act (Section 11.2.1.2), or impact the Endangered Species Act-listed sea turtle would be negligible. There would be limited potential for ingestion with implementation of avoidance and minimization measures (see Section 11.2.1.1), including the use of "green bullets" and periodic benthic cleanup, to decrease potential impacts. Due to the inert quality of the munitions, there would be negligible effects to "marine aquatic life, habitat, and marine communities and ecosystems.

**I-090-009**

Thank you for your comment. Proposed fire management activities are discussed in the EIS. A Fire Management Plan is being prepared and will be in place (with the appropriate protocols for monitoring fire conditions, ensuring proper equipment and personnel are available, and appropriate

cooperative agreements are in place) to address potential fire concerns during military training. Volume 2, Sections 3.1.1.4 and 3.2 provide a discussion of the history of fires on Guam as well as an analysis of wildfire concerns.

**I-090-010**

Thank you for your comment. Potential mitigation measures are presented in the impact analysis portions of each volume and are summarized in Volume 7.

**I-090-011**

Thank you for your comment. Under Alternative B, noise levels at some areas of Latte Heights and Adacao Elementary School would increase and could be within moderate noise complaint risk areas. Several mitigation areas are proposed. Foliage and Barrier Attenuation would reduce noise impacts associated with the Route 15 firing ranges. Adaptive program management would alleviate construction noise. Volume 2, Chapter 6.2.8 has been revised to include these mitigation measures and presents the effect of the mitigations.

**I-090-012**

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-090-013**

Thank you for your comment. Please see response to I-090-012.

**I-090-014**

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-090-015**

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.

**I-090-016**

Thank you for your comment. Please see response to I-090-016.

0071

Statement by John S. Unpingco

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I-091-001

Ladies and Gentlemen, General Bice, I come before you today not as the former Chief Judge of the District Court of Guam, but as one of the landowners in Sasayan valley. I am a disabled veteran and proud of it. I would like to address some concerns which I have regarding the second preferred site for a Marine Corps small arms shooting range in Sasayan. Because time is very limited I will list my major concerns and then ask you to consider a couple of other sites for the location of the firing range. If the sites I am suggesting are a no-go, then I would suggest leasing as opposed to condemnation.

1) Noise pollution. The sound of rifle firing can be heard a long ways of f. Imagine 50 of them or even a hundred going off at the same time. A machine gun is worse. And, we must not forget that there is something called inverse condemnation i.e. where the noise pollution is so bad that you have in effect condemned the adjoining lands.

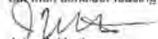
2) The land being taken is too large. Build berms to suppress the noise, to catch the ricochets, to lessen the amount of space necessary for SDZ's, Surface Danger Zones,

3) Ordnance related fires have the potential to devastate the area. From a safety perspective, what roads would be used by the firetrucks? Protocols for firing tracer rounds are mentioned but not how they are to be enforced.

Have you considered alternate sites? Sites such as Aguijan island right off Tinian or Maug island, the northern-most island in the archipelago? Both of these islands are uninhabited. Aguijan island would seem to be ideal. There are currently plans for a rifle range on Tinian. See volume III of the draft EIS. The training on Tinian is supposed to be monthly, air travel has already been planned from Guam to Tinian, why not make the rifle range dual purpose, be the basic course such as would be given on Guam and the follow up course given there as well. Schedules can be adjusted. Or, let it be the place where the Marines spend the night prior to going to Aguijan to do their basic portion of the course? The Marines would be in an expeditionary mode, that is they would bring all necessary equipment, and remove it all following their bivouac. This is already in the draft EIS. The draft EIS statement even allows for a leachate to distill the human wastes of these soldiers on Tinian.

I do hope that you will consider the off-island alternatives. Maug, another uninhabited island in the Mariana archipelago is a suitable spot. Its position far to the north, makes it a great candidate.

I do hope that you will consider the off-island alternatives I have discussed. If they do not pan out then consider leasing instead of condemnation. Thank you very much.



John S. Unpingco  
Unpingco & Associates, LLC

777 Route 4, Suite 12B

Sinajana, Guam 96910

Tel: 671-475-8545

Fax: 671-475-8550

Email: [junpingco@ualawguam.com](mailto:junpingco@ualawguam.com)

Web: [www.ualawguam.com](http://www.ualawguam.com)

## I-091-001

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 cost prohibitive to move every Marine to an off island location to meet these reoccurring training requirements.

Other locations were considered and eliminated because they did not meet the criterias indentified for the firing ranges. Also, locations of existing firing ranges were also reviewed and did not meet the criteria for firing ranges.

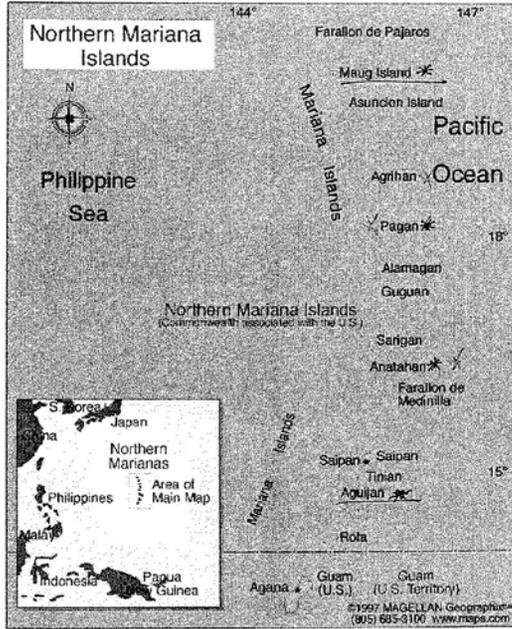
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### Map: Northern Mariana Islands (territory of US)

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1/8/2010



**Rick S. Unpingco**  
P.O. Box 21143  
Barrigada, Guam 96921-1143

0073

Phone: 671-646-8361/2/3 Mobile: 671-482-0171  
Fax: 671-646-8364 email: rickpuc@teleguam.net

January 9, 2010

Haia Adai, My name is Rick Unpingco, a landowner at Sasayan Valley identified as Rte 15 lands, Option B in the EIS. Please let me start out by saying that I am supporting the military build up. It is good for the economy, good for business and we can use the military money to improve our infrastructure.

However, there are certain portions of the Draft EIS that I object. I here in Opposition to Military Locating its Live Fire Ranges and would like to point them out in bullet items.

- I-092-001** • Past history of land taking without compensation. My family has experienced this after the Japanese occupation.
- I-092-002** • Firing Range is required for live and inert munitions practice which generates the need for Surface Danger Zone (SDZ) and Special Use Airspace (SUA).
  - Limited indication in the draft EIS where these SDZ's and SUA's are, what ground they cover, only that these are going to be on the water. See Table 2-8.
  - But, if they are to be on the water, need to know them so that sport and recreational fishermen will know the coordinates.
  - Need to know them so the effects on fishing can be assessed.
- I-092-003** • Need to know them so that air travel corridors can be reestablish- what is the impact on the current corridors? The Corridors for travel to and from Saipan, how are they impacted?
- I-092-004** • Training Range Complex Option A- requires realignment of 1.7 miles of Route 15- What is environmental impact on this? The realignment of the road?
- I-092-005** • Construction of the berms to the firing range does not appear to be covered by the EIS. There are about 7 each M series GWA production wells in close proximity. We cannot afford the chemicals from the munitions to permeate into the Mangilao sub basin, which is one of the six major sub basins in the Northern Guam aqua fir.
- I-092-006** • Be advised that the Andersen sub basin is in close proximity and according to the EIS about a dozen of water wells are in the planning stages right along the AFB main gate abutting Route 9.

### I-092-001

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 FEIS.

### I-092-002

Thank you for your comment. Figure 2.3-10 ("New Special Use Airspace [SUA] Requirements for the Proposed Action") in the draft EIS shows the proposed SUA associated with the proposed training activities. Figure 2.3-14 ("Training Range Alternatives") show the surface danger zones (SDZs) associated with the proposed training activities. Public notices and warnings would be provided so that watercrafts and water activities can be avoided due to the use of the firing ranges. As for impacts on recreational fishing, additional discussion has been provided in the socioeconomic chapter (16) of Volume 2 of the Final EIS.

### I-092-003

In addition, the Federal Aviation Agency (FAA) is a cooperating agency for the proposed action. They will also be responsible for approving and charting any new Special Use Airspace (SUA). This will require the FAA to follow established procedures for *Rule-Making* actions which involves public input, for establishing new SUA to ensure there are minimal impacts to airspace and existing air routes.

**I-092-007** • Construction of Berms are very important, JGPO needs to further study the Northern sub basin Hydrogeology or run the risk of contaminating Mangilao but also AAFB Sub basin.

**I-092-008** • The Sasayan Valley is blessed with a virgin aqua fur underneath and can sustain the Mangilao Sub basin. This is evident by the cavernous fresh water spring in Marbo Cave.

• There were studies that the Sasayan Valley has the capability of sustaining a few water wells.

• So the question arises, is the military willing to give up the water resources in the Sasayan valley for a firing range?

**I-092-009** • Potential for ordnance –ignited wildfires might impact soil and geological resources.

• Fire management plan is mentioned but not discussed thoroughly enough.

• Protocols or procedures for monitoring fire condition and adjusting training as needed are mentioned but not described in EIS enough.

• Protocols for using units to be briefed by range control on requirements suitable to the conditions for the days mentioned but not in enough detail.

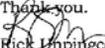
• Protocols should a fire occur mentioned but not gone into detail.

• What roads will be used by fire fighting equipment and personnel?

**I-092-010** • The Need to get land for ranges was mentioned thru condemnation or long term lease- why not just by long term lease?

• Throughout the EIS, there is this mention of getting land by, buying it or by leasing -- why not just leasing?

• I as landowner, strongly oppose any sort of condemnation. My land is not for sale. But if the military has made their decision to use the property, I would like to negotiate with them but not, a unilateral condemnation price that I have no say so, whatsoever.

Thank you.  
  
 Rick Unpingco

#### I-092-004

Thank you for your comment. Route 15 will be realigned to allow for the installation of a training range complex that extends from Andersen South to properties east of Route 15. There would be temporary impacts to traffic and public safety during the construction of the realigned road. These temporary impacts would be mitigated by implementing a Traffic Management Plan that includes, but is not limited to, the use of traffic control devices, temporary detour routes, phasing of construction, reduced speed limits and lighting, and others.

#### I-092-005

Thank you for your comment. The DoD and regulatory agencies are equally concerned about preventing contamination of surface waters and groundwater (particularly drinking water aquifers). The EIS describes numerous programs and actions that will be taken to protect surface waters and groundwater from potential contaminants. Refer to Volume 9, Appendix D, Project Description Technical Appendix, Munitions, for a discussion of the munitions and constituents of concern associated with the proposed ranges. Range designs include targets with physical barriers behind the target, such as an earthen berm, that are designed to stop and contain the spent round. Best Management Practices (BMPs) are used to further contain spent rounds, fragments and materials from weapons firing, and reduce any impacts to the environment. The proposed ranges will be designed and maintained in accordance with all applicable federal and Government of Guam regulations. Specifically, Military Handbook 1027/3B contains procedures for reducing potential impacts from ranges through the implementation of BMPs. These include introducing soil amendments, vegetation management, engineering controls, instituting contaminant monitoring, reclaiming, and recycling. With ranges, lead is the primary leaching contaminant of concern and best management practices can minimize or prevent leaching of this constituent. Impact rounds from pistol rounds generally stay intact and impact rounds from rifle rounds

often fragment. Intact rounds and rounds fragmented into relatively large pieces are not easily transported by natural transport mechanisms (such as groundwater) and are largely contained within the berm or physical barrier where they can be recovered and disposed. Through the proper design of ranges, application of BMPs, and monitoring, the potential for groundwater contamination would be minimized. BMPs can reduce or eliminate the leaching of lead to the environment. These procedures include controlling soil pH to between 6 to 8 to prevent dissolution of lead, mining of lead from back stop berms, implementing a soil leaching monitoring program, and adding phosphate containing soil amendments to bind dissolved lead to the soil. Prior to building the ranges, an engineering study would determine the minimum depth of soil cover to ensure sufficient soil cover of the limestone, and to assess the suitability and optimum technique to add soil amendments such as phosphate to prevent lead leaching. In addition, when percolating water reaches the porous limestone the pH will increase, encouraging the precipitation of lead out of solution. The DoD will monitor for selected contaminants of concern. If monitoring identifies significant impacts, such as indications that chemicals of concern may exceed regulatory standards, reduce beneficial uses, result in adverse human or environmental health effects, or conflict with federal or Government of Guam regulations, then additional action would be taken to address these impacts. Furthermore, the EIS will be revised to explain how volcanic basement rock protrudes up through the limestone of the NGLA, thus separating nearly all of the proposed ranges from groundwater supply wells. The low permeability of the volcanic rock acts as a barrier to groundwater movement. A figure in the EIS will support this text description. However, there are two ranges where leaching contaminants would have the potential to impact the groundwater within the capture zone of water supply wells. The northwestern most grenade range proposed under Alternative B overlies the capture zone of the Marbo Wells. In addition, leachate from the southwest most small arms range under Alternative B may have the potential to reach the NGLA

inside of the capture zone of wells M08 and M09. Alternative B is not part of the Preferred Alternative considered in the EIS.

**I-092-006**

Thank you for your comment. Your observation of water wells in current planning is appreciated. We are working closely with GWA to coordinate location of proposed new water wells.

**I-092-007**

Thank you for your comments. DoD is aware of the need to implement routine firing range clearance operations (e.g., annually or as needed) to mitigate munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) depositions on the firing ranges to prevent the potential leaching of MEC related-compounds (such as lead and explosives residue) into sensitive aquifers below firing range and associated firing range berms.

The EIS discusses the action of routine firing range clearance operations as an effective method for protecting human health, welfare, and the environment.

**I-092-008**

Thank you for your comment. According to Volume 2 of the DEIS Figure 2.3-13, the firing range retained alternative is located southeast of Andersen South near Pagat Point. The range is located over the Mangilao Sub basin. Environmental concerns related to firing ranges include storm water runoff and erosion of lead particles, and release of dissolved lead to the groundwater or surface water. Potential environmental impacts from the range are likely to be localized and not impact other sub-basins.

Specific details of the firing range design are not included in the DEIS. It is assumed that the design of the firing range and operation and

management procedures will comply with all applicable regulations. Volume 2, Section 17 identifies and describes the numerous Federal laws and regulations governing hazardous substances. These regulations address recovery of lead-containing bullets and fragments, remediation of lead-contaminated soils and the control of surface water pollution caused by storm water runoff. The DEIS addresses the increase of hazardous wastes resulting from operations in Volume 2, Section 17.2.2.3. For the range, the DEIS identifies implementation of routine firing range clearance operations to mitigate deposition of munitions and explosives. It is assumed that the design of the firing range facility will consider best pollution prevention techniques to minimize the amount of lead release from training activities and resulting impacts to the aquifer. Opportunities to minimize potential impacts may include use of lead-free ammunition, bullet traps which decelerate the bullets and collect fragments, impact berms to prevent bullets from leaving the firing range, and construction of berms or terraces to reduce the flow of runoff water from the firing range.

**I-092-009**

Thank you for your comment. The comment relates to the fire discussion provided in Section 3.1.1.4 and 3.2 (Soils and Geology) of the EIS. Proposed fire management activities are discussed in the EIS. Adding details of the Fire Management Plan would not contribute to environmental analysis. The fact that a Fire Management Plan is being prepared and will be in place (with the appropriate protocols for monitoring fire conditions, ensuring proper equipment and personnel are available, and appropriate cooperative agreements are in place) to address potential fire concerns during military training is appropriate for the EIS. Section 3.1.1.4 and 3.2 provides a discussion of the history of fires on Guam as well as an analysis of wildfires and associated reduced vegetation and soil erosion concerns.

**I-092-010**

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.

0039

Dear President Barack Obama:

**Come to Guam** to find out for yourself that the largest military buildup in recent years will occur in an island half the size of Oahu, your Hawaiian birthplace.

**I-093-001** **Come to Guam** to find out for yourself that in the DEIS, there are inconsistencies with the federal protection of endangered species such as the green sea turtle, the Hawksbill sea turtle, and the spinner dolphin, all protected by law.

**I-093-002** **Come to Guam** to find out for yourself that in the DEIS there are inconsistencies with the federal protection of historic sites, such as ancient Chamorro villages, burial sites, artifacts, and fresh water caves.

**I-093-003** **Come to Guam** to find out for yourself that in the DEIS, the largest mangrove forest on U.S. soil will be destroyed by the dredging at Apra Harbor.

Dear President Barack Obama:

**I-093-004** **Come to Guam** to find out for yourself that in the DEIS, the annual holy trek to Mount Jumulong Manglo on Good Friday will be dotted with acres of missiles and a firing range in the area.

**I-093-005** **Come to Guam** to find out for yourself that in the DEIS, the Secretary of the Navy, not the President of the United States, signs off on the largest military buildup in recent years, yet the DEIS impacts Guam's environment, Guam's fish and wildlife, Guam's coastal resources, Guam's historic and cultural sites, and Guam's precious water resources.

**I-093-006** **Come to Guam** to visit my home in the village of Mongmong, where I am deeply privileged to have a latte stone set in my yard, yet, there are plans in the DEIS for a firing range in areas with latte stones, the pillars of Chamorro culture.

Dear President Barack Obama:

**Come to Guam** to find out for yourself that, as a fellow Pacific Islander, our quality of life is gauged by the community you live in, by the cultural roots embedded in our land, and by the precious tropical landscape we all cherish.

Sincerely,

Simeon M. Palomo

### I-093-001

Thank you for your comment. Without specific information regarding the perceived inconsistencies in federal laws which the commenter is referring to, it is difficult to address 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 of 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 US Army Corps of Engineers permits for the proposed actions may include the following: biological monitoring on vessels (making sure sea turtles and dolphins [although rare in Apra Harbor] do not approach the area); restricting dredging activities when these sea animals enter the buffer zone and until they voluntarily leave the area; low lighting; and joint Navy/Guam Resource Agency monitoring of nesting beaches though out Guam, to name a few.

### I-093-002

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 resources were avoided. DoD will continue to work very closely with the Guam SHPO to mitigate any adverse effects to cultural resources and to provide information necessary to protect historically important archaeological sites.

### I-093-003

Thank you for your comment. No mangrove forest will be removed

under any of the alternatives proposed. The mangroves of Sasa Bay are greater than 2000 feet from any area to be dredged and most mangroves are well over a mile from the proposed dredging areas. Dredging methods, including use of silt curtains, will prevent excess siltation from impacting mangrove areas.

**I-093-004**

Thank you for your comment. There are no proposals to locate missiles or the firing range in the Mt. Jumullong Manglo area.

**I-093-005**

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.

The Department of the Navy (DoN) is the lead agency of the proposed action. As a result, leadership within the DoN will sign a record of decision.

**I-093-006**

Thank you for your comment. During a three-year planning process, the vast majority of historic properties, including all intact latte sites were avoided as the proposed alternatives were planned. Thus, no intact latte sites would be disturbed by the construction relating to this project, including the construction of the firing range.

PETER C. MAYER, PhD  
P. O. BOX 25921  
GMF, GUAM 96921-5921  
U. S. A.

0040

PHONE: 1 (671) 734-7537  
E-MAIL ADDRESS: pcmayer@guam.net

January 9, 2010

TESTIMONY WITH RESPECT TO ENVIRONMENTAL  
IMPACT STUDY FOR GUAM'S MILITARY BUILDUP:  
MYTH OF ECONOMIC/AMENITY TRADE-OFF FOR GUAM

**I-094-001** critical that any dredging in Apra Harbor not harm the Apra reefs, specifically Western Shoals. It has been implied, if not stated, with respect to basing aircraft carriers on Guam, that there is a trade-off between economic benefit and the natural amenities of Apra Harbor. The

**I-094-002** Within the harbor are special, even special for Guam! As such they provide jobs and monetary income for dive and other recreational guides and outfitters. The income comes from both tourists and residents. With respect to tourists, compared with Hawaii, the underwater resources are mas maolik in Guam and not Mo Bettah in Hawaii. Furthermore, although not a monetary benefit but, nevertheless, an economic benefit, is the pleasure and any subsistence that residents gain from using the natural amenities.

**I-094-003** Similarly, any land sites that become unavailable will be a monetary loss from tourists and from residents and a non-monetary loss for residents. The boonie stumpers have been the most vocal in expressing concern for the loss of access to sites; however, the less vocal hunters will also suffer.

*Further as a scientific resource  
the Apra Harbor reefs provide monetary income  
for Guam through scientific grants. The reefs  
as a scientific resource are an educational  
resource*

*Peter C. Mayer (Taktuba) Ph.D.  
Mangilao*

**I-094-001**

Thank you for your comment.

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 reefs such as the Western Shoals and requires less dredging than the other channel options considered. To further minimize impacts to coral, the clearance needed for carrier berthing along the proposed wharf was reduced to avoid excavating a nearby outcrop of land with coral cover. Additionally, the proposed aircraft carrier turning basin at Apra Harbor meets the minimum radius needed to safely maneuver the carrier while minimizing dredging impacts. The proposed basin has the smallest circumference of any other active Naval Harbor.

As identified in the EIS, the proposed dredged area within the commercial harbor was previously dredged over 60-years ago. Significant impacts however may be seen to some coral reef, other immobile invertebrates, and some site-attached reef fish. A majority of the species will vacate the area and return when in-water construction is completed. Sixty percent of the area to be dredged has less than 30% coral coverage (i.e. 60% rubble, sand, and algae). The important shoal areas (Western Shoals, Middle Shoals, Jade Shoals, Big Blue Reef) are not expected to be impacted directly or indirectly by dredging activities based on computer tide/current modeling within Apra Harbor.

Recognizing the value of the coral resources, the US Army Corps of Engineering permits needed for dredging work will likely contain requirements and special conditions to protect coral reef communities and compensate for the loss of coral where it cannot be avoided. Some of these measures may include:

- o Mitigation for sedimentation impacts during construction (i.e. use of silt curtains)

- o Postponement of in-water work during potential coral spawning periods
- o Operational controls such as limiting dredging/release rates
- o Biological monitoring (i.e. pre and post surveys)
- o In-water water quality monitoring; and
- o Compensatory mitigation, which may include artificial reef installation and/or watershed restoration and management programs among others

As a note, the economic benefits of jobs and income that the carrier brings are recognized in the DEIS. However, the economic value of the coral lost to dredging is not factored into the compensation process for coral loss as determined by the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). As identified in Volume 4, Section 11.2.2.5 - 11.2.2-7, federal law recognizes the value of irreplaceable marine resources and requires compensatory mitigation. Compensatory mitigation is defined as the restoration, establishment, enhancement, and/or preservation of aquatic resources to offset unavoidable impacts to waters of the U.S. (including special aquatic sites, such as coral reefs). The compensatory mitigation is subject to approval by USACE, under the Clean Water Act (CWA), through the Section 404/10 permit requirements. As identified in the 10 April 2008 Federal Register, 40 CFR Part 230, the USACE Compensatory Mitigation Rule, permit applicants are required to mitigate to no net loss of ecological services and function. The Navy has prepared a Habitat Equivalency Analysis (HEA) to establish compensatory values based on coral habitat loss. This HEA will provide the basis for proposed mitigation measures in accordance with a USACE and USEPA approved comprehensive mitigation plan that ensures compliance with the CWA.

**I-094-002**

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

**I-094-003**

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.

0041



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](http://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 Olympic 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-095-001

Why was the Gov. of Guam not involved in the planning of this military build-up? Are we not entitled to a participatory Democracy? Are we ever going to get a vote on self-determination?

\*\*\* Please Print Clearly\*\*\*

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

I-095-001

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.

0048



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Please provide your comments below:

I-096-001

I'd like to bring up a point where you guys said that you guys are going to protect us and all of those BS. But aren't you guys coming here because you got kicked out of Japan due to rape? That definitely doesn't sound like it's going to be safe... Now that even you Navy, Air Force, and now the Marines, aren't that mean we are going to be the "target"? Because of this build up, we will be afraid to walk the streets alone...

I-096-002

Some you guys are coming to our island, you should follow our rules... At least ask permission to the people who live in the area of the build up, if they could move. Give them a choice, don't just kick them out... You're already coming here with us having no say in it... Do you guys even consider the effects of your coming here? ~~our~~ Our island is so small, how do you think that overpopulation would help us? Not to mention about all of our poor infrastructures.

I-096-003

\*\*\* Please Print Clearly\*\*\*

Comments must be postmarked by:  
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I-096-001

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-096-002**

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-096-003**

Thank you for your comment. The potential impacts of population increases during construction and post-construction are described in Draft EIS Volume 2. Various resource areas, including socioeconomics (Chapter 17), are assessed in Volume 2. The impacts of the proposed actions on infrastructure such as power, potable water, wastewater and off-base roadways are described in Volume 6. Significant but mitigable impacts were identified for socioeconomics and utilities.

Volume 7, Chapter 2 summarizes the proposed mitigation measures and Best Management Practices (BMPs) that are mentioned in Volumes 2 through 6 under the various resource sections. The intent of mitigation measures and BMPs is to avoid minimize, reduce, eliminate or compensate for potential impacts due to the proposed actions. The list was updated based on comments received during the public comment period and will continue to be updated after the Final EIS is published during agency consultation and construction permit application processes.

0043



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Please provide your comments below:

I-097-001

The U.S. military has been in almost every country they can manipulate. What they are doing to Guam may have happened somewhere else. The same might happen to us if we let the military stay on our island. Guam is a beautiful island, and I do not want to see it's beauty get wasted. Guam is a peaceful island where you can raise your kids in a friendly environment. Chamorros were raised to be friendly to both nature and humans being. Do you really think that when the military, especially the Marines, come to Guam that our kids, grandkids and so on will have the same friendly environment? No. The once outgoing citizens of Guam might be conquered by fear. The military may say that they are bringing good things to the people of Guam. Sure they may be a few good things, but compared to the damages they will cause to us through the long run ~~nothing~~ these good things are nothing. The military coming to Guam will also make us a target by other countries. If ever there will be war, and soon we will know there will be, we the people of Guam will be one of the first targets. Do you want to put your loved ones in that much risk just because a bunch of militaries need a place to train. The military was formed to protect us. How will they do that when just for them staying here we will be seen as a threat and they may strike us.

\*\*\* Please Print Clearly\*\*\*

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

I-097-001

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.

As to the concern expressed about Guam being perceived as a threat to other countries, DoD has been a longstanding member of the Guam community. The intent of the proposed Army Air and Missile Defense Task Force component of the proposed actions 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. The defense of Guam will continue to be a focus of DoD.

0044



COMMENT SHEET

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

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Please provide your comments below:

I-098-001

First of all, I don't understand why you guys have to relocate here. We are much smaller than Hawaii. What makes you think that the relocation would bring positive things to our island? Okay sure we'll get more jobs, but aren't those for the dependence of the military? You say our tax revenues will increase, but so will the cost of living! We already have thousands of people living on our island and we don't need more dependencies. Not to mention, I believe that crime rates will definitely rise because of this military buildup. I also don't understand why we don't have any say in this!!! That already shows negatively, you guys asked permission from other places and not us. Out of all places why Guam? Is it just because we're closer? Just go back to where you came from! We don't need your disturbance! I really feel aggravated that due to the buildup, you guys are bringing people from their homes and again we have no say in it. It's like you're taking everything from us already.

I-098-002

Other things I'm concerned about is our peace and quietness. I don't think we'd appreciate the shootings that were going to watch to. Because of the buildup and member coming here, we teens will be afraid to walk the streets any. Where will our children go in the future? What will happen to our future generations? I honestly don't think you guys even care about us. Seriously? We are just a tiny small island that's just a US territory! You guys want to come here and we're not even part of your "US citizen" crap. We don't even have the right to vote! We have no say in anything! Man I am one of the many who is speaking up... Stop this military buildup and go somewhere else!!!

I-098-003

Please Print Clearly\*\*\*

I-098-004

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

I-098-001

Thank you for your comment. 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 jobs created would become part of the Guam economy and would not be just for dependents of DoD employees. The EIS considers the socioeconomic effects including employment on Guam. The 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%. The 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.

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. DoD has studied these issues in a specific appendix included in the DEIS (Social Assessment Impact Study). The increase in population during the construction phase of the buildup 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.

Guam and its citizens do have input into the decision-making process. Public comments on the Draft EIS are an important part of the 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. 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-098-002**

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-098-003**

Thank you for your comment. The firing ranges will produce additional noise in the areas adjacent to the ranges but be confined to the localized area. Ranges are designed with surface danger zones and will be secured from the general public such that rounds fired upon the range would remain on the range and not endanger the public.

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. DoD has studied these issues in a specific appendix included in the DEIS (Social Assessment Impact Study). 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.

**I-098-004**

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.

0046



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-099-001

Guam rail - attention Vanessa Pooi / Terrestrial biologist  
Please obtain an exemption from the endangered species act to allow local farmers to raise Guam rails rather than to continually let them go into unnatural environs where they starve, become invasive species, or are eaten by cats, rats and/or snakes!  
We can raise them faster/cheaper/better than Agricultural Dept personnel can and grants to raise them should be available to local farmers too.  
Please stop Ag Dept from eventually releasing cage raised Guam rails (kiky) to die and let at least 2 of their rails go to farmers who live in areas or who can cage-grow them under Ag Dept supervision to insure inbreeding is not a problem / Viau Cayer ES 472-2229  
vigibaby@yahoo.com

\*\*\* Please Print Clearly\*\*\*

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

I-099-001

Thank you for your comment. The captive breeding program for Guam rails is a collaboration between the government of Guam and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and they are responsible for making decisions regarding raising and releasing Guam rails. These decisions are not a part of this EIS process.

0047



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Please provide your comments below:

I-100-001

Why not use Kahalawe (Hawaii)  
OR a Northern volcanic Marianas  
island for your firing range  
instead of taking farm land  
from indigenous descendents and  
putting toxins into it that will  
render it unhealthy for farming  
for many years to come?  
(Instead)

\*\*\* Please Print Clearly\*\*\*

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I-100-001

Thank you for your comment. The selection of Guam for the proposed military location is discussed in detail in Volume 1 of the Draft EIS.

The firing ranges being proposed is one of the major requirements for the Marine base. Marines stationed on Guam require annual qualification or requalification on individual and crew 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.

Toxic wastes are not anticipated to be generated; recycling of lead and shells are typically part of the environmental stewardship practiced on military firing ranges.

0048



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Please provide your comments below:

I-101-001

DEIS DOES NOT COVER HOSPITALIZATION  
MEDICAL CARE DURING THE PEAK CONSTRUCTION  
PERIOD SUFFICIENTLY. IF CONSTRUCTION INCIDENT  
OCCURRED, BEFORE THE WORKERS ARE TRANSPORTED  
TO THEIR COUNTRY - THEY WOULD NEED MEDICAL  
STABILIZATION AT GMH BUT ITS CAPACITY IS NOT  
BEING INCREASED BY THE FEDERAL GOVT.  
- IF HHS IS GOING TO HELP GUAM GMH,  
HOW WILL THEY ENSURE GETTING THE DOCTORS  
AND NURSES NEEDED? AND MORE FACILITY  
CAPACITY FOR THE GMH?

\*\*\* Please Print Clearly\*\*\*

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I-101-001

Thank you for your comments. The Final EIS has been updated (Volume 2) to discuss the 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.

0049



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Please provide your comments below:

I-102-001

Increased traffic will kill off our already dwindling panglo (red crabs) which thrive here for thousands of years and have been a staple in the local diet.

Please increase and make a special financial allotment to pay for these works to keep panglo off the roads and protect this creature with underpasses they can pass thru along with stream waters.

\*\*\* Please Print Clearly\*\*\*

Comments must be postmarked by:  
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I-102-001

Thank you for your comment. Increased traffic from the proposed action beyond what is currently occurring has not been identified as a factor that is impacting land crabs. These crabs have not been identified by the government of Guam or the United States as animals of special concern due to rarity or declining numbers. If specific information can be provided about areas where there are large numbers of crabs being killed then a more specific response could be provided.

0051



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Please provide your comments below:

I-103-001

- How can people of with disabilities get employment on base when there is no access (i.e. public transportation) are not allowed enter?

I-103-002

- Land that is taken away for access road will be compensated for fair value. Do the owners of the land have the right to say no?

\*\*\* Please Print Clearly\*\*\*

Comments must be postmarked by:  
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I-103-001

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>.

I-103-002

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.

0052



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Please provide your comments below:

I-104-001

Microasia

A ~~the~~ marine lab faculty ~~has~~ reported to a class "Geology of Micronesia" I attended in FA88 that a former Naval Firing Range in Pago Bay is leaching lead from rounds expended rounds into the shoreline.

The proposed firing range at Pagat Guam is over a "water table which abuts the shoreline" (Guampda). What will mitigate the metals from rounds, incendiaries, & targets from entering the water table? <sup>Are</sup> The fuels & chemicals on the surface of these training grounds be shielded from the drinking water?

A historical precedence already exists in the abandonment of a firing ~~range~~ range at Pago Bay which is leaching lead into the sea.

Rudolph Villaverde  
Box 218056  
Barrigada Guam 96923

\*\*\* Please Print Clearly\*\*\*

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

I-104-001

Thank you for your comments. DoD is aware of the need to periodically implement routine firing range clearance operations (e.g., annually or as needed) to mitigate munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) depositions on the firing ranges to prevent the leaching of MEC related-compounds (such as lead and explosive residue) to aquifers below firing ranges. These and other best management practices (BMPs) will be implemented to protect human health, welfare, and the environment from adverse impacts related to the use of the proposed firing ranges.

0055



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Please provide your comments below:

I-105-001

WOULD LIKE TO SEE A CHANGE TO ALLOW  
GUAM MASS TRANSIT BUSES, ESPECIALLY PUBLIC  
TRANSIT FOR DISABLED PERSONS, TO ENTER  
THE MILITARY BASES. WITH PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION  
CAPABILITY ALLOWED THOSE POTENTIAL WORKERS  
WITH DISABILITIES COULD GET JOBS ON BASE.  
- ALSO WOULD ALLOW ACCESS TO DRMO  
PUBLIC BIDDING  
- DISABLED PERSONS NEED ACCESS OPPORTUNITIES  
TO THE BASES

\*\*\* Please Print Clearly\*\*\*

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

I-105-001

Thank you for your comment. To respond to your comment, the Navy contacted the Guam Mass Transit Authority (GMTA). According to GMTA, that agency could facilitate special arrangements that would be made in advance to accommodate special needs passengers onto the base. There would need to be coordination done between GMTA, the Navy (as a sponsor to get on base) and the private bus contractor.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 96

Received: 1/9/2010 2:13:23 AM

I was a navy corpsman, stationed on Guam from '92 to '94. I fell in love with the island while I was there, even staying for six months after my discharge.

One of the places I would frequently visit was the cave at Pagat. Not only are the cave and adjoining sea cliffs beautiful almost beyond the capacity of words to convey, but the area is literally peppered with archeologically significant relics of Chamorro culture. Latte stones, grinding stones and other evidence of past habitation abound here.

I would frequently lead hikes through this area when I lived on Guam, introducing other off-islanders to the beauty of this place. A hike through this area frequently introduced these people to the only Chamorro relics they had ever seen, as well.

I strongly urge you to keep the Pagat area free and open to the public at large, not only for recreation purposes, but for the areas immeasurable archeological and historical value as well. Thank you.

#### I-106-001

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 area. DoD acknowledges that maintaining access to this site is important. Although plans concerning access have not been developed, it is intent of DoD to continue public access should these properties be acquired. DoD looks forward to working with stakeholders in developing plans for access that balance operational needs, public safety concerns, and the continuing public use and enjoyment of these sites.

I-106-001



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 97

Received: 1/9/2010 5:20:23 AM

First of all, I want to make it abundantly clear that I have no anger to the military personnel, but want to express my concern of the unresolved issues of the past military buildups and register my worry that the current one will be no different. Every family on Guam has at least one family member who has served, is serving or will be serving the armed services. We understand the importance of a military presence, however we must find balance if we are to live together on this small island.

I just recently turned 50 years old last week and the memories of the last 5 decades flood my mind. I lost my mother just about 10 years ago and her words have come to the surface, as she is not here to share her story.

My mother Felicidad Borja Salas Calvo was a resident of the village of Sumay, the one village where everyone was displaced to make way for Naval Station. Immediately after the war, she and her sisters returned to the only home they knew only to be told that their property was to be used for the war effort. She never went into much detail after that and would always excuse herself and lock herself in her room. She never wanted to reveal her pain to her children. She remained strong throughout the years until I returned from college in 1983. For the first time in my life, my brothers and sisters and father accompanied my mother on All Soul's Day to visit the Sumay Cemetery. At the cemetery, she proceeded to announce the names of her many relatives buried there including her mother and brother who were buried there. It was clearly painful as she recounted the experience of the war, the deaths of her mother and brother, and not being able to pay respects to those she lost so many years ago. Over the years, I have tried to go on All Souls Day, but the one day a year was always inconvenient as the demands of work and life were always in conflict. I have brought this issue up over the many years with various military officers, but to no avail. There must be good reason why they transfer military personnel every two years. They don't want anyone to become too sensitive and caring to local issues.

In 1986, those who lost properties to the military were allowed to finally receive payment at 1940 prices. Near the height of the property values, Congress only allotted \$40 Million to compensate the people of Guam for approximately 70 square miles of land. My mother received a pittance in respect to what she lost. Today, the military wants to take more property from the people of Guam and at what price? As we have no voting representative in Congress, we have no real power to fight such a well-financed and powerful force.

I remember being in high school and my parents took my brothers and me to see my older brother off at Andersen AFB. He had joined the marines and was being deployed. This was at the tail end of the Vietnam War. I remember the guard telling my mother that we were not allowed on base and only military personnel and their families were allowed on base. My mother noted that she has three sons in the military, still we were turned away. I remember, with tears in her eyes, telling the guard, "I am not your enemy. You have two of my sons in Vietnam and taking a third. You have taken my land and given me nothing, you have taken my mother and brother and don't allow me to pay respects." With that said we went home that day and my mother hid in her room.

I-107-001

Thank you for your comment.

I-107-002

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-107-001

I-107-002

**I-107-003**

A couple of officers visited my mother while she lay on her deathbed in 2001. They said they would assist to have her buried at the Sumay Cemetery with her mother and brother and other relatives. I remember her telling me that she told them, "Do you want to continue punishing me after I am dead. For most of my life the military took everything I had and paid me a pittance of what it was worth me and my family, took my family who are buried in Sumay Cemetery and now you want to keep my children from visiting my grave." We burid her in Barrigada.

**I-107-004**

This military build up has brought forth emotions from all perspectives of the military buildup, from those who gain to profit from it and those who are on the verge of losing more access to the natural resources that our culture derives its strength from. Today, 75% of the island coastal areas are restricted due to the laws of the U. S. that have been adopted here. There are forces that would take it all away.

**I-107-005**

As Guam was part of the spoils of the Spanish-American War, the U.S. took responsibility for not just the island, but also the people who live here. To this day, the U.S. has refused to allow full access to U.S. citizenship as we still cannot vote for President and have a non-voting delegate in Congress. At the end of the day, we are just a "Territory," a piece of property. Until such a time that we are provided full rights and privileges the U.S. has a responsibility to not just the island but to the people of Guam.

Too many times I have heard that because we were "rescued" in World War II, that we are owned by the U.S. That this island is the property of the U.S. That the blood spilled by the U.S. servicemen in World War II gave the military the right to take what they wanted. I ask, what of the local people who gave their lives to the cause in World War II, those who disappeared and those who suffered and continue to suffer because of the way they were treated by our liberators? We must stop being treated as stepchildren and start being treated with some dignity. My mother deserved no less. We must not continue to allow the same mistakes to continue. The military must address all unresolved issues and proved a failsafe so that the mistakes are not done again. This is obviously not the case as we are still told only what they want us to hear by their highly paid professional experts telling us that everything will be okay.

**I-107-006**

I have attended many Restoration Advisory Board meetings over the years and have heard that PCB, chemical and other dumpsites around Guam are not harmful and that it is safe to eat the fish, while at the same time telling us that the PCBs accumulate in the organs of the predators. Are we not the top predator? At each meeting I have asked the "experts" to eat fish with me, but have always been refused. I have also asked when the people will be tested, only to be told that that is not within the realm of their work. In the eyes of the military we are expendable.

**I-107-007**

The military plans to destroy Sasa mangroves by dredging Apra Harbor and then dump the material into the ocean nearby. There are so many things wrong with this and again at various meetings with the hired "experts" who dismiss our concerns. When will we be treated with respect?

**I-107-003**

Thank you for your comment.

**I-107-004**

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-107-005**

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-107-006**

Thank you for your comment. In 1978, the USEPA banned the continued manufacture of PCBs. Toxic substances associated with DoD operations in Guam including legacy PCBs that may exist as a result of

actions that took place prior to the ban are taken by licensed transporters and disposed of in permitted landfill facilities in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations.

When using toxic substances including PCBs, environmental laws and regulations (e.g., RCRA) must be followed by DoD that are designed to be protective of human health, welfare, and the environment. In order to implement these laws and regulations, DoD has developed various procedures, protocol, and directives designed to proactively eliminate or minimize the inadvertent leakage, spill or release of pollutants to the environment.

These actions involve comprehensive administrative, engineering, and operations mandates, best management practices (BMPs) and controls in place to prevent or minimize the inadvertent leakage, spill, or release of hazardous/toxic substances. These protective actions include, but are not limited to:

- comprehensive personnel training including hazardous substance storage, handling, use, transportation, and disposal requirements;
- toxic substance communications standards that demand the use of material safety data sheets (MSDSs) and other communications tools to train and inform workers and emergency personnel of safe handling and storage, health and safety, and specific hazards posed by all hazardous materials/wastes in use at specific facilities;
- the use of various engineered solutions including secondary containment, leak detection and monitoring systems, the use of inventory records and use records, etc;
- use of hazardous material management plans (HMMPs), hazardous waste management plans (HWMPs), spill prevention, control, and countermeasures (SPCC) plans, and other related documents;
- waste minimization plans and the use of alternative, less toxic substances where feasible;
- proper transportation, handling, storage, use, and disposal of

hazardous substances; and

- other related prevention and mitigation measures.

DoD is committed to using, handling, storing, and disposing of all toxic/hazardous substances in a manner that is protective of human health and the environment. In addition, DoD is responsible for cleaning up known hazardous waste sites on Guam for which they are responsible and these remedial actions are in process.

**I-107-007**

Thank you for your comment. The mangroves of Sasa Bay are greater than 2000 feet from any area to be dredged and most mangroves are well over a mile from the proposed dredging areas. Dredging methods, including use of silt curtains, will prevent excess siltation from impacting mangrove areas. The nearest proposed ocean disposal site for dredge material is 12 miles from outer Apra Harbor.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 98

Received: 1/9/2010 10:04:35 AM

I-108-002

As a contractor working in Guam and the CNMI by far the most comments that I hear are positive concerning the transition. Although Guam residents that I know are about 75% in favor of the move and support the EIS CNMI residents support the military move to their area 100%. I haven't met anyone who would not like to host a US base in Saipan, Rota, or Tinian.

I-108-001

My comment is that move whatever makes sense to Tinian and Saipan. The people there support the US military and will go out of their way to support the troops in any fashion. Gov. Fitial is also behind any support that the CNMI can offer the US military, be it training bases or R&R support in Saipan.

Thank you,

D. Leavitt, Jr.

#### I-108-001

Thank you for your comment. Locations within the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas (CNMI) for aspects of the proposed actions were considered. The current locations of the proposed actions on Guam and in the CNMI reflect a careful balancing of many factors including land availability, infrastructure, training and operational requirements, and community concerns/support.

#### I-108-002

Thank you for your comment. 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.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 99

Received: 1/10/2010 3:37:56 AM

Exactly how is it possible for the U.S. D.O.D. and Japan to get together and make such a decision that will change the lives of many people, that are unable to vote for either government's leaders? This decision is changing the landscape of an island where the people have no say. Does that seem civil or humane? I don't think so.

I-109-001

#### I-109-001

Thank you for your comment. Chapter 1 of Volume 1 briefly describes the international negotiations with Japan. Participants in the negotiations include Cabinet-level officials that report directly to the President. 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

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

Website Comment Number: 100

Received: 1/10/2010 11:19:20 PM

I-110-001

1. The Government of Guam apparently does not have the resources to review and monitor compliance with the SWPPP now. It seems very unlikely that they will be able to hire new qualified people to meet the increased demand caused by the build-up. During the build-up there will be a shortage of experienced engineers and the Guam Government's inability to rapidly change with market conditions will seriously hamper its' ability to hire qualified experienced people.

The EIS should address how the US Military is going to mitigate this problem.

I-110-002

2. It does not appear that the EIS properly addresses the "Water Cycle". The additional 79,000 people associated with the build-up will use a lot more water than the 8,000 Marines and their families. Why should the present residents of Guam pay \$500M for improvements to the system required by the build-up? Once the water cycle goes negative bad things happen very quickly and are very difficult to reverse. The EIS says the situation will be closely monitored. That's not enough! There must be a plan and infra-structure to reverse the situation immediately not twenty years later. All impervious surface run-offs on military installations must be collected and treated and returned to the aquifer, similar to the requirements for municipalities in NJ(EPA).

I-110-003

3. Why should the present residents of Guam pay for the required increase in sewage treatment? Capital Improvements required by the build-up should be the Military's cost. The O&M will be the Government of Guam forever.

I-110-004

4. Increasing the island's population by 40% is going to have a substantial environmental impact and mitigating the impact on the installation is not enough. The Military must mitigate the impact from "sea to shining sea" as it is causing the change.

## I-110-001

Thank you for your comments.

1. Through the NEPA process, potential future regulatory needs are identified. Regulatory agencies can then plan for the potential future actions and if necessary, adjust their staffing and/or resources. DoN and JGPO will continue to coordinate with the Government of Guam to identify actions that may require compliance enforcement so that the Government of Guam can in turn have an appropriate level of compliance oversight resources.

2. Active monitoring, long-term planning, and on-going analysis/studies are tools water managers use to take necessary actions to protect water resources. The EIS discusses how these tools are used now and how they would be used under the Action Alternatives to protect water resources. The EIS states that in groundwater recharge areas, runoff from an increase in impervious surfaces would be collected and treated prior to reaching the aquifer.

3. The Navy Region on Guam has a robust Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that is implemented to control stormwater runoff from the base and reduce pollutants in stormwater discharges to surface waters and reduce contamination of stormwater infiltrating into groundwater. Guam EPA is considering using this SWPPP as a template for stormwater programs in Guam. Off-base stormwater controls would then be subject to these requirements under Guam regulation.

## I-110-002

Thank you for your comment. To clarify, the approximately 80,000 additional population on Guam during the height of the buildup would include DoD as well as construction workers and civilian growth. After the peak year of 2014, the population would decline as construction is

finished to an estimated total increase of about 43,000, of which about 33,000 would be military (including transients). Most construction workers would be expected to be housed in work camps and use much less water than a full-time resident. Estimates of the sustainable yield of the northern Guam lens aquifer indicate there is adequate capacity, even with the currently high water "lost" in the GWA system (about 50%). GWA is making progress in identifying leaks to repair and thus lower that "lost" water percentage. In the first year of a three year project, about 4 million gallons per day of leaks have been identified.

DoD would entirely fund the required upgrades to the DoD water system. Upgrades to the Guam Waterworks Authority (GWA) system would be expected to be funded from fees on new developments, including the construction work camp (ultimately paid for by DoD through the various construction contracts). The additional customers would also provide a broader customer base to absorb increased costs. DoD would also make available to GWA excess water withdrawal capacity so improvements and expansion of the GWA water system could be done over a longer time frame. DoD would also become an advocate for GWA in finding grants and low-cost loans to help them fund water system improvements.

As explained in Volume 7 section 2.3.4, the potable water system for the entire island would be monitored jointly with GWA and GEPA. Should this monitoring indicate that a deficiency of the required quality of water is forecast within the 6 to 12 months in the future, either the tempo of construction would be changed to reduce forecast water demand or water expansion projects would be accelerated to increase the supply in time.

The DoD concurs with the observation that increases in paved surfaces could impact recharge of the aquifer. To minimize this, low impact development measures would be implemented and are currently

being studied and planned. The new Marine base would be designed with runoff collection, filtering, and seepage areas to ensure maximum aquifer recharge occurs.

**I-110-003**

Thank you for your comment. DoD would actually fund the restoration of the North District Wastewater Treatment Plant (NDWWTP) to its original operating capacity. This would provide the needed capacity for both DoD and civilian growth.

US EPA has notified Guam Waterworks Authority that both the NDWWTP and the Hagatna WWTP must be upgraded to secondary treatment (an advanced treatment above and beyond primary treatment). With the DoD buildup, DoD would fund its fair share of this additional investment in addition to its fair share of the operations and maintenance (through user fees). This upgrade to secondary treatment is anticipated to occur after the construction peak, so only the capacity required for the more or less "steady state" of population would be undertaken.

**I-110-004**

Thank you for your comment. Potential mitigation measures are presented in the impact analysis portions of each volume and are summarized in Volume 7.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 101

Received: 1/10/2010 11:29:59 PM

I-111-001

The " Military Housing Allowance" skews the rental costs for the residents of Guam. Adding 8,000 new allowances will price most the present government workers, retirees and working poor out of the market. The Military must build at least as many low income housing units off base as it has housing allowances. If the build-up is not going have a detrimental impact on the present government workers, retirees and working poor, then the military must provide housing for the 79,000 person increase in population. The fact that an E-3 get \$2000 tax free off post housing allowance makes it impossible for people making less than \$1500/mo take home to compete for housing. This is a big problem now and will be a huge problem during and after the build-up. The Military must either keep the soldiers on post or provide low income housing for the resident's displaced by the build-up. This will have a huge environmental impact on the existing residents of Guam and it is directly caused by the build-up.

### I-111-001

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: 102

Received: 1/11/2010 12:09:28 AM

I-112-001

While I think that the buildup has positive aspects, it is really unfortunate and unfair that the residents had no input into the implementation. I am glad to be a U.S. citizen but the heavy-handedness of the Dept. of Defense in this situation is typical. It is apparent that many dollars will be spent to make sure this move has the needs of the military personnel as a priority only. The inconvenience suffered by the local population will be ignored. So sad - especially considering we have no real senate/legislative representation in Washington and cannot even vote for the president.

#### I-112-001

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.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 103

Received: 1/11/2010 3:15:39 AM

I-113-001

The DEIS indicates the removal of coral in specific areas of the harbor and lists potential mitigation measures as the construction of artificial reefs.

My issue is, there is specific information regarding the removal of the coral. The same specific information should be provided regarding how much artificial reef will be created, where the artificial reef will be created, and how the successful completion of those artificial reef projects will be controlled and certified.

#### I-113-001

Thank you for your comment. The EIS has identified significant impacts to coral from dredging activities. As required by the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Compensatory Mitigation Rule, permit applicants must mitigate to no net loss of ecological services and function. The EIS identifies the compensatory mitigation option proposed in Volume 4, Section 11.2.2.6 - Implementation of Coral Restoration, and Section 11.2.2.7 - Development of Potential Mitigation Proposals. In general, the USACE permit is the vehicle through which compensatory mitigation such as artificial reefs would be implemented. Selection, scaling, and implementation of appropriate compensatory mitigation actions are being carried out in consultation with USACE, NOAA, USFWS, USEPA and GOVGUAM resource agencies. The Navy has proposed as one of its options, the construction of an artificial reef project in Apra Harbor based on the direct application of a Habitat Equivalency Analysis (HEA). The Navy would install an artificial reef in approximately 80+ ft (24.4 + m) of water (to ensure its survival even in a super-typhoon) using one or more agreed upon artificial reef concepts. Reef alternatives may include "Z blocks" (used in Hawaii), Biorock, and Reefballs. Placement would be on the harbor floor and would not affect hard substrate. A potential mitigation site would be located within the ESQD arc of Kilo Wharf (to prevent the reef from being used as a fish aggregation device that would invite recreational or commercial fishing or diving activities). As part of the artificial reef proposal, the HEA restoration project would include the potential use of transplanted coral as part of its compensation strategy. Success criteria for the artificial reef project would be based on replacement of benthic structure and on percent coral cover, as a proxy to ecosystem function. Long-term monitoring would be implemented to measure success. As more information is gathered, a detailed mitigation plan would be developed to comply with requirements of the USACE Compensatory Mitigation Rule.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 104

Received: 1/11/2010 3:49:42 AM

I-114-001

Unexploded ordnance currently residing on the island in areas where construction improvements are taking place will be molested, DEIS indicates UXO will not be an issue. However, the potential explosions of UXO could damage people, infrastructure and the environment therefore it is an issue and DEIS should outline measures to be taken to properly manage UXO.

#### I-114-001

Thank you for your comment. The Public Health and Safety sections of the EIS provides background regarding the potential presence of UXO throughout Guam and CNMI and provides analysis and measures to be taken to prevent mishaps from encounters with UXO. The EIS specifies that to reduce the potential hazards related to exposure to MEC, qualified UXO personnel would perform surveys to identify and remove potential MEC items prior to the initiation of ground disturbing activities. The general public would be excluded from entering construction zones and training areas. Additional safety precautions would include: UXO personnel supervision during earth-moving activities and providing MEC awareness training to construction personnel involved in grading and excavations prior to and during ground-disturbing activities. The identification and removal of MEC prior to initiating construction activities and training construction personnel as to the hazards associated with unexploded military munitions would ensure that potential impacts would be minimized.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 105

Received: 1/11/2010 3:53:46 AM

Groundwater extraction wells proposed to support the build up are located in relatively pristine environments where there is low water contamination. The DEIS should prioritize the contaminated areas of the aquifer first for groundwater extraction and apply pump and treat cleaning methods to clean the water prior to delivery to customers. In this manner the clean portions of the aquifer are preserved for later use and the unclean portions of the aquifer get cleaned up. Many of the contaminated sites over the NGL are the result of military activities anyway.

I-115-001

#### I-115-001

Thank you for your comment. The option of extracting water from wells that are not currently in production due to contamination is considered in section 2.2.3.4 of the DEIS. This option is included in the Basic Alternatives 1 and 2 to lower the capacity required from newly installed wells. However, the option to rehabilitate inactive DoD wells does not provide sufficient water supply to meet the full demand required by the Marine Corps relocation. Newly installed wells are necessary to meet the full demand of the relocation.

At the time the July 2008 Guam Water Utility Study was prepared, there were 12 DoD wells that were inactive due to problems including microbial contamination, volatile organic carbon (VOC) contamination such as trichloroethene (TCE), high salinity and structural/mechanical issues. The DoD has since begun or completed rehabilitation or replacement of several of the Navy-owned wells. The inactive wells with VOC contamination, Marbo #2 and Tumon Maui 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. Basic Alternative 2 includes installation of 12 replacement wells on Navy Barrigada.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 106

Received: 1/11/2010 3:56:10 AM

Drinking water, storm water and waste water infrastructure on island are already taxed for various reasons. These deficiencies should be included in the over all impact assessment so that the total cumulative impacts to these infrastructures are understood by the public.

I-116-001

#### I-116-001

Thank you for your comment. Volume 6 of the EIS describes both the existing conditions of infrastructure and the impacts of the proposed actions on these systems. The discussion in Volume 6 is by utility, such as power, potable water, wastewater management and solid waste management. As you suggest, the existing systems are taxed and in some cases there are issues of non-compliance with federal regulations. The proposed utility infrastructure improvements were developed in consideration of existing conditions and would met additional demand associated with the proposed action in specified geographic service areas.

Volume 7, Chapter 3 summarizes the collective impacts of the preferred alternatives on utilities.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 107

Received: 1/11/2010 4:51:45 AM

No condemnation should occur to acquire private land. The EIS should specify the methods that will be used for the acquisition of land so the the public is not confused about the process.

I-117-001

#### I-117-001

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: 108

Received: 1/11/2010 4:51:57 AM

I-118-001

Several years ago, Hawaii underwent a similar problem. At that time it was the US Army that wanted to relocate a Stryker Brigade in Hawaii. The locals fought it all the way and we won! The military is important, but not at the expense of people, culture, and the environment. Imua!

I-118-001

Thank you for your comment.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 109

Received: 1/11/2010 5:27:00 AM

Will anything be done to ensure that the spinner dolphins and the turtles, in the apra harbor area, will not be harmed during the dredging? If there is even a chance that they will be harmed, it should not be done. The lives of the native ocean inhabitants are more important than a parking lot for war ships.

I-119-001

#### I-119-001

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.

As stated in the EIS (Volume 2 on pp 11-26 and 11-27), the threatened green sea turtle and the endangered hawksbill sea turtle are the only two ESA-listed species that are anticipated to be in the nearshore marine environment and adjacent beaches. The Navy, in cooperation with USFWS and GDAWR, monitors for sea turtle nesting on Navy land throughout the nesting season for the green sea turtle and the hawksbill sea turtle. There is no critical habitat designation for any marine species on Guam. The spinner dolphin and common bottlenose dolphin are the only two marine mammals anticipated in the nearshore environment, however, both species are rarely seen in Apra Harbor.

To prevent harm to the seal turtles and dolphins the Navy will implement mitigation measures, if required, and Best Management Practices during in-water and land-based construction activities (i.e. dredging and wharf construction). The US Army Corps of Engineers permit for dredging will likely require measures to protect biological resources and the water quality they depend upon. These may include the following: biological monitoring on vessels (making sure sea turtles and dolphins [on rare occasions] 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 impact lighting, and joint Navy/Guam Resource Agency monitoring of nesting beaches throughout Guam.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 110

Received: 1/11/2010 5:28:34 AM

I-120-001

I was wondering if a version of this document is made available in the native language of Guam, Chamorro.

#### I-120-001

Thank you for your comment. Due to its size, the complete DEIS was not translated into Chamorro. However, the handout from the public hearings (which summarized impacts from the proposed action) was translated, mailed to citizens who requested a translated copy at the public hearings, and is also available at the Nieves M. Flores Library, RFK Library at the University of Guam, Guam Legislature, Agat Mayor's Office, Santa Rita Mayor's Office, Barrigada Mayor's Office, Dededo Mayor's Office, Yigo Mayor's Office, Talofoto Mayor's Office, Umatac Mayor's Office and the Astumbo Community Center.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 111

Received: 1/11/2010 5:30:17 AM

I-121-001

Was any one on the team, that put together the D.E.I.S., a Pacific Island or Oceania scholar?

#### I-121-001

Thank you for your comment. The list of preparers is presented in Volume 8. EIS preparers included personnel from Guam, Saipan, Hawaii, and the continental United States.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 112

Received: 1/11/2010 5:35:09 AM

I-122-001

I read a section of the D.E.I.S., that from my understanding, stated that preventing public access to sites like the Pagat Caves would be good - because it will prevent vandalism! I find that insulting! There are many more people who visit that area with out vandalizing it, than those who do. That is an area of peace and remembrance. It is an area that connects us to our history. I hope you are aware of how rude and insensitive that comment was. I find it hard to believe that experts actually wrote this document!

I-122-001

Thank you for your comment.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 114

Received: 1/11/2010 5:42:20 AM

A sampling and analysis plan should be developed and executed for harbor bottom sediments in areas of dredging for radioactive contaminants, heavy metals and organics. All materials should be tested prior to dredging activities to avoid dispersion of contaminants around the harbor and the reefs. So that human swimmers and other aquatic organisms do not get contaminated.

I-123-001

#### I-123-001

Thank you for your comment. Various planning documents will be required prior to any dredging activities to prevent the dispersion of known or suspected contaminants (e.g., radioactive contaminants, heavy metals, organics, etc.) around the harbor and/or reefs. These plans may include sampling and analysis plan(s) and other mitigation measures if data and/or historical use records either confirm or lend to the suspicion of the presence of contaminants in the sediments to be dredged.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 115

Received: 1/11/2010 11:32:49 AM

I-124-001

Hafa Adai, I would like to express how crucial our island is to the people of Guam. We value our land, our waters, our culture, and our ancestors to the utmost extreme. You may not value these issues as much as we do, and you may not see it as being very important. To the people of Guam this is all we have left. For many years, people have taken away our land, with held us from speaking our native language, and dictated orders for us to follow. We have sacrificed so much for the United States. By bringing 8,000 Marines and their families to Guam you are taking all that we have. Guam doesn't have the capacity to hold this many people. The crime rate will increase. I will be afraid to walk around on my own island in fear that I could possibly get raped or violated. This will no longer be a tropical island that I call home. The green will be turned into concrete. The cave that I often visit with family and friends will be turned into a firing range. Our reefs will be blown up and the fish that my brother could catch to feed my family will be nonexistent. You are killing our environment! You are doing more damage than good to this precious island that I call home. I beg you....please do not bring these Marines to our island, please! Si Yu'ous Ma'ase. Thank you.

### I-124-001

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: 116

Received: 1/11/2010 2:33:49 PM

I-125-001

Gaijins gtfo of guam  
we dont need more people causing drama and ruckus in the premises  
and we dont need your bs here

I-125-001

Thank you for your comment.



**COMMENT SHEET**

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

Website Comment Number: 118

Received: 1/11/2010 2:49:16 PM

**I-126-001**

Take the time to think.  
Its not just us locals who will be at risk on the streets  
It is also you people who are coming here.

And dont say anything that its up to the discipline of the local community to be having such activity on the streets because the racetrack is the only place for them to come out and show everyone what we love doing.

With that said, not only our lives will be at risk in case of a devastating accident would possibly occur. What about commercial buildings? Power lines? Poles? Possibly even the place you call home while you are dead asleep in your slumber.

The local authority will not make much of an effort in implementing a rules on street racing because as we all know, these "5,0's" come to the tracks too to watch some races.

**I-126-002**

As far as the traffic, come one people, we already know how bad it gets in between 6-8 am and 5-7 pm. And seriously!? Do you wanna spend 2 hrs, about 3-4 gallons of gas just to get from Yigo to Tamuning?

**I-126-003**

I say they listen to what people have to say before they start a buildup.

If you dont listen to what we have to say, then worry about what we're about to do.

And yes, if this has to be one, it is a threat.

**I-126-001**

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.

**I-126-002**

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-126-003**

Thank you for your comment. The DoD has kept the public informed as required by NEPA, which includes holding public scoping meetings and public hearings and allowing the public to comment on the DEIS. DoD has had ongoing discussions with Cooperating Agencies (those federal and local agencies with special expertise or regulatory oversight) throughout the preparation of the DEIS and will continue these discussions with agencies through the completion of the FEIS. As part of the engagement with Cooperating Agencies, they were asked to conduct an early technical review of the partially completed DEIS in late July 2009. The DoD has also met extensively with elected officials and other community stakeholders on the progress of the EIS and notional/preliminary relocation plans.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 119

Received: 1/11/2010 5:57:32 PM

I-127-001

The take-over in Guam truly exemplifies American military characteristics.

As an American citizen, I feel I can safely assume that if the tables were turned that the American government would not tolerate even a suggestion of such an act.  
I support the people of Guam and hope there can be peace and understand in the near future.

I-127-001

Thank you for your comment.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 121

Received: 1/11/2010 8:01:52 PM

PLEASE DONT MESS WITH MY OCEAN!!!!!!!!!! TRAIN ALL YOU CAN BUT LEAVE THE OCEAN ALONE FOR MY CHILDREN.

I-128-001

### I-128-001

Thank you for your comment. Training operations in and adjacent to the ocean are an essential component of maintaining readiness. As described in the EIS, the DoD will implement measures to minimize potential impacts to the ocean environment.

0125

DEIS Comment  
Guam Military Buildup  
P.O. Box 24236, GMF  
Barrigada, GU 96921  
January 8, 2010

I-129-001 | My name is Raymond L.G. Taimanglo. I am a retired Colonel in the U.S. Army, a resident of Guam, 53 years old and reside in the village of Yigo.

My mother Vicenta L.G. Taimanglo owned 18 hectors of land in the vicinity of AAFB(S) which was taken by the U.S. Navy after WWII. These lands are now recorded in the Wills of my siblings and me, since my mother passed away several years ago. We hope that one day our children will receive this property back. Our children will always know that the land is their own and that our nation needs it for now and that "Now" is a relative word and that "Now" could mean forever.

Once again our family is faced with another possible land taking. My wife Gwendolyn Nelson Taimanglo is a land owner in the Sasayan Valley. I am disheartened with the thought that we will lose our land once again.

I-129-002 | In the interest of time I will begin my presentation.

The DEIS did not fully explore viable military sites for training and weapons ranges (firing ranges) because it dismissed them for various reason which raises some concerns. The military sites reviewed to construct firing ranges on the West Coast were easily dismissed. As a result, these sites or a combination thereof did not go through the rigorous step 2 alternative analysis, which may deny the decision makers the option to select a site or a combination thereof. The reasons given to dismiss the West Coast sites didn't seem justified enough to drop them as an alternative. Concerns such as denying the use of recreational areas, restrictions on favorite dive spots, restricted ocean travel for boaters, restricted hiking trails, and possible impact on tourism, all hold true when applied to the East Coast alternative, which is the only alternative

I-129-001

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-129-002

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. 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

given in the DEIS. The advice given by the Office of the Governor to explore the eastern side of the island for possible alternatives made it easier to dismiss a host of sites located in the west coast of Guam. In addition, all military sites had a common caveat in dismissing potential sites that were considered, "...incompatibility with future missions."

To simply dismiss the alternative to put a range at Tarague Valley because it was incompatible with future military missions is questionable especially when this line is used to dismiss all military sites that were considered. Once again the decision makers could be denied the benefit of selecting this alternative because of one catch all statement, "...incompatibility with future military missions'.

The Tarague Valley alternative is a good alternative since it is a convenient location for training and ranges. The Tarague Valley compliments the activities as described in the requirements list of the DEIS. This alternative must be explored and if possible selected for training and range operations in lieu of the East or West Coast alternatives. The military must strive hard to resource the buildup from within their land inventory. In addition, this alternative is consistent with the initial statement made by JPO that only existing Federal land will be used for the military buildup.

The reason to dismiss the Tarague site without undergoing the step 2 alternative analysis is suspect. Because it is not being explored as an alternative and a vague reason given for dismissal, it leads us to believe that the military is only trying to protect something. I venture to say that it could be the panoramic view and pristine beaches, parks and recreational facilities that military, dependents and their guest enjoy. If this is so, to take away more land from the people of Guam is unconscionable.

You should not take lightly the fact that a viable alternative within the military reservation has been dismissed. You have a duty to inform the approvers of the EIS prior to the Record of Decision that there are other viable alternatives besides the East Coast alternative even if the Tarague alternative possesses some constraints. I call upon the decision makers and responsible Federal officials and military leadership to challenge their planners and staff to make this alternative work for the military.

on the west coast. Secondly, higher density civilian development in vicinity of ranges increases risk of encroachment.

#### I-129-003

Thank you for your comment. The Tarague alternative was eliminated for the following reasons. It could accommodate KD rifle ranges, 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 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. The Air Force did not support this alternative because the Marine Corps training schedule would conflict with Red Commando Warrior training at the existing range; the range would eliminate recreational use of the Tarague Beach; and encumber Pati Marine Preserve. Further, the increase in transiting traffic could negatively impact nearby endangered species recovery efforts.

#### I-129-004

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. Tarague in particular could accommodate KD rifle ranges but not the machine gun range because of the SDZ area required. Discussion on the screening process associated with the firing ranges has been clarified in the FEIS.

I-129-005

The only two alternatives offered for training ranges are in the East Coast of Guam and is really just one alternative. In reality it is an alternative within an alternative. The only real difference is the rerouting of Rt. 15 and number of acres. This is the only alternative that received a step 2 alternative analysis because all other military sites were dismissed.

The two alternatives presented in the DEIS appears to take the easy way out. As a matter of fact, the impact tables shown in the DEIS seem to communicate that in all assessment categories there were no real impact. Very one sided, if you ask me. All in favor of the preferred alternative which is the East Coast alternative.

I-129-006

Contrary to the impact analysis of the DEIS of the East Coast alternative, many families and users of the land within the area will be impacted. Although the land tracks are few, many people are affected. There are literally hundreds and hundreds of families that will be denied use of their family and ancestral lands. Thousands of race car enthusiast and fans will not be able to enjoy the entertainment and recreation that it already provides. Hundreds and hundreds of local, military and tourist will be restricted or not be allowed to hike to natural caves and coast lines. The potential of these lands are starting to manifest themselves. Mining of gravel to make concrete for homes and roads in support of the growth of Guam, installed infrastructure for a private golf course already exist, paved roads, power poles, and water wells that are in place but capped, all are value added to the area. All these and more are signs that the land within the East Coast alternative are viable and have potential to provide good things for Guam. It would be a travesty to use it for military training and ranges.

I-129-007

The Military buildup is so large of a project that it warrants close scrutiny and review. The consolidation of all the military buildup projects into one DEIS document serves no justice for the environment, military and the people of Guam.

As I go over the DEIS I noticed a pattern of cut and paste. Many of the writings are used typically in every volume. This indicates to me that the level of effort and scrutiny needed to produce a good EIS might have been jeopardized. Each major project should be a stand alone project with its own EIS so it receives a good review and all viable and

I-129-005

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 (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. The remaining alternatives, although located in proximity to each other do have different impacts in terms of cultural resources, socioeconomic resources, and biological resources.

I-129-006

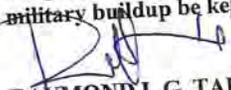
Thank you for your comment. DoD understands and recognizes the significance of cultural and recreational sites located on DoD property in Guam. Restricting access to certain DoD areas at certain times is required to maintain public safety. It is the intent of DoD to maintain public access to DoD lands 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-129-007

Thank you for your comment. The proposed actions are complex, inter-related, multi-service proposals and are not discrete individual actions of the different military services. The National Environmental Policy Act specifically prohibits segmentation of a large proposal into smaller actions for environmental analysis. As this EIS shows, the proposed and

feasible alternatives explored and weight so the best decision is made. It is evident by some of the tables that the buildup will have little to no impact on our environment or people. The impact tables are too supportive of the buildup that almost nothing is affected. The DEIS is so voluminous that short cuts could have been taken just to end the misery of preparing such a large document. I urge you to relook the DEIS as it is prepared. The DEIS should be redone with the approach of one project – one EIS. Although there is a sense of urgency to get the DEIS approved, you must also recognize that we can only do this once. Once you take our lands away, we lose it forever.

I want to thank the panel for the opportunity to submit my input to the DEIS. I hope that you will appreciate the points made in this presentation and take appropriate action to examine the process and out come of the DEIS as it is presented. Moreover, that this presentation and others like it will influence the decision makers and our people's resolve that no more private land be taken and that the military buildup be kept within property boundaries of the military.

  
RAYMOND L.G. TAIMANGLO  
Colonel, U.S. Army (Retired)

related actions clearly are having effects on the same resource areas and must be considered together to determine the full potential for environmental effects. Further, a comprehensive analysis helps define the best mitigation and management practices to lessen adverse effects.

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. There is some duplication of information in the volumes to reduce the need for a reader to search another volume for cross-referenced information.

#### I-129-008

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.

ORIGINAL

RESOLUTION NO. 258

WRITTEN TESTIMONY ON THE MILITARY BUILD-UP  
POSITION – NOT IN FAVOR

PREPARED BY: ALBERT S. TOPASNA  
PRIVATE INVESTIGATOR  
P.O. Box 3671 AGANA GUAM 96910

0136

I-130-001 QUALIFICATION

First, let me introduce myself, I am ALBERT S. TOPASNA, a private investigator who specializes in forensic investigations. My strong opposition to the military build-up is historical, the citizens of this island currently await the privilege and authority to vote for **THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES**. The citizens of this island also await their **WAR REPARATION**. Lastly, the citizens of this island do not understand **NATIONAL SECURITY** but are fed up with the word **NATIONAL DEFENSE**.

I-130-002

Just as important, is the word land ownership. Just as important I am deeply bothered that the citizens of this island continue to be threatened by the definition of **SUPREMACY CLAUSE**. Guam is a U.S. territory not a state of the union as in the 50 states.

Black's Law dictionary defines **SUPREMACY CLAUSE** to be only applicable to a state. Guam is not a state.

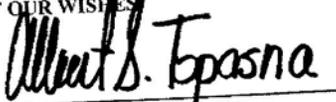
How dare, the Unites States of America direct its foolish implementation of the **COMDEMNATION PROCESS** as well as the repetitive **EMMINENT DOMAIN**.

I-130-003

As law makers, where do you stand? Are you inventing **DEMOCRACY** and are you also ignoring the **DUE PROCESS OF LAW**? Congresswoman from Guam, what is your position? Senators, what is your position? Before I continue, it is important that we all understand as citizens of this island if we are to be victims of **NATIONAL SECURITY** or **SLAVES OF NATIONAL DEFENSE**. (FOREVER)

The United States of America contributes billions of dollars to protect reckless nations and those who oppose democracy. The missing puzzle is this, what are you senators going to do about this in justice? I foresee the future of this island to depict limitless and irresponsible Washington philosophies and mandates. It is about time that private land owners need to be protected and not compromised.

It is by your powers given by the people of Guam to be liable and responsible for the good and protection of its citizens. Do not allow this island to be a world enterprise as well as **THE TARGET FOR AMERICA** because we lack true representation and continued ignorance, negligence and misrepresentation. We as citizens of Guam also believe in **democracy, justice and servitude**. Please remember the many sacrifices from our men and women in uniform. Blood has no price. **GUAM IS NOT FOR SALE. RESPECT OUR WISHES.**

  
ALBERT S. TOPASNA

“ YOU MUST FIRST BUILD IN BEFORE YOU BUILD UP”

I-130-001

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-130-002

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.

NOTE: RESEARCH CONDUCTED BY: ALBERT S. TOPASKA  
P.O. BOX 3671 AGANA, GUAM 96932 IRG. INVESTIGATOR  
Nov. 21 ARMED FORCES—TERMINAL LEAVE—EMPLOYMENT Ch. 489  
Pub. 226.

I-130-004

LAND TRANSFER—GUAM  
CHAPTER 485—PUBLIC LAW 225

0137

[S. 1362]

An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to transfer land for re-  
settlement in Guam, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of  
America in Congress assembled, That:

For the purpose of effecting the rehabilitation and resettlement of the  
residents of Guam, the Secretary of the Navy, or such officer as he may pre-  
scribe, is hereby authorized to transfer to the naval government of Guam, to  
for transfer or sale by the naval government of Guam at its discretion, to  
such persons and upon such terms and conditions and at such times as it  
may determine to be suitable, in replacement of lands acquired for mili-  
tary or naval purposes in Guam, such lands owned by the United States  
in Guam as may be determined by the Secretary of the Navy, after con-  
sultation with the Secretary of War, not to be required for military or  
naval purposes.

Approved November 15, 1945.

I-130-003

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-130-004

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I-131-001

Good Evening Mayor Lizama, General Bice & friends.

I am here tonight to address a very serious issue, an issue that, according to General Bice, within media statements, feels is something we should not be so upset about. He believes the public should relax; because "it is just two or three families" being affected by DEIS plans. This morning's paper claimed that 3 landowners have negotiated with the military. If it is just two or three families, and you have already negotiated with three, who are all these landowners in the audience saying they will not negotiate? When you say "2 or 3" families on Guam, you are not just speaking about three man'amko. You are speaking of countless children, grand-children, siblings, nieces and nephews whom segments of that land are intended for. Look down upon Sasayan valley. That beautiful expanse of land is not owned by three individuals. And the people should not relax; because this is the most important issue for a tiny island, already lacking untouched precious land.

General Bice should not feel confident that he will find a compromise; because there is no compromise. There is only my decision: that you will find some other place, that you already own, to have your firing range, throw grenades and dump your toxic waste on. There is no compromise because this is not about money. There is no "fair market value" for something that is not on the market, not fair and incapable of holding numerical value. There is no number to adequately address the wealth of my home, which is given freely (and with love) to friends who seek its gifts. The coral is white gold, the live stock so abundant there, has never been given at charge... it has always been shared with those who need it. The medicinal herbs are free to those who come looking for cures. The

**I-131-001**

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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

I-131-001

colorful vegetation is there for the taking of all who wish to decorate their belens or fatimas with lumot in worship. I have the space, that according to your documents, many do not have; but when it is mine, **many** have access to it. Will you promise all those people the same? I do not believe you will. If this was about money, I would have sold it years ago. How many times has this family been asked to sell? Many; and we have always said no! We will teach our children to say no! You will hear our children say no today! The price offered by developers will exceed any price you would offer us. If it was about money, you would not be who we negotiate with. We would negotiate with someone who was required to barter fairly, because they did not have the capability of ultimately taking it by force if we could not reach an agreement. This confidence projected by General Bice must be called what it is, a *military public relations campaign*.

If the military seeks to appear humanistic, if you want to help us see your humanity; it is not by having a caterer bring dinner to a public hearing, it is by making use of your own resources before taking the resources of those around you. The military is a city in itself on this island! The military has the best beaches and recreation sites, the best shopping, movies, the commissary, fast food outlets, golf courses, housing and health care, child care and schools (none of which are over crowded). ***You have everything you need; and there is no excuse for you to go beyond your fence.*** You cannot shove more locals off the space you want to use for relaxation and targeting activities. Your main cantonment plans call for wide open green space within your neighborhoods. Have you looked at the

I-131-002

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

### I-131-002

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.

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

**I-131-003**

amount of wide open green space left for some of our children in Dededo and Yigo? When you put your migrant workers there, how much wide open green space will they have? Your children already play on the whitest sands and swim in the cleanest waters. Your children already have the nicest and safest playgrounds. You claim to want to help us feel united, you want to be seen as an institution that helps us form "ONE GUAM." Your plans only create the divisiveness you are warning others not to provoke.

**I-131-004**

As long as your formula for unity involves having "them" agree with "us"; and as long as becoming "us" requires joining "them," then you will ALWAYS facilitate divisiveness. The children and young people who are here, do you honestly think that they will look back on this situation and see themselves as one with you? After they have seen how "they" make plans for "us?" No. These are not hard concepts to understand. This 11,000 pages of DEIS jargon, is it a unifying document? You tell us how convenient it is because it is also on the internet. Many homes here don't have internet! Even some of our schools do not have internet! The expectations you have exceed the availability of resources on this island.

**I-131-005**

My conclusion is one of strong opposition to the taking of my home through

**I-131-006**

condemnation or any other method. I will also recommend that those who are already recognized as under the poverty level be provided better financial assistance for the availability of water, power and medical needs. You will also have your final draft

**I-131-003**

Thank you for your comment. The military base, in itself, is a community. It includes military personnel, housing for the military and their dependents, medical and dental facilities, discount stores, recreational areas, and schools. These are provided for the benefit of the military personnel and their dependents. The cohesion of the military base, like any social group, is based on the similarity of their jobs and duties, objectives, age, situation, and other military affiliation. Subsequently, their similarities and benefits within the base are not the principal reasons for what appears to be "a separation from the local community." DoD recognizes the importance of managing efforts in implementing the proposed military relocation to reduce adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to work with the people and Government of Guam to ensure that the short term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

**I-131-004**

Thank you for your comment. In addition to being available on a website, the Draft EIS is also available for review at a number of libraries. Although we have made every attempt to break the Draft EIS into small electronic files to facilitate download and review on the website, time to download chapters will vary depending on the internet connection. The executive summary gives a quick overview of the Draft EIS and is relatively small in file size.

**I-131-005**

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

I-131-007

consider the opportunity for the United States military to return unused lands to the original land owners and their descendants.

I-131-008

This government is funded by currency carrying the words: "In God We Trust." I trust in God; but can I trust in General Bice and the Federal Government? We trust in God; but can we trust our local leaders? Can I trust in a final report that is focused on the benefit and the wellfare of the future generations who will inherit this island? God help Guahan.

Si Yu'us Ma'ase,

Gloria B. Nelson

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-131-006

Thank you for your comment. Although overall funding of Guam social services are important issues they are not part of the proposed action. However, DoD recognizes the importance of managing efforts in implementing the proposed military relocation to reduce adverse effects on the people of Guam and the provision of social services. 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 is also noted that while some improvements that also benefit the new population can be made, many of the facilities and services provided on base are benefits the military and their families receive similar to other U.S. bases. The larger community that the base is within benefits because of DoD expenditures, personal expenditures, jobs (direct and secondary), businesses supported, and taxes and other fees that would go into Guam's general funds.

I-131-007

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

land acquisition. Further, any proposed major DoD land acquisition, such as those associated with the preferred alternatives for the main cantonment and live fire ranges, must be approved by the Congressional defense committees.

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

**I-131-008**

Thank you for your comment. Public comments on the Draft EIS are an important part of the decision-making process. Comments received from the public allow DoD to make changes to the EIS before the document is finalized. This information becomes part of the Final EIS and is evaluated when DoD issues a Record of Decision at the end of the NEPA process. The DoD has made every attempt to provide a complete review of potential positive and negative impacts from the proposed relocation.

0075



COMMENT SHEET

Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Overseas  
Environmental Impact Statement  
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Please provide your comments below:

Environment: Consolation

Total self-sustained recycling

Metal, oil, plant, plastic, water

See Korea's Halla

for best practices & examples

Robin Marguardt

(671) 779-7564

\*\*\* Please Print Clearly\*\*\*

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

I-132-001

I-132-001

Thank you for your comment. On-base recycling programs are currently active, especially at Andersen Air Force Base. These initiatives would be expanded to include the Marine base as well as expanded for Andersen and the Navy. We would be very interested to consider the example you mention: South Korea's Halla. It is assumed that you are referring to Halla Energy & Environment as found on the web: <http://www.hallasanup.com/eng/main/main.asp>.

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Please provide your comments below:

I-133-001

*I am a 38-year old female, born and raised on Guam. I was fortunate enough to be educated in Boston (for undergraduate education) and in San Diego (for graduate law school). I've been fortunate enough to enjoy the freedoms associated with being a United States citizen. Included in those freedoms is the right to free speech. I cringe when I hear all the negative comments regarding the pending military build-up. I cannot believe comments that the United States is "taking over" the island of Guam. Such comments directly conflict with the democratic process that the United States was founded upon. I want to continue to enjoy my lovely island of Guam for all that it is and all that it can be. I also want to continue to enjoy the privileges and freedoms as a US citizen. How can the military build-up peacefully co-exist with the environmental and socio-economic goals of the Chamorro people? I truly believe - in my red-white-and-blue heart, that this build-up is a win-win situation. Please limit the taking of land. Please consider the increases on uninhabited islands. Please help us help ourselves by providing guidance and funds for our sagging infrastructure.*

\*\*\* Please Print Clearly\*\*\*  
Please, Uncle Sam, come back to Guam.  
Comments must be postmarked by:  
February 17, 2010 Eastern Standard Time

I-133-001

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.

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vigibaby@yahoo.com

Please provide your comments below:

Attention Travis Hylton  
Water protection  
Comment/Suggestion

Change current practice and stop allowing use of the toxic herbicides/pesticides/fertilizers or selling them at the PX (even if now legal) such as roundup + others Monsanto products to protect our drinking water and our dwindling wildlife.

Improve current rules by stopping importation of household herbicides to protect our aquifer and the harmful sink

\*\*\* Please Print Clearly\*\*\*  
Comments must be postmarked by:  
February 17, 2010 Eastern Standard Time

I-134-001

I-134-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD is committed to substituting less hazardous/toxic substances for herbicides, pesticides, fertilizers, etc. where feasible. When this is not feasible, DoD limits the use of such hazardous substances to the greatest extent practical. In addition, there are numerous best management practices (BMPs) and controls in place to prevent or minimize the inadvertent leakage, spill, or release of these or other hazardous/toxic substances. These actions designed to protect public health, welfare, and the environment include, but are not limited to:

- personnel training for the handling of herbicides, pesticides, fertilizers, and other hazardous substances.
- the use of various engineered solutions including secondary containment, leak detection and monitoring systems, the use of inventory records and use records, etc.
- the use of spill prevention, control, and countermeasures (SPCC) plans and hazardous materials management plans (HMMPs) and hazardous waste management plans (HWMPs).
- waste minimization plans and the use of alternative, less toxic substances where feasible.
- proper transportation, handling, storage, use, and disposal hazardous substances protocol and directives. These and other actions will protect public health, welfare, and the environment from adverse impacts associated with the use of herbicides, pesticides, fertilizers, or other hazardous substances.

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Please provide your comments below:

I-135-001

THE MILITARY HAS HAD A POOR RECORD OF  
CLEANING UP PAST HW SITES AND STILL IS  
NOT SHOWING ANY PROOF OR GENUINE EFFORT  
TO CLEAN UP THEIR PAST SPILLS/DISPOSAL SITES.  
I WOULD LIKE THIS TO BE RESOLVED BEFORE  
PLANS ARE EXECUTED TO BUILD UP THE  
MILITARY ON GUAM!

I-135-002

I BELIEVE PEOPLE OF GUAM HAVE SUFFERED CANCER,  
ILLNESS AND MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES RELATED  
TO MUTATIONS AND POISONING FROM THE  
AND SHIP WRECKING  
NUCLEAR WEAPONS TESTING IN THE REGION. BOTH  
MILITARY AND LOCAL CITIZENS WERE AFFECTED  
BUT NO COMPENSATION WAS MADE. I WANT  
PROPER ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND COMPENSATION  
TO BE DONE AS A CRITERIA PRIOR TO THIS  
BUILDUP. PLEASE IDENTIFY THE MILITARY  
PERSONAL AFFECTED AND PROPERLY COMPENSATE THEM.  
THEY WERE AFFECTED AS QUINA PIGS WITH THESE  
TESTS, AS WELL AS THE ISLANDERS.

\*\*\* Please Print Clearly\*\*\*

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

I-135-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD takes full responsibility for the identification and remediation of hazardous waste sites that have resulted from its past operations and is in the process of actively remediating various such sites in Guam. Volume 2, chapter 17 summarizes the status of many of these active hazardous waste sites. In addition, Federal, local, and territorial laws and regulations mandate that such hazardous waste sites that resulted from DoD operations be investigated and remediated as appropriate. DoD will comply with all applicable laws and regulations while conducting its operations on Guam.

I-135-002

Thank you for your comment. Topics such as past nuclear testing are important issues but are not part of the proposed action and are thus not addressed in the EIS.

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Please provide your comments below:

I-136-001

RECOMMEND TO ENHANCE CULTURAL AWARENESS  
AND SENSITIVITY AS WELL AS STRENGTHENING THE  
CULTURE ON GUAM THAT THE MILITARY  
ENDORSE AN ADOPT A SAILOR/ARMY/SOLOIER  
PROGRAM WHERE LOCAL FAMILIES HELP SINGLE/MARRIED  
AND DEPENDENT OF MILITARY PERSONNEL WITH CULTURAL EXCHANGE  
OPPORTUNITIES.  
NOTE: THIS IS DONE IN SAIPAN.

\*\*\* Please Print Clearly\*\*\*

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

I-136-001

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

0080



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Please provide your comments below:

I-137-001

ABSOLUTELY NO MILITARY  
BUNKER CAP

\*\*\* Please Print Clearly\*\*\*

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

I-137-001

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.

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Please provide your comments below:

I-138-001

DUE TO SIGNIFICANT POLITICAL AND NOW PUBLIC CONCERN FOR RADIATION TESTING OF APRR HARBOR DREDGE MATERIAL, IT MUST BE AN ADDED TESTING PARAMETER FOR THE PLANNED HARBOR DREDGING FOR THE BUILDUP. CRITICAL TO THIS TESTING IS TO ENSURE CORE SAMPLES ARE USED THAT COVERS ALL THE ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT LAYERS, NOT JUST THE TOP SURFACE. THE NUCLEAR PROMULSION PROGRAM SEDIMENT TESTING ONLY TESTS THE VERY TOP SURFACE OF THE SEDIMENT AND IS NOT SATISFACTORY FOR THIS COMMENT RESOLUTION. CORE SAMPLING OF ALL ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT MUST BE SAMPLED

\*\*\* Please Print Clearly\*\*\*

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

I-138-001

Thank you for your comment. Testing for radioactivity of dredged sediment to the depth of the proposed deepening has been undertaken and information has been included within Volume 4 of this FEIS.

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Please provide your comments below:

I-139-001

Please consider using excess dredge material from Apra Harbor for beneficial uses such as beach replenishment for some of Guam's beaches that have mostly coral rock; INSTEAD of ocean disposal. In the final EIS <sup>plan</sup> please let me know your plan for the dredge material.

(61) Robin Margwardt  
777-7564

\*\*\* Please Print Clearly\*\*\*

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

I-139-001

Thank you for your comment. The DoD is considering several options for disposal of dredged material, including upland placement, ocean disposal, and beneficial uses, as discussed in the EIS. Using dredged material for beach renourishment would depend upon the compatibility of the dredged material with the existing sand/rock on the beach and whether the beach is suitable for renourishment. Other potential uses are described in Chapter 2 of Volume 4 of the EIS. While beneficial reuse is a priority for the DoD, the final decision on dredged material management will be made during the final design and permitting process.

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Please provide your comments below:

I-140-001

Only the "NO Action"

Alternative" is feasible

for the people of

Guam.

\*\*\* Please Print Clearly\*\*\*

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

I-140-001

Thank you for your comment. The purpose of the EIS is to document the affected environment, describe potential environmental consequences and mitigation measures, and provide concerned citizens, stakeholders, and other interested parties an opportunity to voice concerns regarding the potential actions described in the EIS. Your comment has been noted.

**Guam Buildup**

**I-141-001**

After reading the yahoo news article, I think that the best option for Guam and the U.S. military would be to build enough housing on the bases, so that the local rent market is not over-priced as was done in Hawaii. More people on Guam will benefit from lower rent prices than would benefit from higher prices. Democracy serves the many rather than the few.

**I-141-002**

Also, Guam and the U.S. military would benefit from keeping their people housed on the bases by not adding to traffic congestion in the morning and afternoon rush hours.

I was attached to Fleet Air Reconnaissance Squadron Three (VQ-3) at NAS Agana from 1977-1981 and again at NAS Agana from 1989-1993. When you need your people in for work/flight, the mission requirements do not allow for its people (especially key personnel) to be stuck in traffic holding up a mission. The same could be said for the civilian business community.

The yahoo news article stated that high housing costs and traffic congestion were two major reasons that affected people's happiness.

Sincerely,

Cole Herndon

**I-141-001**

Thank you for your comment. It is expected that all new military personnel and their families will live in on-base housing. (This will be implemented by not providing rental allowances to military personnel for housing outside the base.) Please see Appendix F of the DEIS, Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study, Section 4.3.2 for further information.

**I-141-002**

Thank you for your comments. Relocating Marines and their dependents are expected to be housed on base according to the preferred alternative. There will be peak hour traffic associated with the base due to off-base military employees coming to work and dependents that may work off-base. Additionally, some Marines will work at AAFB and South Anderson which will contribute to peak hour traffic.

## Happiest States Revealed by New Research

LiveScience

Jeanna Bryner  
Managing Editor  
LiveScience.com

Thu Dec 17, 2:05 pm ET

Ever wondered if you'd be happier in sunny Florida or snow-covered Minnesota? New research on state-level happiness could answer that question.

Florida and two other sunshine states made it to the Top 5, while Minnesota doesn't show up until number 26 on the list of happiest states. In addition to rating the smile factor of U.S. states, the research also proved for the first time that a person's self-reported happiness matches up with objective measures of well-being.

Essentially, if an individual says they're happy, they are.

"When human beings give you an answer on a numerical scale about how satisfied they are with their lives, it is best to pay attention. Their answers are reliable," said Andrew Oswald of the University of Warwick in England. "This suggests that life-satisfaction survey data might be very useful for governments to use in the design of economic and social policies," Oswald said.

The happy-states list, however, doesn't match up with a similar ranking reported last month, which found that the most tolerant and wealthiest states were, on average, the happiest. Oswald says this past is based on raw averages of people's happiness in a state, and so doesn't provide meaningful results.

"That study cannot control for individual characteristics," Oswald told LiveScience. "In other words, all anyone has been able to do is to report the averages state-by-state, and the problem with doing that is you're not comparing apples with apples because the people who live in New York City are nothing like the individuals living in Montana."

Rather, Oswald and Stephen Wu, an economist at Hamilton College in New York, statistically created a representative American. That way they could take, for example, a 38-year-old woman with a high-school diploma and making medium-wage who is living anywhere and transplant her to another state and get a rough estimate of her happiness level.

"Not much point in looking at the happiness of a Texas rancher compared to a nurse in Ohio," Oswald said.

The happiest states:

1. Louisiana
2. Hawaii

[http://news.yahoo.com/s/livescience/20091217/sc\\_livescience/happieststatesrevealedbynewr...](http://news.yahoo.com/s/livescience/20091217/sc_livescience/happieststatesrevealedbynewr...) 1/4/2010

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3. Florida
4. Tennessee
5. Arizona
6. Mississippi
7. Montana
8. South Carolina
9. Alabama
10. Maine

The scientists caution, however, that the top spot, Louisiana, might not reflect current levels of well-being since the data were collected before the disruption caused by Hurricane Katrina. They are confident that data for the other states does accurately reflect happiness levels.

See the full list of 50 states (and the District of Columbia) [here](#).

#### Happiness measures

Their results come from a comparison of two data sets of happiness levels in each state, one that relied on participants' self-reported well-being and the other an objective measure that took into account a state's weather, home prices and other factors that are known reasons to frown (or smile).

The self-reported information came from 1.3 million U.S. citizens who took part in a survey between 2005 and 2008.

"We wanted to study whether people's feelings of satisfaction with their own lives are reliable, that is, whether they match up to reality - of sunshine hours, congestion, air quality, etc - in their own state," Oswald said.

The results showed the two measures matched up. "We were stunned when it first came up on our screens, because no one has ever managed to produce a clear validation before of subjective well-being, or happiness, data," Oswald said.

They were also surprised at the least happy states, such as New York and Connecticut, which landed at the bottom two spots on the list.

"We were struck by the states that come at the bottom, because a lot of them are on the East Coast, highly prosperous and industrialized," Oswald said. "That's another way of saying they have a lot of congestion, high house prices, bad air quality."

He added, "Many people think these states would be marvelous places to live in. The problem is that if too many individuals think that way, they move into those states, and the resulting congestion and house prices make it a non-fulfilling prophecy."

Would you be happier in another state?

Using both the subjective well-being results, which included individual characteristics like demographics and income, and the objective findings, the team could figure out how an individual would fare in a

[http://news.yahoo.com/s/livescience/20091217/sc\\_livescience/happieststatesrevealedbynewr...](http://news.yahoo.com/s/livescience/20091217/sc_livescience/happieststatesrevealedbynewr...) 1/4/2010

0177

particular state.

"We can create a like-to-like comparison, because we know the characteristics of people in every state," Oswald said. "So we can adjust statistically to compare a representative person hypothetically put down in any state."

This new research will be published online on Dec. 17 by the journal *Science*.

Top 10 Things that Make Humans Special

Happiness Is ... Being Old, Male and Republican

5 Keys to Happiness

Original Story: Happiest States Revealed by New Research

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

Please provide your comments below:

Larry Kasterbauer

I-142-001

I am a resident of Gugugon, which is adjacent to Toquac, Hapodu and Pugua, which is where the Naval Communications is located. I have been a resident of Guam for over 43 years. My wife's family are the Arteros. Prior to the war, all of the land occupied by NCTAMS and UPI, where AAFB is located was theirs. My wife and her family hid Navy men George Ray Tweed for nearly 22 months on their land where NCTAMS is now located. Following the war all this property was taken from them. Family members currently own a tiny sliver of property across Route 3, where the McDonalds restaurant is located. It is very difficult to look across Route 3 knowing it is occupying land taken from my wife's family and unused all these years since it was taken. Why wasn't that land given back to the family since it wasn't needed for military purposes? I now ask- what is the future plans for the McDonalds restaurant? There must be only one answer- and that is, bulldoze it or fence it in since the land it's on was taken for military purposes. To make further insult to injury, the aviation fuel line is located on our tiny sliver of property across the road from McDonalds restaurant. One member of the family that did not have authority to sign away the property to the military following the war, yet the 60 foot floating easement continues to exist on our tiny sliver of land. We own the land and we pay property tax to the Government of Guam for perpetual easement land. I am extremely concerned for the security of this whole military operation. Because this pipe is located on our private property and other Government of Guam property. There are no Marines guarding this fuel line because its on our private property. Yet, across Route 3 the Marines will be guarding every inch of the Naval Communications, which will be fenced in. This fuel line provides all the fuel for all the planes and other aircraft that will be coming and going from Northern Guam. With billions of dollars being spent on this relocation effort, why not move this fuel line to the military side of the road so it can be properly guarded?

I-142-002

The smaller parcel of land referred to Potts Junction, is located on the civilian side of Route 3. This land has not been used for military purposes since the aviation fuel tanks were removed nearly 20 years ago. To at least show good will, return

I-142-001

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-142-002

Thank you for your comment.

I-142-003

this small parcel to its original land owner. And whatever may be planned for its use incorporated in the planned for the use of the thousands of acres for the military side of Route 3.

I-142-004

Currently, helicopter heading toward AAFB avoid flying over Naval Communications Station but fly over our small sliver of land over Route 3. I seriously doubt helicopters have the same flight path as B52s. I understand that planes from Andersen are required to fly around the bird preserve at North West Field in order to avoid endangered species. Yet they fly over our homes and rattle our windows and doors. Are there plans to sound proof our houses or fly over NCTAMS?

I-142-005

We understand that Route 3 is going to be widened. No private land or Government of Guam land must be taken. The widening of the road must absolutely come from the military side of Route 3. As this Route 3 widening takes place we will need access from Route 3 to our property next to Route 3. This is a must and it can be achieved by building a inner road adjacent to Route 3.

I-142-006

Tweeds Cave, as previously mentioned, is located on NCTAMS must be established as a historical preserve. In addition, any ancient Chamorro artifacts must not be taken from the island. And those already that have been taken must be returned to the island.

I-142-007

A subject matter expert informed me that by the year 2014, there would be over 30,000 on Guam who have come here as a result of the buildup but are not military personnel or dependants. And most likely a large percentage will come from the Federated States of Micronesia. These Compact of Free Association citizens should be allowed to utilize Naval Hospital and DoD schools, rather than to further overcrowd local hospitals and schools. The expert was unable to tell me what percentage of these 30,000 plus people will reside. I want to know if the majority will be living in Northwest Guam. Everyone knows they will not be evenly distributed throughout the island. In other words, the population of western Dededo will more than double with the influx of these of people near NCTAMS and impact our schools and the lives of us who live in this area.

I-142-008

We have been informed that the buildup will create a large number of jobs for our people, yet, probably the majority of the people working at this public meeting are from off-island. When i have gone to the various stations asking questions, the general response is for me to write it down and submit it. With all due respect, as a local person I think I could have given that answer myself. How can we have confidence that the buildup will result in a lot of new jobs when it didn't even create jobs for this meeting?

I-142-009

Thank you very much. I've given written testimony at previous meeting about this buildup and I've given written testimony as well as had a staff member at the meeting type for me while I've dictated my concerns and have never heard anything back. I sincerely hope this will be different. I can be reached by phone at 671-632-0431 or by email at ababangk@yahoo.com. My mailing address is PO box 20434, Barrigada Guam 96921.

### I-142-003

Thank you for your comment. The Potts Junction parcel is required to support the proposed action and would not be released by the federal government.

### I-142-004

Thank you for your comment. Planned helicopter operations would not be increased over NCTAMS as a result of this action. At this time there are no plans to soundproof homes at NCTAMS.

### I-142-005

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

During construction, proper traffic control will be in place to allow access to properties within the project limits.

### I-142-006

Thank you for your comment. Construction and operations associated with the Build Up will not disturb Tweeds Cave. Artifacts excavated as part of the studies for the EIS will remain on Guam and will be curated in facilities that meet federal standards for curation. A curation study is presently underway to determine the appropriate curation facilities on Guam.

### I-142-007

Thank you for your comment. It is uncertain what part of Guam new residents will live in. The northwest portion of Guam is where most of the construction will take place and it is likely that this is where the new population will reside or work. The new population (the 30,000 plus

which you refer to) is considered indirect, which means they will not be working on DoD project construction; rather, they are expected to work in the retail, and other service industries such as health services. Currently, jobs like this are located around the middle of the island which would allow a wide range of areas for the new population to live in and have a reasonable commute to work.

The indirect and induced population (as well as the direct population) created by the proposed action would pay taxes, licenses, and fees that would be part of the government revenue. This would offset some of the costs needed to support governmental services such as medical and public schools.

**I-142-008**

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-142-009**

Thank you for your comment. All comments and responses are published in Volume 10 of the Final EIS.

0189

Oral Comments  
Guam  
18 June 2007

Cole Herndon

I-143-001

Concern is the Brown Tree Snake. Watched a program on PBS called Nature. The documentary discussed how the Vietnamese farmers ate all the snakes around their farms, which caused the rat and mice population to explode. The rats and mice then ate all the crops. The government of Vietnam then had to reintroduce the snakes back into the area to control the rats and mice. Do a Google search to confirm the PBS story.

If DOD plans to eradicate the snakes on Guam, then they need to also make sure that they have a plan to target the mice and rats just as aggressively as their snake eradication program. After all, USDA uses mice to attract the Brown Tree Snakes to their traps which proves how valid the snake is at killing mice.

I have personally seen what rats and mice can do to electrical wiring on numerous occasions. They chewed up the insulation on the wiring which can cause shorts, and I never had that problem with the snakes.

I live next to a chicken farm which attracts the brown tree snakes that surely hasn't eradicated the chickens to any large degree. I have even had a couple of snakes inside my house. I can live with the snakes (even inside the house) but I cannot live with rats and mice which makes my skin crawl.

Another consideration is that half of Europe was wiped out by diseases carried by mice and rats during the Middle Ages. I don't think that the Brown Tree Snake carries any disease.

ENCLOSURE (1) 2 pages Historical perspective of rat problem on Guam.

ENCLOSURE (2) PBS program "Nature." 2 pages

ENCLOSURE (3) 3 pages Mice + Rats cause house fires, consume + contaminate food, transmit diseases.

ENCLOSURE (4) 2 pages Up to  $\frac{1}{2}$  of Europe was killed from fleas found on rats and mice.

I-143-001

Thank you for your comment. Although specific mitigation for impacts are still being discussed with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, it is unlikely the EIS would include a proposal to eradicate brown tree snakes over any large areas of Guam. If so it would address potential problems due to rats and mice.

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0190

The Pictorial History of Guam

# THE SACRIFICE

## 1919-1943

By

DON A. FARRELL

Editor

PHYLLIS KOONTZ

Designer

BARBARA SCHWENDIMAN

Micronesia Productions

San Jose, Tinian

Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

*Enclosure (1) page 1 of 2*

As a naval officer, Smith saw the value of military discipline. He established universal military training on Guam three weeks before the United States entered the war. The September 1918 *U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings* included an account of his "movement," as he termed it, the main idea of which was "to improve the economic situation of the inhabitants of the island; indirectly to fit them to be taken over as soldiers, should their services be needed. The movement at present is one of training only and not of military service." Smith noted that the Chamorros "are naturally bright. . . . They have sometimes been called lazy, but idle would be a better word." As a mechanism to stimulate their natural abilities and improve the island's productivity, he believed that "military training promised most."

The concept was an outgrowth of the Guam Cadets, an organization that was formed by a group of youths and eventually served to furnish most of the officers and noncommissioned officers of the militia. Soon, some of the older men of the island suggested that it would be a good idea for the schoolboys and younger men to be given some of this systematic physical and military training. Thus, on February 8, 1917, universal military training was initiated by Executive General Order No. 225, which established the Guam Militia effective March 15, 1917. Smith wrote: "There will be in time fully 2,000 well-drilled infantry and artillery, available for any use that seems expedient."

A year later, in the same journal, Smith described how American rule on Guam had changed the island from an agricultural economy to one based on wages. He noted that a 1916 article had concluded that "agriculture had almost ceased to exist, on account of wages paid to laborers by the government and food shipped to the island by army transports. The wages enabled the natives to buy imported food, and the food shipped by the supply department for the American garrison lessened the local demand." Smith added his own thoughts: "Whatever the future of Guam, the island should be cultivated to its full capacity. This will be true whether it is to be utilized as a naval base of the first order, or is simply to be administered for the benefit of its inhabitants."

The governor had a multifaceted program to revitalize agriculture on Guam. His first move was an anti-rat campaign. "In a period of 29 months," he reported, "from September, 1916, to February, 1919, the total number of rats destroyed has been 1,783,937; iguanas 51,516." Next, he created a farmer's market, which was assisted by government

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*(Right) A portrait of the Diaz family, one of the leading families of Guam and the northern Mariana Islands in the early 1900s. From left, Elena Diaz Muna, Jose Diaz, Josepha Diaz Cruz, Josephina Diaz Gumataotao, Vicente Flores Diaz, Joaquina Diaz "Kiliti" Sablan, and Jose Diaz Torres.*

---

transportation from the farms to the government-built market. To really stimulate agriculture, he began what was to become an annual industrial and agricultural fair. So enthusiastic was he about the fair that he even proposed that the island government buy all the desirable industrial exhibits and sell them later in a government store.

Smith also wrote a more civilian-oriented article that was published in *Asia* magazine in April 1920. Of his experience as governor of Guam he allowed that "while the usual safeguards of personal liberty cannot be decried, autocratic power seems at times necessary to handle certain situations, when it may become very effective." Of his combined legislative, executive, and judicial role, he said, "To govern a little kingdom of 15,000 persons under such conditions is really an interesting task."

The "Americanization" of Guam was certainly not accomplished during the first twenty years of American rule. Nor has it been completed today. But the U.S. naval administrators on Guam achieved much toward this end during their first two decades. From the day Governor Leary received his assignment from President McKinley, the naval governors of Guam had been charged with the responsibility of "benevolent assimilation," of gradually bringing the Guam Chamorros into the American fold.

To accomplish this, the Chamorros were taught the English language, American history, and the rudiments of American political and economic practices. They proved to be good students, and learned their lessons well, both at school and in the government offices. But at home they practiced and maintained their Chamorro culture through their language and customs.

Although the Chamorros never became culturally Americanized, they did adopt many American customs. They learned the lessons necessary to succeed under the new American administration. And most important, they learned how the American political system worked, and quickly became very adept at using it.

Enclosure (1) page 2 of 2

0192



Episodes > The Reptiles: Snakes > Saving Snakes

## The Reptiles: Snakes Saving Snakes

hide

### Google Search Results

You arrived here after searching for the following phrases:

rats

vietnam

snakes

PBS

Click a phrase to jump to the first occurrence, or return to the search results.



It seemed like a good idea at the time. A worker at a Florida dog kennel noticed dozens of snakes living in the rafters and crevices, and decided the reptiles had to go. Working systematically, he killed until none were left.

Then came the plague of rats.

ENCLOSURE (2) page 1 of 2

<http://www.pbs.org/wnet/nature/episodes/the-reptiles-snakes/saving-snakes/2911/>

5.01.2010

0193

"The rat population exploded," a state biologist reported later. "It took two years, hundreds of people-hours, and thousands of dollars to get control of the rats and repair the structural damage." This does not include the hundreds of pounds of dog food that the rats ate and contaminated. The economic cost of removing the rats' natural predators was obvious.

As part II of NATURE's *The Reptiles* series shows, snakes are often hated and feared. Many are killed for no good reason. But there are good reasons to keep the long sliders around your home or garden. They can keep pests, such as rats and mice, in check. And some species that are harmless to people prey on poisonous snakes, reducing the chance of a deadly encounter.

In some parts of the world, the benefits of snakes are now being recognized. In Vietnam, for instance, biologists are reintroducing rat-eating snakes to some villages in an effort to protect harvested grain. In India, certain snakes are kept as good luck charms partly because they are believed to repel deadly cobras. And in the United States, biologists are spreading the word about the good points of scaly predators in a bid to protect these important predators. A single black snake, for instance, can eat dozens of rats a year.



Snakes can be useful in controlling rat populations.

Not every snake eats every pest. Instead, many have evolved to feed on specific prey. Gopher snakes (also called bullsnakes), for instance, mostly prey on rodents, but also eat birds, eggs, and some lizards. Rubber boas are known to feed on other snakes, mice, birds, and lizards, as well as worms, slugs, and insects. The hognose snake, famous for its ability to puff up in order to scare off attackers and then "play dead" if it doesn't work, eats toads. Small snakes, such as green snakes, garter snakes, and ring-necked snakes, hunt insects. Some even specialize in daddy long-legs!

Of course, even the humblest snake may hiss, coil, puff up, or bite if confronted by a person. Indeed, these behaviors can scare people and endanger the snake. But if you encounter a snake, biologists say, the best thing to do is leave it alone. Or risk facing a plague of rats.

Tags: rats, reptiles, snakes, Vietnam

★★★★★ (31 votes)

5 responses

Tracy Fletcher -- November 3rd, 2008 at 11:20 am  
using video for reading unit

kayla -- November 25th, 2008 at 9:54 am  
i think that all snakes are really scary sometimes and that if a kid like me runs into one that they should run away and scream or they should tell an adult that they have saw a snake

Jacob Wilcox -- March 10th, 2009 at 12:54 pm  
cool and asome

ENCLOSURE (2) page 2 of 2

<http://www.pbs.org/wnet/nature/episodes/the-reptiles-snakes/saving-snakes/2911/>

5.01.2010

0194

Knock'em dead everytime with this Suicide Rodent Solution!!!

- THE FACTS
- TRAPPING OPTIONS
- ULTIMATE SOLUTION

#### DISEASE & HEALTH CONCERNS

Mice transmit diseases, most notably:

- Salmonellosis - bacterial food poisoning, infection with or disease caused by bacteria of the genus *Salmonella* typically marked by gastroenteritis but often complicated by septicemia, meningitis, endocarditis, and various focal lesions (as in the kidneys) when food is contaminated with infected rodent feces.
- Other diseases include: Lymphocytic - of or relating to lymphocytes, "lymphocytic leukemia",
- Rickettsialpox - a disease characterized by fever, chills, headache, backache, and a spotty rash, caused by a bacterium of the genus *Rickettsia* transmitted to humans by the bite of a mite of the genus *Allodermanyxus* living on rodents such as the house mouse.
- Leptospirosis - Any of a group of infectious diseases that are caused by spirochetes of the genus *Leptospira*, are characterized by jaundice and fever, and are transmitted to humans by contact with the urine of infected animals.
- Choriomeningitis - Cerebral meningitis in which there is marked cellular infiltration of the meninges, often with a lymphocytic infiltration of the choroid plexuses.
- Ratbite fever - either of two febrile human diseases usually transmitted by the bite of a rat: a : a septicemia marked by irregular relapsing fever, rashes, muscular pain and arthritis, and great weakness and caused by a bacterium of the genus *Streptobacillus* b : a disease that is marked by sharp elevation of temperature, swelling of lymph glands, eruption, recurrent inflammation of the bite wound, and muscular pains in the part where the bite wound occurred and that is caused by a bacterium of the genus *Spirillum* called also *sodoku*.
- Tularemia - An infectious disease caused by the bacterium *Francisella tularensis* that chiefly affects rodents but can also be transmitted to humans through the bite of various insects or contact with infected animals. In humans, the disease is characterized by intermittent fever and swelling of the lymph nodes.
- Lyme disease - an acute inflammatory disease that is usually characterized initially by the skin lesion erythema migrans and by fatigue, fever, and chills and if left untreated may later manifest itself in cardiac and neurological disorders, joint pain, and arthritis and that is caused by a spirochete of the genus *Borrelia* transmitted by the bite of a tick especially of the genus *Ixodes*, *I. dammini* in the eastern and midwestern U.S., *I. pacificus* especially in some parts of the Pacific coastal states of the U.S., and *I. ricinus* in Europe called also *Lyme*, *Lyme borreliosis*
- Dermatitis - inflammation of the skin; skin becomes itchy and may develop blisters and is caused by the bites of mites from the mice.
- Tapeworm - Any of various ribbonlike, often very long flatworms of the class Cestoda, that lack an alimentary canal and are parasitic in the intestines of vertebrates, including humans.
- Favus - a contagious skin disease of humans and many domestic animals and fowls that is caused by a fungus called *honeycomb ringworm*.

## 0195

- **Black Plague - the epidemic form of bubonic plague**
- **Hantavirus - pulmonary syndrome, a type of virus carried by rodents causing severe respiratory infections in humans, and in some cases, hemorrhaging, kidney disease, and death. Hantavirus is another danger becoming more common. Recently there have been numerous outbreaks of Hantavirus in the United States carried and spread by the house mouse. The virus is contracted by humans through inhalation of dust in contaminated rodent areas, usually where droppings and contaminated food tend to collect. If you have or have had a mouse infestation, always wear a respirator when cleaning the area. Symptoms of Hantavirus are similar to the flu including fever of 101 +, chills, body ache, and troubled breathing. It can be fatal, so if suspected see your doctor IMMEDIATELY.**

All species of rodents carry and spread various diseases and can transmit diseases by way of their feces or urine, biting, infecting food they come in contact with and or contamination of food by urine and or feces, by fleas, by dying in a water supply, by way of your dog or cat. Often rodents are infested with fleas and or mites, which they spread among those with whom they live. **Rodents are responsible for causing injuries to humans who at times** become alarmed to such a degree that their reaction causes them to injure themselves in many different ways, the most common injury being fractures or broken bones.

### TELL TALE SIGNS THAT MICE ARE PRESENT

Obvious signs that mice are present are their droppings which appear in size about 1/8 to 1 inch in length, dark and pointed at both ends, gnawing, squeaking or running sounds, or damage to food or materials. Mice constantly leave feces and urinate in the areas they frequent. The odor of mice is quite distinct, especially urine. Fresh droppings are dark in color and soft. As they age, the droppings will become hard and brittle. Mice are predictable and will travel the same route over and over again as long as they are not alarmed, leaving their smudge mark along the walls, pipes and holes. The smudge mark is caused by a dirt and oil buildup in their fur. Footprints and or tail drags can sometimes be seen in dusty or dirty areas of frequent travel. Talc, flour, dust or tracking dust can be quite helpful in determining the presence and location of mice. Mice can and will gnaw their way through anything that is softer than their teeth, so gnaw marks are a sure sign of their uninvited presence. Older gnaw marks on wood are darker in color. Your dog or cat may get anxious or excited when mice are moving about. Sounds of mice gnawing, squeaking, or running through the walls or in the ceiling is occasionally the only sign that they are present. Mice favor nesting materials of shredded paper, insulation material and string. **Rodents consume and or contaminate large quantities of food every year.**

### HABITS & ADAPTIBILITY

The house mouse is extremely well adapted for living year round in homes, businesses and many other structures. You are most likely to notice mice during their fall migration indoors and during the winter months because they seek a place of warmth, with a food source and shelter. Once they establish themselves, they can be challenge to control. Even though most people consider mice less disgusting than the rat, mice are much more common and cause **EXTENSIVELY MORE** damage. Mice are prolific breeders, producing offspring in great abundance, having usually six to ten litters continuously throughout the year each having approximately five to ten babies per litter, with a new litter every forty five days or so. At eight weeks of age, the pups are capable of mating. It is not unusual for a female to be lactating her young and pregnant with a new litter. **The greatest economic loss caused by mice is not due to how much they eat, but what must be thrown out because of damage and or contamination. Food, clothing, furniture, books and many other household items are contaminated by their droppings and urine, or damaged by their gnawing. House mice can EASILY gnaw through electrical wiring causing fires and failure of refrigerators, freezers, washers, clothes dryers and many other appliances.** These disease transmitting rodents are nocturnal creatures and are seldom seen by the home or business owner.

Extremely curious, they explore their territory daily, paying particular attention to new items or physical changes in their surroundings. Mice show no aversion to new objects. In comparison to rats, mice wander only short distances from their nest, usually not more than a maximum of 25 feet. If food and shelter are adequate, they may only wander a few feet. To be effective in wiping out these rodents, traps must be placed in the areas where mouse activity is blatant. Mice prefer to travel adjacent to walls and other edges which is another critical point to remember when positioning traps. Mice enjoy cereal grains and seeds in their feeding, however, peanut butter is also a very delicious favorite, especially when applied properly to a suicide trap. When many food sources are available they can be sporadic eaters. Mice may make up to 30 visits at different food sites each night, munching as little as .15 gram of food at each site. Sites can change from night to night, but certain sites, where the mouse feels safest are their nightly hotspots. On the other hand, when food is limited, mice may visit a food source 200 or more times per night, only taking about 20 milligrams during each visit. An average mouse will consume about 3 to 4 grams or about 1/10th of an ounce of food each night.

0196

## FACTS ABOUT RODENTS

Rodents can survive almost anywhere where they can stay warm and food can be found. In the United States alone, rodents cause billions of dollars in damage annually. Did you know that the front incisor teeth of rodents never stop growing. Front teeth that are continuously growing is a trait shared by all rodents. It has been observed that mice without anything to gnaw on, reveals that the incisors can grow as much as five inches per year. The battle to rid dwellings of rodent infestations can certainly seem to be an uphill battle and if allowed to continue unaddressed, time ultimately favors the rodents. Rat and mice bones have been found in the caves where cavemen lived. Although water is vital to human health, such is not the case with all rodents. Desert dwelling kangaroo rats, gerbils and prairie dogs never drink water. A chemical process transforms part of their solid food into water. A mouse can and will jump down 12 feet without injury. They can even have a vertical jump as high as 12 inches. They can easily scale rough vertical surfaces and walk along thin ropes and wires. The odor of mice is quite distinct, however, an experienced pest control specialists can tell the difference between rat and mouse odors. A black light can be used to locate the presence of mice. Urine will have a fluorescent glow under the black light.

## SOME STATISTICS

Reproductive capabilities of mice, two months; rats, three months. Gestation period: approximately three weeks. Litter size: five to ten babies. Re-breeding time: Immediately. A female mouse can produce forty to sixty babies per year. There are species of native mice that occasionally invade houses, but the house mouse (*mus musculus*) are the prominent species that invade houses and businesses. They are excellent climbers and can run up most any roughened surface with the greatest of ease. Mice do not like to swim, nonetheless, they can swim, tread water and they apparently can hold their breath too. It is not uncommon to flush one down the toilet only to find that it reappears minutes later. Mice do not have bladders and they will relieve themselves at will anywhere. In six months a pair of mice can devour up to four pounds of food and produce 18,000 feces. They can endure extended periods of transport in closed containers, boxes, barrels or crates. Mice have lousy vision and cannot see clearly beyond about six inches. Mice can live as long as 18 months, but on average they live only about one year. Mice can enter a structure from an incredibly small hole, as small as 1/4 inch in diameter.

## RAT FACTS

Rats will memorize specific pathways and use the same routes repeatedly. Rats can get in your home through an opening about the size of a quarter. Rats also damage structures, chew wiring and can cause electrical fires. Rat bites are reported by the thousands each year in the U.S. alone and many bites also go unreported. Accidental poisonings of humans and pets frequently occurs due to poorly planned efforts to poison rats. Rats rely predominately on smell, taste, touch, and hearing as opposed to vision. They move around mainly in the dark using their long sensitive whiskers and the guard hairs on their body to guide them. Rats are very cautious, and if their food is in an exposed area where it cannot be quickly consumed, they will often carry or drag it to a safe haven. Rats have an excellent sense of taste that can enable them to detect certain compounds including rat poisons of extremely low concentrations. Rats are omnivorous, eating nearly any type of food, including dead and dying members of their own species.

## BE AGGRESSIVE! DON'T UNDERESTIMATE!

Underestimating the number of traps needed seems to be a frequent mistake by trappers. Remember, it is far better to have too many traps set than not enough to capture the entire population. Having less traps can allow the mice to continue reproducing and sooner or later an infestation could be the result. A temporary measure for holes around cables and telephone wires is to stuff them with steel wool prior to repairing them. When a rodent chews on steel wool it will cause internal bleeding and kill them, BUT, I only recommend this as a temporary measure because they can easily crawl in a hole inside your home business or other structure and die after ingesting the steel wool and it is there that they will begin to decompose which could result in unimaginable odors and attracting insects as well.

## GAIN CONTROL SWIFTLY

Choosing between traps and poison for rodent control will depend upon the severity of the problem, the location and the experience of the trapper. My sole preference is the basic SNAP TRAP/ RAT MOUSE TRAP and these traps are often preferred over poison baits for these reasons. SNAP TRAPS are often preferred for controlling mice since they eat less than rats and sometimes do not ingest enough poison to make it effective. Snap traps are highly recommended, extremely effective and should be placed in areas that are frequented by rodents. These areas can be identified by looking for gnaw marks, rodent tracks, droppings, urine stains, burrows or grease smudges along walls. It is best to bait rat traps and leave them not set until the rodents begin to feed. Rat traps should be anchored in some way. Rats can drag the trap away if only partially but non

0197

## Bubonic plague

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

**Bubonic plague** is the best known manifestation of the bacterial disease plague, caused by the Gram-negative bacterium *Yersinia pestis* (formerly known as *Pasteurella pestis*). It belongs to the family Enterobacteriaceae. The term "bubonic plague" was often used synonymously for plague, but it does in fact refer specifically to an infection that enters through the skin and travels through the lymphatics, as is often seen in flea-borne infections. Bubonic plague kills about half of infected patients in 3–7 days without treatment, and may be the Black Death that swept through Europe in the 1340s, killing tens of millions.<sup>[1]</sup>

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- 7 Further reading

### Pathology and transmission

The bubonic plague is an infection of the lymphatic system, usually resulting from the bite of an infected flea, *Xenopsylla cheopis* (the rat flea). The fleas are often found on rodents, such as rats and mice, and seek out other prey when their rodent hosts die. The bacteria form aggregates in the gut of infected fleas and this results in the flea regurgitating ingested blood, which is now infected, into the bite site of a rodent or human host. Once established, bacteria rapidly spread to the lymph nodes and multiply. *Y. pestis* bacilli can resist phagocytosis and even reproduce inside phagocytes and kill them. As the disease progresses, the lymph nodes can haemorrhage and become swollen and necrotic. Bubonic plague can progress to lethal septicemic plague in some cases. The plague is also known to spread to the lungs and become the disease known as the pneumonic plague. This form of the disease is highly infectious as the bacteria can be transmitted in droplets emitted when coughing or sneezing.

### Symptoms

The most famous symptom of bubonic plague is painful, swollen lymph glands, called buboes. These are commonly found in the armpits, groin or neck. The bubonic plague was the first step of the ongoing plague. Two other forms of the plague, pneumonic and septicemic, resulted after a patient with the bubonic plague developed pneumonia or blood poisoning. The Pneumonic plague was the most infectious, as, unlike the bubonic or septicemic, it induced coughing, which allowed person-to-person

#### Bubonic plague

Classification and external resources



A person infected with bubonic plague

ICD-10	020.0
ICD-9	050
DiseasesDB	14226

0198

spread.

Other symptoms include spots on the skin that are red at first and then turn black, heavy breathing, continuous blood vomiting, aching limbs, coughing, and terrible pain. The pain is usually caused by the actual decaying, or decomposing, of the skin while the person is still alive.

## History

*Main articles: Plague of Justinian, Black Death, and Third Pandemic*

The deadly disease has claimed nearly 200 million lives (although there is some debate as to whether all of the plagues attributed to it are in fact the same disease). The first recorded epidemic ravaged the Byzantine Empire during the sixth century, and was named the Plague of Justinian after emperor Justinian I, who was infected but survived through extensive treatment.

The most infamous and devastating instance of the plague was the Black Death, which killed a quarter to half of the population of Europe. The Black Death is thought to have originated in the Gobi Desert. Carried by the fleas on rats, it spread along trade routes and reached the Crimea in 1346. In 1347 it spread to Constantinople and then Alexandria, killing thousands every day, and soon arrived in Western Europe. It is thought that the name Black Death comes from the fact that the tissue turns a distinctive black color during necrosis, or from the general gloominess surrounding the plague.

The next few centuries were marked by several local outbreaks of lesser severity. The Great Plague of London, 1665–1666, and the Great Plague of Vienna, 1679, were the last major outbreaks of the bubonic plague in Europe.

The plague resurfaced in the mid-19th century; like the Black Death, the Third Pandemic began in Central Asia. The disease killed millions in China and India and then spread worldwide. The outbreak continued into the early 20th century. In 1897, Pune in British India, was severely affected by the outbreak. The government responded to the plague with a committee system that used the military to perpetrate repression and tyranny as it tackled the pandemic. Nationalists publicly berated the government. On 22 June 1897, two young brahmins, the Chapekar brothers, shot and killed two British officers, the Committee chairman and his military escort. This act has been considered a landmark event in India's struggle for freedom as well as the worst violence against political authority seen in the world during the third plague pandemic.<sup>[2]</sup>



Directions for searchers, Pune plague of 1897

Plague was used during the Second Sino-Japanese War as a bacteriological weapon by the Imperial Japanese Army. These weapons were provided by Shirō Ishii's units and used in experiments on humans before being used on the field. For example, in 1940, the Imperial Japanese Army Air Service bombed Ningbo with fleas carrying the bubonic plague.<sup>[3]</sup> During the Khabarovsk War Crime Trials the accused, such as Major General Kiyashi Kawashima, testified that, in 1941, some 40 members of Unit 731 air-dropped plague-contaminated fleas on Changde. These operations caused epidemic plague outbreaks.<sup>[4]</sup>

## Treatment

In modern times, several classes of antibiotics are effective in treating bubonic plague. These include the aminoglycosides streptomycin and gentamicin, the tetracyclines tetracycline and doxycycline and the

ENCLOSURE (4) page 2 of 2

0171

Public Testimony  
DEIS/OEIS Guam and CNMI Military Relocation  
Relocating Marines from Okinawa,  
Visiting Aircraft Carrier Berthing, and  
Army Air and Missile Defense Task Force

Buenas. My name is Glenn Nelson, a proud son of Guam and resident of Yigo. Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the DEIS or Draft. It is important to note that in this process, we are here today to provide comments on the proposed Relocation of Marines from Okinawa, Visiting Aircraft Carrier Berthing, and Army Air and Missile Defense Task Force.

The scope of the Draft is without a doubt extensive.

I-144-001 | So extensive is the scope of the Draft that even the Honorable Major General Bice was quoted as saying "The size and complexity of this EIS is not like anything I've ever dealt with." My immediate thought was that there was a two year prep period, 90 day review, and only a 3 minute comment period. It is obvious to me that the Island and its people should be afforded more time to review this massive and complex document.

We are being told that the Draft is a result of public scoping meetings held about a year ago, and in cooperation with the Government of Guam. I'm sure it is well documented; however, not noticed in the Draft is that while our local officials worked alongside JGPO counterparts, they did so bound to a confidentiality agreement. This encourages a flawed process and I often ask myself why this was done. According to JGPO official, it was not designed for secrecy, but designed to keep the integrity of the process. By placing the representation of many in the hands of a select few bound by confidentiality, the true and genuine pulse on impacts to the community are not reflected in the Draft. In doing so, the integrity of this process was compromised.

Like recent local media reports covering these proceedings. Obvious to those who attended, most reports did not reflect the true sentiments of the participants in the process.



**I-144-001**

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 am a homeowner situated within the 2000 acre footprint identified along the eastern coast of Guam for a proposed live firing range. This is the east coast alternative presented in the draft as one preferred alternative within an alternative.

I-144-002

Obvious is that the Draft caters to the alternatives carried forward absent input and the involvement of the Island's most valuable resource, its people. It seems that JGPO simply pressed with a process as they determined, in cooperation with and guided by the very level of representation that has failed me and my family. If this is any indication of the manner by which the Final EIS will be prepared, then JGPO will have avoided the primary purpose of the NEPA process.

This also raises the larger issue of what inaccuracies might exist in the document.

I-144-003

For example, most concerning to me is the possibility of using the powers of eminent domain and land condemnation to acquire those lands identified in the Draft as non-DOD lands of interests.

I have been told by many that condemnation or eminent domain will not be used to acquire either private or publicly held lands to accommodate buildup requirements. Many before me have expressed their concerns on this matter. Many more have chosen to recount events in our Islands recent history detailing the moral injustices inflicted upon our Island landowners during previous land grabs.

Condemnation and eminent domain are acts of force to acquire lands when friendly acquisition fails. At no cost will I forfeit my home and at no cost will many forfeit their interest in the lands that are publicly held. If condemnation and/or eminent domain is even remotely possible in the course of this process and a direct result of the alternatives identified in the Draft, then condemnation is within the scope of the DEIS.

I-144-004

The Draft fails to provide detailed information on residences in this area and the potential for impacts to this small residential community. The Draft should describe the measures to be taken to mitigate any potential impact to the residences and animal species in the vicinity.

**I-144-002**

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-144-003**

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,

**I-144-005** The Draft fails to show that all effort was exhausted to prove that there is no other Federal Government property that can be used to adequately support the military requirement for firing ranges on DOD lands. In fact, it wasn't too long ago wherein a PACOM sponsored plan actually identified existing DOD facilities, including those easily dismissed in this Draft, as adequate to support live firing ranges.

**I-144-006** Existing facilities and improvements and their utility should be more accurately assessed for the Final EIS. There should also be clear discussion of the reasons for the elimination of alternatives which were not evaluated in detail.

**I-144-007** The Draft also fails to respect the fact that past actions by the DOD related to land condemnations for future military land use never came close matching their actual operational demands for the properties.

In connection to this, JGPO officials have been quoted in media reports stating that negotiations have taken place based on these notional plans. Known to all is that absolutely no extraordinary authority has been given to JGPO to do so and that such negotiations are beyond the scope of the Draft. Also, fair market value for all the lands that may be lost to condemnation or eminent domain is also beyond the scope of the Draft.

**I-144-008** Another issue important to me is that the Draft fails to fully address the impacts the proposed buildup will have on the Island's lone commercial seaport. Specifically, there must be some assurance that all non-military cargo operations both inbound and outbound will be done at the Port of Guam. To some, this may be a policy issue, but any impact to our Port associated with this proposed buildup and not identified in the Draft should actually be within the scope of the Draft.

**I-144-009** The Draft addresses multiple large scale projects and although JGPO had the discretion to lump simultaneous projects into one Draft EIS, they really did not have to.

Now there is a sense of urgency to expedite this process to meet the budgetary deadlines to submit the report on this military construction project by February 15 as well as the Future Years Defense Plan in conjunction with the Presidents



procedures exist under eminent domain authority to resolve those questions. Eminent domain requires reimbursement at fair market value.

**I-144-004**

Thank you for your comment. Details regarding land acquisition were covered in the DEIS Land and Submerged Land Use Chapter. Further detailed information on the land affected will be provided in the Final Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) and Final EIS document. The SIAS is presently in Appendix F, Volume 9 of the Draft EIS.

Additional parcel and land use information will be added to the discussion of existing conditions in the Final EIS, Volume 2, Chapter 8. The EIS identifies impacts to land use and land ownership within and adjacent to the proposed training range complex areas.

Mitigation for impacts outside-the-fence or beyond DoD property boundaries are considered outside of DoD control. Volume 7, Chapter 2 lists potential mitigation measures where federal government can provide assistance. There are ongoing federally funded studies that will identify encroachment issues and propose mitigation measures for encroachment.

**I-144-005**

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

I-144-010

annual military construction appropriations request for FY '11. The pieces to this puzzle seem to be falling into place, and there appears to be no stopping this process.

As was likely the case in our history, too much time and effort was focused on how best to spend the \$15B before any thought was given to potential negative impacts to our Island. In fact engineers in Hawaii are already soliciting for applicants to a "multiple award construction contract," for various components identified in the Draft.

All this is happening at a pace much too quick for the Island to sustain any responsible and balanced outcomes.

I-144-011

Again, thank you for the opportunity to take part in this process. Be very mindful to all our issues, concerns and comments. They are not baseless appeals for any false sense of entitlement. More so, please do not easily dismiss them because any occurrence or impact caused by any action related to this proposed buildup, identified in the Draft or not, is within the scope of the EIS. We expect major legislation resulting from this process to also address all of our concerns.

Si Yu'os Ma'ase.

**I-144-006**

Thank you for your comment. The alternatives analysis methodology is presented in Section 2.1.2 of Volume 2. This section describes the process used for identifying alternatives. There are four components of the proposed action described in Chapter 2: Main Cantonment Area (Section 2.2), Training (Section 2.3), Airfield (Section 2.4), and Waterfront (Section 2.5). Specific descriptions of alternatives (both eliminated alternatives and those carried forward for analysis) are included in these respective sections of Chapter 2.

**I-144-007**

Thank you for your comment. Please see response to I-144-003.

**I-144-008**

Thank you for your comment. The impacts of the proposed relocation of Marines to Guam on the Port of Guam are addressed in the Draft EIS in Volume 2, Chapter 14, Sections 14.2.2.4 and 14.2.2.6. There would be additional vessels visiting Apra Harbor to transport equipment and supplies. In the peak year of activity (2015), there would be about 145 additional container ships. Because there has been a substantial decline in the number of commercial vessels visiting the Port of Guam from 1995 through 2008 (2,924 to 1,022), the addition of 145 container ships would not adversely impact operations of the Port of Guam.

**I-144-009**

Thank you for your comment. The proposed actions are complex, inter-related, multi-service proposals and are not discrete individual actions of the different military services. The National Environmental Policy Act specifically prohibits segmentation of a large proposal into smaller actions for environmental analysis. As this EIS shows, the proposed and related actions clearly are having effects on the same resource areas and must be considered together to determine the full potential



for environmental effects. Further, a comprehensive analysis helps define the best mitigation and management practices to lessen adverse effects.

**I-144-010**

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.

**I-144-011**

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](http://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 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-145-001

I DON'T LIKE MILITARY BUILD UP. IT WILL CAUSE GUAM PUBLIC SCHOOL TO OVER POPULATED AND IN GUAM WE ARE ALREADY OVER POPULATED. WE CAN'T EVEN PROVIDE TO OUR LOCAL PEOPLE WHAT MORE IF THEY COME

I-145-002

I DON'T CARE WHAT BENEFITS THEY CAN BRING TO OUR ISLAND I AM CONTENT WITH WHAT WE HAVE IN GUAM. THEY SHOULD FIND ANOTHER LOCATION TO DESTROY. THE MILITARY SHOULD NOT BE SELFISH FOR TAKING GUAMS BEAUTIFUL LAND!!

\*\*\* Please Print Clearly\*\*\*

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

I-145-001

Thank you for your comment. The Draft EIS identifies and discusses the impacts of the proposed action to Guam's public school system (in the socioeconomic chapters and the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study [SIAS] that is Appendix F, Volume 9 of the Draft EIS). Ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts are also discussed. 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. DoD recognizes the importance of managing efforts in implementing the proposed military relocation to reduce adverse effects on the people of Guam, including impacts on the public schooling system.

I-145-002

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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Please provide your comments below:

I-146-001

TRAINING OUR LAND IS IN NO WAY HELPING. IF ANYONE WANTS TO HELP GUAM WHAT GUAM NEEDS IS ITS LAND TO OPEN GOVERNMENT OWNED FARMS - CHICKEN FARMS, COWS, PIGS ETC. MANY THINGS CAN BE DONE WITH THE LAND TO HELP OUR GOVERNMENT

I-146-002

IN THE FINANCIAL AND EMPLOYMENT ISSUES THE ISLAND HAS MILITARY BASES MORE THAN ENOUGH FOR THE SIZE OF THE ISLAND. HAVE THE LAND BE AN NOTICE ONLY FOR SEVERAL REGIONS WHY ~~NOT~~ NOT HELP OUR GOVERNMENT.

I-146-003

THESE IDEAS THEY HAD OF IMPROVEMENTS "UNDER MILITARY BUILD UP" COULD BE DONE UNDER THE BOV OF GUAM WHICH WILL BOOST THE GOV'S FINANCIAL STATUS (OUR ECONOMY) AND INDEPENDENCE.

I-146-004

CHAMUK IS A MUCH LARGER ISLAND FOR THE MILITARY NEEDS OF LAND AND THE US, IS AIDING THEM IN PEOPLE TO PROSPER AND PURSUIT HAPPINESS INTO US, LANDS INCLUDING GUAM; AND WHEN YOU ASKED, OUR ANCESTORS GAVE IN GRATITUDE FOR YOUR HELPING OUR PEOPLE UNTIL NOW ARE AND GET GRATITUDE AND LAND FROM CHAMUK. AMEN

\*\*\* Please Print Clearly\*\*\*

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

I-146-001

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.

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-146-002

Thank you for your comment. Not all of the mission critical functions and requirements would fit on DoD land on Guam. Therefore, some non-DoD land is necessary for the proposed action. When considering non-DoD land for mission critical functions, the DoD attempted to meet planning requirements by use of excess, under-utilized, or otherwise available property held by other Military Departments or Federal

Agencies (see Section 2.1.2 of Volume 2). The alternatives differ in the amount of non-DoD land that would need to be acquired.

**I-146-003**

Thank you for your comment.

**I-146-004**

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.



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Please provide your comments below:

I-147-001

I'm worried about fights between Marines and young local boys & men because of the strong opposition to the buildup. Therefore, the Marines should be brought in slowly and gradually, and the military should find a way to bring the Marines in safely in a way that prevents fights and violence.

~~Mrs. Kasperbauer~~  
Mrs. Carmen Kasperbauer

\*\*\* Please Print Clearly\*\*\*

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

I-147-001

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.



0146



COMMENT SHEET

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Please provide your comments below:

*(PRESENTATION IN HARD/BOLD COPY)*  
Pls provide Growth in Employment aspect  
as far as CIVILIAN JOBS IN MILITARY BASES  
BEGINNING 2010 + BEYOND. THEY ONLY SHOW  
ASK OFF-ISLAND JOBS IMPACT.

\*\*\* Please Print Clearly\*\*\*

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I-149-001

Thank you for your comment; this information is already provided in the Draft EIS. Please see the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) that is Appendix F, Volume 9 of the DEIS, which provides detailed civilian employment data. Table 4.3-10 provides the Estimated Numbers of On-Island (Guam) Workers for Various Job Categories Excluding Direct On-Site Construction. Also, Table 4.3-3 shows Intermediate Operations-Related Calculations for Civilian Labor Force Demand (Civilian military workers on-base). It is expected that 25% of the civilian military jobs in Table 4.3-3 would be held by current Guam residents.

I-149-001

0147

"You can fool some people sometimes but not all the people all the time"  
Buenas yan hafn adai. My name is James Whippy, Graduate Student in the Micronesian Studies program of the Micronesian Area Research Center of the University of Guam and contract archaeologist.

I consider myself a Guahan boy even though I am in no way Chamoru. I am a proud indigenous Fijian islander who was born in Papua New Guinea and who has called Guahan my home since my family moved here when I was five in 1988. I am a product of the Guam Public School System.

**I-150-001** Guahan will never be the same following this build-up and history has shown that the US Military does what it wants. What is going on here is an attempt to sugar coat and down-play what is going to happen during this re-orientation of US Military forces in the Asia-Pacific region to Guahan. In doing this, they hope to achieve the least resistance possible during this relocation because once it has been completed, there is no going back. This militarization of Guahan is going to occur whether we like it or not, nothing we say here is going to totally prevent this from happening.

**I-150-002** As a contract archaeologist with military contracts I am literally in the trenches of this build-up. Will they have a cultural resource survey done for all lands taken from local landowners? I will answer that with another question. Did the US Military contract any archaeologists to survey Faallón de Medenilla in the CNMI before performing live fire and laser training today as I speak? Ah.

The legislation currently in place and enforced by the Historic Preservation Office allows developers to dig up and remove the bones of the Pre-Latte and Latte period Chamorros. Ask any of these militate around where the desecrated burial remains of the ancients go following archaeological excavations on construction sites. After that, if you really want to know the truth ask me after I get off stage.

**I-150-004** Because of the US military presence on island we cannot simply stage a coup d'etat like our brethren in my homeland of Fiji and change the system to our liking. To attempt so would be suicide. Our only non-violent option is to work within the confines of their western laws and regulations to achieve our goals. When this fails we shall see who is willing to stand beside me in a carabao and bull cart roadblock in front of military installations asking rhetorically for identification.

**I-150-003** Now I will speak on eminent domain invasion, regulatory taking, and subsequently, inverse condemnation.

As an unincorporated US territory we are second class citizens not fully covered under the complete protection of the US Constitution. That is a fact. However, we are granted the rights guaranteed by the Fifth Amendment. If you want to put it that way. The takings clause of the Fifth Amendment allows the US to take away any privately owned lands through eminent domain provided just compensation to the land owner. Who defines just compensation? Neither you nor I. Even if you do not accept this theft of property they are, under US law, legally allowed to do so.

Landowners, keep this in mind. Inverse condemnation proceedings may be initiated if, as a result of eminent domain regulatory taking and its subsequent regulations placed on surrounding lands, you are denied economically viable use of your land, even if it is a result of noise from overflying aircrafts. You must be compensated as well.

"What's the use of a good education with no direction like the right to vote with no one to vote for in an election."

### I-150-001

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-150-002

Thank you for your comment. The DoD conducted archaeological surveys of over 5,000 acres of areas that were included in the project alternatives, including non-DoD lands where access was permitted. If these lands are developed as part of the project, then all unsurveyed areas would be surveyed prior to construction. We will continue to consult with the Guam SHPO and other stakeholder to avoid, minimize, and mitigate effects to historic properties.

### I-150-003

Thank you for your comment. The rights the residents of Guam are provided as a territory are issues that are not part of the proposed action, and as such, were not addressed in the DEIS and will not be addressed in the FEIS.

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.

Sometimes acquiring agencies do not require the acquisition of entire properties. This is referred to as a partial acquisition. If a partial acquisition creates an “uneconomic remnant,” the agency is required to offer to purchase those remnants. In addition, if partial acquisitions cause damages to remaining properties, offer amounts should include, as a separate line item, amounts offered as compensation to the damages to the remaining property.

**I-150-004**

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.



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Please provide your comments below:

I-151-001

① The roads connecting Rte. 1 and the South Andersen housing area are used regularly by hundreds of people for jogging, bicycling and walking; there is no good alternative that provides freedom from traffic and dogs. It's important to preserve this area for the sake of people's health.

I-151-002

② Chalan Lujana, proposed as a haul road, is a narrow road with only one short section of sidewalk along a portion of Perez Acres. A 12-year girl has already died on this road as a result of a pedestrian-vehicle collision. A sidewalk needs to be extended all the way to route 1. There has been a suggestion to remove the stop sign by the Perez Acres entrance, but with the limited sight line for cars exiting Perez Acres that would be dangerous.

\*\*\* Please Print Clearly\*\*\*

Comments must be postmarked by:  
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## I-151-001

Thank you for your comment. The Andersen South Marbo Annex, which includes the Andersen South housing area and all roads connecting it to Route 1, is active military land owned by the Department of Defense. As part of the proposed action, Andersen South would be the location of proposed training facilities such as vertical lift landing zones, live-fire training areas, non-fire maneuver training areas, non-firing ranges and others. Continued unauthorized use of roads by the civilian population after the buildup may not be possible due to the hazards and risks associated with training activities proposed at Andersen South.

## I-151-002

Thank you for your comments and suggestion for a sidewalk on Chalan Lujana between Perez Acres and Route 1 and your comment regarding traffic control. These will be considered in the final design of the Chalan Lujana project.



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Please provide your comments below:

I-152-001

- Concern about the firing range

I-152-002

- Acquisition of chambers leads to creating limited access to cultural sites is not acceptable

I-152-003

Please  
- Take a hard look at existing lands of DoD, if necessary relocate existing buildings to accommodate a firing range

- I understand that 50 caliber bullets require 3000 AGL airspace restriction

Suggestions - Place Firing Range on floating platforms at 4km FAD buoy or create a buoy w/ platform for firing.

- No machine gun (50 cal firing)  
- All firing on Tinian lease  
(were Tinian ranges reviewed for 50 cal machine guns?) Does it say in EIS also that this was rejected.

\*\*\* Please Print Clearly\*\*\*

Comments must be postmarked by:  
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## I-152-001

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. 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. Moving existing buildings would not be feasible because conflicts would still exist with airspace use and existing airfields or because of public safety concerns relating to the SDZs.

## I-152-002

Thank you for your comment. The issue of land acquisition is a complex and sensitive one, especially for Chamorro landowners. The DoD will negotiate with each owner of any property the DoD needs to acquire and will follow all applicable federal laws and regulations. Impacted landowners and tenants are integral to the negotiation process and should clearly express any impacts that would be felt as a result of land acquisition. While the government is authorized to acquire property through its powers of eminent domain (condemnation), it has been the consistent peacetime policy of the Department of the Navy to acquire real estate by direct purchase based on owner negotiations. Other options include long-term lease or easement agreements. Negotiations with landowners have not yet begun because it is too soon to know exactly how the land will be acquired. A final decision on whether or not land will need to be acquired will not be made until the Record of Decision. Though the decision has not yet been made, the DoD has engaged in informal discussions with government of Guam, the Guam Legislature, and any potentially affected private citizens to keep them informed.

DoD acknowledges that maintaining access to cultural and recreational sites is important. Although plans concerning access have

not been developed, DoD plans to provide access to these areas (such as Pagat and Marbo) 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-152-003**

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. It would be cost prohibitive to move every Marine to an off island location to meet these reoccurring training requirements. In addition floating platforms for the firing ranges would not meet DoD safety or environmental compliance requirements.

0151



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Please provide your comments below:

I-153-001

*It's encourages on how a lot of people share their insights about this matter. I'm glad I came here. Thank you for the effort!!! :)*

\*\*\* Please Print Clearly\*\*\*

Comments must be postmarked by:  
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I-153-001

Thank you for your comment.

0152



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Please provide your comments below:

I-154-001

Thank you for making an effort of listening to everyone's saying, to what is going to happen. I'm pretty sure a lot of people here on Guam would have a lot to say about this.

\*\*\* Please Print Clearly\*\*\*

Comments must be postmarked by:  
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I-154-001

Thank you for your comment.



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Please provide your comments below:

I-155-001

Recommend extending construction housing road up to construction area. This will reduce traffic congestion on rte 2. Also, it will provide an additional access road to the housing base.

\*\*\* Please Print Clearly\*\*\*

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

I-155-001

Thank you for your comment. This new road connection is listed in the FEIS. The DoD, Guam Department of Public Works and Federal Highway Administration are continuing to work together to identify projects eligible for funding under the DAR program. The DoD will lead an interagency council which includes the USDOT to assist the Government of Guam in seeking funds for projects that are not eligible for the DAR program.



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Please provide your comments below:

I-156-001

The build up's impact on the island's infrastructure will be tremendous. The congestion we experience now is incredible. The increase will have a dramatic affect. Will this improve or worsen. I think it will worsen. What solution do you propose to address this?

\*\*\* Please Print Clearly\*\*\*

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

I-156-001

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.



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Please provide your comments below:

I-157-001

*It will be very important to have a good transportation system for the islands. The transportation plan will significantly help the military efforts of Hawaii and Guam. Directly and indirectly. A long term partnership between DoD & DPW is in the best interest of this island community.*

\*\*\* Please Print Clearly\*\*\*

Comments must be postmarked by:  
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I-157-001

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.

0156

Memorial and supplementation of  
testimony of Robert Klitzkie submitted  
on 11 Jan 2010 at Yigo

My testimony consisted of six points:

- I-158-001**
- 1) The Marine Corps buildup is a good thing for Guam and the nation.
  - 2) It would be in the best interest of all to work together to maximize the benefits of the buildup and minimize potential ill effects.
  - 3) As a Marine Corps veteran (a hitch in the 1950's) I have some feel for rifles (and ranges) and Marines and repudiate the "Marines are coming, lock up your wives and daughters" mindset.
  - 4) The Chalan Lujuna extension to Route 15 was imposed on the people of my neighborhood absent a DEIS or public hearing by our Mayor, Robert Lizama.
- I-158-002**
- 5) If Chalan Lujuna is to become a haul road it will have a significant impact on my neighborhood. However, if it must be done, so be it. (At least this time we were given notice and an opportunity to be heard before the decision was made.)
  - 6) The impact could be mitigated by:
    - a. Proper signage, speed limits, warning signs and traffic signals.
    - b. Maintaining the boundaries of Perez Acres.
    - c. A sidewalk from Perez Acres to Marine Corps Drive.
    - d. A noise barrier between Chalan Lujuna and Perez Acres.

Respectfully submitted,

  
Robert Klitzkie  
22 Baki Ct.  
Yigo 96929  
571.653.6607  
klitzkie@hotmail.com

**I-158-001**

Thank you for your comment.

**I-158-002**

Thank you for your comment.



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Please provide your comments below:

I-159-001 \$ NARE, DRAFT EIS/OEIS IS TOO VOLUMINOUS. WORDS & TERMS USED SHOULD BE SIMPLER TERMS; NOT EVERYONE CAN READ AND UNDERSTAND SUCH DOCUMENT..

I-159-002 \* GUANTANAMO & LAND CONDEMNATION 1) FINE COL (MADAMINE) BOND FOR USING SUCH TERM "CONDEMNATION"; I TRUST MY LOCAL LEGISLATOR OR JUDITH AUTHORITY THAT IN FACT HE USED THIS TERM (WORD). 2) OUR PEOPLE OF GUAM NEED TO HEAR THESE GUARANTEES FROM THE HORSE'S MOUTH. NAMELY, THE PRESIDENT, SECY OF STATE / DOD, OR CHAIRMAN, SENATE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE. -- NOT CONDEMNATION FROM A RETIRED COL!

I-159-003 \* JOBS SHOULD BE PRIORITIZED AS FOLLOWS; 1) CHAMORRO 2) GUANTANAMO 3) OTHER

I-159-004 \* JONES ACT WILL THIS BUILDUP OFFER OR BRING RELIEF FOR OUR LOCAL POLICY / GOVT OFFICIALS TO PAVE WAY IN PLANNING FOR OUR FUTURE, WITH NO INTERFERENCE FOR WASHINGTON D.C.? TOO LONG "O.S. WAY" HAS SPUN IN THE SHOTS. WE (LOCALS) NEED THIS BEC... \*\*\* Please Print Clearly\*\*\* NOW !!

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

I-159-001

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.

I-159-002

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

I-159-003

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 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 FEIS identifies approximate numbers of civilian employees to be hired by the DoD. Specific hiring procedures, however, are not addressed in the EIS. DoD follows standard Federal hiring procedures to fill DoD civilian positions. Those can be reviewed at [www.opm.gov](http://www.opm.gov).

**I-159-004**

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.

Public Testimony  
DEIS/OEIS Guam and CNMI Military Relocation  
Relocating Marines from Okinawa,  
Visiting Aircraft Carrier Berthing, and  
Army Air and Missile Defense Task Force

**I-160-001** Hafa Adai!! My name is Manuel P. Calvo and I'm from the village of Yigo. I stand stand before you today to express my concerns about the proposed condemnation of land.

I feel the military should maximize all land under their possession prior to any condemnation of land from the local people. It is apparently clear from the past several hearings that the people of Guam are against the use of more land for the military buildup. The people have shared many stories about how important it is to preserve their island, their culture and their homes.

I hope that the military hears our plea and revises the D-EIS . Our island has many of its own issues to deal with. The condemnation of any local land would create more issues proving this buildup is not for our island – it's for your bases, your forts and your camps!!

**I-160-001**

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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Please provide your comments below:

- I-161-001 *① Appendix K is disorganized and lacks a Table of Contents which exactly states what documents and environmental studies are contained within this appendix.*
- I-161-002 *② Volume 7 ~~is~~ referenced the 1991 Barrett Consulting study as justification for claiming that 80 MG D (millions of gallons/day) can be withdrawn from the Guam Aquifer. This 1991 Barrett study ~~is~~ needs to be included in the Appendix as it is the main supporting document on the draft EIS discussions on the sustainability of the aquifer.*
- I-161-003 *③ Re-forestation of the Uguu Watershed should be included as a mitigation alternative for the dredging of Apra Harbor. A previous mitigation action was done when the Navy dredged Kilo Wharf, and agreed to re-forestate Cetti Watershed. The Uguu Watershed is actively in use for surface water and has problems with soil erosion. Re-forestation will reduce erosion and improve the water ~~of~~ quality.*

\*\*\* Please Print Clearly\*\*\*

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

### I-161-001

Thank you for your comment. Appendix K was updated to include a table of contents.

### I-161-002

Thank you for your comment. The 1991 Barrett report was added to the Final EIS in Volume 9 (References).

### I-161-003

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 a 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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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: GMPD. You can also visit [www.guambuildupes.us](http://www.guambuildupes.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 Agaña Shopping Center for Draft EIS/OEIS review.

Please provide your comments below:

I-162-001

*I oppose no action to the Military Build up on  
Guam. No condemnation of land. Release unused  
ancestral lands. NO! Mungo!*

*Joshua Colebay  
Santa Rita*

\*\*\* Please Print Clearly\*\*\*

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

I-162-001

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

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 99560-3134, Attention: GMPO. You can also visit [www.guambuildups.us](http://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-Kyru 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-163-001

As if the military presence here on Guafan isn't large enough, the United States Military wants to bring 8,000 marines here, where the negative impacts will far outweigh any merely positive impact. On an island so small, an influx of that many people become problematic. Traffic will become extensive as its facilities will grow. Marines are people who were troops to fill the men-facilities are not good for any lands. The DEIS don't mention the rapes and sexual crimes that the Okinawan Community suffered, the result of that is them spending millions to send their problems to Guafan. A lot of land is non assessable to local people, unused land that is pristine and valuable to indigenous people, and yet ~~the~~ the military needs more? They want lands w/ history ~~and~~ that needs to be protected. Cultural preservation is a must. Although the DEIS states alot of negative impacts to Guafan, what is even more of concern is what it does not mention. No mention of jobs going to locals. No mention of what might be dumped into our seas by an aircraft carrier ~~what?~~. No mention about pesticides and fertilizers that will be applied to rap land to benefit military activities. (Send the Marines home, and stop taking for an indigenous people who have already given so much.

I-163-002

I-163-003

I-163-004

I-163-005

I-163-006

I-163-007

\*\*\* Please Print Clearly\*\*\*

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

## I-163-001

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-163-002

Thank you for your comments. Current traffic congestion will continue even without the military buildup as a result of normal population growth. The haul road network would be designed in accordance with the latest American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) standards and guidelines, with particular focus on improving safety and reducing traffic congestion and will include improved signalization, signage and pavement striping. Pavement improvements to reduce potential for skidding would also add to road safety.

## I-163-003

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-163-004**

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-163-005**

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 Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS).

**I-163-006**

Thank you for your comment. An analysis of the potential impacts to nearshore waters associated with the construction and operation of the CVN wharf is presented in Volume 4, Sections 4.2.2 and 4.2.3.

**I-163-007**

Thank you for your comment. DoD is committed to substituting less hazardous/toxic substances for herbicides, pesticides, fertilizers, etc. where feasible. When this is not feasible, DoD limits the use of such hazardous substances to the greatest extent practical.

In addition, there are numerous best management practices (BMPs) and controls in place to prevent or minimize the inadvertent leakage, spill, or release of these or other hazardous/toxic substances. These actions designed to protect public health, welfare, and the environment include, but are not limited to:

- personnel training for the handling of herbicides, pesticides, fertilizers, and other hazardous substances.
- the use of various engineered solutions including secondary containment, leak detection and monitoring systems, the use of

inventory records and use records, etc.

- the use of spill prevention, control, and countermeasures (SPCC) plans and hazardous materials management plans (HMMPs) and hazardous waste management plans (HWMPs).
- waste minimization plans and the use of alternative, less toxic substances where feasible.
- proper transportation, handling, storage, use, and disposal hazardous substances protocol and directives.

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



**COMMENT SHEET**

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

Website Comment Number: 122

Received: 1/12/2010 12:23:05 AM

**I-164-001**

I have lived on Guam for over six years now, in Yigo, at Perez Acres. The road that runs in front of our property, Chalan Lajuna, is being considered as part of the haul road system. This would increase traffic and noise to our small residential community. Many of us would prefer that the Haul Road be routed through Andersen South.

**I-164-002**

We would also appreciate any consideration you could make to keep our community as it is, without additional noise from helicopters or the firing of weapons at Andersen south.  
Thank you for your consideration.

**I-164-001**

Thank you for your comments. Chalan Lujuna is proposed to be part of the haul road system to transport aggregate from the rock quarry located in Southern Guam through Route 15 to construction sites at NCTS Finegayan. As part of the proposed action, Andersen South would be the location of proposed training facilities such as vertical lift landing zones, live-fire training areas, non-fire maneuver training areas, non-firing ranges and others, and is, therefore, not under consideration for the haul road network.

**I-164-002**

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.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 123

Received: 1/12/2010 12:39:48 AM

I-165-001

The operational and practical value of constructing a new wharf to accommodate a nuclear aircraft carrier is not remotely equivalent to the value of a healthy reef. According to the DEIS, the nuclear aircraft carrier will be on port for only 63 days a year, while the damage done to the coral reef and its inhabitants by dredging is PERMANENT. This is not an even exchange.

#### I-165-001

Thank you for your comment. The location of the new Navy wharf was chosen as the least environmentally damaging alternative in efforts to avoid the least amount of live coral in the area. The proposed dredged area within the active commercial harbor was previously dredged over 60-years ago and maintenance dredging continues. The proposed dredged area consists mainly of a sand, rubble, and algae zone. 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. Direct impacts of dredging to the shoal areas within Apra Harbor (Western Shoals, Middle Shoals, Jade Shoals, Big Blue Reef) will be avoided. The indirect impacts (from sedimentation) to these areas from in-water activities will also be avoided based on computer tide/current modeling performed within the project area (see Figure 11.2-3). 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 of these and other compensatory mitigation alternatives will be considered by the Navy to comply with federal laws that protect coral resources.

Additionally, the DoD, as part of the "build-up" on Guam, will participate in the proposed upgrade to the Northern District Waste Water Treatment Plant from Primary to Secondary Treatment. This action alone will assist GWA in meeting its coastal water quality standards, providing benefit to the sea life and people of Guam.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 125

Received: 1/12/2010 4:48:19 AM

#### GUAM PRIDE

I do not agree with the military buildup.  
The children get frightened when they hear about  
the crimes in the former places the military came from.  
GUAM will be flooded with cars.  
Rush hour may be everywhere!  
The government has to pay MORE for the hospitals,  
yet they still didn't build the JFK school.

Guam is our home.  
We basically know everyone.  
If you see someone in Kmart,  
there's an 80% possibility we'll  
see them in American Grocery.  
Honestly, I love that feeling.  
I truly do have Guam Pride.

If the military does come to Guam,  
the crime rate will, no doubt, increase.  
Guam will eventually change.  
this small island will have to go  
through the pollutions.

Do we want this to happen to our home?

I-166-001

I-166-002

I-166-003

I-166-004

### I-166-001

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-166-002**

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-166-003**

Thank you for your comment. 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 (OEA) 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.

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.

**I-166-004**

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



**COMMENT SHEET**

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

Website Comment Number: 126

Received: 1/12/2010 6:01:55 AM

WE DO NOT WANT THE MILITARY TO COME AND INVADE OUR HOME I  
I ♥ GUAM,  
the way it is.

We don't want our children to be afraid of the  
increasing rate of Crimes.  
The workers of Guam Criminal Justice or something  
will be busy every night and day  
finding out who did the crime !  
they won't spend time with their family.

PSST,  
just saying, but  
why do you think the Japanese & Hawaiian people want to send the military people here?

I-167-001

I-167-002

**I-167-001**

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."

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**I-167-002**

Comment noted.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 127

Received: 1/12/2010 7:25:33 AM

I-168-001

It is most important that Guam is integrated with the new and emerging technologies being used by the military, so that Guam may use and apply them to local Guam issues. Further, and similar to how the race to the moon brought forth a wealth of technology and ideas, the modern-day construction of a new city/base will create, develop and utilize emerging technologies in infrastructure, transportation, energy systems and more which can help Guam immensely. Moreover, the integration of the school system -at all levels, to study, learn and expand these technologies can help foster generations of better educated and more productive Guamanians. This will help Guam exit the "buildup years" with a head of steam, leading to a better Guam. This is more important than giving 200 or 2,000 locals better paying jobs. It's more important than an extra 100 million in tax revenues. Sure better jobs are good for us now, and tax revenue will help, but it's the knowledge and momentum acquired that will propel future generations to a better life. Much like the byproducts of the space race.

I-168-002

Based upon my observations at the DEIS hearings, it seems there are different ideas of Guam's future in the world. Island leaders need to make clear what their goals for Guam's future are, and I believe should consider it on a global basis rather than just a village by village basis. Guam has been integrated with large players on the world stage, and needs to strongly consider how they want to use this position. It seems unlikely that the nostalgia of the past will aid Guam's future, and considering the lack of diversity in the economy of Guam, island leaders need to be much more forward thinking as it relates to where Guam is after the build up years.  
Senseramente.

#### I-168-001

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-168-002

Thank you for your comments.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 128

Received: 1/12/2010 8:00:46 AM

Short, sweet and to the point:

Yankees go home!

I-169-001

### I-169-001

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: 129

Received: 1/12/2010 8:34:14 AM

PLEASE do not build over the race track it is were i gpo every weekend too ride race and just plain have some good old family time and if you guys take away the track we will be left with no place too race or ride. so please put this into consideration do not build your shooting range on our track !!!!!

thank you,

Jake Jones, 13, Mangilao

I-170-001

#### I-170-001

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: 130

Received: 1/12/2010 5:37:53 PM

Dearest WHO EVER READS THIS,

To whom ever this may concern! I believe that this will really make us THINK TWICE about really having "Build Up." Just because the "Build Up" is a good reason that there will be many job opportunities, it doesnt mean that it is a good thing! Well come to think about it, what is the real reason why the Japanese is kicking out the military out of Japan? Well like what things show at the news and words that has been passed around, there has been many Japanese's laws that have been broken and several crimes that have been committed and other brutality that they even dont count on the news, or it just wasn't shown at all.

First of all, the "Rape" and brutality there is really high. I know for a fact that this is one of the top reasons why they want them ou tof there. Another reason why,would be their disrespect. I could almost guarantee you all that this would cause us people from Guam to do the same back to them because I know that us Guamanians will never let others put us down. With this the crime rates will go up too.

Its great that they will be giving us opportunity but at least limit the amout of military that will be stationed on Guam. Guam is a small island and I dont think that we need more people than we already have. PLUS ANOTHER THING IS THAT THEY WILL BE OCCUPYING THESE NEW LAND AND DESTROYING THEM TO BUILD WHAT THEY NEED WHEN IT WILL ALL GO TO WAST. "AGAIN!" If you think about it "MAJORITY" of Guam is occupied by the military and what they occupy are the beautiful parts of Guam that they made into a usless place of land. Another thing is the housing areas! What have they done to those things? Well What do we know... IT WENT TO WAST ! You can just drive around and you will find what they clamed and not use it at all! At least give it to the people that will make use of it!

Im not saying to not let them come and settle here, im just saying that they should at least limit the military. And their plans for taking more land i think that they shouldnt even bother because it will just go to wast once more! And if they do take the lands that they want,then what will the meaning of Guam be? Will there be a reason for the tourism industry to grow? They might as well take the whole TUMON! There may be oppotunities comming but will it be promising and guaranteed?

I hope whome ever reads this WILL take this into consideration ! THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME TO READ THIS.

"MY VOICE HAS BEEN HEARD!"

I-171-001

I-171-002

I-171-001

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-171-002**

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



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 137

Received: 1/13/2010 4:57:01 AM

I-172-001 |

I ♥ GUAM the way it is.

#### I-172-001

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: 138

Received: 1/13/2010 9:38:24 AM

The DEIS states that there will be a 17% increase of cost of goods that is directly related to the Buildup. 17 percent is a significant increase and impact that is caused by the buildup What mitigation measures will DoD implement to offset these costs to residents?

I-173-001

#### I-173-001

Thank you for your comment. I am unaware of any statement in the DEIS that claims there will be a 17% increase in the cost of goods, directly related to the proposed action. Please see Appendix F of the DEIS, Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS), for discussion of potential impacts on standard of living (Section 4.3.1.4). Section 4.3.1.4 of the SIAS does explain that the cost of goods and services will likely rise as a result of the proposed action; however, it is expected that the economic activity related to the proposed action will allow for higher paying jobs which would offset the price increases and allow the standard of living to be better than it would be without the proposed action.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 139

Received: 1/13/2010 10:29:46 AM

**I-174-001**

My main concern regarding the DEIS is the proposed firing range. Specifically the lack of alternatives presented in the D-EIS. Both Alt A & Alt B have the same impacts. The D-EIS cites the west coast and east-west combination as not feasible due to the anticipated public concerns.

**I-174-002**

Table 2.1-3 in Vol2, Ch 2 describes the Sasayan valley as mostly undeveloped with the exception of stone quarry operation and few residences. There are more than a "few residences" on the land indicated for alternative B. Many of these families have no interest in selling.

**I-174-003**

I say NO ACTION until an alternative for the proposed firing range is identified.

#### **I-174-001**

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 (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. The remaining alternatives, although located in proximity to each other do have different impacts in terms of cultural resources, socioeconomic resources, and biological resources.

#### **I-174-002**

Thank you for your comment. Recent land use research has identified 11 rural residences and three weekend residences. The Final EIS table will reflect the more recent research findings. 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.

#### **I-174-003**

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

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



Website Comment Number: 143

Received: 1/13/2010 9:03:56 PM

I-175-001

My only comment would be Gambling, Drugs & Prostitution (GDP). There would be a total control on this small crowded island from now on. A crowded place is where these crooked group set-in because authorities couldn't cope with it. Big Brother's eyes needed. GDP and all illegals including no-paper immigrants are a cash dealing individuals and mostly doesn't have any bank account. I think authorities needs to magnify where the gambling, prostitution and other cash only businesses to be able to see who & what is inside.

### I-175-001

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: 145

Received: 1/14/2010 2:19:02 AM

If the military has to do so much permanent damage to Apra Harbor to accommodate an air craft carrier, then it obviously shows that it does not belong there. If something does not fit, then you shouldn't force it.

I-176-001

#### I-176-001

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. Best management practices and potential mitigation measures have been identified (and are discussed in the EIS) to offset potential short term impacts and compensate for those unavoidable losses to coral.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 146

Received: 1/14/2010 2:22:04 AM

I-177-001

Testing methods of Apra Harbor's sea floor is not adequate enough to ensure no toxic waste from prior military acts will be unearthed due to the dredging!

#### I-177-001

Thank you for your comment. Sediment samples within the proposed dredging areas were analyzed according to USEPA and USACE testing criteria. As discussed in the EIS (Chapters 2 and 4 of Volumes 2 and 4), preliminary sampling results indicate that all contaminant parameters that were tested with the exception of nickel were below the Effects Range Low (ER-L) level. Nickel is a substance that is naturally occurring in the environment. The study results suggest that the materials to be dredged would not require special handling and would be suitable for upland placement for beneficial reuse or ocean disposal (although the ocean disposal permitting process would require separate analysis and toxicity testing). Additional testing will occur during the permitting process and a dredged material management plan will be developed.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 147

Received: 1/14/2010 2:42:04 AM

I would request an extension of time on 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 commenting period required by 40 CFR § 1506.10(c) is reasonable considering the magnitude of the DEIS document itself and the possible impact on the residents of Guam.

I-178-001

#### I-178-001

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: 148

Received: 1/14/2010 2:56:21 AM

would 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 90 day commenting period given, or the 45 day commenting period required by 40 CFR § 1506.10(c) is reasonable considering the magnitude of the DEIS document itself and the possible impact on the residents of Guam.

#### I-179-001

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

I-179-001



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 149

Received: 1/14/2010 2:56:50 AM

would 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 90 day commenting period given, or the 45 day commenting period required by 40 CFR § 1506.10(c) is reasonable considering the magnitude of the DEIS document itself and the possible impact on the residents of Guam.

I-180-001

### I-180-001

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: 150

Received: 1/14/2010 2:57:31 AM

I would 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 90 day commenting period given, or the 45 day commenting period required by 40 CFR § 1506.10(c) is reasonable considering the magnitude of the DEIS document itself and the possible impact on the residents of Guam.

I-181-001

#### I-181-001

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: 151

Received: 1/14/2010 2:58:07 AM

I would 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 90 day commenting period given, or the 45 day commenting period required by 40 CFR § 1506.10(c) is reasonable considering the magnitude of the DEIS document itself and the possible impact on the residents of Guam.

I-182-001

### I-182-001

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: 153

Received: 1/14/2010 4:01:23 AM

I-183-001

This document is too long and too difficult for me to read during the amount of time provided, we need the public commenting period extended. I would like to request at least a month to read each individual volume. We should be doing hearings in chunks, focusing on specific volumes rather than rushing people to cram a response to 11,000pages in 3 minutes. And our Governor has to be there. The people of Guam need more time to read before being able to engage in dialogue about the options presented and I would 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 commenting period required by 40 CFR § ...1506.10(c) is reasonable considering the magnitude of the DEIS document itself and the possible impact on the residents of Guam. If this is a sincere process, we need a longer period of time to sift through this information. February 17 is an unacceptable date to have the comment period end.

I-183-001

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: 154

Received: 1/14/2010 4:21:23 AM

I would 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 commenting period required by 40 CFR § 1506.10(c) is reasonable considering the magnitude of the DEIS document itself and the possible impact on the residents of Guam.

#### I-184-001

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-184-001



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 155

Received: 1/14/2010 4:28:02 AM

I would 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 90 day commenting period given, or the 45 day commenting period required by 40 CFR § 1506.10(c) is reasonable considering the magnitude of the DEIS document itself and the possible impact on the residents of Guam.

I-185-001

### I-185-001

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: 156

Received: 1/14/2010 4:45:07 AM

I would 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 90 days given, or the 45 day commenting period required by 40 CFR § 1506.10(c), is reasonable considering the magnitude of the DEIS document itself and the possible impact on the residents of Guam.

#### I-186-001

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-186-001



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 157

Received: 1/14/2010 4:47:11 AM

I would 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 90 day commenting period given, or the 45 day commenting period required by 40 CFR § 1506.10(c) is reasonable considering the magnitude of the DEIS document itself and the possible impact on the residents of Guam.

I-187-001

### I-187-001

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: 158

Received: 1/14/2010 4:50:24 AM

I would just like to request that the period for submitting a comment be extended. It would seem appropriate for the length of time to be extended given the length of the document.

#### **I-188-001**

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-188-001**



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 159

Received: 1/14/2010 5:13:59 AM

"I would 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 90 days given, or the 45 day commenting period required by 40 CFR § 1505.10(c), is reasonable considering the magnitude of the DEIS document itself and the possible impact on the residents of Guam."

#### I-189-001

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-189-001



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 160

Received: 1/14/2010 5:13:59 AM

"I would 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 90 days given, or the 45 day commenting period required by 40 CFR § 1505.10(c), is reasonable considering the magnitude of the DEIS document itself and the possible impact on the residents of Guam."

#### I-190-001

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-190-001



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 161

Received: 1/14/2010 5:34:24 AM

I am requesting 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 90 days given, or the 45 day commenting period required by 40 CFR §... 1506.10(c), is reasonable considering the length of the DEIS and the possible impact on the residents of Guam.

I-191-001

### I-191-001

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: 162

Received: 1/14/2010 6:38:04 AM

As a resident of this island, I disagree to this military buildup. Im pretty sure I have reason of my own but here are some. First, this is a small island and imagine topping the population number by the thousands. How will we get to work on time without worrying about traffic, will things be done to prevent this. There will be more trouble out there compare to the problems we have now. We face stabbings, shooting, and all sorts of things what more if the Islanders meet up with these military personels its be a total chaos.

Its true we have a high rate of unemployed, but one the other hand will this help all of us out. Not all. Our roads are going to be more dangerous due to the fact that these guys will be driving like the way they drive wherever they came from. We have landfill issues and is this going to solve it, I dont think so itll make it worse to what we have now. Our sewege system cant keep up to this much of a population. Will they help out our kids going to school that are lacking books adn even lackign the school itself.

I-192-001  
I-192-002  
I-192-003

I-192-004

#### I-192-001

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-192-002

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-192-003

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-192-004**

Thank you for your comment. Unemployment as discussed in Volume 2, Section 16.2.2, it is projected that the impact of the military buildup would reduce the rate of unemployment on Guam (most recent published rate is 8.3%). It is anticipated that Guam's unemployment rate would ultimately be lowered by the construction and operational phases of the proposed action. 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.

Traffic danger as discussed in Volume 2, Section 18.2.2.7, there would potentially be more vehicles on the roadways resulting in more potential for accidents as a result of the increase in military personnel and their dependents. The Navy uses focus group sessions with personnel to strategize potential measures to reduce the number of liberty incidents, including traffic incidents. Several common factors contribute to liberty incidents including; young personnel, late night, impaired driving, and alcohol/drugs. Some of the measures that would be implemented to reduce traffic incidents during liberty include awareness training regarding the consequences of drugs and alcohol use; declare specific off-base bars/clubs off-limits; increase Shore Patrol activity; and provide free shuttle bus runs to/from town. Traffic accident data for the years 2001 through 2005 indicated that, despite the population increase over the 5-year period, the number of traffic accidents has decreased. In addition, the Guam Territorial Transportation Improvement Plan contains 14 island-wide traffic hazard elimination projects that include school zone signs, village road safety and warning signs, seashore protection, pavement markers, anti-skid surfacing, and guardrails.

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 DEIS 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.

The off-base roadway projects may be funded through the Defense Access Road (DAR) Program and annual allocations through the U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) Federal Highway Administration. The Defense Access Road Program provides the means for the Department of Defense (DoD) to pay a fair share for public highway improvements required as a result of a sudden or unusual defense-generated traffic impact or unique defense-related public highway requirement.

Volume 6, Chapter 1 has been updated to include a list of potential DAR projects. The DoD commits to seeking funding for these projects.

The Department of Defense, Guam Department of Public Works and Federal Highway Administration are continuing to work together to identify projects eligible for funding under the DAR program. The DoD will lead an interagency council which includes the USDOT to seek solutions to island-wide traffic issues

Landfill Volume 2, Section 19.2.4, indicates that the DoD would continue to use the Navy Sanitary Landfill at the Apra Harbor site for a short period from 2010, when Marine relocation begins, until July 2011, when the Layon Landfill is scheduled to open for disposal of municipal solid waste.

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 32 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.

Sewage Volume 6 discusses how additional wastewater flows will go to the North District Wastewater Treatment Plant (NDWWTP) from military and civilian sources, and how the DoD is working with the Guam Water Authority (GWA) to pay for repairs that are needed today at this plant that will result in improved sewage treatment and better water quality (repairs that are needed even absent the buildup). Until all of the repairs are made, DoD intends to provide temporary improvements at the plant to mitigate for increased flows during the initial phase of the buildup, which include adding chemical coagulants at the plant clarifier to improve solids removal. The EIS also discusses DoD and GWA plans to share costs to make upgrades to this plant; these upgrades were recently imposed by the EPA in November 2009. The EIS discusses the potential impacts that could result in the event that these upgrades are not completed.

Schools as discussed in Volume 2, Section 16.2.3, primary, secondary, and high-school education for civilian residents of Guam is provided through the Guam Public School System (GPSS), and various private schools. School-age children of active duty military and other federally-related populations on Guam are served by schools in the DoD Dependent Schools Pacific/Domestic Dependent Elementary and Secondary Schools (DDESS) Guam system. As a result of the civilian population increase associated with the proposed action, in order to maintain current student teacher ratios for public education services, the GPSS, Guam Community College, and University of Guam together

would need to hire a combined 490 teachers/faculty for the peak construction year in 2014, falling to a combined 135 after construction ends.

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.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 163

Received: 1/14/2010 6:46:05 AM

I would 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 commenting period required by 40 CFR § ...1506.10(c) is reasonable considering the magnitude of the DEIS document itself and the possible impact on the residents of Guam.

#### I-193-001

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-193-001



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 164

Received: 1/14/2010 7:53:44 AM

To Whom It May Concern,

I would 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 90 days given, or the 45 day commenting period required by 40 CFR § 1506.10(c), is reasonable considering the magnitude of the DEIS document itself and the possible impact on the residents of Guam.

Please reconsider

I-194-001

### I-194-001

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: 165

Received: 1/14/2010 9:31:03 AM

I-195-001

I would 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 90 days given, or the 45 day commenting period required by 40 CFR § 1506.10(c), is reasonable considering the magnitude of the DEIS document itself and the possible impact on the residents of Guam.

### I-195-001

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: 166

Received: 1/14/2010 9:52:51 AM

"I would 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 90 days given, or the 45 day commenting period required by 40 CFR § 1505.10(c), is reasonable considering the magnitude of the DEIS document itself and the possible impact on the residents of Guam."

I-196-001

### I-196-001

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: 168

Received: 1/14/2010 12:00:32 PM

I-197-001

I request an extension of time allowed for the public to review this document and comment on the Draft EIS. According to 40 CFR § 1502.7, an EIS should typically be between 150 and 300 pages. I do not believe that the 45 commenting period required by 40 CFR § 1506.10(c) is reasonable considering the magnitude of the DEIS document itself and the possible impact on the residents of Guam. I request an extension of an additional 90 days to comment on this document.

#### I-197-001

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: 169

Received: 1/14/2010 3:40:14 PM

I would 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 90 days given, or the 45 day commenting period required by 40 CFR § 1505.10(c), is reasonable considering the magnitude of the DEIS document itself and the possible impact on the residents of Guam.

I-198-001

#### I-198-001

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: 170

Received: 1/14/2010 5:00:03 PM

I would like to 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 90 days given, or the 45 day commenting period required by 40 CFR § 1506.10(c), is reasonable considering the magnitude of the DEIS document itself and the possible impact on the residents of Guam.

I-199-001

#### I-199-001

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: 171

Received: 1/14/2010 7:54:04 PM

I-200-001

It is my understanding that according to 40 CFR § 1502.7, an EIS should typically be between 150 and 300 pages. I do not believe that the 45 commenting period required by 40 CFR § 1506.10(c) is reasonable considering the magnitude of the DEIS document itself (10,000+ pages) and the possible impact on the residents of Guam.

Your consideration would be greatly appreciated.

#### I-200-001

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: 172

Received: 1/14/2010 8:46:11 PM

I would 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 90 day commenting period given, or the 45 day commenting period required by 40 CFR § 1506.10(c) is reasonable considering the magnitude of the DEIS document itself and the possible impact on the residents of Guam.

#### I-201-001

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-201-001



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 173

Received: 1/14/2010 10:40:01 PM

I-202-001

The EIS has a very grim assessment of the dredging in Apa Harbor. Seems to me that protecting watersheds on the island in order to protect other reef systems as a form of mitigation falls drastically short. Marine biologists know that each reef has its own biodiversity that is specific to its micro environment which make it impossible to truly replicate. So in effect it is impossible to mitigate. But my real question lies in the assessment of Alternative #2 in EIS volume 4 chapter 11 with the statement:

- Seasonal disturbances to spawning coral reef species and scalloped hammerhead sharks, which would be mitigated.

"Which would be mitigated", where and how would this be specifically mitigated?

My other question comes from the statement that is repeated many times in Volume 4 under associated activities and resultant effects: stating that the dredging of the aircraft carrier channel will allow "increased vessel movement" resulting in "increased noise, resuspension of sediments, and increase potential pollutants."

As stated above the increased noise, sediments and pollutants will be damaging to the marine ecosystem. What will the true impact of these factors be over time? Will this harbor and its associated marine ecosystem ever be able to heal itself? Or do we just assume what's gone is gone? Because that is what this sounds like. The "increase of potential pollutants" statement sounds extremely vague and like a blank slate. Do we know what we are dealing with here in terms of "potential increase of pollutants"? We have had Navy bases and associated ports for many years now and there must be some scientific data that would tell us the true environmental impact the harbor and its ecosystem will bear.

Regards,  
Mr. Smith  
Tacoma, WA

## I-202-001

Thank you for your comment. The EIS impact analysis identified potential seasonal "disturbances" (i.e. less than significant impacts [short-term and localized]) within the commercial harbor from the proposed action to these species mentioned. Specific mitigation measures are not required for less than significant impacts, however the Navy will be implementing multiple mitigation measures and BMPs during in-water and land-based activities that will decrease potential impact to sea life and these species mentioned under the EFHA. Please see Volume 7 for Table of BMPs and Mitigation Measures. Additionally, the Navy as part of the "build-up" on Guam has also proposed to upgrade the Northern District Waste Water Treatment Plant from Primary to Secondary Treatment. This action alone will assist GWA in meeting its coastal water quality standards and benefit the sea life and people of Guam. In regards to increased vessel movement, with the implementation of the proposed action or alternatives, there will be increased in-water and land-based activity. This increase of activity may have increased "pollutant" affects on the environment in many forms (noise, water quality, etc.) and can be reduced or prevented by the proper implementation and management of Navy directives, mitigation measures, and permitted BMPs. Noise has been addressed, however potential water pollutants from possible mishaps are harder to evaluate. Considering the years Apra Harbor has been a commercial and naval port, and the high concentration of sea turtles and the quality of coral reef ecosystem in the harbor, one could say the current measures implemented by the users of the harbor are working.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 174

Received: 1/14/2010 11:04:40 PM

I would like to formally request an extension of time for 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 commenting period required by 40 CFR § 1506.10(c) is reasonable considering the magnitude of the DEIS document itself and the possible impact on the residents of Guam.

#### I-203-001

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-203-001



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 176

Received: 1/15/2010 1:57:50 AM

I would 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 90 days given, or the 45 day commenting period required by 40 CFR §... 1506.10(c), is reasonable considering the length of the DEIS and the possible impact on the residents of Guam.

I-204-001

#### I-204-001

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: 177

Received: 1/15/2010 1:58:14 AM

"I would 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 90 days given, or the 45 day commenting period required by 40 CFR § 1505.10(c), is reasonable considering the magnitude of the DEIS document itself and the possible impact on the residents of Guam."

I-205-001

#### I-205-001

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: 178

Received: 1/15/2010 3:02:33 AM

I-206-001

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-206-001

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: 179

Received: 1/15/2010 3:06:35 AM

I-207-001

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-207-001

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: 180

Received: 1/15/2010 3:14:13 AM

I would 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 90 days given, or the 45 day commenting period required by 40 CFR § 1505.10(c), is reasonable considering the magnitude of the DEIS document itself and the possible impact on the residents of Guam.

I-208-001

#### I-208-001

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: 181

Received: 1/15/2010 3:18:30 AM

I-209-001

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.

-Crystal Duenas

#### I-209-001

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: 182

Received: 1/15/2010 3:32:50 AM

I-210-001

"I would 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 90 days given, or the 45 day commenting period required by 40 CFR § 1505.10(c), is reasonable considering the magnitude of the DEIS document itself and the possible impact on the residents of Guam."

#### I-210-001

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: 183

Received: 1/15/2010 5:14:38 AM

I-211-001

Hafa Adai! My name is Bernadita Benavente Penaflor Grajek. My family has a long history of serving in and in support of the US military. I am extremely proud of my brother who currently is active duty and lives in Hawaii. He just returned from Kuwait. In addition he has served several tours of duty in Iraq and Afghanistan. So you see I am not anti-military, I just have concerns about this build-up. My concerns are:

The DEIS Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study indicates;  
That the increase in the islands population due to this proposed action will also mean an increase in access to services for the following agencies amongst others:  
Which will peak in 2014 -

Guam Memorial Hospital – 54, 639

Department of Public Health & Social Services – 28, 662

Department of MH & SA – 28, 662

Department of Integrated Services for Individuals with Disabilities – 67,880

Guam Department Of Youth Affairs – 10, 547

These are numbers of new people accessing services and does not include those who are currently receiving services.

Although we would never deny anyone services or supports, unlike stateside communities Guam has a cap on its Medicaid therefore does not have access to Medicaid Waivers and does not have SSI, these are funding sources that all U.S communities have access to provide services and supports.

I would like to know how and who will be funding the increase in service population. Unless these and other issues are addressed to the satisfaction of the Guam community I would not support the military build-up on Guam.

### I-211-001

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

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



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 185

Received: 1/15/2010 7:52:24 AM

The EIS states it is likely that housing needs for civilians will not be met, therefore the high demand will cause housing prices to increase, overcrowding will occur, and homelessness could be more frequent. The suggested mitigation of the EIS is to assist the Government of Guam in seeking federal funding for more low-to-moderate income housing on Guam. These measures are not enough to counter the likely housing issues.

I-212-001

#### I-212-001

Thank you for your comment. 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).

Mitigation measures for significant adverse impacts were addressed in the DEIS and will continue to be addressed in the Final EIS. These mitigations include: avoidance, reduction of adverse impacts, and compensation for impacts.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 186

Received: 1/15/2010 10:07:30 AM

I-213-001

"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-213-001

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: 187

Received: 1/15/2010 10:10:25 AM

I-214-001

You, the military, owns more than 25% of Guam and yet, you still want to acquire more land? As I drive around the island, I see condemned land that sits idle with little to nothing behind done on it. I am insulted that the U.S wants to use the Pagat Area as a shooting range. We have ancestral remains and artifacts in the area. The EIS states that "minimal impacts will me made". WE CAN'T HAVE MINIMAL IMPACTS! WE HAVE TO HAVE ZERO IMPACTS ON OUR CULTURE. We already have lost too much.

My solution: Too use land that you already have.

**I-214-001**

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.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 188

Received: 1/15/2010 11:34:46 AM

A lot of data presented in the DEIS Vol 2 Ch 10 comes from a document referred to as the "NR Survey Report , in preparation". Unfortunately, "NR Survey Report" is not listed in the references at the end of the chapter. I'm finding it hard to evaluate some of the info presented in the DEIS without access to the survey methods. Where can I get a copy of the "NR Survey Report"?

#### I-215-001

Thank you for your comment. The Natural Resources Survey Report was in preparation at the time of the Draft EIS. The report will be included in Volume 9 of the Final EIS.

I-215-001



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 189

Received: 1/15/2010 11:50:56 AM

Hafa Adai, I would like to submit three questions:

1. Will the public access to the Ritidian wildlife refuge be removed once the spy planes are stationed at the NorthWest field?
2. How can fisherman and boaters identify the 2-mile safety zone area off the proposed firing range? Is it considered criminal to enter the imaginary boundaries in the waters off the firing range?
3. Several think tanks have stated that the reported number of marines stationed in Okinawa is artificially inflated. What is the actual number of marines stationed in Okinawa, exactly how many are being transferred to Guam, and how many will remain in Okinawa?

thanks

I-216-001

I-216-002

I-216-003

#### I-216-001

Thank you for your comment. Stationing of aircraft at Northwest Field is not part of the proposed action.

#### I-216-002

Thank you for your comment. The safety danger zone would be marked with buoys and a large range flag that would be visible from the water would be flown during range use.

#### I-216-003

Thank you for your comment. It is not part of the EIS scope to provide information on the number of Marines currently stationed in Okinawa. The total number of Marines who would be relocated to Guam as part of the proposed action is: 8,552 Marines who would be stationed permanently and 2,000 Marines who would be on Guam rotationally (referred to as transient).



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 190

Received: 1/15/2010 3:18:14 PM

"I would 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 90 days given, or the 45 day commenting period required by 40 CFR § 1505.10(c), is reasonable considering the magnitude of the DEIS document itself and the possible impact on the residents of Guam."

#### I-217-001

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-217-001



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 191

Received: 1/15/2010 9:16:23 PM

I-218-001

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-218-001

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: 192

Received: 1/15/2010 10:11:32 PM

I-219-001

Although I will be submitting comments on the justification of no action in and near Pagat Village, a 3,500 year old site, a Nationally Registered Historic Site; no action on the berthing of a nuclear-powered carrier; no action near Mt. Jumullong Manglo, the site of the annual Good Friday trek; no action that will negatively impact the healthcare of Guam's people; I am submitting my comment "NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE." Until Guam has the right to vote for President, and for the United States to sincerely work with the United Nations De-Colonization Committee to resolve the island's political status as an Unincorporated Territory, there should be no increase in military activity in Guam.

#### I-219-001

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: 193

Received: 1/16/2010 12:24:00 AM

I would 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 90 days given, or the 45 day commenting period required by 40 CFR § 1506.10(c), is reasonable considering the magnitude of the DEIS document itself and the possible impact on the residents of Guam.

### I-220-001

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-220-001



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 194

Received: 1/16/2010 2:18:32 AM

I am concerned about the impact on traffic as a result of the increase in population relative to the buildup. Our roads are inadequate to handle the buildup and Guam has an ineffective mass transit system.

I would recommend that funding be made available for a light rail system between Anderson Air Force Base and Naval Station Station that will stop along the way to allow people living in these areas to use the rail as a way to get around. The rail might loop thru NCS so that people living in that area will also have access.

I-221-001

#### I-221-001

Thank you for your comment.

There are currently no plans for lightrail on Guam as it is not a cost-effective solution to the projected increase in traffic on the island.

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: 195

Received: 1/16/2010 2:39:31 AM

I-222-001

It is a sad situation when our beautiful, wild lands, with natural cave formations and access to the active, breathing ocean will become subject to live-fire training grounds. More and more we see parts of our island shuttered from local access. Is this necessary? Really... is it necessary? Why can't existing, flattened military base areas be used for this purpose? Why must more natural land be grazed over for the sake of American military purposes, without thought of consequence to the people who inhabit this land, this island, Guam? Can you find an alternative solution from closing down this land and developing it for the purpose of weapons training? More and more we lose access to our island, both high and low, without any sensitive thought to how this will affect the island, those who call it home, and the generations to come. If there's no stopping this gross military take-over, I appeal to you to cooperate with locals, and find a better way to co-exist on soil you are borrowing from others. Please be mindful of what you are doing.

I-222-002

Thank you.

**I-222-001**

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-222-002**

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.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 196

Received: 1/16/2010 5:14:35 AM

I-223-001

With regard to the proposed establishment of training area located at the South Andersen location (Pagat and vicinity). I propose that these facilities be relocated south of Northwest field, possibly in the Finegayan area or to the east, where the radar dome is located. The proposed USMC Cantonment and Family Housing at Finegayan can be then partially relocated to the vacant land east or northeast of the Andersen Airfield. The proposed MSA-1 storage can be further integrated near the current Andersen munitions storage facilities in order to consolidate space and provide a more efficient use of the land which is already in the possession of the US Government. In addition to this location, some of the family housing can additionally be placed near the current Apre Heights housing locations, or a similar small development in the interior off of Cross Island road.

#### I-223-001

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. 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: 200

Received: 1/16/2010 3:38:12 PM

I-224-001

In my experience with weighting ideas out, there is a list of pros and cons. If there is more pros than cons then I move forward with an idea, however if there are more cons than pros then an idea is squashed or revised and then weighed out again. In this case, we are looking at the military buildup as a solution to Guam's much needed problem areas. First off I would like to say that I do not hate or dislike in any way our military staff here on Island I think they are doing a wonderful job serving and protecting our country, now I have been following this story enough to know that there is in fact no real positive side to this so called solution for our Island, it is really being disguised with the \$\$\$\$\$ signs. I say do not move on with this buildup as it will cause a lot of chaos and dismay to our Island and let's look at other avenues to build and get Guam where it needs to be in the future.

#### I-224-001

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: 201

Received: 1/16/2010 11:58:39 PM

I-225-001

"There are no reliable estimates for the amount of primary limestone vegetation remaining on Guam, the vegetation type that is the most threatened from historical losses and that is prime habitat for many of the threatened and endangered species.

The preferred alternatives would significantly impact terrestrial biological resources on Guam and Tinian during construction activities due primarily to the removal of habitat." V.7 pg.27

This statement disturbs me greatly. Threatened vegetation, that shelters threatened and endangered species is something we should protect rather than mitigate. Until they are protected I say No to the preferred alternatives and no to the build as a whole. "No Action!"

### I-225-001

Thank you for your comment. Although we do not know the exact amount of primary limestone forest on Guam overall, we do have very good recent information for Andersen AFB. At Andersen AFB a total of 1,722 acres of primary limestone forest has been mapped in detailed studies. We also know that much of the Haputo and Orote ecological reserves on the Apra Harbor Navy Base and much of the high altitude limestone forests within the Naval Magazine site are primary limestone forest. The preferred alternative would remove up to 28 acres of this primary limestone forest, a small fraction of the amount present on Guam. Overall, although impacts are significant, mitigation would be implemented that would reduce these impacts to less than significant. The mitigation being proposed is discussed in the various volumes, particularly Volume 2. Discussions are ongoing with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service that may modify or add to these mitigations.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 202

Received: 1/17/2010 12:02:55 AM

I-226-001

"During operation, there are noise impacts from training that may significantly impact the endangered Mariana fruit bat, Micronesian kingfisher, and Mariana crow either at present or if they re-occupy or are re-introduced to essential habitat in the future."  
(v7 pg.29)

Endangered species should be protected. I think the "no Action" alternative should be chosen!

I-226-001

Thank you for your comment.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 203

Received: 1/17/2010 12:07:34 AM

"The construction for the Navy's new aircraft carrier berthing in Outer Apra Harbor would result in significant direct impacts to marine biological resources. After all efforts to minimize and avoid the impacts of the aircraft carrier project, there remain unavoidable adverse impacts associated with dredging coral reef ecosystems in Outer Apra Harbor. Sessile reef species, some crustacean management unit species (MUS) and site-attached reef fish. Pelagic egg/larval stages of bottomfish and pelagic MUS may also be affected. Marine flora, invertebrates and associated essential fish habitat (EFH) would experience longterm, localized and infrequent minor impacts from increased noise and resuspension of sediment during vessel movements, and the potential for increased discharges of pollutants into the water column."

I-227-001

This is unacceptable and can not be mitigated to a degree that would satisfy myself and many of the people of Guam. Our environment means a lot more to us than you must believe. I strongly believe the "no action" alternative should be chosen over the "preferred alternative." No Action!  
Environmental Build Up not Military Build Up!

#### I-227-001

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 construction of the Navy's new aircraft carrier berthing 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 Navy's proposed action 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: 204

Received: 1/17/2010 7:29:12 AM

I-228-001

In other countries, the military personnel are not accompanied by dependents due to a lack of resources. This should be the proposed action for the build up, in order to alleviate housing, employment and population issues.

#### I-228-001

Thank you for your comment. Your recommended mitigation measure has been taken under consideration. Expanded mitigation discussion is provided in the FEIS.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 205

Received: 1/17/2010 7:29:27 AM

I-229-001

With the military build up and the increase in flight operations associated with it, Will there be any soundproofing programs given to the people in the affected areas?

**I-229-001**

Thank you for your comment. Soundproofing by the USMC in most high noise areas is not planned at this time.



**COMMENT SHEET**

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

Website Comment Number: 206

Received: 1/18/2010 3:50:35 AM

**I-230-001**

**I-230-002**

I don't think that we should have the military build up on guam because when they come to our island they will be put first before the people of guam. They would have to destroy our cultural land marks to make space for them to live also they will over populate our island. When they come to our island there will be less jobs for the people of guam because like i said they will be put first, so what i am saying is that i am not for the military build up and that it is a bad idea because the only culture that the people of guam will remember is the language of the chamorros.

**I-230-001**

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 resources were avoided. DoD will continue to work very closely with the Guam SHPO and other stakeholders to continue our efforts to avoid, minimize, and/or mitigate adverse effects to cultural resources.

**I-230-002**

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 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.

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: 208

Received: 1/18/2010 9:16:42 PM

I-231-001

I am strongly against this military buildup. AS evident in this report, over and over again, this island is not ready for this influx in population.

#### I-231-001

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: 210

Received: 1/18/2010 11:44:28 PM

Buenas

I-232-001

The people of Guam will need more than the 90 days given to them to make comments on the EIS. The EIS has been bogged down with a lot of bueracratic BS. The People of Guam are not illiterate or dumb, and we are not stupid either. People with collage degrees can't even understand the EIS, what more the common people, to think that we can begin to understand what a 10,000 page ESI is trying to say.

In this day and time with all the technology, professional people working for the Federal Government, they could not have put together a more comprehensive ESI study, that cuts through all the politics. Give us the benefit of the doubt that we can understand and maybe accept a military build up here in Guam, given the laymans terms of an ESI. Show the people of Guam that the Federal Government is going to take the resposibility in making sure the infastructure needed for the build up is going to be taken care of and that the people of Guam will be treated fairly when it comes to land needed for the build up. Make sure that land owners will be given fair market value.It's things like that, will possibly make a smoother transition for the build up.

I-232-002

I-232-003

The Federal Government and it's appointed officials to over see this build up have not been open to Guam's elected officials or it's people. I know and understand why the build up is nessisary. I would be more incline to welcome this build up, if there was more transparency in the way the Federal Government and it's appointees plan to proceed with the build up.

I-232-004

so in closing I would like to see one of two things. Make the EIS more comprehensive and understandable to the common people or give the people of Guam more time to study the document.

Si Yuus Ma'assi

### I-232-001

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-232-002

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.

### I-232-003

Thank you for your comment. The DoD has kept the public informed as required by NEPA, which includes holding public scoping meetings and public hearings and allowing the public to comment on the DEIS. DoD has had ongoing discussions with Cooperating Agencies (those federal and local agencies with special expertise or regulatory oversight) throughout the preparation of the DEIS and will continue these discussions with agencies through the completion of the FEIS. As part of the engagement with Cooperating Agencies, they were asked to conduct an early technical review of the partially completed DEIS in late July 2009. The DoD has also met extensively with elected officials and other

community stakeholders on the progress of the EIS and notional/preliminary relocation plans.

**I-232-004**

Thank you for your comment. The proposed actions are complex and have many components. In order to characterize the affected environment and potential impacts, sufficient detail needed to be included in the Draft EIS. The Draft EIS was broken down by Volumes for each major action, and the Executive Summary provides an overview of the proposed actions to facilitate readability. The Draft EIS was developed with the intent to balance readability with sufficient technical information.



COMMENT SHEET

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.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-233-001

1.) Pantalan - <sup>it is present here</sup> we need to ~~have~~ <sup>start use - share the cost share with the operation and maintenance of wharf.</sup> ~~use~~ <sup>of military & 25% CNMI</sup>

I-233-002

2.) Waste field - cost share in ~~to~~ <sup>Instrumental landing equipment and farm field</sup>

I-233-003

3.) Land field - cost sharing in <sup>the leaseback</sup> <sup>new applicant</sup> <sup>casinos cannot come in because it is on the dump - when & how soon as possible - looseng in the revenue</sup>

I-233-004

4.) Taya <sup>new</sup> <sup>nanom gi</sup> new landfill site

I-233-005

5.) Grazing field - need ample time to relocate lots of time <sup>before reading & no hardware to purchase</sup>  
6.) Biological impact w/ Rat snake

\*\* Please Print Clearly\*\*

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

I-233-001

Thank you for your comments. There are no proposed wharf or harbor improvements on Tinian planned under the proposed actions of this EIS.

I-233-002

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.

I-233-003

Thank you for your comment. The DoD intention is to use Tinian training sites as a bivouac exercise and pack all solid waste out upon departure from Tinian for proper disposal in Guam. DoD does not plan to utilize the current Tinian "landfill" as it does not meet current environmental regulations.

I-233-004

Thank you for your comment. The Navy has re-evaluated the need to terminate all subleases in the leaseback area and will only propose to terminate subleases in the leaseback area that are within the range footprint and associated Surface Danger Zone of the proposed firing ranges.

As to possible sites for the relocation of any leases, such actions would be under the control of Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) officials as they are responsible for non-federal land use decisions on Tinian. DoD will work with CNMI land use and natural resource officials to ensure that native forest habitat concerns for Endangered Species Act (ESA) listed species are taken into account in any relocation effort.

**I-233-005**

Thank you for your comment. It is assumed the commenter is referring to the brown tree snake. The brown tree snake is not known to be established on Tinian at this time. One of the projects that would be developed to compensate for impacts is a set of shipping and inspection procedures that will prevent the brown tree snake from being accidentally transported to other islands. These will be described in detail in a biosecurity plan that is currently under development by the Navy and various federal agencies.

0200



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-234-001 How will the CNMI benefit from the Military buildup. When will it take effect?

I-234-002 What type of business can we cater to the Marines during their training on the Island of Tinian

I-234-002 How can local people be considered to access long beach for tourism, as you know that tourism is the bread and butter for the Island.

I-234-002 During the duration of the training what kind of chemical will the Marines use ~~at the type of training~~

I-234-003 I hope that some very historical places at Northfield should be restored for those fallen Marines during world war two. Maybe after the training Northfield should be ~~one~~ one of the State of the Art park and Museum for Tourist Attraction.

\*\*\* Please Print Clearly\*\*\*

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

I-234-001

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-234-002

Thank you for your comment. There are various chemicals (e.g., hazardous materials/wastes) that may be used by the Marines. These may include:

- pesticides and herbicides;
- fuels, oils, and lubricants;
- solvents;
- cleaning agents; and
- corrosives.

However, when feasible, the DoD is committed to reducing or eliminating the use of various hazardous materials/wastes to the greatest extent possible and substituting them for less toxic substances. In addition there are numerous best management practices (BMPs) and controls in place to prevent or minimize the inadvertent leakage, spill, or release of hazardous/toxic substances. These actions designed to protect public health, welfare, and the environment include, but are not limited to:

- personnel training for the handling of hazardous substances.
- the use of various engineered solutions including secondary containment, leak detection and monitoring systems, the use of inventory records and use records, etc.
- the use of spill prevention, control, and countermeasures (SPCC) plans and hazardous materials management plans (HMMPs) and hazardous waste management plans (HWMPs).
- waste minimization plans and the use of alternative, less toxic substances where feasible.
- proper transportation, handling, storage, use, and disposal hazardous substances protocol and directives.

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

**I-234-003**

Thank you for your comment. As part of the is EIS, a Cultural Landscape Report has been completed that outlines the history and significance of the North Field National Historic Landmark. It also proposed a long term treatment program for protecting the site. In addition, the Navy's Self-Guided Tour of Historic North Tinian will be updated and distributed to the public through the CNMI HPO office, NPS, and tourism related agencies.



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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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 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-235-001

① In the DEIS it states "Tinian surface water/ storm water other than lake Hagoi..." - (4.1.2.1) "there are no perennial or intermittent streams or lakes on Tinian" I have numerous concerns from this:  
① Since lake Hagoi is the only water source for the island ~~but~~ the DEIS does not address any measures to assure that it will be free from toxic contamination from the firing range activities. What will be done to assure its preservation?

I-235-002

② With the increased demands of increased population, what will be done to ensure that the ground water pumping rates will not exceed the recharge capacity of the aquifer... thereby resulting in increased chloride levels in the drinking water?

I-235-003

③ The DEIS reports that Tinian has police force of ~20 is only for its current population. Further the public safety services "would not be adequate to meet the needs of a major population influx." ~~How will the~~ current plans do not presently address the need for increased public safety personnel. How would this ~~be~~ issue be sufficiently addressed?

\*\*\* Please Print Clearly \*\*\*  
Comments must be postmarked by:  
February 17, 2010 Eastern Standard Time

I-235-001

Thank you for your comment. The potential ranges would be located at least 2.5 miles south of Lake Hagoi and down-gradient from the Lake. Runoff from the ranges would not flow towards Lake Hagoi. Expended rounds would be contained within the SDZ, which does not overlap Lake Hagoi. Thus, range training operations would have no impact on the water quality of Lake Hagoi.

I-235-002

Thank you for your comment. It is assumed the water concern portion of the comment pertains to Tinian.

The Tinian water utility (CUC) was contacted in March 2009. Water capacity versus the additional demand from Marine training was discussed and it was determined that the existing water system would have more than adequate capacity to provide water for the training to be conducted on Tinian. The training contingent would be 400 Marines maximum for one week per month. The production capacity of the water system per CUC is 2.2 million gallons per day and the current demand is about 1.3 million gallons per day. The Marines would require at the most about 40 gallons per day per person for a total additional demand of 0.016 million gallons per day, a 1.2% increase to total current demand. This would be a minor increase above current civilian demand.

I-235-003

Thank you for your comment. Volume 3, Chapter 16 discusses staffing requirements for public services necessary to cope with population increases associated with training activities on Tinian. A temporary population increase during the construction of the ranges would likely require the addition of one police officer. Tinian police anticipate few public safety impacts during range operations, if training units are accompanied by military police, as they historically have been. The Tinian fire department also expects no impact from training.

0202



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-236-001

*ALL CATTLE AND PRODUCE AGRICULTURE ON-GOING  
IN THE TINIAN LEASEBACK AREA WOULD LIKE  
TO CONTINUE IN AREAS NOT PLANNED FOR RANGERS.  
A PLAN IS NEEDED FOR ~~FOR~~ ADDRESSING THE  
TINIAN RANGERS ECONOMIC IMPACT AND MITIGATION.*

\*\*\* Please Print Clearly\*\*\*

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

I-236-001

Thank you for your comment. The Navy has re-evaluated the need to terminate all subleases in the leaseback area and will only propose to terminate subleases in the leaseback area that are within the range footprint and associated Surface Danger Zone of the proposed firing ranges.

As to possible sites for the relocation of any leases, such actions would be under the control of Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) officials as they are responsible for non-federal land use decisions on Tinian. DoD will work with CNMI land use and natural resource officials to ensure that native forest habitat concerns for Endangered Species Act (ESA) listed species are taken into account in any relocation effort.

0205



COMMENT SHEET

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

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Please provide your comments below:

I-237-001

TANAPAG: CAPITOL HILL ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES: VILLAGES ARE EXTREMELY DISTURBED BY CONTAMINATION OF HEAVY METALS (ARSENIC) AND PCB'S; AIRCRAFT/SHIP FUEL DEPT STILL HAS CONTAMINANT TODAY. WE NEED MILITARY ASSISTANCE TO CLEAN: REMOVE ALL OF THESE CONTAMINANTS FROM THESE AREAS. WE NEED TO LEARN IF FOOD SOURCES (LAND CRAB, BANANA, ETC) IN THE AREA ONLY THESE CONTAMINANTS. CAPACITORS AND TRANSFORMERS WERE FOUND IN TANAPAG AND WE NEED TO KNOW IF THESE POSE A HEALTH THREAT TO THE PEOPLE. MILITARY SHOULD COMMUNICATE W/ SUPERFUND EXPERT TO DETERMINE THIS THREAT. THESE ITEMS WERE MILITARY OWNED BROUGHT FROM KWAJALEIN TO SAIPAN DURING TRUST TERRITORY DAYS. MILITARY WILL NEED TO WORK WITH CNMI DEER AND CNMI WHO HAVE INFO ON THESE SITES TO START THE PROCESS OF CLEANUP. THERE ARE ALSO TWO MILITARY DUMPSITES LOCATED NEAR TANAPAG VILLAGE AND ONE DUMPSTE AT CARTEL HILL. THESE DUMPSITES CONTAIN OIL, UXO, AIRPLANE PARTS, VEHICLE PARTS, LOTS OF TIRES. THE TWO DUMPSITES AT TANAPAG HAVE TWO STREAMS

\*\*\* Please Print Clearly\*\*\*

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

Page 1 of 2

I-237-001

Thank you for comments. The issues that you raise about potential contamination are important and the DoD is actively engaged in many environmental clean up programs. However, the proposed actions that are the subject of the Guam and CNMI Military Relocation EIS are not directly related to these concerns and are, therefore, not included in this environmental document. For further discussion of potential contamination and hazardous waste management issues investigated in this EIS, please see Chapter 17 Hazardous Materials and Waste in Volumes 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 (Chapter 18) for further discussion.

0206



COMMENT SHEET

Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Overseas  
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Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

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Please provide your comments below:

I-237-002

THAT OILY CONTAMINANTS THROUGH THE CULAGE TO  
THE FISH HABITAT REEF (CRITICAL FOR FISHING).  
THESE CONTAMINANTS ARE ANNIHILATING THE CORAL  
AND FISH (CRITICAL HABITAT). THE TANAPAK ACTION  
GROUP PROPOSES TO DIVERT THESE WATERWAYS TO THE  
WETLANDS FOR FILTRATION AND TO PROTECT THE  
REEF AND WANT TO REHABILITATE THE REEF HABITAT.  
THE TANAPAK ACTION GROUP POC IS MR. JUAN I.  
TENDRICO OR BEN SARLAN (AUTHOR OF THIS COMMENT).  
THE ACDE AND USEPA HAVE ATTEMPTED TO ADDRESS  
THESE PROBLEMS BUT WE ARE NOT SATISFIED BECAUSE  
THEY DID NOT ADDRESS THE THREE DIVISIVES (2 TANAPAK,  
1 CAPITOL HILL), DID NOT CLEAN UP ALL THE FUEL DEPOSIT  
TANKS AND DID NOT ADDRESS THE HEAVY METALS IN  
IN THE TANAPAK SOIL THAT UNDERGONE PCB THERMAL  
DESORPTION TREATMENT.

PAGE 2 OF 2

\*\*\* Please Print Clearly\*\*\*

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

I-237-002

Thank you for your comment. Hazardous materials and waste are addressed in Chapter 17 of Volumes 2, 3, 4, 5, and Chapter 18 in Volume 6.

0203



COMMENT SHEET

Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Overseas  
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Please provide your comments below:

I-238-001

I want to comment on dredged material and the turning basin for the passage corridor for the aircraft carrier. My concern is where are they going to dump the excess dredged material? He said in the fast land of Guam or is it in the fishing area because everywhere on Guam and CNMI is fishing area. Would any of the dredged material may be dumped or disposed of anywhere in the CNMI? I am concerned about their dredged material toxicity. I have not read any of the results of the study of potential toxic material of the dredged material in the Apra Harbor area. Would the military give that information to Guam and CNMI? If toxic materials were found in the dredged material where are they going to dispose of the dredged material?

\*\*\* Please Print Clearly\*\*\*

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

I-238-001

Thank you for your comment. The DoD is considering several options for disposal of dredged material, including upland placement, ocean disposal, and beneficial uses, as discussed in the EIS (Chapter 2, Volume 4). Although the final decision on dredged material management will be made during the final design and permitting process, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) has currently not been considered as a site due to the distance from Apra Harbor. Sediment samples within the proposed dredging areas were analyzed according to USEPA and USACE testing criteria. As discussed in the EIS (Chapters 2 and 4 of Volumes 2 and 4), preliminary sampling results indicate that all contaminant parameters that were tested with the exception of nickel were below the Effects Range Low (ER-L) level. Nickel is a substance that is naturally occurring in the environment. The study results suggest that the materials to be dredged would not require special handling and would be suitable for upland placement for beneficial reuse or ocean disposal (although the ocean disposal permitting process would require separate analysis and toxicity testing). Additional testing will occur during the permitting process and a dredged material management plan will be developed.



COMMENT SHEET

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Please provide your comments below:

I-239-001

Tinian Socioeconomics  
There are 12-15 direct job opportunities. Are there <sup>are</sup> job opportunities to be offered to Tinian people? Were there plans to hire other nationalities besides ~~the~~ U.S. for direct and indirect job opportunities on Tinian?

I-239-002

Biology  
On FDM, US Congress has waived the applicability of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act for the military. The take of endangered species on FDM has been relaxed not enforced by the US military on target days of live-fire activities. On the threatened endangered species, ~~the~~ Marianas Fruit Bat, Marianas Megapode, green sea turtles, would the military request for a waiver for threatened and endangered species?

\*\*\* Please Print Clearly\*\*\*

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

I-239-001

Thank you for your comment. Please see Appendix F of the DEIS, Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAIS), section 6.1.2; the 12-15 employed will be Tinian residents.

I-239-002

Thank you for your comment. The items identified in this comment are not part of the proposed action and are therefore not addressed in the EIS.



**COMMENT SHEET**

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

Website Comment Number: 212

Received: 1/19/2010 1:31:02 AM

I-240-001

Will the Marines be using depleted uranium weapons during their training exercises here in Guam? If so, I am totally opposed to the move here to Guam. DU has a half-life of 4 billion years. What effects will it have once it contaminates our soils and particularly our northern limestone aquifer? Many military operations require the use of solvents that are highly carcinogenic, what guarantees do we have again to prevent these substances from entering our aquifer?

I-240-002

In the 1960's and 70's, race riots were frequent between white marines and local men. What will guarantee that these racial incidents will not occur? Will the stationed marines receive enough orientation and training to cope with the cultural sensitivities of the island?

I-240-003

Will training exercises prevent local fishermen from accessing their fishing grounds? If so, will the military compensate the fishermen from loss of income or from providing food for the table?

I-240-004

Who will provide for the strain placed on local infrastructure? The estimated population growth to 80,000 will severely tax our local resources. Who will pay for this exponential strain on our resources?

I-240-005

The indigenous population will be greatly disenfranchised by this growth. During the last 50 years, we have seen our demographic representation reduced by over 50%. Will the Chamorro people be given the right to self-determination without any interference from other cultural groups amassed here through the colonial processes and impositions of the metropolitan powers?

I-240-006

Will the U.S. military abandon Guam, as it did during World War II, in the event of another global conflagration?

I-240-007

What will happen to the island in the event of the eventual bankruptcy of the U.S. government?  
Will DOD guarantee that local labor, which includes U.S. citizens and residents, will receive preference over foreign laborers in order to reduce national unemployment rates?

**I-240-001**

Thank you for your comment. Marine training exercise plans for Guam do not call for the use of depleted uranium weapons during these exercises.

**I-240-002**

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.

While population increases can highlight cultural differences, they also present unique opportunities for cultural learning and sharing. The DoD plans for cultural sensitivity orientation and awareness programs will focus on mutual respect and tolerance and strive to educate all incoming and currently present military personnel on the rich and varied cultural history that has created the culture that is Guam today. 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-240-003**

Thank you for your comment. Some off shore areas would be restricted

to fishing boats while the firing range is operating. Impacts to subsistence, recreational, and commercial fishing is discussed in Volume 2, Chapter 16, Socioeconomics and General Services.

**I-240-004**

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-240-005**

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.

While issues of Chamorro self-determination are important issues, they are not part of the proposed action. Implications of an increase in population due to the proposed action and possible impacts on Chamorro issues are covered in the Socioeconomic impact analysis sections.

**I-240-006**

Thank you for your comment. The items identified in this comment are not part of the proposed action and are therefore not addressed in the EIS.

**I-240-007**

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. All jobs are to be posted on the Guam Department of Labor website ([http://guamdol.net/component/option,com\\_jobline/Itemid,99/](http://guamdol.net/component/option,com_jobline/Itemid,99/)) and are not supposed to be filled by foreign labor if there is a suitable resident worker.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 213

Received: 1/19/2010 4:59:29 AM

I-241-001

Volume 1 - Chapter 2 – Comment – 2.2.3.2 Amphibious Vehicle Laydown Area

The Amphibious Assault Vehicle (AAV) and the Landing Craft Air Cushion (LCAC) may have an adverse environmental impact. While the DEIS asserts the area the AAV's and LCAC's will traverse is a "manmade fill area, requires no demolition, and is undeveloped (vacant) with no land use constraints," a concern remains that these vehicles will harm marine life and coral. The noise generated from gas turbines that are similar to aircraft jet engines may cause noise pollution for miles. Depending on what types of top-secret insoluble cleaners the military uses during maintenance, washing down and maintaining AAV's and LCAC's may cause damage to the environment. Leaking or spilled oil, diesel, and general lubricants for the working parts of the AAV and LCAC may cause environmental problems. The heavy tracks from the LCAC may damage fauna and flora, roads, and generate noise in all directions. The final EIS should provide detailed documentation related to mitigation of the environment in relation to AAV's and LCAC's.

I-241-002

Volume 2 Chapter 4 – Impacts of Upland Placement Site Placement to Nearshore Waters

"The DEIS states, "During extended periods of intense rain, infiltration rates may be exceeded." The EIS must have a more comprehensive plan to mitigate the containment of dredged material deposited upland than merely that statement. "Extended periods of rain" encompass the entire rainy season on Guam. "Stormwater effluent constituents of concern identified were ammonia as nitrogen, copper, cyanide, mercury, total sulfide, and tributyltin" and radiation may flow downward to smother the reef.

I-241-003

Volume 2 Chapter 10 Page 103 – Last Paragraph

Pets brought into Guam by business people/families and military personnel/families should be spayed and neutered. The EIS should account for the fact Guam already has an epidemic feral pet problem. Therefore, spaying and neutering incoming pets will lessen their impact if their offspring are abandoned.

I-241-004

Volume 2 Chapter 16 Page 85 16.2.2.4 – Increase in Prostitution

The EIS must recommend that the Immigration and Naturalization Service is part of the process that prevents prostitutes from entering Guam disguised as entertainment workers. The EIS should recommend that DoD and the INS work together to enable the INS to deny entry or red flag establishments attempting to hire entertainment workers. Table 18.1-10 in chapter 18, page 7 of Volume 2 supports these assertions because it reports a likely rise in prostitution and STD's.

I-241-005

Volume 2 Chapter 18 Page 18 – 18.2.2.3 - Notifiable Diseases

The EIS should indicate whether military personnel are impacted negatively in their career for

## I-241-001

Thank you for your comment. As described in Volume 2, Section 2.5 the LCAC and AAV would be offloaded from amphibious ships at Victor Wharf on the west side of Inner Apra Harbor, and travel at low speed to the proposed laydown area on the east side of Inner Apra Harbor. Inner Apra Harbor is a no wake zone. This laydown site was selected because it is distant from other waterfront activities that might be impacted by noise. Noise impacts would be less than significant. No coral was identified in the marine surveys of the LCAC/AAV landing area (Volume 2, Chapter 11). No marine mammals were identified in Inner Apra Harbor. There are fish and invertebrates but no significant adverse impacts to the marine environment are anticipated to result from the LCAC/AAV operations. LCAC training currently occurs in Outer Apra Harbor. The LCACs would not travel over land beyond the LCAC/AAV laydown area. There is no near-term proposal for the AAVs to travel over land beyond the laydown area. They are propelled by tracked suspension when on land, not water jets. The tracks are rubber coated to minimize impacts to roads. Additional NEPA documentation would be required to address potential over land impacts if proposed in the future. Volume 2, Section 17.1 describes the regulations that must be followed by DoD when handling hazardous substances (e.g., hazardous materials/wastes) that may include: pesticides and herbicides; fuels, oils, and lubricants; solvents; cleaning agents; and corrosives. These laws are designed to be protective of human health, welfare, and the environment. 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. Volume 2, Section 17.2 describes the Best Management Practices implemented by DoD, including Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plans. The anticipated impact from solvents is less than significant.

**I-241-005**

contracting an STD. If such is the case, they may find treatment in a civilian clinic to circumvent punishment. This would impact medical availability to non-DoD residents.

**I-241-006**

Volume 2 Chapter 19 Page 16 – Land Acquisition – Tier 2

The EIS should indicate how they would compensate low-income families for lost fishing resources adjacent to land the military has condemned or purchased. Shoreline fishing and ocean harvesting is a large portion of low-income family sustenance, and, for some, their livelihood. Furthermore, residents unable to fish in condemned or purchased land areas will fish elsewhere thereby placing further strain in those areas.

**I-241-007**

Volume 4 Chapter 2 – Sediment Sampling/Testing - Core Samples

Analysis of sediment samples is crucial where dredging is proposed to detect for toxins and radiation. However, the sediment samples at Kilo Wharf should be analyzed in a planning ahead capacity that mitigates damages caused from aircraft carrier berthing, washing, general maintenance, fluid spillage, and docking activities that lead to flaking of antifouling and copper-based ablating paints. The EIS should account for all mitigation purposes at Kilo Wharf by using each bad experience in Okinawa and Pearl Harbor as a paradigm.

### **I-241-002**

Thank you for your comment. As described in Section 4.2.2.3 of the EIS, the NPDES permitting process for this potential situation would evaluate the nature of the effluent and identify necessary treatment measures to reduce contaminant concentrations below the Guam Water Quality Standards.

### **I-241-003**

Thank you for your comment, The importation of pets to Guam is the responsibility of the Guam Department of Agriculture.

### **I-241-004**

Thank you for your comment. Table 18.1-10 in Volume 2 addresses the number of cases of STDs on Guam and does not address prostitution. 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 health-related issues. It is 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.

### **I-241-005**

Thank you for your comment. Medical records are not a consideration in military personnel career decisions unless a physical limitation arises (e.g., pilot with burst ear drum). Military personnel are instructed to seek medical attention once signs of a condition arise to ensure treatment is started as soon as possible. Military personnel should not be seeking medical services at non-DoD clinics or hospitals.

**I-241-006**

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-241-007**

Thank you for your comment. The sampling and testing of marine sediment that would be dredged as part of the proposed actions will be done in accordance with established USEPA and USACE protocols for dredging and dredged material disposal during the permit phase of the proposed projects. Preliminary sediment sampling and testing has been done in Inner and Outer Apra Harbor where dredging is proposed. Sample results are included in Volumes 2 and 4. There is no dredging proposed near Kilo Wharf as part of the proposed actions of the Guam and CNMI Military Relocation.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 214

Received: 1/19/2010 5:02:57 AM

I-242-001

Volume 1 - Chapter 2 - Comment - 2.1.3 Proposed Personnel Changes:

As construction is scheduled to start in 2010 and peak in 2014, congestion will be a major factor. A possible way to limit some of these problems is staggering of construction shifts so that 1/3 start at 4AM, 1/3 start at 5AM, and 1/3 start at 6AM in the busiest areas thereby mitigating some congestion. Additionally, construction workers could work graveyard shifts with high-powered lights in non-residential areas. To mitigate noise, construction must take place at reasonable hours when construction crews are in residential areas.

Considering that the population is going to increase by 79,178, DoD and GovGuam should organize a compulsory class to teach military personnel, their families, business people, and construction workers about the environmental impacts of a drastic population increase. DoD and GovGuam could create leaflets related to environmental awareness from refraining from littering to the problems of erosion on the reefs.

I-242-002

According to the DEIS, the population of 79,178 people will decrease to 33,608 people in 2014. It is presumptuous to assert that construction workers will be the only people leaving the island without a comprehensive case study from another country where the population quickly inflated then deflated. Theoretically, when the population decreases, Guam may enter into cyclical unemployment. When businesses are at their economic apex, cyclical unemployment is low because overall economic productivity is maximized.

When an economy declines, the business cycle plummets making cyclical unemployment rise. Consequently, Guam may face a recession starting in 2014. Adding to the problem is that the families of military personnel bring additional monies into their household by acquiring jobs off base; however, studies will most likely show they spend their money on base. The EIS should address these concerns.

I-242-003

Volume 2 - Chapter 17 - Navy Hazardous Waste Management

According to a Pesticide Information Profile done by Cornell University, "Tributyltin (TBT) is the active ingredient of many products that act as biocides against a broad range of organisms. It is primarily used as an antifoulant paint additive on ship and boat hulls, docks, fishnets, and buoys to discourage the growth of marine organisms such as barnacles, bacteria, tubeworms, mussels and algae."

In port, Navy ships produce hazardous waste due to TBT loss. Numerous scientific studies indicate that Pearl Harbor has experienced hazardous waste as a result of TBT. Can DoD provide the estimated amount of TBT loss expected for Apra Harbor after the military has destroyed the reef via dredging thereby allowing them to move through inner and outer Apra Harbor with additional ships?

I-242-004

Volume 2 Chapter 3 Page 23 3.1.4.1

If possible, construction crews should perform clearing and grading of soils and land during the dry

### I-242-001

Thank you for your comment. Included in the Final EIS Volume 7 summary lists are measures that restrict evening work in the community to reduce the potential noise impacts. Also there are mitigation proposals listed that would implement an education/informational program that provides military personnel and their dependents awareness training on cultural issues, protection of historic sites and preservation of the environment.

### I-242-002

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-242-003

Thank you for your comment. The U.S. Navy applied tributyltin TBT-based paint to ships in the 1979-1988 time frames.

1. The use of TBT in the U.S. was banned in 1988.

2. The last Navy ship to use TBT had that coating removed in 1994. The Navy currently uses copper-based antifouling paints and is actively

season. If possible, construction should take place quickly that way bare ground is not left exposed for long periods. If possible mulch should be placed upon cleared and graded land to keep soil in place and slow erosion. The EIS needs to account for erosion with these mitigation measures because even during the dry season, Guam is prone to rainfall, tropical storms, and typhoons. Runoff from rain forces erosion into the ocean where it smothers the reefs; therefore, the EIS should comply with Guam EPA sediment regulations.

Volume 2 Chapter 4 – Paragraph Four – Dredged Material

“The DEIS states, “During extended periods of intense rain, infiltration rates may be exceeded.” The EIS must have a more comprehensive plan to mitigate the containment of dredged material deposited upland than that statement. “Extended periods of rain” encompass the entire rainy season on Guam. Dredged material potentially polluted with TBT’s and radiation may flow downward as stormwater. Dredged material may add to the current erosion problem and further smother reefs.

exploring less toxic alternative coatings.

HTIS BULLETIN Vol.9 No.3, May - June 1999. Tom McCarley, HTIS 2 Global Invasive Species Program me (GISP). 2008. Marine Biofouling: An Assessment of Risks and Management Initiative. Compiled by Lynn Jackson on behalf of the Global Invasive Species Program me and the UNEP Regional Seas Program me. 68 pp.

**I-242-004**

Thank you for your comment. DoD and regulatory agencies are equally concerned about preventing contamination of surface waters and groundwater (particularly drinking water aquifers). The EIS describes numerous programs and actions that will be taken to protect surface waters and groundwater from stormwater runoff. Construction of new facilities will use Low Impact Development (LID) principles to the extent practical. LID is a design philosophy that seeks to reduce the impact to the environment from new construction projects through the reduction of impervious surfaces. LIDs principles incorporate the design of facilities with the use of native vegetation, pervious (porous) surfaces to reduce storm water runoff and encourage recharge of groundwater, and water conservation. DoD is currently conducting a LID study that will identify specific types of alternative designs that can be incorporated into the construction of facilities associated with the buildup. DoD is also preparing a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) and will apply for permits that regulate stormwater discharges during construction. The permit and plan is focused on reducing the amount of earth and soil that is exposed to stormwater during earth-disturbing activities (such as land clearing and grading), providing stabilization of soils during construction through the use of ground covers, and sediment ponds and traps/screens to reduce pollutants getting into storm runoff and from percolating into the ground. These plans also have specific

requirements for containment of potential pollutants at construction sites (such as storage areas for equipment fuel). Lastly, DoD is developing a construction and demolition (C&D) waste management plan in consort with the stormwater construction plan that calls for the use of mulch on exposed soils, mulch that will be generated during the clearing of trees and low growth during land clearing activities. Once construction is complete, a SWPPP will be developed to control stormwater runoff and infiltration from base operations. This is being done on a regional DoD Guam-wide scale, and has the involvement of Guam EPA.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 216

Received: 1/19/2010 11:13:15 AM

I would 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 commenting period required by 40 CFR § 1506.10(c) is reasonable considering the magnitude of the DEIS document itself and the possible impact on the residents of Guam.

I-243-001

#### I-243-001

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: 217

Received: 1/19/2010 1:46:14 PM

I-244-001

I would like to request further 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) is reasonable considering the magnitude of the DEIS document itself and the possible impact on the residents of Guam. I also do not believe that the extension to a 90 day commenting period will suffice. I believe that more time is needed to truly analyze the data within the DEIS and comment sufficiently.

Thank you.

#### I-244-001

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: 219

Received: 1/19/2010 11:01:38 PM

I-245-001

I am a resident of Guam who supports the USMC move from Okinawa to Guam. I submit this comment because I have heard from most of my relatives and many fellow residents who feel that the expansion of DoD into areas outside their current property is disheartening.

With regards to planned training areas for live fire ranges and maneuver area, why isn't DoD or JGPO evaluating the areas already occupied by DoD on Guam? The initial argument from the community and GovGuam about safety buffer zones inhibiting private activity in the waters beyond the ranges was a "knee jerk" reaction that seems to be the primary reason for the proposal to develop the Sasayan valley into a training range. The eastern range still presents the same safety buffer zone issue. The live fire ranges on Naval Station-Guam, NCTS and AAFB are established and can be expanded and complimented with simulations to accommodate III MEF unit training. There is also significant maneuver area for non live fire training on North West Field, Anderson West (MSA), Tarague/Sirena, Naval Magazine Guam, and other lands currently occupied by DoD on Guam. It may require some "out of the box" thinking to develop and coordinate use of these areas for training ranges but it keeps DoD from expanding into GovGuam and/or private property. The latter is an alternative that is not acceptable considering all the property already held by DoD on Guam.

### I-245-001

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

COMMENT SHEET



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 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, 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-246-001 Proposed use of off base roadways is not practical. The impact of the additional vehicles will adversely affect the quality of life of the civilian population and cause great resentment and disgruntlement towards the military and the Dept. of Defense. Presently, all alternative use plans fall far short of satisfactory. A new alternative needs to be pursued. I strongly urge you to find a more purposeful alternative. Additionally, I would like make the following suggestions, but by no means wish to interfere with your efforts to find a better alternative: A. That a roadway be extended, taking route 15 across route 4 and into the interior until it reaches route 17 and then into route 5 and route 2A until intersecting with route 1. B. An elevated six-lane limited access roadway be built above the existing route 1 from the main gate of the Naval Base to the main gate of Anderson AFB. This elevated structure can also carry the power, cable and phone lines, thus hardening the utilities against strong winds.

I-246-002 A probably sized portion of Orate point should be set aside for the construction of a 450MW coal or natural gas fired steam boiler power plant. CO2 sequestration can be done underwater. Fuel can be discharged at the existing ammunition wharf and conveyed up to the power plant. T&D lines can be run inside the above-proposed elevated roadway. This should belong to the Guam Power Authority with oversight by the Dept of the Navy.

I-246-003 A low earth orbit geosynchronous satellite should be launched and positioned over Guam. Satellite usage should be for both military and civilian entities. This would improve communications across the board.

Thanks for your attention,

Stephen Tyler

\*\*\* Please Print Clearly\*\*\*

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

I-246-001

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-246-002

Thank you for your comment. GWA is considering future conversions of existing power generating facilities to liquified natural gas (LNG), which would lower emissions. However, a new 450 MW generating facility is much more than required by the DoD buildup. By law, DoD is limited to providing only that which is needed for support of their facilities and personnel. Your suggestion is very interesting, but beyond what can be considered within the scope of this EIS.

I-246-003

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.

Dear Mr. Bice,

My name is Joseph Camacho, a descendent of Marcello Sgambelluri and I am currently an MBA student at Santa Clara University. I was home for the holidays and had the chance to attend the hearing on December 29, 2009.

I-247-002

I am writing to you in regards to the Sasayan property that the U.S. military is considering as a site for their training facilities. I would like to state first off that I do support the military build-up for the island of Guam. The presence of the U.S. government and military has helped the island of Guam to advance much faster than many of the other islands in the Pacific. However, I must point out that Guam is desperately in need for a more advanced infrastructure and other revenue sources to improve the overall economic situation. In spite of this, I strongly oppose the use of condemnation or eminent domain as a means for the military to acquire land (i.e. the Sasayan property) for the following reason:

I-247-001

Although the U.S. government is entitled to use eminent domain to acquire land, I believe that it is a breach of our rights as citizens of this country. As the 5<sup>th</sup> amendment to the U.S. constitution states, "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation." If the military would like to use the land in Sasayan as their training grounds, then it would be just for them to provide appropriate compensation to the private-landowners that will be affected. However, this does bring a second point to my attention that is equally important as the use of condemnation to acquire the land, and that is the effect that the training will have on the property.

Sasayan is one of the few pristine locations on the island of Guam. We are living in a time when world governments (including the U.S. government) have been pushing people around the world to go green. Global warming is affecting our planet and yet this untainted property is being considered as a training facility to use destructive weapons, which will harm and pollute the environment. There are many lots of land on the island that can be used as a training facility rather than this beautiful plot of land.

Thank you so much for your allowing me the opportunity to voice my opinion.

Si Yu'os Ma'ase

Joseph Eduardo Camacho

### I-247-001

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

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

### I-247-002

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.

REC'D 21 JAN 2010

January 12, 2010

Joint Guam Program Office  
c/o NAVFAC Pacific  
258 Makalapa Drive, Ste 100  
Pearl Harbor, HI 96860-3134

Attn: GMPO

Subj: Comments for the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

This writer would like to express three areas of concern regarding the military buildup on Guam. The three areas that I would like to address are 1) jobs and the quality of those jobs 2) issues related to the importation of 15,000± alien contract workers and 3) prime contract opportunities for businesses in this geographic area.

**I-248-001** Jobs Affected by the Service Contract Act Wage Rates:

Approximately 11 years ago, the Department of Defense (DoD) through the A-76 process, outsourced the Navy's Base Operations Support Services (BOS). The BOS contract on Guam was and is believed to be, the largest BOS contract in the Navy's inventory and quite possibly one of the larger BOS contracts in the DoD inventory. In the late 90s when the Guam A-76 competition was conducted, there were no requirements to conduct an economic impact study as part of the A-76 process. As far as this writer knows, there has never been an economic impact study of the BOS contract and its effect on the Guam economy.

The General Accounting Office conducted a study in March 2001 titled "DOD COMPETITIVE SOURCING: Effects of A-76 Studies on Federal Employees' Employment, Pay, and Benefits Vary." (GAO 01-388) GAO stated in that report that most estimated cost reductions were related to reduced personnel costs. These reductions were primarily in two areas: 1) reduced wages and benefits and 2) the elimination of positions or reductions in force.

During the A-76 competition on Guam, it was widely reported that the average Service Contract Act (SCA) wage rate was approximately 50% less than that of the Federal Civil Service wage rate. If an employee was making \$20/hr as a Civil Service employee then that individual would, on average, only make \$10/hr under the SCA rates even though the size of the household and the financial obligations for that individual did change. As noted above, as far as this writer knows, no evaluation or study has been conducted to determine if there was an increase in demand for taxpayer funded public assistance programs such as food stamps as a result of these drastic pay cuts. Intuitively, it is presumed there was an increased demand however until an actual study has been conducted, it is just a presumption.

Whether or not there was an increase in demand for taxpayer funded public assistance programs, it is believed the pay cuts for the BOS workforce did have a significant effect on the Guam economy. It is easy to understand that someone making \$20/hr will have more disposable income than someone making only \$10/hr. That disposable income gets spent primarily in the Guam marketplace creating new business opportunities along with more employment and taxes for the "state" government. When 1,200 individuals have their income cut in half, that is the economic equivalent of laying off 600 people which is approximately 1% of the average Guam workforce. Information on the total number of workers employed by the incumbent BOS contractor and the very few long term sub

**I-248-001**

Thank you for your comment. Both employment and wages are expected to increase as a result of the proposed action. Please see Appendix F of the DEIS, Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS), for discussion of potential impacts on standard of living (Section 4.3.1.4). Section 4.3.1.4 of the SIAS does explain that the cost of goods and services will likely rise as a result of the proposed action; however, it is expected that the economic activity related to the proposed action will allow for higher paying jobs which would offset the price increases and allow the standard of living to be better than it would be without the proposed action. Please see Section 4.3.4 for estimated of the proposed action's impact on economic growth.

I-248-002

contractors is not known however if the overall number of employees on the BOS contract is less than that when performed by the civil service workforce, then the overall effect on the Guam economy is quite significant.

This writer has attempted to get some measure of the changes in the SCA wage determinations between the time of the A-76 competition and today. While it is not one to one, trends can be identified by comparing the average and median wages from one wage determination to another. The wage determinations used are 94-2147, 94-2148 (02-97) and 2005-2148 (07-09). The 2009 average annual pay under the SCA wage rate is a mere \$27,500 not including the health and welfare fringe. When you review all of the occupations you see 68.50% of the occupations have average annual salaries of less than \$30,000, not including the health and welfare fringe. The median annual salary is even less, only \$26,811 not including the fringe.

When you compare the average hourly wage between the various wage determinations, you find the average increase in wages over the last twelve years is approximately 35 cents/hour/year. If you take out the three occupations with the greatest increases, the hourly increase goes down to 25 cents/hour/year. What jumps out at a reviewer, is some wage rates such as those in the automotive and transportation industries have not changed in twelve years. These two occupations have seen increases of approximately 1 cent/hour/year and 4 cent/hour/year respectively.

I-248-003

According to the Health and Human Services website, Guam does not have its own independent poverty rate threshold. Guam is given the option of using the poverty rate for the 48 contiguous states or use either Alaska or Hawaii's poverty rates. This writer is going to use the more conservative number of \$22,050 for a family of four which is the same as that of the 48 contiguous states even though the Guam consumer price index (CPI) is more aligned with that of Hawaii. The 2009 SCA wage determination has 4 occupations, or 25% of the total number of occupations reviewed, where the average annual wage is below the poverty line.

I-248-004

According to the Guam Department of Public Health and Social Services, the maximum income for a family of four to qualify for food stamps is \$33,000 without considering assets and other factors. The 2009 SCA wage determination has 13 occupations, or 81.25% of the total number of occupations reviewed, where the average annual wage is below the maximum income to remain eligible for food stamps.

The BOS contract is by far the largest employer using the SCA wage determinations and quite possibly the largest private sector employer on Guam. DoD has made it clear from day one of the A-76 process that it wants only one BOS contractor, that it intends to use one BOS contractor under Joint Region and have only one BOS contractor for the entire island covering the Navy, Air Force, Marine and Army facilities once the buildup is complete. As a result, very few Federal Civil Service positions will be created by the increased military presence which means the jobs created will be subject to the SCA wage determinations. It is therefore imperative that a comprehensive study of the wage rates be conducted to determine such things as 1) are the wage rates reasonable compared to the Guam CPI? 2) How do the Guam SCA wage rates compare to SCA wage rates in other jurisdictions with a similar CPI? 3) Have the wage increases been reasonable compared to the rise in CPI and/or inflation? 4) Has there been an increased demand for taxpayer funded public assistance programs by individuals employed under the SCA wage rates? 5) Has the BOS contractor been actively engaged in controlling cost by not providing pay raises (excluding those positions under a collective bargaining agreement which does have inflation increases factored into the agreement) and simply uses employee turnover to keep the SCA wage rate minimum pay as the maximum pay and 6) what effect has the reduced wages and benefits had on the Guam economy and tax base both short term and long term? These are just starting points and they are not meant to be all inclusive. If we do not know what the economic effect has been to date, then we cannot reasonably predict what the economic effect will be during and after the buildup.

**I-248-002**

Thank you for your comment. Please see Appendix F of the DEIS, Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Stud (SIAS), Table 3.3-4 for additional information on income by occupation. Furthermore, Tables 3.3-4 and 3.3-5 show how the change in incomes has been affected by inflation and that real (adjusted for inflation) income has declined, on Guam, by 30% from 2000 to 2008. Section 4.3.1.4 of the SIAS discusses how the project will affect the standard of living (incomes vs. price inflation) on Guam.

**I-248-003**

Thank you for your comment. Please see Appendix F of the EIS, Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Stud (SIAS), Table 3.3-4 for additional information on income by occupation. That table actually shows seven occupations, as of 2008, that pay wages below \$22,500. Wages below the poverty line, however, do not mean the family is in poverty. In some cases it does, but, many families have two income earners and if there are two income earners, each earner could make as little as \$11,250 and still, the family would be above the poverty line. Additional studies regarding calculations of the poverty rate would be beneficial but are not a part of the proposed action.

**I-248-004**

Thank you for your comment. Please see Appendix F of the DEIS, Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Stud (SIAS), Table 3.3-4 for additional information on income by occupation. That table actually shows 13 occupations, as of 2008, that pay wages below \$33,000. Wages below those qualifying for food stamps, however, do not mean the family qualifies for food stamps. In some cases it does, but, many families have two income earners and if there are two income earners, each earner could make as little as \$16,500 and still, the family would not qualify for food stamps. Additional studies regarding calculations of

Issues Related to the Importation of 15,000+ Alien Contract Workers:

DoD is aggressively pursuing the importation of foreign nationals under the H-2B Visa program to make up the preponderance of the workforce during the construction phase of the military buildup. DoD has made it clear at numerous outreach events that non U.S. workers are the preferred workforce since those workers are willing to work for far lower wages than U.S. workers. As an example, during the Summer of 2009 when the Abercrombie Amendment was being debated in the U.S. Congress, various high level DoD civilian personnel came to Guam and, in essence, said the buildup would not occur if Hawaii Wage Rates were to be paid on Guam. At best, this was a blatant attempt by high ranking DoD personnel to stir up the local business leaders and local politicians so that they would go to Washington, D.C. and tell Congress not to increase wages for Americans working on Guam and at worst, the statements are evidence of overt discrimination since construction workers in Hawaii are paid 3-5 times more than construction workers in Guam. Since Hawaii has a CPI similar to Guam, why then can DoD pay substantially higher wages to Americans working in Hawaii than they can to Americans working in Guam? It would be understandable if there were substantial differences in the cost of living between the two areas but other than the cost of housing, the cost of living is about equal.

There is an inherent bias in the current system against hiring U.S. workers, particularly those that reside on Guam. Many of the Guam construction workers and a fair number of construction company owners originally came to Guam under the H-2B Visa program. Under that program, a "skilled" H-2B worker is someone with two years experience in the trade (Per Greg Massey, Guam Dept. of Labor Workplace Enforcement Division) whereas a U.S. worker is expected to have a journeyman certificate which requires formal academic training and 8,000 work hours under an apprenticeship program. Now that the former H-2B workers have Permanent Resident Alien status and /or U.S. Citizenship, they are no longer considered "skilled" as they do not have journeyman certificates and are no longer the preferred workforce for construction projects on Guam. Even American workers that do have the journeyman certificate are not welcome as they feel that their education and experience is worth more than the paltry pay being doled out on Guam projects. The bottom line is why would I hire an American journeyman when I can hire a much cheaper alien contract worker?

The importation of large numbers of cheap foreign laborers will have a chilling effect on construction wages on Guam. The H-2B program is supposed to be based upon demand and only allowed if U.S. workers are not available. In November 2008 Site Supervisors were being recruited under the H-2B program with a bachelor's degree in engineering or architecture and one year experience as prerequisites for \$13.99/hr. In November 2009, those same positions were being recruited for 30 cents/hr less at \$13.69. It is hard to imagine any young man or woman graduating from a U.S. College or University that can pay their student loans and have any quality of life when the degree is worth less than \$28,500/yr, particularly in a place like Guam where the cost of living is very high. It should be remembered that DoD is expecting the buildup to have an inflationary effect on Guam which further erodes the quality of life for Americans working here. As it is, the average prevailing wage rate for construction workers on Guam is only \$29,579/yr which is substantially less than wages paid in most jurisdictions in the U.S. You would think that the U.S. Government would be looking to put Americans to work on Federal projects since it is estimated the unemployment rate in the construction industry may be as high as 20%. As it is now, this writer would argue that it is not a matter of U.S. workers not being available to fill jobs; it's a matter of U.S. workers not being able to survive and provide for their families on the wages being paid.

As noted above under the SCA discussion, the wages being paid for construction workers on Guam are very low and most likely there are a number of these workers and/or their families on some sort of taxpayer funded public assistance program. Just like under the SCA discussion, by depressing

food stamp qualification levels would be beneficial but are not a part of the proposed action.

**I-248-005**

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. All jobs are to be posted on the Guam Department of Labor website ([http://guamdol.net/component/option,com\\_jobline/Itemid,99/](http://guamdol.net/component/option,com_jobline/Itemid,99/)) and are not supposed to be filled by foreign labor if there is a suitable resident worker.

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

construction wages, the effect on the Guam economy is most likely negative. Further, the H-2B workers will not spend their money in the Guam economy as they will ship the preponderance of their salaries off island to foreign countries so Guam will get very little multiplier effect from these wages. This writer is not aware of any economic impact study that has looked at the construction wage rates on Guam, assessed the reasonableness of those wages and measured the overall impact of low wages on the economy.

As it stands now, about the only entity that will benefit from large numbers of alien contract workers being imported for the buildup is DoD. The Guam economy certainly will have little to no benefit and if it is as suspected, large numbers of Guam construction workers or their families are on some taxpayer funded public assistance program, the importation of these workers is not beneficial to the rest of the U.S. Government either. Why then, if only DoD will benefit from these low construction wages, is it expected that the Guam taxpayers pay to regulate this large influx of alien contract workers?

It is a good thing that DoD is requiring the prime contractors and by extension the sub contractors to provide insight into how they will handle their H-2B workforce but that is not enough. Historically DoD has taken the "privity of contract" position with DOD only responsible to the prime contractor. In the case of the buildup, the prime contractors for the most part are not the firms that will bring in workers under the H-2B program. The further a sub contractor is from the prime contractor, the less money available to fund company profits which encourages sub contractors to make their profits on the backs of the alien contract workers. A number of labor complaints were filed by H-2B workers in 2009 and in one case, by American workers that were not paid for several months' work on a DoD housing project. DoD's position? Its not our problem, we only deal with the prime contractor. Since labor disputes are already happening with little to no labor enforcement by either the Guam Dept. of Labor or the U.S. Dept. of Labor, what will it look like once the buildup is in full swing? As noted, only DoD will benefit from the low wages and the importation of large numbers of alien contract workers so this writer argues it should be the responsibility of DoD to enforce the contract terms including enforcing the minimum housing standards and enforcing pay and benefits paid to the alien contract workers.

#### **Prime Contract Opportunities:**

DoD has made it clear as far back as the A-76 competition that DoD only wants one contractor to perform 100% of the work on Guam with that work to be performed by the BOS contractor. The mission of DoD on Guam has expanded significantly with all new work being sole sourced directly to the BOS contractor. Now under Joint Region, as prime contracts expire at Andersen AFB, the work is being folded into the BOS contract, again on a sole source basis. When you review the bid of the BOS contractor when the contract was awarded in 2005, the value of the contract through 2010 was approximately \$220,857,336. To show the dramatic increase in work, the award year 2010 was recently announced with the actual value of the contract through 2010 now at \$381,967,362 or a 73% increase in contract value in less than 5 years! If past history is any indication, it is likely the 2010 award will increase as new work continues to be sole sourced to the BOS contractor.

DoD's de facto policy, if not its actual policy, is the elimination of as many prime contract opportunities as possible so that fewer and fewer American companies are large enough to compete for work. Even though all American companies are taxed, DoD's policies are directing more and more of those tax dollars to fewer and fewer companies.

In micro economies like Guam, DoD's policies are eliminating Guam firms from the prime contract market place as there simply isn't enough work and money turning over on Guam to allow a Guam firm to grow to a point where they can be competitive on these larger projects. Understand

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-248-006**

Thank you for your comment. For discussion of H-2B workforce issues, please see Appendix F of the DEIS, Socioeconomic Impacts Assessment Study (SIAS), Section 4.3.2.4. For discussion of potential impacts on standard of living please see Section 4.3.1.4 of the SIAS. Guam laws regulate some wages in the Guam economy; the scope of the DEIS does not include critique of the laws of Guam, nor a critique of DoD contracting policies.

I-248-007

clearly, I am not arguing for a local preference. What I am arguing for are policies where the Federal Government, in this case DoD, provides contract opportunities at levels where there is a reasonable expectation that a Guam firm can compete and win a contract. If Guam firms compete and are not the successful offeror then so be it. I would argue having contracts so large that only very large off island firms are likely to be successful offerors is not a reasonable policy and is not beneficial to either the Guam or the U.S. economies.

It is somewhat disconcerting that not only is DoD eliminating prime contract opportunities, DoD is working very hard to provide increased opportunities for foreign companies so that these foreign companies can perform work on U.S. military bases within the U.S. borders, namely on Guam. Even though all but \$2.8 billion of the buildup money will ultimately come from the American taxpayer, DoD is expending a great deal of effort to create Special Purpose Entities to benefit foreign firms which introduces even more competition for American firms even though the work is being performed within the borders of the United States. Further, DoD has demonstrated its willingness to sign contracts with foreign firms that have lower ethical standards than what is required of American firms. (See U.S. Federal Court of Claims Case No. 08-261C) Why would DoD have policies that allow foreign firms with questionable business ethics perform on contracts paid for by the American taxpayers within the borders of the United States when American companies with similar business ethics would have been ineligible for the award?

DoD personnel justify the elimination of prime contract opportunities by saying "they are getting sub contracts." There are several problems with that argument. 1) When did it become official U.S. Government and/or DoD policy to only do business with the top 2 or 3 percent of companies nationwide? 2) There are no protections for sub contractors in the Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR) 3) DoD takes the priority of contract position when disputes arise between prime and sub contractors and probably the most important point is 4) entrepreneurs do not open businesses to become sub contractors. Entrepreneurs open businesses so they can become prime contractors and control their own destiny.

The incumbent BOS contractor is providing very few long term sustainable sub contracts preferring to meet the sub contracting goals primarily through the purchase of supplies and the use of sub contractors on an as needed basis. As a result, when the BOS contract is re-let, Guam companies, along with most other companies, will not be able to demonstrate past performance working on a BOS contract and thus are not likely to be given sustainable long term sub contracts by the next BOS contractor. Prior to the outsourcing under the A-76 competition, few opportunities existed for firms to work within the annexes as the work was performed by the civil service workforce. Now ten years later, few opportunities exist for firms to work within the annexes as the BOS contractor self performs most of the work. What then is the overall economic benefit to Guam, DoD and the country as a whole as a result of outsourcing this particular BOS contract? After the buildup is complete what is the economic benefit when you consider DoD's stated intent to continue to expand the BOS contract until 100% of the work is performed by the BOS contractor? As noted before, no economic impact studies of the BOS contract, the effect on the economy of reducing wages under the SCA wage determinations and the economic impact resulting from the importation of large numbers of alien contract workers to depress wages for American workers, has been undertaken.

**Conclusions:**

If DoD is allowed to continue along DoD's stated path, it is very likely the average citizen of Guam will believe their quality of life went down as a result of the buildup and the increased military presence. I'll let others discuss the issues related to limited resources, noise and increased demand for

I-248-007

Thank you for your comment. For discussion of H-2B workforce issues, please see Appendix F of the DEIS, Socioeconomic Impacts Assessment Study (SIAS), Section 4.3.2.4. For discussion of potential impacts on standard of living please see Section 4.3.1.4 of the SIAS. Guam laws regulate some wages in the Guam economy; the scope of the DEIS does not include critique of the laws of Guam, nor a critique of DoD contracting policies.

I-248-008

Guam taxpayer funded infrastructure to support the increased military presence but I will argue for consideration of the economic effects on the average Guam citizen. I would argue that a good hard look at DoD's policies should be undertaken, as it relates to the buildup, the current BOS contract and beyond.

It would be a shame if DoD, the Guam Business Community and the Guam and National Political Communities do not undertake the necessary economic impact studies to ascertain or reasonably predict what will happen in the Guam economy as a result of this buildup and increased military presence. It would be a further shame if ten years from now the young men and women in uniform assigned to Guam are hated by the local community. If we are not smart, we will end up with the "haves" being the active duty military and the "have nots" being the average American residing on Guam. The economic conditions discussed here, more than anything else, will be the seeds that are sown today that will reap bitter fruit in the future unless we attempt to balance the needs of DoD with the needs of the American people.

I-248-009

**Recommendations:**

Conduct a series of economic impact studies focusing on:

- 1) The effects of the BOS contract on the Guam economy and tax base to date
  - a. This could be broadened to include benefits to DoD and the U.S. economy as a whole
  - b. This study or a separate study should endeavor to determine what the BOS contract will be like once the buildup is complete and the military presence has increased.
- 2) The effects of importing large numbers of alien contract workers to depress wages for American citizens
  - a. Again, on Guam and the U.S. as a whole
- 3) The effects on U.S. companies by eliminating prime contract opportunities
  - a. The importation of large numbers of foreign companies to compete for the few remaining prime contracts against U.S. companies within the borders of the United States should be reviewed as well.
- 4) There may be other studies that should be conducted in addition to those above.

Thank you for the opportunity to discuss my concerns regarding the military buildup on Guam. If DoD does not consider the economic effect of its decisions on those residing outside the "gate," then it is very likely the military will not be welcomed by the majority of Americans that reside on Guam which would be a very unfortunate set of circumstances.

A Guam Resident,  
U.S. Citizen and  
Vietnam Era Veteran

**I-248-008**

Thank you for your comment. For discussion of H-2B workforce issues, please see Appendix F of the DEIS, Socioeconomic Impacts Assessment Study (SIAS), Section 4.3.2.4. For discussion of potential impacts on standard of living please see Section 4.3.1.4 of the SIAS. Guam laws regulate some wages in the Guam economy; the scope of the DEIS does not include critique of the laws of Guam, nor a critique of DoD contracting policies.

**I-248-009**

Thank you for your comment. The military secures its bases and property primarily to protect its facilities, personnel, and other assets; this is typical of military bases everywhere, including the U.S. mainland. Access to and through military property would be provided, and in many cases, access is allowed to use or visit recreational and cultural resources. These issues on base security, public health and safety, and access will be emphasized in the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS). The military base, in itself, is a community. It includes military personnel, housing for the military and their dependents, medical and dental facilities, discount stores, recreational areas, and schools. These are provided for the benefit of the military personnel and their dependents. The cohesion of the military base, like any social group, is based on the similarity of their jobs and duties, objectives, age, situation, and other military affiliation. Subsequently, their similarities and benefits within the base are not the principal reasons for what appears to be "a separation from the local community." DoD recognizes the importance of managing efforts in implementing the proposed military relocation to reduce adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to work with the people and Government of Guam to ensure that the short term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to

Labor Code	Occupation	Average	Annual	Average	Annual	Difference	Average Increase/yr
		2/21/1997	2080 hrs	7/22/2009	2080 hrs		
1000	Administrative Support Clerical Operations	\$ 7.17	\$ 14,913	\$ 13.49	\$ 28,059	\$ 6.32	\$ 0.53
5000	Automotive Service Operations	\$ 11.30	\$ 23,504	\$ 11.48	\$ 23,878	\$ 0.18	\$ 0.01
7000	Food Preparation & Service	\$ 8.19	\$ 17,117	\$ 9.17	\$ 19,074	\$ 0.98	\$ 0.08
9000	Furniture Maintenance & Repair	\$ 10.14	\$ 21,091	\$12.28	\$ 25,542	2.14	\$ 0.18
11000	General Services & Support	\$ 6.45	\$ 13,416	\$ 8.35	\$ 17,368	\$ 1.90	\$ 0.15
12000	Health Occupations	\$ 10.45	\$ 21,736	\$ 19.00	\$ 39,520	\$ 8.55	\$ 0.71
13000	Information & Arts & Administrator	\$ 9.15	\$ 19,032	\$ 16.47	\$ 34,258	\$ 7.32	\$ 0.61
16000	Laundry, Dry Cleaning Pressing & Related	\$ 5.61	\$ 11,668	\$ 8.26	\$ 17,180	\$ 2.65	\$ 0.22
21000	Material Handling & Packing	\$ 7.80	\$ 16,224	\$ 13.92	\$ 28,954	\$ 6.12	\$ 0.51
23000	Mechanics & Maintenance & Repair	\$ 11.33	\$ 23,566	\$ 14.99	\$ 31,179	\$ 3.66	\$ 0.31
24000	Personal Needs	\$ 8.49	\$ 17,659	\$ 11.47	\$ 23,858	\$ 2.98	\$ 0.25
25000	Plant & Systems Operations	\$ 11.60	\$ 24,128	\$ 14.11	\$ 29,349	\$ 2.51	\$ 0.21

be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

**I-248-010**

Thank you for your comment. The prospective studies you mention are valuable suggestions. For economic impact analysis in the DEIS, please see Appendix F, Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study.

27000	Protective Services	\$ 8.28	\$ 17,224	\$ 11.00	\$ 22,880	\$ 2.72	\$ 0.23	
30000	Technical	\$ 10.77	\$ 22,402	\$ 23.71	\$ 49,317	\$ 12.94	\$ 1.08	
31000	Transportation/Mobile Equipment Operations	\$ 9.04	\$ 18,803	\$ 9.57	\$ 19,905	\$ 0.53	\$ 0.04	
99000	Miscellaneous	\$ 7.90	\$ 16,432	\$ 14.54	\$ 30,243	\$ 6.64	\$ 0.55	
	Health & Welfare	\$ 2.56		\$ 3.35		\$ 0.79	\$ 0.07	
	Average Hourly/Yearly	\$ 8.98		\$ 13.24		\$ 4.26	\$ 0.35	
	with Fringe Average	\$ 11.54		\$ 16.59				
	Median Hourly/Yearly	\$ 8.77	\$ 18,241	\$ 12.89	\$ 26,811			
	with Fringe Median	\$11.33	\$23,866	\$ 16.24	\$ 33,773			
	Occupations that average less than \$25,000 w/o fringe		7	43.75%				
	Occupations that average \$25,001 to \$30,000 w/o fringe		4	25.00%	68.50%			
	Occupations that average \$30,001 to \$35,000 w/o fringe		3	18.75%	87.50%			
	Occupations that average more than \$35,000 w/o fringe		2	12.50%				
			16					
	2009 Poverty Rate for Guam using 48 Contiguous Rate & family of 4				\$22,050			
	Number of Occupations at or below Poverty Rate				4	25% of occupations reviewed		
	2009 Food Stamp Maximum household income eligibility & family of 4				\$33,000			
	Number of Occupations at or below the Food Stamp eligibility threshold				13	81.25% of occupations reviewed		
Sources	U.S. Dept. of Labor Wage Determination	94-2147	94-2148	2005-2148				
	Health & Human Services Poverty Guidelines	<a href="http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/09poverty.shtml">http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/09poverty.shtml</a>						
	Guam Dept. of Public Health & Social Services	671-735-7285						

Nov 21, 2008

Nov 28

# SPORTS

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San Francisco Daily News, Friday, November 21, 2008 [sfgate.com](http://www.sfgate.com)

**age 66**

**11. Next at Clut:**

**12. vs. Hartford:**

**13. Next vs. No. 3:**

**14. Next vs. New:**

**15. Next at No. 23:**

**16. Next vs.:**

**17. Next vs.:**

**18. Next vs.:**

No. 12 Texas A&M (2-0) did not play. Next at Michigan, Thursday.

No. 13 Wake Forest (2-0) beat Eastern Kentucky 89-85. Next at Tennessee State, Friday.

No. 14 Texas (3-0) did not play. Next vs. Texas A&M-Corpus Christi, Thursday.

No. 15 Rhode Island (2-0) beat Fresno State 66-61. Next at Pacific College, Sunday.

No. 16 Virginia (2-0) did not play. Next at No. 25 Old Dominion, Friday.

No. 17 Ohio State (2-0) beat Syracuse 76-71. Next at No. 20 Auburn, Sunday.

No. 18 Arizona State (2-0) did not play. Next vs. No. 2 Oklahoma at Middle Tennessee, Friday.

No. 19 Arkansas-Pine Bluff, Saturday.

No. 20 Auburn (2-0) beat Ohio State 75-64. Next vs. No. 17 Ohio State, Sunday.

No. 21 Purdue (1-0) did not play. Next vs. Portland, Thursday.

No. 22 Florida State (2-0) did not play. Next vs. College of Charleston, Thursday.

No. 23 Xavier (2-1) beat No. 4 North Carolina 72-67. Next vs. No. 9 Louisville, Saturday.

No. 24 TCU (1-0) did not play. Next vs. Texas-Arlington, Thursday.

No. 25 Old Dominion (2-1) did not play. Next vs. No. 19 Virginia, Friday.

**NO. 14 BALL ST. 31, CENT. MICHIGAN 24**

Ball St. 7 3 7 14 — 31  
Cent. Michigan 8 10 7 7 — 24

**First Quarter**

BSU—Johnson 30 pass from M.Davis (McGarry kick), 1:56.

Second Quarter

CMU—Buckheiser 24 pass from Lefavour (Apple kick), 13:50.

CMU—100 pass from M.Davis (McGarry kick), 10:40.

BSU—100 pass from M.Davis (McGarry kick), 14:21.

BSU—Johnson 45 pass from M.Davis (McGarry kick), 12:51.

BSU—Johnson 7 pass from M.Davis (McGarry kick), 7:28.

A—00, 11:4.

## HOCKEY

### THE NHL

#### EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division	W	L	OT	Pts	GF	GA
N.Y. Rangers	14	6	2	36	80	51
Pittsburgh	11	4	3	25	50	50
New Jersey	8	7	2	18	48	44
Philadelphia	7	6	4	18	57	57
N.Y. Islanders	7	8	2	15	45	56

Metropolitan Division	W	L	OT	Pts	GF	GA
Boston	12	4	2	28	62	45
Montreal	10	6	2	22	53	46
Ottawa	9	6	3	21	54	54
Toronto	7	6	4	18	58	67
Ottawa	6	9	3	15	42	47

Central Division	W	L	OT	Pts	GF	GA
Washington	11	4	3	25	62	53
Carolina	10	7	2	22	51	55
Atlanta	7	8	2	18	51	61
Tampa Bay	6	7	5	16	39	53
Florida	7	9	1	15	41	49

Western Conference	W	L	OT	Pts	GF	GA
Chicago	12	2	3	27	64	52
Nashville	8	4	2	21	60	49
Columbus	8	4	1	19	56	61
St. Louis	8	4	1	19	58	55
San Jose	6	2	14	14	53	53

Northwest Division	W	L	OT	Pts	GF	GA
Vancouver	11	6	2	24	67	47
Minnesota	11	4	1	23	42	31

**DELTA**

Delaware	10	5	1	21
Colorado	9	8	2	20
California	8	5	0	19
Pacific Division	8	5	0	19

San Jose W 1 0 0 1 1 21 64  
Anchorage W 9 1 3 3 7 33 45  
Phoenix W 8 1 2 2 21 41 34  
Los Angeles W 8 1 1 0 9 44 44  
Dallas W 7 8 2 16 42 45 45  
Seattle W 8 2 15 48 63

Two points for a win, one point for overtime loss or shootout loss.

## TRANSACTIONS

### BASEBALL

#### American League

**CLEVELAND REDS**—Signed Chuck Herrington as bullpen coach.

**PITTSBURGH PIRATES**—Traded RHP Ramon Hernandez to Boston for OF Coco Crisp.

**OAKLAND ATHLETICS**—Signed RHP Chris Schwindt. Acquired RHP Ryan Webb from the 40-man roster.

**SEATTLE MARINERS**—Signed Dae Wook Ryu as reliever.

#### National League

**CHICAGO CUBS**—Purchased the contracts of RHP Mitch Allen and RHP Javier Bery from Texas (PCL) and RHP Marco Motta from Detroit (PS).  
**HOUSTON ASTROS**—Purchased the contracts of OF Brian Reynolds and OF Devon Schaller from Tampa Bay (PCL) and RHP Tanyon Sturtzel from Boston (PCL).  
**MINNESOTA TWINS**—Purchased the contracts of RHP Cesar Avila and RHP Alex Proctor from Houston (PS) and RHP Cody Ross from Boston (PCL).  
**ST. LOUIS CARDINALS**—Purchased the contracts of SS Tyler Green and RHP Mark Scherzer from Memphis (PCL). Agreed to terms with LHP Ian Cohen on a minor league contract.

### FOOTBALL

**National Football League**

**NY**—Signed Mervyn Davis DE and Alex Bess 625,000 for last two seasons. Signed DE Adam "Pacman" Jones, effective Dec. 7.

**ATLANTA FALCONS**—Waived Debraunda Miller. Signed WR Eric Weems from the practice squad.

**BALTIMORE RAVERS**—Signed OT Chad Slaughter. Waived LB Robert McQueen.

**CHICAGO BEARS**—Placed WR Antonio Cuccinelli on injured reserve. Signed OT Derrick Fikes from the practice squad.

**DENVER BRONCOS**—Signed TE Tom Scott. Placed WR Graham on injured reserve. Signed DE and DE Mike Graham on injured reserve. Signed DE Peterman from Tennessee's practice squad. Signed DE A.J. Davis and DE Brandon Cowens and WR Matt Jones to the practice squad.

**KANSAS CITY CHIEFS**—Signed LB Curtis Gentry and DE Andy Delaney to 10-year contracts. Signed RB Zachary Smith from the practice squad. Signed OT Andrew Bynum to the practice squad.

**NEW ENGLAND PATRIOTS**—Placed RB Aaron Stubbs and TE Mark Campbell on injured reserve. Signed FB Chris Brown and TE Mike Bell. Signed WR Chris Brown and RB Lavenex Williams to the practice squad.

**PHILADELPHIA EAGLES**—Signed OT Brian DeHaven to the practice squad.

**SEATTLE SEAHAWKS**—Placed DE Patrick Faragher on injured reserve. Placed DE Michael Miller on injured reserve from Atlanta. Signed RB James Adams to the practice squad.

**TAMPA BAY BUCCINERS**—Placed RB Earnest Graham and LB Drew Hoge on injured reserve. Signed RB Noah Horton and LB Matt McCoy.

## FOOTBALL

### NCAA TOP 25 SUMMARY

Rank	Team	Record	Points	Yards
1	Alabama	10-0	232	40-121
2	Oregon	10-0	176	246
3	Ohio State	10-0	162	30-45-1
4	Michigan	9-1	154	3-4-1-0
5	Georgia	9-1	148	5-6
6	Arkansas	9-1	147	5-6
7	LSU	8-2	146	3-2-14

**05 Secretaries -**  
Over 5 yrs. Exp.  
type 40 wpm Must  
own car, comp. lit  
Police Clearance Req'd.  
Call Toni, Rose  
or Mr. Kang at  
**647-3001-4**

**Public Works**  
CONSTRUCTION CITY AND TOWNSHIP

## PROPOSALS

Guam, together with the  
ident, Merissa Bretanis -  
of Public Works, (DPW),  
of Request for Proposals

**KENNEDY HIGH  
DESIGN, BUILD,  
DBBM)**

AM

HUNDRED DOLLARS)

## NOTICE OF TEMPORARY JOB OPPORTUNITIES

**2 - FIELD SUPERVISOR (CIVIL WORKS) (1 yr. exp.)** ..... \$13,500/yr.  
Minimum Requirements: Bachelor's degree in Civil Engineering (may be foreign equivalent). One year experience in job offered, project engineer or civil engineer. Guam engineering licensure not required. Duties: Supervise and coordinate activities of construction workers in performing the civil works construction. Reads specifications such as blueprints to determine worker requirements and to plan procedures. Estimate material and/or equipment requirements to complete jobs and assigns work to employees. Order equipment, and construction sites to verify safety and to ensure that the construction workers. Confers with managerial and technical personnel in order to resolve problems and to coordinate activities.

**3 - CEMENT MASONS (2 yrs. exp.)** ..... \$12,870/yr.  
Duties: Smooths and finishes surfaces of poured concrete floors, walls, sidewalks or curbs to specified textures using hand tools or power tools, including floats, trowels and screeds. Spreads soil concrete to specified depth and worksable consistency using float to bring water surface and produce soft tamping. Levels, smooths and shapes surface of freshly poured concrete using straightedge and float or power screed. Finishes concrete surface using power trowel or mats and rubs concrete surface to impart finish. Removes rough or defective spots from concrete surface using power grinder or chisel and hammer and patches holes with fresh concrete or epoxy compound. Molds expansion joints and edges. May sprinkle colored stone chips, powdered steel or coloring powder on concrete to produce prescribed rough concrete surface using broom.

Benefit: Round-trip airfare for off-island hire, food & lodging at \$320.00/mo.  
Interested applicants should apply at Guam Employment Service at the One-Stop Career Center located at BGC Building, 1st Floor, 414 W. Schofield Avenue, Hagatna, Guam. This job offer is open to all qualified United States and to United States workers with disabilities who are qualified, willing, able and available to perform the job. (Ref. No. 20080045) Job references required upon request.





USEPA-approved comprehensive plan that ensures compliance with the compensation requirements of the CWA Guidelines. Selection, scaling, and implementation of appropriate compensatory mitigation actions are being carried out in consultation with USACE, NOAA, USFWS, USEPA and GOVGUAM resource agencies. As more information is gathered, a detailed mitigation plan would be developed to comply with requirements of the USACE-EPA 2008 Compensatory Mitigation Rule. Additionally, the Navy as part of the build-up on Guam has also proposed to upgrade the Northern District Waste Water Treatment Plant from Primary to Secondary Treatment. This action alone will assist GWA in meeting its coastal water quality standards and benefit the sea life and people of Guam.

**I-249-002**

Thank you for your comment. The Draft EIS discloses the potential impacts of the proposed actions in Volumes 2 through 6. As you note in your comment, potential mitigation measures have been proposed in the Draft EIS. The measures would serve to avoid, minimize, rectify, reduce/eliminate or compensate for impacts. These potential mitigation measures and best management practices are summarized in Volume 7, Chapter 2. The measures are subject to change based on the comments received during the public review comment period and during regulatory agency negotiations or permit application approvals. The mitigation measures have been updated in the Final EIS.

**I-249-003**

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-249-004**

Thank you for your comment. Please see response to I-249-001.

**I-249-005**

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

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

to commit crimes."

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

**I-249-006**

Thank you for your comment. Please see population forecasts presented in the DEIS in Appendix F, Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study Section 4.2.

**I-249-007**

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 16, 2010

Rec'd 21 JAN 2010

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

Submitted for your review and response are my comments on the *Draft EIS for GUAM AND CNMI MILITARY RELOCATION: Relocating Marines from Okinawa; Aircraft Carrier Berthing; and Air Air and Missile Defense Task Force*. The comments are submitted under the National Environmental Policy Act and Council on Environmental Quality Regulations regarding Federal agency compliance with NEPA. **There is no need to send me a paper copy of the Final EIS nor to send me a CD of the Final EIS.** My comments address the use of depleted uranium munitions by the military both historically on Guam and in CNMI, and in the context of this proposal, and whether depleted uranium (DU) munitions are proposed for training operations on Guam and/or in the CNMI.

I-250-001

I-250-002 1. The Final EIS should clarify if the US Department of Defense and/or any Agency of the US Government historically used munitions containing DU on either Guam or in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) or in the previous jurisdiction of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. If DU munitions were used in either locale, or in both locales, the Final EIS should – in the interests of full NEPA disclosure - address the location(s) where DU munitions were used in training operations; the year(s) when DU munitions were used; the estimated amount (volume) of DU munitions used at each location or locations; and the level/scope/extent of radioactive contamination from use of DU munitions at the location(s). It should address if the governments of Guam and CNMI have been adequately informed regarding any historic use of DU munitions at the location(s).

I-250-003 2. The Final EIS should clarify if the Department of Defense and/or any Federal agency plans to use DU munitions on

#### I-250-001

Thank you for your comment.

#### I-250-002

Thank you for your comment. Volume 2, Chapter 17 and Volume 3, Chapter 17 provide historical waste site information of areas potentially impacted by proposed DoD military expansion on Guam and the CNMI respectively.

#### I-250-003

Thank you for your comment. The document discusses the proposed training missions for Guam and the CNMI including locations, likely munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) to be used, their potential impact, etc.

I-250-004

Guam and/or in the CNMI under any action alternative. If so, the Final EIS should clearly address the location(s) where DU munitions are proposed for use; the amount (volume) of DU munitions reasonably expected to be used in training operations; how the Department of Defense would address environmental contamination from the use of DU munitions; and coordination with applicable Federal agencies and the governments of Guam and/or CNMI to address health and environmental concerns associated with using DU munitions. The Final EIS should also address whether the Department of Defense (DoD) currently uses DU munitions in training operations at any location under the sovereignty of the United States since DU use at other sites would reduce the need to use DU munitions on Guam and/or in the CNMI.

I-250-005

The Final EIS should address if DU munitions have been historically used by the US military at any location(s) on Okinawa or other islands in the Ryukyu Islands chain/Okinawa prefecture, and, if so, provide detailed information on the location(s) where DU munitions were used; the amount (volume) of DU munitions used; the year(s) when DU munitions were used; and the level/scope/extent of radioactive contamination from use of DU munitions in the Okinawa prefecture. The Final EIS should address whether the Government of Japan has been formally informed by the US Government regarding use of DU munitions at the Okinawa location(s) and/or elsewhere in the Ryukyu Islands chain, which were under US jurisdiction from 1945 until 1972.

Thank you for your full response to these comments in the Final EIS. Sincerely,

Dave Tomsovic. 183 Flournoy Street, Daly City CA 94014



**I-250-004**

Thank you for your comment. Please see response to I-250-003.

**I-250-005**

Thank you for your comment. The use of DU on Okinawa or the Ryukyu Islands is not in the scope of this document.

REC'D 21 JAN 2010

Dear Joint Guam Program Office,

Transmitted herewith are comments submitted to the Department of the Navy and the Joint Guam Program Office stating legitimate public concerns against the proposed firing range activities under Alternative A and B of the DEIS, Volume 2 (2.3, 2.5).

I humbly request you consider these impact statements during the course of your deliberation.

I thank you in advance for your kind and prompt attention.

Sincerely,

  
Steven S. Unpingco

Thank you for this opportunity to comment. My name is Steven S. Unpingco and I am a resident and landowner in Sasayan Valley, an area designated as proposed alternative sites for Live Firing ranges under the DEIS.

I am neither in favor nor against the proposed massive buildup but I will keep an open mind. I may be inclined to support the DEIS proposal provided there is no land acquisition by condemnation, and that the buildup does not inhibit Guam's ability to provide essential services and a safe, sound and healthy quality of life.

At the outset, land condemnation rekindles painful memories in Guam's history from post World War II to present. The DEIS fails to address the contentious issue of land condemnation and there is no data on the impact that eminent domain proceedings would create. DOD has the moral duty to consider the history of land taking and to reflect on the dark chapter of land being taken away by coercion and oppression. This history is well recounted in Resolution 258 authored by Senator Judith Guthertz. Furthermore, according to the Senator, Admiral Bice from JGPO assured her when asked the pointed question of whether there will be any land condemnation, he replied, "the buildup will be within the footprint of the military bases."

In addition to cultural sensitivity, land condemnation is highly objectionable for the following reasons. First, DOD currently owns sufficient land that should be exhausted prior to condemning more land. Guam is not getting bigger in land size and land space is very limited. DOD alone owns more property than Gov Guam. The ownership of approximately one third (1/3) of Guam's total land mass provides sufficient land space for DOD to conduct live fire training activities. During peacetime in this pacific region, DOD owns huge tracts of land spread all over the island. Patti Point is

**I-251-001**

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-251-002**

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-251-003**

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.

**I-251-004** | suitable for a firing range because of its isolation, designation of marine preserves barring recreational and fishing activities, and the freedom of action to use base facilities without restriction.

**I-251-005** | Second, the DEIS dismissed DOD candidate sites for a firing range based on anticipated public concerns, the impact that Surface Danger Zones (SDZ) would have on recreational activities and traditional fishing areas on the West side. This concern under the DEIS feasibility criteria should also apply to Sasayan Valley in the East under Proposed Alternative B (Firing Range Complex) where recreational and traditional

**I-251-006** | fishing areas are also prevalent. Trolling for pelagic fish, shallow bottom and deep bottom fishing, spearfishing and casting along the coastline are pastime activities that the Valley offers with the abundance of various fish species. You do not see boat traffic only because there are no boat ramps and mooring facilities on the East side.

Recreational activities in Sasayan Valley are not limited to fishing, however, for many residents and tourists visit the caves, swimming holes and ancient Chamorro villages located at the Alternative B site. Hikers and joggers traverse the cliffline to the coastline to enjoy the majestic view of the Pacific Ocean and pay homage to ancient village sites. In the course of their trek, hikers often encounter wildlife and discover indigenous artifacts, potteries, caves, caverns and rock shelters where ancestors sought refuge from storms.

**I-251-007** | Equally important to the public is the impact that explosive grenade and demolition ranges may have on the environment. What were the environmental considerations, if any? Is there any scientific study on any potential environmental degradation or possible lead contamination from these activities and its impact on soil,

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-251-004**

Thank you for your comment. Please see response to I-251-003.

**I-251-005**

Thank you for your comment. In addition to the reasons mentioned for eliminating the alternatives for the live fire range in the west, there was a concern about the proximity of civilian populations and the likelihood of future conflicts with land uses.

**I-251-006**

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-251-007**

Thank you for your comment. The DoD and regulatory agencies are

I-251-008 | geological resources, groundwater lens and fresh water aquifer which is prevalent in the area. Is there a real environmental impact study on the effects that these activities have on wildlife, vegetation, maintenance of native ecosystems? What about the potential threat to aquatic life, habitat, marine communities and ecosystems? Any research on the effects of explosives in a high fire danger area?

I-251-011 | What management strategies does the DEIS offer to mitigate the effects of the proposed activity and improve our environment?

I-251-012 | What about the legitimate concerns of noise levels and public nuisance caused by live fire training and aviation training in Anderson South? If Alternative B was selected, the proposed training activities will be much closer to Adacao Elementary School and the dense population of Latte Heights. Hand grenade explosions, machine gun fire, helicopters, humvees and transport vehicles will emit noise pollution that will impact the school and the residential community within close proximity.

I-251-013 | Third, query whether this buildup will allow Gov Guam to provide essential services and improve the quality of life for all. An abrupt and accelerated population growth of 267,665 by 2014 in an island so limited in size may be very problematic. This unprecedented surge poses serious challenges on how the local government can provide critical public services relating to health, education, public safety and the general welfare of all people, including the military. There will be a need for more public health centers, schools, law enforcement entities as well as increase in personnel, equipment and supplies for the delivery of basic government services. Pursuant to this massive buildup, Guam is largely responsible to secure financing to help carry out its off base projects and programs related to the buildup. At a time when the Government is operating under a

equally concerned about preventing contamination of surface waters and groundwater (particularly drinking water aquifers). The EIS describes numerous programs and actions that will be taken to protect surface waters and groundwater from potential contaminants. Refer to Volume 9, Appendix D, Project Description Technical Appendix, Munitions, for a discussion of the munitions and constituents of concern associated with the proposed ranges. Range designs include targets with physical barriers behind the target, such as an earthen berm, that are designed to stop and contain the spent round. Best Management Practices (BMPs) are used to further contain spent rounds, fragments and materials from weapons firing, and reduce any impacts to the environment. The proposed ranges will be designed and maintained in accordance with all applicable federal and Government of Guam regulations. Specifically, Military Handbook 1027/3B contains procedures for reducing potential impacts from ranges through the implementation of BMPs. These include introducing soil amendments, vegetation management, engineering controls, instituting contaminant monitoring, reclaiming, and recycling. With ranges, lead is the primary leaching contaminant of concern and best management practices can minimize or prevent leaching of this constituent. Impact rounds from pistol rounds generally stay intact and impact rounds from rifle rounds often fragment. Intact rounds and rounds fragmented into relatively large pieces are not easily transported by natural transport mechanisms (such as groundwater) and are largely contained within the berm or physical barrier where they can be recovered and disposed. Through the proper design of ranges, application of BMPs, and monitoring, the potential for groundwater contamination would be minimized. BMPs can reduce or eliminate the leaching of lead to the environment. These procedures include controlling soil pH to between 6 to 8 to prevent dissolution of lead, mining of lead from back stop berms, implementing a soil leaching monitoring program, and adding phosphate containing soil amendments to bind dissolved lead to the soil. Prior to building the ranges, an engineering study would determine the minimum depth of soil

I-251-014

deficit of approximately 490 million dollars coupled with the estimated costs of the buildup of 6.1 billion dollars, Guam will be financially insolvent to meet the buildup requirements of roadway improvements, to link the commercial port to the military bases, power and water infrastructure, port expansion and expansion of public health and social services.

Guam needs all the land it currently owns to augment its borrowing ability. Guam needs funding sources and revenue streams to defray or underwrite the substantial costs of the buildup. Guam needs more than just consultants providing technical and financial services. Guam needs guaranteed funds to fully or substantially subsidize the costs of the buildup requirements – nothing more, nothing less.

I-251-015

Turning back to the issue of land condemnation, it is not the Politicians, DOD, Corporations and A&E firms that will incur the adverse impact of this buildup. It is the private landowners who detrimentally rely on their property for their livelihood. It is the landowner who leases his property to produce income or borrow against in order to meet life's many challenges. It is the landowner who is gravely ill who needs to pay his medical bills so he can live the next day that pays the high price of land condemnation. It is the landowner with families who wishes to subdivide his property or deed his property so that each child can make a decent living. It is the farmer who needs to put food on the table or sell his crops to pay tuition fees and day care services. It is the landowner who has to pay for the most useful tools in life – a college education – for each child. It is the landowner who invested substantial sums of money to purchase huge tracts of land so that someday he can develop the property and contribute to revitalize Guam's economy. It is the less fortunate and landless individuals whose only hope for land is to acquire land

cover to ensure sufficient soil cover of the limestone, and to assess the suitability and optimum technique to add soil amendments such as phosphate to prevent lead leaching. In addition, when percolating water reaches the porous limestone the pH will increase, encouraging the precipitation of lead out of solution. The DoD will monitor for selected contaminants of concern. If monitoring identifies significant impacts, such as indications that chemicals of concern may exceed regulatory standards, reduce beneficial uses, result in adverse human or environmental health effects, or conflict with federal or Government of Guam regulations, then additional action would be taken to address these impacts. Furthermore, the EIS will be revised to explain how volcanic basement rock protrudes up through the limestone of the NGLA, thus separating nearly all of the proposed ranges from groundwater supply wells. The low permeability of the volcanic rock acts as a barrier to groundwater movement. A figure in the EIS will support this text description.

#### **I-251-008**

Thank you for your comment. Up to 27 acres of disturbed secondary limestone forest would be removed to construct the grenade training area. There are no threatened or endangered species or other sensitive species present in the immediate vicinity of either of the proposed grenade range sites so there would be no impacts to these. As described on p. 10-94 of Volume 2, there would be increased use of the existing Andersen AFB Northwest Field demolition facility. Its use is expected for one event per day up to 25 days per year. Noise levels that could possibly be a concern for wildlife would be increased over a total of 1,385 acres under the proposed action. As explained on the page noted above, to evaluate this potential, monitoring of the species in areas surrounding the demolition area would be conducted to determine potential noise impacts. If this monitoring determined that the fruit bat (the only endangered species currently present in the area) was being

I-251-016 | leases from the Chamorro Trust lands. It is our schoolchildren of Guam who need  
schools and are entitled to an adequate education. It is our young adults, families and  
I-251-017 | spectators who will be displaced from the Guam Raceway Park, thereby taking their  
passion of drag racing to the streets. These are just some of the many more people that  
will suffer the devastating impact of land condemnation.

I-251-018 | Even if the DOD exercises Alternative A, the landowners in the contiguous  
Sasayan Valley will still be detrimentally affected by the proposed firing range activities.  
Environmental concerns, air and water degradation, noise level and public nuisance  
concerns, reconfiguration of public roads, interference with public and private easements,  
traffic congestion and traffic hazards, and other public concerns may constitute legal  
cognizable claims for inverse condemnation. Landowners under both Alternatives A and  
B may have viable and legitimate claims for diminution in value of their real property as  
a consequence of the proposed firing ranges under the DEIS.

I-251-019 | I acknowledge the purpose and need for the buildup and appreciate the bilateral  
relations with Japan under the Treaty requirements. I am aware of the need for global  
repositioning and operational requirements so that the U.S. may mobilize quickly to meet  
contingencies around the world, whether to engage an enemy in hostilities, provide peace  
keeping missions or disaster relief.

I-251-020 | Although our national security interests are compelling, that does not mean that  
the U.S. could not strike a balance and recognize that Guam's local interests are equally  
as compelling. A lesser restrictive alternative to land condemnation is land lease and/or  
land exchange. This equitable option will not deeply polarize our community. It serves

affected, techniques to reduce noise generation, such as noise barriers, would be employed.

### I-251-009

Thank you for your comment. As identified in the EIS, Volume 2 and 4, Chapter 11, the proposed dredged area within the commercial harbor was previously dredged over 60 years ago, and the EIS 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 Navy is considering a suite of potential options for compensatory mitigation for the loss of coral in Outer Apra Harbor as identified in Volume 4, Section 11.2.2.7. Compensatory mitigation for unavoidable coral community impacts includes the following options: Option 1: Artificial Reefs within Apra Harbor or Other Locations; Option 2: Watershed Restoration and Management (Afforestation, Apra Harbor and/or Philippine Sea Riparian Enhancement, Stream bank stabilization component [all project goals to reduce sediment discharge into nearshore waters]) Option 3: Coastal Water Resource Management (Shallow Water Reef Enhancement); and Option 4: In-Lieu Fee or Mitigation Banking Program. 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. Both artificial reefs and watershed management projects would be considered as potential compensatory mitigation, and it is possible that a combination of those potential mitigation efforts that are listed below would be appropriate. 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

I-251-020

both the interests of DOD in advancing the buildup and Guam's interest in providing essential services and a safe, clean and healthy environment.

President Franklin Roosevelt in his last inaugural address after the years of war, casualties and the enormous sacrifices said, "We have learned to be citizens of the world, members of the human community."

I wish to prevail upon the benevolence of the United States of America, please do not condemn any more land. Lease or exchange so we may all live in peaceful co-existence as members of the human community.

Thank you and may God bless the United States of America and our island of Guam, our families and our future.



Steven S. Unpingco

### I-251-010

Thank you for your comment. Proposed fire management activities are discussed in the EIS. A Fire Management Plan is being prepared and will be in place (with the appropriate protocols for monitoring fire conditions, ensuring proper equipment and personnel are available, and appropriate cooperative agreements are in place) to address potential fire concerns during military training. Sections 3.1.1.4 and 3.2 provide a discussion of the history of fires on Guam as well as an analysis of wildfire concerns.

### I-251-011

Thank you for your comment. Volume 7, Chapter 2 of the Draft EIS summarizes proposed mitigation measures and best management practices that have been proposed in Volumes 2 through 6 of the Draft EIS under the various resource sections. These are subject to change based on comments received during the Draft EIS comment period and consultations with regulatory agencies. The proposed measures serve to avoid, minimize, rectify, reduce/eliminate or compensate for impacts. The potential mitigation measures have been updated in the Final EIS, based on comments received.

### I-251-012

Thank you for your comment. Planned helicopter operations would not be increased over NCTAMS as a result of this action. At this time there are no plans to soundproof homes at NCTAMS.

### I-251-013

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-251-014**

Thank you for your comment. See response immediately above.

**I-251-015**

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.

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-251-016**

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-251-017**

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.

**I-251-018**

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-251-019**

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-251-020**

Thank you for your comment. Please see response to I-251-018.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 220

Received: 1/20/2010 1:27:27 PM

I-252-001

The Federal EPA's SuperFund website for Andersen AFB shows the Marbo Annex from prior military activity to have contaminated Guam's sole Water Aquifer. The Federal EPA states the military must get a waiver as there is no possible way to clean the contamination in the water table.

Link here:

<http://yosemite.epa.gov/r9/sfund/r9sfdocw.nsf/vwsoalphabetical/Andersen+Air+Force+Base?OpenDocument>

Also in the Draft EIS on page 4-28 it states Andersen AFB's Andy South supply wells, half have increasing chloride levels and this is with only current load/demand. They are starting to suck in sea water below the water table at current load. It also states several wells already exceed maximum allowable levels of chlorides.

I-252-002

To remedy this they propose drilling 22 NEW wells at Andersen AFB for demand. Andersen AFB is full of landfills and contamination and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry has reported on them not long ago they are not a Public Health Threat...Back when they cut down personnel and limited access to land, water, soil. Now this EIS proposes to threaten the ATSDR ruling that Andersen is not a public health threat. With 22 New wells being put into Andersen AFB the contamination cited by ATSDR will be opened up and will become a public health threat.

By Andersen AFB pumping water from underneath of all the Landfills beneath them from the prior military activities this will induce a demand below them to recharge what they have pumped out. Instead of the slow gradual progression of metals, PCB's, Dioxins from the old landfills on Andersen AFB into the Water Aquifer there will be a vacuum created pulling those pollutants quicker into the water table from those military landfills up North.

Volume 2, 4-3 states the Guam EPA enforces the Clean Water Act on Guam. Why is it that anyone fails to implement the Clean Water Act on Guam? The Navy Water Quality Report shows chlorine and lead exceeding maximum allowable levels. Chlorides are near maximum levels at current pumping rates. pH is high due to Organic Compounds in the wells. Total dissolved solids exceed limits in wells. Disinfection byproducts in water exceeding allowable levels.

The Guam Water Quality Report is worse:

[www.guamwaterworks.org/documents/WaterQualityReportData2008.pdf](http://www.guamwaterworks.org/documents/WaterQualityReportData2008.pdf)

Chloride over 3 times Allowable levels. Chlordane detected past Allowable Levels which requires charcoal filtering of public water system.

There's no Water Quality Report from GWA for 2009. CWA not enforced.

### I-252-001

Thank you for your comment. As described on the EPA website referenced by the commentor, the Record of Decision (ROD) signed in 1998 for the deep groundwater contamination in the MARBO Annex (located in Andersen South) identifies selected natural attenuation as the groundwater remedy. However, monitoring indicates that the concentration of contaminants located directly over the salt water zone are not decreasing. Remedies to reduce the deepwater concentrations would cause upwelling of salt water into the freshwater portion of the aquifer used for drinking water. EPA intends to amend the ROD to propose a waiver for technical impracticability. The ROD will be amended to require implementation of institutional controls prohibiting the use of the groundwater in the area of the deep plume. The final EIS has been updated to reflect current status of this ROD.

The following sentence from Volume 2, page 4-28 will be revised in the FEIS, "An analysis of chloride concentrations in Andersen AFB water supply wells at Andersen South indicates that chloride is increasing in approximately half of the wells and concentrations in several wells exceed the Secondary MCL (NAVFAC Pacific 2008)." Elevated chloride levels were identified in some Navy owned wells, but these wells are taken out of production until the problem is mitigated or the well is replaced. The majority of chloride readings for wells in the Andersen South are below the secondary MCL (less than 100 mg/L). McDonald and Jensen (2003) suggest that there has been a distinct chloride increase over time, which they interpreted as being indicative of over-pumping but this conclusion is drawn primarily from GWA owned well results.

### I-252-002

Thank you for your comment. As stated in Volume 2, Section 4.1.3.1, the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) evaluated past exposure concluded that it does not expect any public health effects, now or in the future, as a result of individuals drinking water from

the Andersen AFB water supply or any other wells on Guam. Installation of the planned wells will not result in adverse health effects to the military or civilian populations. Test wells are planned for installation as a first step in constructing the water supply for the Marine Corps base. The location of the test and permanent wells will be selected with careful attention to surrounding features. Wells will not be located on installation restoration (IR) sites which could potentially release contamination (e.g., landfills). Groundwater samples will be collected from the test wells to assess water quality. Further, the top of groundwater is located hundreds of feet below the ground surface. Pumping to collect groundwater will not cause a release of contamination from landfills or other IR sites.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 222

Received: 1/20/2010 2:16:49 PM

I request an extension of time of public commenting period. According to 40 CFR Section 1502.7, an EIS should typically be between 150 and 300 pages. I do not believe that the 90 day commenting required/accommodated as requested by our Legislature is reasonable considering the magnitude of the DEIS document itself and the possible impact on the residents of Guam.

#### I-253-001

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-253-001



**COMMENT SHEET**

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

Website Comment Number: 224

Received: 1/20/2010 10:40:36 PM

My name is Joseph Camacho, a descendent of Marcello Sgambelluri and I am currently an MBA student at Santa Clara University. I was home for the holidays and had the chance to attend the hearing on December 29, 2009.

I am writing to you in regards to the Sasayan property that the U.S. military is considering as a site for their training facilities. I would like to state first off that I do support the military build-up for the island of Guam. The presence of the U.S. government and military has helped the island of Guam to advance much faster than many of the other islands in the Pacific. However, I must point out that Guam is desperately in need for a more advanced infrastructure and other revenue sources to improve the overall economic situation. In spite of this, I strongly oppose the use of condemnation or eminent domain as a means for the military to acquire land (i.e. the Sasayan property) for the following reason:

Although the U.S. government is entitled to use eminent domain to acquire land, I believe that it is a breach of our rights as citizens of this country. As the 5th amendment to the U.S. constitution states, "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation." If the military would like to use the land in Sasayan as their training grounds, then it would be just for them to provide appropriate compensation to the private-landowners that will be affected. However, this does bring a second point to my attention that is equally important as the use of condemnation to acquire the land, and that is the effect that the training will have on the property.

Sasayan is one of the few pristine locations on the island of Guam. We are living in a time when world governments (including the U.S. government) have been pushing people around the world to go green. Global warming is affecting our planet and yet this untainted property is being considered as a training facility to use destructive weapons, which will harm and pollute the environment. There are many lots of land on the island that can be used as a training facility rather than this beautiful plot of land.

Thank you so much for allowing me the opportunity to voice my concerns.

I-254-001

I-254-002

**I-254-001**

Thank you for your comment.

**I-254-002**

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.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 225

Received: 1/21/2010 12:29:53 AM

I-255-001

It states in Volume 2 8-61 Under "Land and Submerged Land Use" that "Access to property associated with either alternative would be limited to authorized personnel throughout most of the year". If I own land in the Sassayan Valley and build a house on that land, would that mean I could be denied access to my own house? Or would I have to live with the noise associated with a "muzzle blast" and a "bow shock wave" as described in Volume 2 6-36 Under "Noise"? If Alternative B is not chosen and Alternative A is for the proposed firing and non firing range, would Sassayan Valley landowners still be compensated or mitigated for having to shoulder the burden of having a firing range for a neighbor? I propose that the No Action Alternative be chosen and that the DoD revisits their plans for the proposed firing range. I suggest that DoD as a whole, and not just the MarineCorps, diligently work to resolve this situation so that ONLY military lands are utilized and that there would be no acquisition of Non-DoD lands. Naval Station and Andersen Air Force Base both contain enormous parcels of land that can be utilized for the location of a firing range. Although it may not be as convenient for the Marines, I believe it would be in the best interest of the people of Guahan and would help minimize some of the growing resentment towards the United States military.

#### I-255-001

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. If access were restricted to a point where a person could not access their own home and/or property, this would be considered in conjunction with the total land acquisition requirement.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 226

Received: 1/21/2010 1:23:22 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-256-001

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-256-001



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 227

Received: 1/21/2010 1:33:03 AM

Please for the love of god don't shut down/take over the PC Lujan elementary school soccer field. It is the last place we are able to play ultimate frisbee, having been forced out of the few remaining fields in the past 5 years. There is little enough open green space as is, and the military has most of it.

I-257-001

### I-257-001

Thank you for your comment. Please note that the Pedro C. Lujan School lies outside of the project area in Naval Base Guam Barrigada and, as such, will not be affected by the proposed action.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 228

Received: 1/21/2010 3:18:12 AM

I-258-001

It states in the DEIS that our coral reefs will be destroyed for the passings of nuclear submarines. If its so, why are you doing so knowing that by destroying our coral reefs, our island would have more chances for a tsunami attack. Have we forgotten about the tsunami that hit Indonesia in 2006? Have we forgot about how many lives were taken because of it? The only mitigation I honestly can think about is for the military build up not to happen. This is one of my many reasons for choosing NO ACTION on this issue.

#### I-258-001

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

As identified in the EIS, the proposed dredged area within the commercial harbor was previously dredged over 60 years ago and the EIS did 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.

The EIS also identifies the compensatory mitigation process and project options in Volume 4, Section 11.2.2.6 - Implementation of Coral Restoration, and Section 11.2.2.7 - Development of Potential Mitigation Proposals. In regards to the compensation process for coral loss, the USACE first makes a determination that potential impacts have been avoided to the maximum extent practicable (striving to avoid adverse impacts); remaining impacts would be mitigated to the extent appropriate and practicable by requiring steps to reduce impacts; and finally, compensate for aquatic resource values. The Navy has prepared a Habitat Equivalency Analysis to establish these values based on coral habitat loss. This sequence is considered satisfied where the proposed mitigation is in accordance with specific provision of a USACE- and

USEPA-approved comprehensive plan that ensures compliance with the compensation requirements of the CWA Guidelines. Selection, scaling, and implementation of appropriate compensatory mitigation actions are being carried out in consultation with USACE, NOAA, USFWS, USEPA and GOVGUAM resource agencies. As more information is gathered, a detailed mitigation plan would be developed to comply with requirements of the USACE-EPA 2008 Compensatory Mitigation Rule. There is no correlation between the implementation of the proposed action and increase impacts from a tsunami. The Navy, as part of the build-up on Guam has proposed to upgrade the Northern District Waste Water Treatment Plant from Primary to Secondary Treatment. This action alone will assist GWA in meeting its coast water quality standards which would benefit the coral reefs, sea life and people of Guam.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 229

Received: 1/21/2010 3:22:55 AM

Guam is the home of many. It is an island paradise many tourists often visit for the beautiful beaches and relaxing lifestyle. Putting a firing range near the golf course in Pagat that many tourists play at is not going to help our tourism industry but would rather hurt it. Bringing that nearly 80,000 people would almost certainly discourage people from visiting our island for vacation. I say NO ACTION to the build up for the reasons stated above.

I-259-001

#### I-259-001

Thank you for your comment. Please see Appendix F of the DEIS, Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study, Section 4.3.7 for expected impacts on tourism.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 230

Received: 1/21/2010 3:49:31 AM

I-260-001

My comment is related to the dredging in Apra Harbor. Guam's coral reefs are in lots of trouble as it is. Sedimentation has damaged southern reefs considerably, reducing coral cover from 50 to less than 25% in several areas. SCUBA spearfishing and monofilament nets have resulted in dwindling fish stocks and pollution from an increasing population requiring development of roads and land, is highly and negatively impacting these ecosystems. Coral reefs are part of the livelihoods of the people of Guam and part of their culture. The shoals in Apra Harbor are very popular amongst divers and one of the only available areas for water sports in times of bad weather, given their protection. Furthermore, these reefs are the most biodiverse in Guam and support a variety of pelagic species not seen elsewhere. The proposed dredging by the military will upset the balance of these ecosystems, by killing a large portion of this living structure. Mitigation suggested is in the way of nets, which (1) have an opening size that still allows sediment to flow, (2) will only momentarily result in deposition of sediments along the dredged area, which will remain in place and be affected as soon as the nets are removed, dispersing into adjacent coral reef areas and killing these as well and (3) have been tested only previously in Kilo Wharf where they have caused considerable damage to benthic communities

I-260-002

Due to this rationale, I am proposing two pathways as a solution:  
1) That the dredging be stopped and relocated, perhaps in Umatec, where reefs are already in bad shape and which is also a large, deep and protected bay.  
2) That if Apra Harbor is a must, a pilot study be first conducted to prove to the people of Guam how the proposed mitigation procedures will work before they are implemented. As a marine researcher, I am very well aware that proposed projects don't always turn out as predicted and that there are numerous variables in the marine environment that are rarely accounted for.

I-260-003

My opinion is that the island of Guam cannot sustain 80,000 more. It is already environmentally challenged and the most developed island in Micronesia. I believe the US should build up their forces inside their own country where they will be better managed and more effective.

I-260-001

Thank you for your comment and concern for Guam's coral reef ecosystems. DoD recognizes the importance of reducing adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources, and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to work with the people and Government of Guam to ensure that the short-term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long-term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam. As identified in the EIS, the proposed dredged area within the commercial harbor was previously dredged over 60 years ago and is a small percentage of existing reef in Apra Harbor. The EIS 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 outside the direct impact area and not expected to be impacted. Indirect impacts (sedimentation) are also not expected based on computer tide/current modeling within Apra Harbor. The EIS also identifies the compensatory mitigation process and project options in Volume 4, Section 11.2.2.6 - Implementation of Coral Restoration, and Section 11.2.2.7 - Development of Potential Mitigation Proposals. In regards to the compensation process for coral loss, the USACE first makes a determination that potential impacts have been avoided to the maximum extent practicable (striving to avoid adverse impacts); remaining impacts would be mitigated to the extent appropriate and practicable by requiring steps to reduce impacts; and finally, compensate for aquatic resource values. The Navy has prepared a Habitat Equivalency Analysis to establish these values based on coral habitat loss. This sequence is considered satisfied where the proposed

mitigation is in accordance with specific provision of a USACE- and USEPA-approved comprehensive plan that ensures compliance with the compensation requirements of the CWA Guidelines. Selection, scaling, and implementation of appropriate compensatory mitigation actions are being carried out in consultation with USACE, NOAA, USFWS, USEPA and GOVGUAM resource agencies. As more information is gathered, a detailed mitigation plan would be developed to comply with requirements of the USACE-EPA 2008 Compensatory Mitigation Rule.

The Navy, as part of the build-up on Guam has proposed to upgrade the Northern District Waste Water Treatment Plant from Primary to Secondary Treatment. This action alone will assist GWA in meeting its coast water quality standards which would benefit the coral reefs, sea life and people of Guam.

**I-260-002**

Thank you for your comment and suggestions. As identified in the EIS, the proposed dredged area within the commercial harbor was previously dredged over 60 years ago. Significant impacts, however, may be seen to some coral reef, other immobile invertebrates, and some site-attached reef fish. A majority of the species will vacate the area and return when in-water construction is completed. Most of the area to be dredged has less than 30% coral coverage (i.e. 60% rubble, sand, and algae). The shoal areas (western shoals, middle shoals, jade shoals, big blue reef) are not expected to be impacted by dredging direct or indirect activities based on computer tide/current modeling within Apra Harbor. The Navy will implement mitigation measures and BMPs during in-water activities (dredging, wharf construction) that include Army Corps permits requiring silt curtains, biological monitors, halting of dredging activities during potential coral spawning months, and compensatory mitigation projects to help improve nearshore water quality through upland watershed reforestation/aforestation and/or artificial reef construction, to name a few. The Navy, as part of the "build-up" on Guam has also proposed to

upgrade the Northern District Waste Water Treatment Plant from Primary to Secondary Treatment. This action alone will assist GWA in meeting its coast water quality standards and benefit the coral reefs, sea life and people of Guam. In regards to the compensation process for coral loss, the USACE first makes a determination that potential impacts have been avoided to the maximum extent practicable (striving to avoid adverse impacts); remaining impacts would be mitigated to the extent appropriate and practicable by requiring steps to reduce impacts; and finally, compensate for aquatic resource values. The Navy has prepared a Habitat Equivalency Analysis to establish these values based on coral habitat loss. This sequence is considered satisfied where the proposed mitigation is in accordance with specific provision of a USACE- and USEPA-approved comprehensive plan that ensures compliance with the compensation requirements of the CWA Guidelines. The Navy is funding additional studies on southern reefs to look at feasible areas for upland watershed and coral reforestation/afforestation projects among others.

**I-260-003**

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



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 231

Received: 1/21/2010 4:33:55 AM

I-261-001

Thank God for freedom of speech. Guam is where people want to live...beautiful island...beautiful people...and most of all...beautiful freedom! The military buildup is coming whether we like it or not, and in my opinion, it's been so conflicting to hear the many pros and cons of the military buildup. In the best way possible, everyone is entitled to their own opinion. There are worrisome incidents of what may or may not happen with the abundance of military members being here, and yes, Guam's infrastructure is definitely not ready but we have to be realistic and know that while our world is being pressured of its many problems, we have to ensure the safety and security measures for ourselves and our children. As decision was made regarding the relocation of military buildup on Guam, Washington D.C. Leaders need to stop closing their eyes when it comes to Guam receiving all due benefits of being a United States Citizen (for example: war claims). I believe having the military here is a God-send. I have family and friends who are military members and I thank God for them...for their sacrifice to continue obtaining "our" freedom...and most especially, they're doing it all for the Glory and Honor for the Love of Life. I am confident the Department of Defense and the Leaders of our Island, most especially Governor Camacho, will entertain what needs to be done and I'm hoping next Governor of Guam who will be elected this year I live in the NCS area where there are low-flying helicopters, extremely loud and big airplanes flying above my house, which can be annoying at times, but it's only petty. What matters the most is that these military men and women are ensuring they perform their job to the utmost in security measures to protect all whom live on Guam. I want to say Kudos to all who have a voice and have shared their concerns, and continue to pass the knowledge to friends and family regarding our future for our beautiful island of Guam. Remember, voices not heard are sometimes voices not said loud enough...think for your island and share your thoughts.

### I-261-001

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: 233

Received: 1/21/2010 5:44:01 AM

I understand Guam's strategic value as well as it's vulnerabilities. My concern with the increase in military forces is the impact it will have on the island and the people.

The problem: Guam is very small. With the increase comes more cars, more people, more trash, more violence.

The people of Guam will adapt to the change. We always do. The build-up will happen. Where will we put the trash? How much longer will it take to drive the five miles to work? The violence will happen because of egos and the need to prove ones manhood. My question is how will we as a community (including the military) deal with it? The impact on the utilities should not be left up to the government of Guam. They can barely run themselves. The corruption within the government of Guam is embarrassing and unfortunately will never change.

My Recommendation: Limit families to one vehicle. Put rank restrictions on who can bring a vehicle. Guam is a good place for bike riding (this means a bike path has to be make). If possible, make Guam a hardship tour or limit the amount of command sponsored families that come. This will limit the amount of dependents that come to Guam. Families can come to visit, but we really don't have the space for so much people. I won't comment about the trash. I'm sure I don't want to know where it all goes now. The military needs to head up the project to improve the utility structure on Guam. Look what happened when Gov Guam was given money to improve the schools...DOD built their own schools.

The outside workers that come to build should not be allowed to put roots down and further increase the population. We are in for a rough few years until everything settles. The people of Guam will endure; just don't bully us to accept change. We will do it in our own time and our own way.

I-262-001

I-262-002

I-262-003

### I-262-001

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-262-002

Thank you for your comment. Although DoD does not plan to restrict the number of vehicles a person may own, using alternative transportation, in addition to carpooling, would be encouraged.

### I-262-003

Thank you for your comment. Employers of H-2B workers are required to prove that workers have left Guam once the particular project the worker was brought in for is completed. Please see Appendix F of the DEIS, Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study, Section 2.1.1.4 for further information.

Your additional mitigation recommendations have been taken under consideration. Expanded mitigation discussion is provided in the FEIS (Volume 7).



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 235

Received: 1/21/2010 7:10:24 AM

I-263-001

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-263-001

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: 236

Received: 1/21/2010 7:15:17 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-264-001

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-264-001



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 237

Received: 1/21/2010 7:15:45 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-265-001

#### I-265-001

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: 238

Received: 1/21/2010 7:16:12 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-266-001

#### I-266-001

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: 239

Received: 1/21/2010 7:16:38 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-267-001

#### I-267-001

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: 240

Received: 1/21/2010 8:42:37 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-268-001

#### I-268-001

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: 241

Received: 1/21/2010 8:44:10 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-269-001

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-269-001



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 242

Received: 1/21/2010 8:57:24 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-270-001

#### I-270-001

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: 243

Received: 1/21/2010 12:29:38 PM

"There would be a significant mitigable impact due to forced sale of land to the federal government for main cantonment and firing ranges on Guam. As described in the approach to analysis in Volumes 2 through 6, it is assumed landowners are not interested in selling their land. Although there may be landowners who are interested in selling their land, the assumption of significant impact remains until negotiations are complete. This impact could be mitigated through long-term leases of the property instead of purchase; however, this may not be possible in all cases and the significant mitigable level of impact is retained in the summary of impact. There would also be relocations, and land acquisition or long-term lease for roadway improvements."

**I-271-001**

If a land owner does not want to sell their land, than I'd hardly call forcing a lease on them mitigation. I think the land owners should also be concerned about the state the land will be in upon the end of the lease. History, on our island, has shown that land the military has returned to land owners is often contaminated. An example is Tiyan. Will the land owners lease a pristine piece of land and be returned a superfund site?

The military should not acquire any more land! They have enough! I insist on the no action alternative. If they need a firing range so bad they should use the Andersen golf course!

**I-271-001**

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: 244

Received: 1/21/2010 12:51:02 PM

"The capital and labor required for construction would be an irreversible and irretrievable commitment of the following resources:

- ☒ Soil would be displaced by construction and training activities.
- ☒ Limited areas of coral reef habitat would be permanently loss as a result of dredging in Apra Harbor.
- ☒ Some terrestrial habitat for special status species would be permanently lost on Guam.
- ☒ Increases in vessel traffic in Apra Harbor would permanently impact marine biological resources.
- ☒ Certain archaeological sites, traditional cultural properties and historical buildings would be permanently removed or disturbed.
- ☒ Some wetlands could be permanently lost on Guam."

I-272-001 |

I-272-002 |

This is absolutely unacceptable!! Any amount of coral reef loss is unacceptable. Permanently impacting the marine life, at Apra Harbor is unacceptable. Disturbing or removing archeological sites is unacceptable.

The people of our island have a very strong connection to the land. The D.O.D. may be unable to understand this, but it doesn't mean it is not true. You can not throw money at impacts and expect them to go away. The culture and people of Guam can not survive if the build up goes through. No action on all alternatives. No build up!

I-272-003 |

**I-272-001**

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of reducing adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources, and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to work with the people and Government of Guam to ensure that the short-term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long-term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam. As identified in the EIS, the proposed dredged area within the commercial harbor was previously dredge over 60-years ago. 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.

The EIS also identifies the compensatory mitigation process and project options in Volume 4, Section 11.2.2.6 - Implementation of Coral Restoration, and Section 11.2.2.7 - Development of Potential Mitigation Proposals. In regards to the compensation process for coral loss, the USACE first makes a determination that potential impacts have been avoided to the maximum extent practicable (striving to avoid adverse impacts); remaining impacts would be mitigated to the extent appropriate and practicable by requiring steps to reduce impacts; and finally, compensate for aquatic resource values. The Navy has prepared a Habitat Equivalency Analysis to establish these values based on coral habitat loss. This sequence is considered satisfied where the proposed mitigation is in accordance with specific provision of a USACE- and USEPA-approved comprehensive plan that ensures compliance with the compensation requirements of the CWA Guidelines. Selection, scaling, and implementation of appropriate compensatory mitigation actions are

being carried out in consultation with USACE, NOAA, USFWS, USEPA and GOVGUAM resource agencies. As more information is gathered, a detailed mitigation plan would be developed to comply with requirements of the USACE-EPA 2008 Compensatory Mitigation Rule. The Navy, as part of the "build-up" on Guam has proposed to upgrade the Northern District Waste Water Treatment Plant from Primary to Secondary Treatment. This action alone will assist GWA in meeting its coast water quality standards which would benefit the coral reefs, sea life and people of Guam.

**I-272-002**

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 resources were avoided. DoD will continue to work very closely with the Guam SHPO and other stakeholders in our efforts to avoid, minimize, and/or mitigate adverse effects to cultural resources.

**I-272-003**

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.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 245

Received: 1/21/2010 1:19:06 PM

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-273-001

### I-273-001

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: 246

Received: 1/21/2010 2:20:50 PM

I-274-001

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."

(According to federal regulations, an EIS should "normally" be less than 150 pages. For "proposals of unusual scope or complexity" you'd normally get 300 pages. That's probably why the 45 day commenting period is normally sufficient, but the 90 days given to Guam residents to review 10,000 pages is not.

### I-274-001

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: 247

Received: 1/21/2010 6:32:47 PM

According to federal regulations, an EIS should "normally" be less than 150 pages. For "proposals of unusual scope or complexity" you'd normally get 300 pages. That's probably why the 45 day commenting period is normally sufficient, but the 90 days given to Guam residents to review 10,000 pages is not.

I-275-001

#### I-275-001

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: 248

Received: 1/21/2010 7:02:16 PM

I-276-001

"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."

(According to federal regulations, an EIS should "normally" be less than 150 pages. For "proposals of unusual scope or complexity" you'd normally get 300 pages. That's probably why the 45 day commenting period is normally sufficient, but the 90 days given to Guam residents to review 10,000 pages is not.

### I-276-001

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: 249

Received: 1/21/2010 7:08:28 PM

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-277-001

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-277-001



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 250

Received: 1/21/2010 7:09:45 PM

I-278-001

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."

(According to federal regulations, an EIS should "normally" be less than 150 pages. For "proposals of unusual scope or complexity" you'd normally get 300 pages. That's probably why the 45 day commenting period is normally sufficient, but the 90 days given to Guam residents to review 10,000 pages is not.

**I-278-001**

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: 252

Received: 1/21/2010 10:33:25 PM

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-279-001

#### I-279-001

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: 253

Received: 1/22/2010 2:49:37 AM

I-280-001

I would like to 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 commenting period required by 40 CFR §1506.10(c) is reasonable considering the magnitude of the DEIS document itself and the possible impact on the residents of Guahan. Granting us more time to comment would allow for the participation of more concerned citizens of Guahan. Many people have struggled to clearly comprehend the DEIS thus far and such an extension in time would alleviate the growing frustration associated with this buildup. It is difficult to decipher the military terminology used throughout the DEIS and therefore I strongly encourage the DoD to allow us ample time such as 1 year to fully respond to the DEIS.

### I-280-001

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: 254

Received: 1/22/2010 4:08:54 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-281-001

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-281-001



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 255

Received: 1/22/2010 5:16:49 AM

I-282-001

"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".

According to federal regulations, an EIS should "normally" be less than 150 pages. For "proposals of unusual scope or complexity" you'd normally get 300 pages. That's probably why the 45 day commenting period is normally sufficient, but the 90 days given to Guam residents to review 10,000 pages is not

### I-282-001

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: 256

Received: 1/22/2010 5:40:49 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-283-001

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-283-001



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 257

Received: 1/22/2010 6:09:10 AM

Volume 2, Chpt 16 of the DEIS/OEIS draft dated November 2009 refers to Guam as a "high risk public safety area during times of natural and man-made disasters." The federal government does not mention in this study whether or not it will be providing funds to Guam to increase it's police presence to compensate for the tens of thousands of construction workers and the relocation of its marine personnel.

Prior to any construction, and especially the relocation of its marine personnel, the federal government must address the need for increased police protection for the Guam citizens against the inevitable increase in crime. The financial burden of additional police personnel, which will surely be required, should not be the burden of the people of Guam. It should be anticipated that due to social, ethnic, cultural, and other differences, there will be an increase in crime when the 10,000+ construction workers are relocated to Guam.

#### I-284-001

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-284-001



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 258

Received: 1/22/2010 6:11:13 AM

I-285-001

Volume 2, Chpt 16 of the DEIS/OEIS draft dated November 2009 refers to Guam as a "Medically Underserved Area." The paper goes further to state that Guam has difficulty in meeting the medical requirements of its population due to chronic shortages of health care providers and the lack of health care specialists. With the introduction of thousands of foreign laborers and other off-island employees to support the construction, and other ancillary services required of the proposed marine base, there is no mention of who, how, and where the influx of off-island people will receive their medical attention.

Prior to the federal government commencing this project, should it go forth, it would seem prudent and socially responsible that this subject be addressed by the construction of new medical facilities and/or the expansion of the current facilities on Guam to care for the anticipated medical need of 10,000 additional people. Further, the current lack of health care providers and specialists also need to be addressed prior to any project commencing.

#### I-285-001

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

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.

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: 259

Received: 1/22/2010 6:47:09 AM

I-286-001

I strongly object to the military's plans to expand its footprint on Guam.

The military must confine its activities to the federal property already under its control.

Do not expect the people of Guam to meekly "take up more indoor recreation".

### I-286-001

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.

# PART 1

ALBERT S. TOPASNA  
INVESTIGATOR/ RESEARCHER

ATTN: JOINT GUAM PROGRAM OFFICE, JGPO  
SPEAKER / SENATORS, 30<sup>TH</sup> GUAM  
LEGISLATURE

DATE: JAN. 13 2010

REF: REMINDER, INCLUSION OF SOUTH  
ERN GUAM IN MILITARY BUILD-UP;  
TO WHOM THIS MAY CONCERN:

I-287-001

By examining the Naval Cadastral Map (attached), it depicts the U.S. Government Properties (unsurveyed) detailing millions of square meters of undeveloped real property. These areas are in the proximity of and between Naval Magazine, and LImatac. The mountain terrains should be considered the probable element for military training to include isolation from townships or nearby communities we do foresee to be affected as in our current objection in the northern proposal. THANK YOU, A. Topasna

PAGE 1

I-287-001

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-287-002

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: GMPPO. You can also visit [www.guambuildupeis.us](http://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 Agaña Shopping Center for Draft EIS/OEIS review.

Please provide your comments below:

ATTN: JGPO - "OPERATIVE"

FOCUS ATTENTION ON A FEDERAL MONEY LAUNDERING INVESTIGATION ON THE GUAM RACEWAY PARK AND ITS AFFILIATION WITH HAWAIIAN ROCK PRODUCTIONS, INC. AS WELL AS THE LEGAL TEAMS ENTRUSTED. DON'T TRUST THE FEDERAL (FBI) GUAM OFFICE AGENTS. AUDIT THE GUAM AUDITOR OPERATIONS. AUDIT THE CHAMORRO LAND TRUST AND ANCESTRAL LANDS COMMISSION AND THE GLUC-GUAM LAND USE COMMISSION.

ORN CORP INTL KYUNG MAEK, TAN HOLDINGS, HAKUBUTAN, CORE TECH, INTL ALL CRIME SYNDICATES FROM JAPAN, KOREA, CHINA, GUAM AND ORN CORP INTL PLS INCLUDE THE PHILIPPINES. CONSIDER THE MULTIPLE ESCROW AND REALTY FIRMS EVOLVEMENT AND THE INCREASED LAWYER REPRESENTATION WITHIN GUAM. INVESTIGATE MERRILL LYNCH OPERATIONS AND INVESTMENT FIRMS.

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

I-287-002

# Chinese officials fled overseas with \$50 billion



Chinese officials have fled overseas with billions of dollars in stolen government funds.

**BEIJING (AP)** — Thousands of Chinese officials have fled overseas with as much as \$50 billion in their pockets in stolen government funds during the country's economic boom over the past three decades, China's top prosecutorial office said. Using the services of criminal gangs in other countries, former officials are often able to launder money, buy real estate and

obtain fake IDs, according to an article posted on the Web site of the Supreme People's Procuratorate.

The report from the top prosecutor's office said developed nations, including the United States and Australia, have become "heaven for those in hiding."

A joint multi-agency government task force has been set up to stem the flood of corrupt officials stealing and escaping the country.

"According to statistics, China now has 4,000 officials hiding overseas with \$50 billion," the report said. It was

unclear how the numbers were calculated.

They include the Public Security, Justice and Foreign Affairs ministries joining together "to prevent the fleeing of those who violate disciplines or laws," said a notice posted on the Ministry of Supervision's Web site.

"All in all, efforts should continue to be made to catch and arrest the corrupt officials," it said, while also making their lives on the run difficult.

It did not give details on how it would apprehend the officials or get them back to China to face the law.

PART 2

I-287-003

Thank you for your comment.

ALBERT S. TOPASNA  
INVESTIGATOR/ RESEARCHER

1-13-2010

ATTN: Colonel, JGPO

DEAR SIR,

I-287-003

Greetings and Halo Aloha;  
As per our discussion dated 1-11-2010,  
please examine the attached article in  
the realm of Crime syndicates both  
in Guam and the U.S. Mainland.  
The issue is clear that pol-  
itical influx have dominated and  
had its "just cause" for local resis-  
tance. This is in essence an inter-  
national problem that should be of  
concern for Washington and probability  
for inquiry/investigation. This is a very  
serious matter which may necessi-  
tate Senate (or) Congressional mandate.  
Something must be done as continuity to  
address JGPO/US interest in our National  
Security/Defense and values. AL Topasna PAGE 1

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](http://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, Josten-Kiyu Public Library, Northern Marianas College Olympic T. Roja 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:

To WHOM THIS MAY CONCERN:

I AM FROM THE SOUTHERN PART OF GUAM. MY NAME IS HILBERTS TOPASNA. P.O. BOX 3671, AGAÑA, GUAM 96910. TEL: 671 565-5235 / TIT-0186 (CELL). I AM A PRIVATE INVESTIGATOR / C.S.I.  
COMMENT / STATEMENT

ATTN: JGPO / DoN:

WHY ARE YOU NOT CONSIDERING THE SOUTHERN AREA OF GUAM, NAMELY, LIMATAC, CETTE-BAY AND MT. LAM LAM? THESE AREAS ARE CONGRUENT FOR U.S. MILITARY PURPOSE. PLS. CONSIDER!!!  
GUAM GOVERNMENT HAVE ALWAYS IGNORED SOUTHERN GUAM. POLITICS HAVE BRODED PROGRESS AND BUSINESS THERE-BY SPECIAL INTEREST CONTROL OUR SOUTHERN DESTINY. STOP AND THINK YOU CAN DETECT ORGANIZE CRIME AND FOREIGN SYNDICATE NON CONTROL THE GOVERNMENT AND THE LAW THE PROTECTS HUMANITY.  
\*\*\* Please Print Clearly \*\*\* A FEDERAL AUDIT SHOULD COMMENCE AND COORDINATE THE JGPO NONE  
CONDUCT MONEY LAUNDERING ACTIVITIES ON GUAM.

I-287-004

I-287-005

I-287-004

Thank you for your comment. Site alternatives for elements of the proposed actions were extensive including evaluation of southern Guam. Alternative site screening criteria for proposed actions on Guam are included in Chapter 2 (Proposed Action and Alternatives) of Volumes 2, 4, and 5 of the Final EIS.

I-287-005

Thank you for your comment.



**COMMENT SHEET**

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

Website Comment Number: 263

Received: 1/23/2010 12:03:00 AM

Hello

I honestly feel that if you take away the Yigo Drag strip, be expecting a lot of "illegal" street racing on Guam. The Yigo drag strip is what keeps Guam people and Military people safe when they are on the road driving to get to their destination. You take that away from the people, it will just become worse. I feel that there will be more accidents on the road due to people racing illegally also pedestrians getting hit from fast drivers or just big accidents period. My dad is in the Military and I support him 100% being in Iraq, but I feel that this would be the biggest mistake to take away from the Guam people..... its our hobby, its what we love to do, to race, it also decreases crime because people love to go to the track. Plus Guam is so small there is not much to do hear. You take the racing track away from us, there will be more crimes, more Police vehicles going off because of accidents... I totally disagree on tearing down the Yigo Drag Strip, that is a big thing hear on Guam.....

I-288-001

**I-288-001**

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: 266

Received: 1/23/2010 9:25:49 AM

I-289-001

Do not take ANY more land on Guam. The military already owns more than 25% of Guam. I oppose eminent domain and the use of ancestral lands for further military purposes. My solution: Either NO ACTION or use land you have already condemned.

I-289-002

Another solution to the firing range is the one you currently use near Tarague Beach.

#### I-289-001

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-289-002

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.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 270

Received: 1/23/2010 3:22:23 PM

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

Seve.

I-290-001

#### I-290-001

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: 271

Received: 1/23/2010 8:11:04 PM

Hafa Adai,

I'm glad the relocation of the Marines to Guam is finally moving forward. It is a necessary move for national security and a great boost for the local economy.

I-291-001

I-291-001

Thank you for your comment.



**COMMENT SHEET**

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

Website Comment Number: 264

Received: 1/23/2010 12:03:20 AM

Hello

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**I-292-001**

**I-292-001**

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.

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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,

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**COMMENT SHEET**

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

Website Comment Number: 265

Received: 1/23/2010 12:03:46 AM

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I-293-001

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## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 272

Received: 1/23/2010 9:56:05 PM

I-294-001

I have been viewing all the buildup in Guam and a lot of my people who have live there making Guam there permanent stay would resent a buildup with concern perhaps destroying the trees that have been there for a long period of time and the comfort for not destroying the nature itself is somewhat on the agenda on how this summary of not being out in the open for discussion, here in la mesa, ca where i live there is a 10 acreage of land behind my house and the la mesa residents are very against building homes that would destroy the trees that have been there for more than 30 years and for consideration they come to the conclusion that if and when they are to build these 130 homes they were not aloud to build and destroy these trees whatever you chose to do give it a consideration and not destroy nature. Also i am for buildup since i am retired from the federal gov't here in san diego, ca i see that military is what protects our nation and in doing so my Guamanian people should be appreciate and content. what i asked for the military people is learn and respect the people of the Island cause they are friendly and welcoming to outsider. Also i remember the time when the military has close partial but not all in the 80's and some of the military/civilian were sent out here and some resent the idea that they were uprooted later they regret the close down. Also it is a win win situation, We know what is best for the island and the U. S. A.'s advantage that we are there for one reason only to protect our interest from being attack closer to home. Of course we are building up in a positive way, we are not to wait longer perhaps these is a eye opener all over the world to response immediately and not wait 14 hrs flight to get there when attack does happen.

I-294-002

#### I-294-001

Thank you for your comment. Although a large number of trees would be removed, the vast majority would be trees that are in secondary growth forests and many of these are not native to Guam or are small trees that are abundant in many other areas of the island. Only a very small number of large, native trees would be removed. Other forest areas will be improved as habitat for animals through such methods as removal of pigs and deer that cause much destruction of the forest understory.

#### I-294-002

Thank you for your comment. 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: 273

Received: 1/23/2010 9:57:14 PM

I-295-001

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I-295-002

**I-295-001**

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**I-295-002**

Thank you for your comment.



**COMMENT SHEET**

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

Website Comment Number: 275

Received: 1/24/2010 9:08:42 AM

January 24, 2010

I-296-001

According to the Guam Governor's website (www.one.guam.gov), "The impacts of the proposed island-wide increase in federal land are being addressed in the Land Acquisition Impact Study portion of the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study that is being developed and will be available as part of the final EIS."

Question: 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?

Recommendation: The public comment period must not end until the Land Acquisition Impact Study is made available to the people of Guam; and that the people of Guam are given at least 120 days to review said document. The Department of Defense plans to increase its land inventory in the Unincorporated Territory of Guam, amounting to approximately 40% of the island's landmass, thus solidifying itself as the largest landowner in an island that has no right to vote for President, Congress or Senate.

Saina Ma'ase for your time, and I look forward to a transparent and equitable response to my comments.

Sincerely,  
Simeon M. Palomo, resident of Guam

**I-296-001**

Thank you for your comment. There was sufficient information regarding land acquisition provided in the Land and Submerged Land Use section of the DEIS.

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: 276

Received: 1/25/2010 12:16:24 AM

I-297-001

The roadway work needs to be in place before the "BUILD-UP" not during and after. If the Government of GUAM is involved in the road work it will take fifty years to complete.

The US Government needs to build an "INTERSTATE" Highway for AAFB to the NBG like Hawaii (US1, US2 & US3) did. It needs to be built before the other construction starts not during and after when the traffic is subsiding.

Marine Corps Drive needs overpasses at Rt 4, Rt 8, Rt 14, & Rt 16, not longer turning lanes.

How can going from 160,000 to 240,000 population have a LSI on the roadways that are already gridlocked because of the only one way of going north to south? There needs to be an alternative to Marine Corps Drive in case of an accident or natural disaster.

### I-297-001

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 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. The determination of LSI is a result of comparing the additional military build-up traffic AND identified off-base roadway improvements to the No Action condition. Further improvements such as a highway and/or overpasses would have adverse impacts to the environment, require extensive right-of-way acquisition, and would be cost prohibitive.

GUAM AND CNMI MILITARY RELOCATION DRAFT EIS / OEIS

The Governor's Office encourages interested residents to provide comments on the environmental document prepared for the analysis of the proposed military buildup. Your comments, as well as those being prepared by GovGuam, will ensure that decision makers are fully aware of our concerns relative to the proposed buildup. Comment forms, or your own letter, will be accepted at the Guam workshops, the public hearings sponsored by the Joint Guam Program Office (JGPO), or may be mailed to: JGPO, c/o NAVFAC Pacific, 258 Makalapa Drive Suite 100, Pearl Harbor, HI 96860-3134, Attention: GMPO. You can also visit [www.guambuildups.us](http://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-298-001

According to Volume 2 page 8-61 in the DEIS, it states that "Access to property associated with either alternative would be limited to authorized personnel throughout most of the year." and furthermore, "Access to historic sites, hiking trails and beach areas would require DoD approval and would be limited to periods of no training and subject to DoD approval." Thus, I would like to ask when would access be granted? would public announcements by DoD be made annually informing Guahan citizens of such access? will we still be able to swim at these shores on the Eastern Coast of Guahan? What times of the day will this access be granted or allowed? If I build my house in Sassayan Valley since I have property down there, will I only be able to reside there when DoD says I can? I propose that the No Action Alternative be selected regarding the non-firing and firing range. Please reconsider utilizing DoD lands that already belong to the US Military for the firing range. Please collaborate with Andersen Air Force Base and Naval Station to derive a solution. I would like to pass down my family's property located in "Alternative B", to my son and eventually to his children. Furthermore, I ask that you extend the commenting period for this DEIS to allow more concerned citizens of Guahan to make educated and supported comments.

I-298-002

I-298-003

Please print clearly. Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010.

I-298-001

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-298-002

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.

I-298-003

Thank you for your comment. The DoD carefully considered all requests to extend the length of the comment period beyond the 45-day minimum required by NEPA. In evaluating multiple options, DoD leadership

determined that a 90-day comment period best balanced the need for sufficient time to review a complex document with the requirement to reach a timely decision regarding the proposed military buildup on Guam.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 277

Received: 1/25/2010 12:33:29 AM

I-299-001

Your maps omit a significant residential community between the northern and central maps, roughly from the LDS church in Yigo south to the Yigo Fire Station. Portions of the PDF charts are not legible. What is being hidden in these omissions?

#### I-299-001

Thank you for your comment. The small-scale (zoomed out) figures in Chapter 8 of Volume 2 (Land and Submerged Land Use) show all areas in Guam. The large-scale maps (zoomed in) show project areas and their immediate surroundings in greater detail. Certain areas do not appear within the views of the large-scale maps, but the analysis addresses all affected areas.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 278

Received: 1/25/2010 12:56:24 AM

I-300-001

CHN Lujuna is a residential street it should not be designated a heavy equipment haul road. Existing traffic is rapidly deteriorating this street. Existing commercial traffic flagrantly violate traffic laws. The trucks using this street continually destroy the shoulders and traffic signs. The military traffic should be routed through Andersen South. There are two existing roads crossing Andersen South connecting RT 1 and Rt 15. The southern most road can be resurfaced and a minor adjustment to the Rt 1 intersection could create a four way intersection with Wusstig Rd. where appropriate traffic control signals would enhance traffic safety and keep military traffic on military property no in civilian residential streets. The rerouted Rt 15 will intersect the road currently crossing Andersen South thus making it an appropriate route to and from the firing range.

### I-300-001

Thank you for your comment. Chalan Lujuna is classified as a major collection and is proposed to be part of the haul road system to transport aggregate from the rock quarry located in Southern Guam through Route 15 to construction sites at NCTS Finegayan, Andersen Air Force Base and Andersen South. As part of the proposed action, Andersen South would be the location of proposed training facilities such as vertical lift landing zones, live-fire training areas, non-fire maneuver training areas, non-firing ranges and others, and is not under consideration for the haul road network.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 279

Received: 1/25/2010 1:12:18 AM

I-301-001

What compensation is to be offered to those residents within the noise pattern of the firing range? The incessant noise from this range even if it is below 85 dba is a serious environmental and quality of life issue for everyone within two miles of this range Especially children students at near by schools and the people living and sleeping in their homes during day time hours. Who is going to bear the expense for those forced to move from their homes due to the noise? What do residents in the noise impact areas get for loosing property value when they can not sell or lease their property due to the noise.

I-301-002

Why not locate the range on existing military property at Northwest Field in conjunction with the Air Force Warrior Training Facility. The location would not require taking private land or make existing housing areas uninhabitable. It would eliminate or reduce off Base traffic, the shipment of munitions on public streets and increase safety and security for the range.

I-301-003

Why is the government negotiating land purchases even prior the public hearing and without due consideration of the people of the communities affected?

#### I-301-001

Thank you for your comment. The EIS does not identify schools that would be adversely impacted by the training range noise. Acoustic walls are proposed as noise abatement at the ranges. Impacts to surrounding uses are described as less than significant with the acoustic walls. No mitigation is proposed outside of the federally-controlled property. No relocation of residences is proposed.

Outside of the EIS process, there is funding through the Office of Economic Adjustment to conduct a study that identifies potential encroachment issues, such as noise, associated with the proposed actions. Mitigation strategies will be developed.

#### I-301-002

Thank you for your comment. Locating Marine Corps training ranges on Northwest Field was one of the options examined during the EIS process. This option was not carried forth in the EIS because the area of useable land, air, and sea space was not found to be sufficient to meet the requirements for the firing ranges and their associated safety buffers. Existing Air Force facilities, safety zones around ammunition storage areas, and protected habitat significantly reduced the land at Northwest Field available for consideration.

#### I-301-003

Thank you for your comment. DoD did not initiate negotiations prior to the public hearings. However, discussions with potentially-affected landowners have taken place.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 280

Received: 1/25/2010 1:15:09 AM

I-302-001

Where are the comments to these issues sent? Who sees them? Will the public see any of these comments?

### I-302-001

Thank you for your comment. All comments and responses received during the public comment period are part of the public record and are published in Volume 10 of the Final EIS.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 281

Received: 1/25/2010 1:35:48 AM

I-303-001

The local mentality is such that almost everyone, views the US Government as an unending source of revenue. Therefore this "entitlement" mentality has developed over the years. As this applies to the buildup, it is that Gov Guam is expected to provide certain improvements to the infrastructure according to the DEIS. This entitlement mentality is now surfacing, in that the local population are thinking that the military should provide ALL of the improvements and Gov Guam little or nothing, since the build up is for the benefit of the military. They either cannot or will not comprehend that the infrastructure improvements will benefit them the most. Further, as far in debt the local government is, they no longer have the borrowing power to provide the needed infrastructure that is going to be required, nor the income to repay the debt if they could find a funding source.

Your biggest obstacle to overcome is going to be this entitlement mind set that the local populace have developed, and feel that the military/US government owes to them.

My main point is that the Marines are going to have to overcome this mind set for things to run smoothly. Secondly, assist the local government in funding the required infrastructure, plus provide oversight to development of said infrastructure.

**I-303-001**

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 Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 282

Received: 1/25/2010 1:41:42 AM

I-304-001

The local mentality is such that almost everyone, views the US Government as an unending source of revenue. Therefor this "entitlement" mentality has developed over the years. As this applies to the buildup, it is that Gov Guam is expected to provide certain improvements to the infrastructure according to the DEIS. This entitlement mentality is now surfacing, in that the local population are thinking that the military should provide ALL of the improvements and Gov Guam little or nothing, since the build up is for the benefit of the military. They either cannot or will not comprehend that the infrastructure improvements will benefit them the most. Further, as far in debt the local government is, they no longer have the borrowing power to provide the needed infrastructure that is going to be required, nor the income to repay the debt if they could find a funding source.

Your biggest obstacle to overcome is going to be this entitlement mind set that the local populace have developed, and feel that the military/US government owes to them.

My main point is that the Marines are going to have to overcome this mind set for things to run smoothly. Secondly, assist the local government in funding the required infrastructure, plus provide oversite to development of said infrastructure.

I-304-001

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  
Environmental Impact Statement  
Guam and CNMI Military Relocation**

Website Comment Number: 285

Received: 1/25/2010 12:48:21 PM

I-305-001  
I-305-002

I-305-003  
I-305-004  
I-305-005

I-305-006

The Feb. 17 deadline is sufficient; no need for further extension.  
Would like the buildup process to start soon as possible. As Pres. Obama said, we need to provide jobs to get our nation out of this recession. Additional military presence, in the form of over 8,000 U.S. Marines and dependents is the answer. As one JGPO official said, employment opportunities will be created; these are not jobs that will just go away, but will remain on island.  
As for cultural sites, there are provisions to protect and preserve island landmarks. As for acquiring additional land from private landowners, that is between the owner and the military to negotiate to satisfy both parties. We also have full faith in the U.S. Govt that they will provide whatever is necessary to improve the quality of life for the people of Guam, both military and the local community. Signs of improvement are already happening in the form of road improvements and VA Clinic. In closing, Gen. Bice and the entire EIS staff have done a wonderful job in putting the report together. It may not satisfy everyone, but it does provide mitigation steps to minimize environmental concerns.  
Recommendation: Implement

**I-305-001**

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-305-002**

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-305-003**

Thank you for your comment.

**I-305-004**

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-305-005**

Thank you for your comment.

**I-305-006**

Thank you for your comment.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 286

Received: 1/25/2010 1:29:44 PM

"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-306-001

### I-306-001

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: 287

Received: 1/25/2010 10:07:53 PM

Due to the increasing opposition to military bases in Okinawa, it has become more urgent to accelerate movement of U.S. Marines to Guam. For the past three years, much planning and resources have been allocated to facilitate this relocation. The DEIS is a good document that addresses nearly all environmental concerns. There exists vacant federal property that does offer most if not all the requirements for this relocation. Guam is the most ideal location, considering its proximity to the hotspots in Asia. In light of the unstable country of N.Korea, it is imperative that this move materialize to ensure national security in this Pacific region. And if private lands are to be acquired, that good faith negotiations are part of the process to benefit both parties. Most of all, as U.S. citizens here in Guam, we stand ready to assist in this relocation. With anticipated financial assistance into the Guam community, the quality of life will vastly improved in form of infrastructure, schools, education, etc.  
Recommendation: Urgent Implementatin Now!  
Good job, Gen. Bice and EIS staff!

I-307-001

### I-307-001

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: 288

Received: 1/26/2010 12:10:10 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-308-001

### I-308-001

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: 289

Received: 1/26/2010 12:10:31 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-309-001

### I-309-001

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: 290

Received: 1/26/2010 12:11:45 AM

I-310-001

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. Give the people of Guam more time to read and comment. If you won't then you should find a new place to build up your military.

#### I-310-001

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: 291

Received: 1/26/2010 10:35:26 AM

Even as a teenager, I can understand what the military buildup will do to our island. As a matter of fact, the military buildup will affect our island's youth as much as how it is affecting our families right now. I believe that the military buildup will alter our island of Guam so much that we will lose all cultural history and cultural value. The military will bring some benefits but more so of a negative impact. The crime will increase, the beauty of our island will deplete, and the military will take our land regardless of what we have to say. Why is it that if the military is taking so much of what is ours, they are only giving us an insufficient amount of time to read the draft, and so little time to hear our opinions about it. How is the military going to compensate our land to an equivalent of what is with land that is not even theirs. The streets of our island will not be safe with the thousands of marines strolling the sidewalks, and I will not feel safe in my own home. The tolls of deaths by DUIs and victims of rape will increase immensely. Guam has been my home for my whole life. I do not want the military to ruin my home.

- I-311-001 |
- I-311-002 |
- I-311-003 |
- I-311-004 |
- I-311-005 |

**I-311-001**

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

**I-311-002**

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-311-003**

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

**I-311-004**

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-311-005**

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

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

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

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



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 292

Received: 1/26/2010 11:17:50 AM

I-312-001

Keep up the good work, JGPO. The majority of Guam supports the buildup. As Obama said, we need to provide jobs to get this nation out of this terrible recession. Currently, the unemployment rate on Guam exceeds 10%. So, to keep in line with Obama's call to jumpstart the economy, Guam can set an example of how the military and local community can work in harmony and partnership.

Congresswoman Bordallo, Interior Deputy Babauta, Gov. Camacho, H. Clinton, and DOD Sec. Gates all support this relocation. The DEIS is a good document in its current form, complete with mitigations. Strongly recommend: ACTION

I-312-002

By the way, please no more extensions: We can no longer delay national security interests in this region.

#### I-312-001

Thank you for your comment and support.

#### I-312-002

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

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

Website Comment Number: 293

Received: 1/26/2010 1:36:58 PM

TOPIC: Public Comment Period.

Comment: The NEPA requires that the DEIS provide an accurate analysis of the potential effects of the proposed actions. This requirement inherently requires that the DEIS document contain sufficient supporting information and research to formulate an accurate understanding of the proposed action (to include references where cited); or there is sufficient time for stakeholders and decision-makers to conduct independent external research to assess the validity of the DEIS conclusions. This voluminous document contains numerous unsupported and/or illogical conclusions which require independent research in order to formulate an informed opinion and to provide meaningful feedback or understanding for basis of a decision. The 45day/90day public comment periods do not provide sufficient time to for the public to conduct such a review.

Request for more information: Please clarify the process and justification for establishing a 45-day/90-day public comment period for this DEIS relative to NEPA requirements. Unsupported or illogical statements of "no impact" and "significant impact - mitigatable" necessitate independent research on behalf of the decision makers and public, and warrants a longer public review period.

Recommendation: Increase the time for public review and commentary to no less than 247.5 days. This is warranted since this DEIS is roughly 5.5-times the size of an average DEIS, and the average public review/comment period is 45-days.  $45 \times 5.5 = 247.5$ .

### I-313-001

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-313-001



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 294

Received: 1/26/2010 6:57:02 PM

I-314-001

I am against the military trying to lease or takeover property from local residents in Pagat, Mangilao so they can use it as a firing range. I was in Alasad, Iraq for 3 years and I saw how the marines did their firing qualifications. All the Marines fired at was in a rock quarry, they posted up targets and fired, M-16, 9mm, etc.. As for the firing 50 cal. rounds it was just further down the rock quarry. Why can't the military do the same thing in either Tarague, Andersen or any other military installations. Build a rock quarry or make one, and leave the local property alone that was given to our ancestors. Thank you

#### I-314-001

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



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 295

Received: 1/26/2010 7:20:14 PM

"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-315-001

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-315-001



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 296

Received: 1/26/2010 10:16:35 PM

I-316-001

The 90-day comment period allowed for this report is INSUFFICIENT given the magnitude of the proposed activities and the immense scale of the DEIS document. Typical DEIS reports are 150-300 pages, and this report is 11,000 pages. If a typical DEIS review procedure allows 45 days for review, then the people of Guam should be given AT MINIMUM 1,650 days (4.5 years) to review this document. To allow only 90 days indicates an assumption on the part of the submitting party that a full and complete review is not necessary, and makes a mockery of the entire EIS review process.

#### I-316-001

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: 299

Received: 1/27/2010 11:43:37 AM

I-317-001

I am quite satisfied that the Northern Lens Aquifer is sufficient in terms of supplying adequate water needs during and after the buildup. The recommendation to integrate the island water system with the military is a good idea in terms of maximum use of resources.

I-317-001

Your comment and support are appreciated.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 300

Received: 1/27/2010 11:35:13 PM

I-318-001

I would like to request an extension of time of the public commenting period. According to 40CFR§ 1502.7, an EIS should typically be between 150 & 300 pages. I do not believe that the 45 commenting period required by 40 CFR§ 1506.10(c) is reasonable considering the magnitude of the DEIS document itself and the possible impact on the residents of Guam.

#### I-318-001

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: 301

Received: 1/28/2010 5:02:58 AM

**I-319-001**

Proposed activities for Tinian once the training ranges are built are for 200-400 Marines to fly from Andersen AFB to West Tinian airport, then bused from West Tinian to the training sites. Although I foresee possible instances of surface transportation (By sea) due to the fact of unavailability of air transportation or volume of Marines needing to get to Tinian expeditiously, it would be best for the military to upgrade, repair the roads leading from West Tinian airport to north field allowing for 2 way traffic and avoid accidents. I also would suggest that the military upgrade, repair the roads from the harbor to north field for the same reasons in addition to repairing the harbor for future expansion of training requirements.

**I-319-002**

Training schedules for Marines in Tinian should also be adjusted so they can at least spend a day or two on the island for site seeing, eating at local establishments, try their luck at the lone casino, diving and just spending their time in town to assist in the local economy or community projects the military is good at when visiting other locations.

**I-319-003**

I was fortunately present during the public hearing held at the Tinian Elementary School cafeteria, I had the opportunity to meet an old friend Marine MAJ.Frank Diaz and good discussion with COL. Loynd. I thought the presentations were good but more public hearings should be provided as new information are updated. I look forward for this proposal to materialize because the people of Tinian have been expecting something to happen on their island since 2/3 of the island is leased by the military already.

#### **I-319-001**

Thank you for your response. The EIS has assessed the road infrastructure on Tinian and found it to be adequate to support proposed training. The proposed action entails Marines moving by foot or by bus from the airport to the training area. The existing roads will be closely monitored for signs of wear and routine maintenance will be carried out to ensure they remain capable of meeting Department of Defense and civilian requirements.

#### **I-319-002**

Thank you for your comment. As identified in Chapter 1 of Volume 3 of this EIS, the Marines would deploy to Tinian for required training and return to Guam upon completion of training.

#### **I-319-003**

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. The DoD also continues to meet with elected officials and other community stakeholders on the progress of the EIS and notional/preliminary relocation plans. The DoD has kept the public informed by holding public scoping meetings and public hearings and encouraging the public to comment on the DEIS. Almost 2,000 people combined attended the six public hearings on Guam, Tinian and Saipan. At this time, DoD does not plan to hold any additional public hearings.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 302

Received: 1/28/2010 5:36:33 AM

I-320-001

Why Guam Why does it have to be us? They are just making us a much larger target for the US enemies to fire at.

What are we going to do the the houses when they leave?  
Just send them back to the US! We already have enough troops here on the island. Dont damage our island more. You are going to tear down the things we care about. Tear down your property instead of ours.  
You dont own our island

### I-320-001

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.

## COMMENT SHEET



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

Website Comment Number: 303

Received: 1/28/2010 6:55:01 AM

I-321-001

By placing the housing for 18,000 male laborers in one concentrated area in the Harmon Annex, and then turning it into low-cost housing after the buildup, the increase in crime will be maximized. What is currently planned is the creation of a permanent ghetto. This is not acceptable. A low-income concentration of population has been proven by anthropological studies to lead to greater crime. This is why many communities make a point to integrate all levels of socioeconomic status when planning their housing. One of the best examples of this kind of integration of income levels is a housing development in Santa Cruz, California, called The Tannery. Please study its success.

In order to mitigate the crime that will rise due to the sudden concentration of laborers in the Harmon Annex, I recommend that the military take a cue from other communities, such as Santa Cruz, who have put care and thought into their city planning to ensure it will be a positive development for the community. For example, the comfort level of the laborer housing should be increased so as to attract an upper and middle class clientele both during the buildup and after. Rich and poor living side by side in decent living conditions will enable our community to develop in a positive direction. There should be a sliding scale of payment based on income. Guam should not be turned into a slum for the convenience of providing labor for the base.

Because this mitigation will require that the 18,000 units go to people of diverse backgrounds other than laborers, any extra laborers who cannot fit in the development can be placed, at the military's expense, in the many new apartment complexes that are being planned and built in anticipation of the buildup. Many are being built by the company Tanota Partners, as an example.

In short, MITIGATE CRIME INCREASE BY PROVIDING HOUSING THAT INTEGRATES SOCIO-ECONOMIC LEVELS, RATHER THAN THE CURRENT PLAN TO CREATE A PERMANENT GHETTO ON GUAM.

### I-321-001

Thank you for your comment. Workforce housing is outside the scope of the EIS, but is identified in EIS, Volume 6 Section 1.2, as a related action.

There are private development proposals to provide workforce housing to support the military build-up described in the EIS. These proposals are being reviewed by the Guam Land Use Commission. The Government of Guam controls the type and location of development and is responsible for ensuring the development is consistent with the existing and future community development plans. DoD has no decision-making authority over projects beyond the military base boundaries. The developers are likely to proceed with the construction or renovation for workforce housing before the EIS Record of Decision is signed. The Navy will issue construction contracts requiring the contractor to provide housing in accordance with specified health and safety standards. Contractors will be required to provide medical services and transportation for the workers. The Navy would not dictate the pay scale of the workers.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 304

Received: 1/28/2010 7:07:51 AM

I-322-001

Considering the financial straits the U.S. is currently suffering, it is fiscally unwise to berth an aircraft carrier in Apra Harbor. As Senator Daniel Inouye stated in an August 27, 2006 Honolulu Advertiser article, "You have to be realistic. If you don't have the money, you can't have (a carrier in either Hawai'i or Guam)," Inouye said. He also said "in today's war, with all the high technology of communications and satellites and such, the odds of being caught unaware and unprepared is rather nil."

As an example of the costliness of building the berthing in Guam, one estimate placed the cost at \$5 billion for infrastructure and other improvements in there, and \$2.2 billion to move a flattop to Hawai'i. The cost would be less at Puget Sound, Inouye said.

I agree with Inouye's statement, and recommend berthing the aircraft carrier in Puget Sound or San Diego. Please look into it and take this comment seriously.

### I-322-001

Thank you for your comment. As addressed in Volume 4 of the EIS, the capability to have a CVN capable berth on Guam for transient aircraft carriers is required to support aircraft carriers operational requirements in the Western Pacific and Indian Oceans. The reduced transit time from Guam to these western Pacific locations is superior to those from mainland US Navy ports.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 305

Received: 1/28/2010 7:09:38 AM

I-323-001

By placing the housing for 18,000 male laborers in one concentrated area in the Harmon Annex, and then turning it into low-cost housing after the buildup, the increase in crime will be maximized. What is currently planned is the creation of a permanent ghetto. This is not acceptable. A low-income concentration of population has been proven by anthropological studies to lead to greater crime. This is why many communities make a point to integrate all levels of socioeconomic status when planning their housing. One of the best examples of this kind of integration of income levels is a housing development in Santa Cruz, California, called The Tannery. Please study its success.

In order to mitigate the crime that will rise due to the sudden concentration of laborers in the Harmon Annex, I recommend that the military take a cue from other communities, such as Santa Cruz, who have put care and thought into their city planning to ensure it will be a positive development for the community. For example, the comfort level of the laborer housing should be increased so as to attract an upper and middle class clientele both during the buildup and after. Rich and poor living side by side in decent living conditions will enable our community to develop in a positive direction. There should be a sliding scale of payment based on income. Guam should not be turned into a slum for the convenience of providing labor for the base.

Because this mitigation will require that the 18,000 units go to people of diverse backgrounds other than laborers, any extra laborers who cannot fit in the development can be placed, at the military's expense, in the many new apartment complexes that are being planned and built in anticipation of the buildup. Many are being built by the company Tanota Partners, as an example.

In short, MITIGATE CRIME INCREASE BY PROVIDING HOUSING THAT INTEGRATES SOCIO-ECONOMIC LEVELS, RATHER THAN CREATES A GHETTO SLUM IN GUAM.

I-323-001

Thank you for your comment. Workforce housing is outside the scope of the EIS, but is identified in Volume 6 Section 1.2, as a related action.

There are private development proposals to provide workforce housing to support the military build-up described in the EIS. These proposals are being reviewed by Guam Land Use Commission. The Government of Guam controls the type and location of development and is responsible for ensuring the development is consistent with existing and future community development plans. DoD has no decision-making authority over projects beyond the military base boundaries.

The developers are likely to proceed with the construction or renovation for workforce housing before the EIS Record of Decision is signed.

The Navy will issue construction contracts requiring the contractor to provide housing in accordance with specified health and safety standards. Contractors will be required to provide medical services, transportation and recreation facilities for the workers. The Navy would not dictate the pay scale of the workers.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 306

Received: 1/28/2010 8:44:57 AM

The Draft Environmental Impact Statement Section ES-4 states that:

"The main components of the proposed actions are as follows:

- 1. Marine Corps. (a) Develop and construct facilities and infrastructure to support approximately 8,600 Marines and their 9,000 dependents relocated from Okinawa (Japan) to Guam, (b) Develop and construct facilities and infrastructure to support training and operations on Guam and Tinian for the relocated Marines. 2. 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. 3. Army. Develop facilities and infrastructure on Guam to support relocating approximately 600 military personnel and their 900 dependents to establish and operate an AMDTF.

I-324-001

In response to the quote above from the DEIS, it is clear that there is a lot more behind the proposed actions that affects the island of Guam. In regard to number 1, we need to know where the money will come from; specifically, not from the people of Guam in any form of tax or income deduction, that will provide the funding for the facilities and infrastructure. Also, it verifies that we will be bringing in that population of 8,600 Marines and their 9,000 dependants. Where will we get the adequate water and land supply? We will still need to give more land to the military. If so, what about the land that may be taken away from the residents and business owners of Guam? For numbers 2 and 3, our oceans will be affected, simply by tapping into them, as well as the nuclear power facility that will be installed that can destroy the marine life that we are trying to preserve. Lastly, since the military will be relocating here along with their shooting ranges and operation devices, Guam will only become more of a target for opposing world powers. Of course, they'd feel it best necessary to wipe out troops-the troops being stationed here on Guam. The protection that we will gain is equally positive and negative.

I-324-002

I-324-003

I-324-004

As a solution, we can obviously talk this over fairly, and let Guam have a say in what they feel is best for the military and locals. The decisions need to come to a compromise where both the military personnel and locals are gaining and where no one side is losing out on benefits. But of course, there should be minimal, yet equal sacrifices. If only we had the overall power to defend what is rightfully ours. A good fact to consider may be making use of the lands that the military owns, but is not using, and taking the time to move around some current facilities and firing ranges to places that can accommodate neighboring activities. Nothing should be put to waste. Things should be planned out smartly and safely. As for our natural resources, we should try not to tap into the oceans, because they are trying to be preserved. Another thing is land that is also trying to be preserved. What we could consider is hiring Guam's people to do all of the infrastructure building with the military paying our people instead of bringing in foreign workers. The majority of Guam should benefit financially from all of this, only so we can keep ourselves living comfortably. I don't think we'll want to have lower

I-324-005

I-324-007

I-324-006

I-324-001

Thank you for your comment. Funding for the proposed relocation of US Marines from Okinawa to Guam is anticipated to be cost-shared between the US Government and the Government of Japan as per an international agreement. In addition, DoD would work closely with the Government of Guam to improve infrastructure in support of the proposed relocation. Potential infrastructure improvements are identified in Volume 6 of the EIS.

I-324-002

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

I-324-008 |

I-324-009 |

incomes than we already have. Also, why don't we put in the funding to replenish all of our current facilities inside and out, just so that we can efficiently accommodate the bigger population. From there we can expand on our resource management facilities. And to conclude, why Guam exactly?

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-324-003**

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

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

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

**I-324-004**

Thank you for your comment.

**I-324-005**

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

constraints that exist to protect public health and safety reasons. For example, there are accident potential zones around airfields and explosive safety arcs around ammunition storage areas that restrict development. In addition there are conservation and watershed areas that should not be developed. NCTS Finegayan appears to have a lot of space, but development of the Overlay Refuge is discouraged by U.S Fish and Wildlife Service. EIS Volume 2 Chapter 8 includes figures of the land use constraints at existing federally-controlled property. Volume 2 Chapter 10 figures show the natural resource constraints on land use.

**I-324-006**

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 Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS).

**I-324-007**

Thank you for your comment. DoD appreciates your concern for potential environmental impacts on terrestrial and ocean resources. Unfortunately, the proposed action will result in environmental impacts and the EIS process serves to disclose these impacts for public review. At every step of the planning process efforts were made to identify the least environmentally damaging alternatives. 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-324-008**

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-324-009**

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

## COMMENT SHEET

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



Website Comment Number: 307

Received: 1/28/2010 10:13:01 AM

I'm a sophomore at GW and I've lived on Guam all my life. I don't think I'm allowed to say that I'm against the military build up because both of my parents are for the build up, and my dad is in the Air Force. When I want to talk about the military buildup, they don't listen. As a young woman who will contribute to the future of Guam, I feel it is important to get my point across. I want to speak out and voice what I believe to be right. I don't like the idea of anyone going to someone else's home and destroying it. For example, the military plans to turn Pagat Cave into a shooting range. I have been there and it is one of the most breathtaking hikes I have ever been to. The cave itself is magnificent and the vast ocean you see when you go to the cliffline is beautiful. The challenging hike is worth the time and energy needed to get there. If they take the Pagat area, our artifacts will be turned into shooting targets! Come on, the Federal Government is so rich and the military has so many golf courses why can't they move their shooting ranges there. Can our infrastructure support eighty-thousand people? Has anyone thought of this? How many people are actually coming during the buildup? Are the estimates correct? Did they include the family members who will follow? Do we have enough schools or teachers? They are offering so many jobs but are there enough people here to fill them? If they bring people to Guam to fill these jobs, will they make more money than the locals doing the same job? Will the middle-class families on Guam today, become the low-income families on our island? How much land will they destroy to create all the homes needed for all these people? What about our environment? Are they just going to murder it? I thought President Obama was going green. Have they thought about the impact of all this deforestation? Will it cause erosion? Will they murder all our marine life? Are they going to poison our waters with chemicals, like they did with our water wells? Where is all the supplies going to come from to support everyone? Why did Japan pay millions of dollars to get rid of them? With such an increase in population, will the crime rate go up? What positives will come from all of this? Money!? Could all the money from the buildup pay for all the negative effects that will be brought to Guam? Can we find a compromise? When you think about the answers to all these questions use your heart instead of thinking fast with your mind.

I-325-001

I-325-002

I-325-003

#### I-325-001

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-325-002

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.

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-325-003

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.

Your comment pertains to many different impacts contained in each volume of the EIS. Vol 7 provides a summary of impacts for implementing the proposed actions and Best Management Practices and potential mitigation measures to minimize adverse impacts.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 309

Received: 1/28/2010 10:42:35 AM

I-326-001

I am a 9 year old girl who lives in Chalan Pago, Guam. I go to school at Santa Barbara Catholic School and one of my favorite hobbies is going to the beach and swimming. I am just learning how to snorkel and I like seeing many kinds of fish. I have gone on dolphin watch trips with my family and seeing the dolphins is one of the best times of my life.

I went to one of the military build up meetings and heard that the the military is going to destroy part of the reef and the home of the sea turtle and the spinner dolphin. I don't want you to do this because I love dolphins and turtles and want them to be here for when I have my own kids.

Please do not hurt Guam's reef because it is an important part of our island. If you destroy the reef, you will be destroying the coral. And also, if a tsunami comes to Guam, the whole island will be hurt because the reef won't be able to protect us.

I think you should use what is already available and if your ships are too big, then they should go to some other place, not Guam.

I-326-001

Thank you for your comment and information provided. I assume the comment is referring to Outer Apra Harbor, as there are no submarine or scuba tours conducted within the Inner Apra Harbor to my knowledge. The Navy is monitoring dredging activity at Kilo Wharf and is aware of issues their subcontractor has had managing the silt curtain mitigation measure. The height and some operational changes have been made to correct this issue. It should be noted that the in-water conditions at Kilo Wharf are significantly different from the proposed dredge area (i.e. Kilo Wharf has increased wave action and currents associated with the site). The dredging plume models that were run for the EIS, were based on high silt curtain sediment retention of 90% observed at another location in Apra Harbor that would have similar conditions to the proposed action.

G-326-001 Thank you for your comment and concern for protected sea turtles, dolphins and their habitat. The proposed action within Apra Harbor (an active commercial and DoD port) has been evaluated in the DEIS and will not significantly impact federally protected sea turtles or dolphins (or their home) with implementation of mitigation measures. The Navy currently implements standard operation procedures, mitigation measures and best management practices (BMPs) that consider federally protected species and their well-being. The Navy has also co-existed with sea turtles and dolphins in the Harbor and around Guam for over 60-years. The Navy, in partnership with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and Guam Department of Aquatic and Wildlife Resources (DAWR), monitors sea turtle activities within Apra Harbor and around Guam. There are no records of sea turtles nesting on beaches within Apra Harbor that would potentially be impacted by the proposed action and there have been no reported observations of sea turtles grazing within the area to be dredged. The Navy will also implement mitigation measures and BMPs during in-water and land-based construction activities (i.e. dredging and wharf construction) to lessen any potential impacts to sea turtles and marine life in general. Additionally, the Army Corps permit will require measures to

protect biological resources. These measures may include but are not limited to the following: biological monitors on vessels (making sure sea turtles and dolphins [although rare in Apra Harbor] do not approach the area); halting of dredging activities, if these animals enter the buffer zone, until the sea turtle and/or dolphin voluntarily leave the area; low lighting; and as described above, joint Navy/USFWS/DAWR monitoring of nesting beaches though out Guam. Yes, significant unavoidable impacts will be seen to coral reef, other immobile invertebrates, and some site-attached reef fish as identified in the DEIS. However, a majority of the fish species and mobile invertebrates will vacate the area and return when in-water construction is completed, experiencing short-term and localized impacts. To lessen impacts, the Navy will implement mitigation measures and BMPs during in-water activities (dredging, wharf construction) that include Army Corps permits requiring silt curtains, biological monitors, halting of dredging activities during potential coral spawning months. Additionally, the Navy, as part of the "build-up" on Guam has proposed to upgrade the Northern District Waste Water Treatment Plant from Primary to Secondary Treatment. This action alone will assist Guam Water Authority in meeting its coastal water quality standards, providing benefit to the sea life and people of Guam. Even after efforts by DoD to minimize and avoid the impacts of the aircraft carrier project, there still remain unavoidable adverse impacts associated with dredging coral reef ecosystems in Outer Apra Harbor. As identified in Volume 4, Section 11.2.2.5 - 11.2.2-7, federal law recognizes the value of irreplaceable marine resources and requires compensatory mitigation. Compensatory mitigation is defined as the restoration, establishment, enhancement, and/or preservation of aquatic resources to offset unavoidable impacts to waters of the U.S. (including special aquatic sites, such as coral reefs). The compensatory mitigation is subject to approval by USACE, under the CWA, through the Section 404/10 permit requirements. 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.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 310

Received: 1/28/2010 11:24:03 AM

I-327-001

I am a 9 year old and I go to school at Santa Barbara Catholic School. I am writing this comment because I don't want the military to take the land near Mt. Lamlam and the other mountain that has the crosses on top of it. I don't want them to take the land because I hike to there and I like this hike a lot. When I grow up, I want my kids to be able to hike there too.

The land around Mt. Lamlam is very beautiful and IT SHOULD NOT BE USED AS A SHOOTING RANGE. Especially a shooting range! That's a terrible thing to do on sacred, holy ground and I know this because I go to a Catholic school.

Instead of using that land, why don't you use the land that you already have, especially your 2 golf courses. The military should play golf with the rest of Guam, not on their own golf courses.

Also, why does the military have their own land and houses, instead of living with the rest of Guam's people and sharing the land with everyone?

I recommend that the military stop their plan to use Mt. Lamlam and the mountain next to it.

### I-327-001

Thank you for your comment. Since publication of the DEIS, DoD has determined that there is no requirement to pave the access trail on Mt. LamLam. In addition, DoD does not plan to use this location for a firing range. DoD understands and recognizes the significance of access to cultural sites located on DoD property in Guam. Restricting access to certain areas at certain times is required to maintain public safety. It is the intent of DoD to maintain public access to Mt. Jumullong Manglo (including the Mt. Lam Lam trail) consistent with safety and operational requirements. Final plans concerning access to Mt. Jumullong Manglo (as accessed by the Mt. Lam Lam trail) have not been developed, DoD looks forward to working with stakeholders including groups that use the area for traditional religious activities to develop plans for cultural stewardship and access that balances operational needs, public safety concerns, and the continuing public use and enjoyment of this site.



**COMMENT SHEET**

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

Website Comment Number: 312

Received: 1/28/2010 11:41:03 AM

**I-328-001**

My name is Marijana and I am a 9 year old girl living in Guam. I am writing because I am worried about power and water outages. If the military comes and brings so many people, and they don't pay much taxes to Guam, they'll use up our power and water and we will end up having water shortages and power outages. I don't like power outages, especially when it's dark.

**I-328-002**

Yesterday, I went to the Youth Summit and learned about the Northern Guam Lens. I learned that it is Guam's aquifer and it's where we get our fresh water source. If the military uses it up, then we will have salty water or we might have to import water, which will cost a lot of money.

**I-328-003**

I recommend that the military build their own power plant and ship in their own water from the states, since they have their own ships to bring in water. On Guam, it seems that the military has their own everything, so shouldn't they have their own water, and not use Guam's water. Guam's water should be saved for Guam's people, not the military people.

**I-328-001**

Thank you for your comment. First let's address power. Yes, the additional DoD presence along with construction workforce and increased civilian population will add to the demand for power from Guam Power Authority (GPA). DoD would pay its share for reconditioning of existing power generation facilities required to support the entire increased power demand through a revised and updated customer service agreement. Increased usage of existing power generators owned by GPA would occur and the rates in the new agreement will reflect the cost of the reconditioning and operating these units. In addition, transmission and distribution (power lines, transformers, etc.) would be upgraded to handle the increased demand and that cost would also be covered by the new customer service agreement. Some of the upgraded power lines will be moved underground to improve reliability. There may be existing distribution problems within the current GPA system that are causing reliability problems (power outages). DoD cannot legally pay to fix current problems, but the increased number of customers should increase the revenue to GPA and enable them to have the necessary resources to address these current problems quicker.

Next let's discuss water. DoD proposes to withdraw additional water from the aquifer, as does Guam Waterworks Authority (GWA). The amount projected for withdrawal is within the aquifer capacity provided the withdrawal rate is properly managed among all of the extraction wells. DoD is proposing to establish a joint aquifer management team to ensure this happens, to the benefit of the entire island. This team would also utilize local experts, such as the Water and Environmental Research Institute (WERI) of the University of Guam. DoD operates their own water system independent of GWA. The GWA system currently has quality and reliability issues, and GWA is under what is called a stipulated order from EPA to correct these deficiencies. These current deficiencies are what is causing water supply

problems in the current system. DoD would plan to expand their water capacity quickly so excess water could be offered to GWA in the near term so GWA would have more time to repair and expand their system to meet the proposed increase in demand.

**I-328-002**

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-328-003**

Thank you for your comment. Regarding power, DoD has been in discussions with Guam Power Authority (GPA) in working out the proposed solutions. GPA actually prefers to provide DoD power as this broadens the customer base, improves the economics, and makes it more economical to improve the system reliability. The option of constructing a DoD only power plant for the Marines was considered and discarded due to economics (it would be a lot more expensive) and the desires of GPA.

Regarding water, shipping in the amount of water needed for DoD is not economically viable. De-salination plants would be another option and this is retained as a potential long-term alternative in the EIS. Desalination is very expensive. DoD in concert with Guam Waterworks Authority (GWA) can better address the challenges of providing safe, reliable drinking water to the island than by both going their separate ways. DoD has committed to support a 3 year aquifer study by the US Geological Service (USGS) to assist in aquifer management. The Water and Environmental Research Institute (WERI) of the University of Guam has recently provided a report validating the assumptions used in a 1991 study on the sustainable yield of the northern Guam lens aquifer, which puts the sustainable yield at approximately 80 million gallons per day. The maximum estimated average withdrawal rate from the aquifer during the peak year of 2014 is about 63 million gallons per day. That estimate also includes the current unaccounted for water in the GWA system in excess of 50%. GWA is working to reduce that high rate of unaccounted for water, which could go a long way to meet future needs without system expansion. The issue of water rights is part of the comment.

These are complex legal and historical issues which are beyond the scope of the EIS, and thus are not addressed within the EIS document.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 313

Received: 1/28/2010 12:24:10 PM

I-329-001

It is regrettable that no public information sessions are scheduled in the continental U.S. Is this being considered?

I-329-002

Also, in reading the EIS, and in reading the literature regarding power outages on the island, it seems that the option of creating a Smart Grid for the island has been neglected. Smart Grid technology would produce reliability and energy security and would allow for eventual incorporation of renewable energy sources. Has a Smart Grid option been thoroughly investigated?

#### I-329-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD considered holding public hearings on the continental U.S. but decided to focus outreach efforts in and near the location of the proposed action. A project website was created in part to provide public outreach to interested individuals who were unable to attend the public hearings.

#### I-329-002

Thank you for your comment. The electrical grid in Guam is controlled and managed by the Guam Power Authority (GPA). The facilities are intended to be designed to LEED Silver requirements and meet industry benchmarks for energy efficiency. The inside the fence distribution will meet current DoD design requirements.

Nevertheless, DoD does support any efforts that are made in the future to move Guam towards more renewable resources for energy. DoD would be willing to partner with the Guam Power Authority, the Guam EPA and other environmental and energy agencies in efforts to introduce renewable energy sources on the Guam island-wide power grid. The EIS does identify both geothermal energy and Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion as the most promising renewable energy options for Guam.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 315

Received: 1/28/2010 1:30:21 PM

I-330-001

A positive outcome for the buildup is the increase in the number of military medical personnel. At this time, as in many places, Guam does not have adequate med. staff in local clinics and in the only civilian hospital. I am sure we can arrange to allow military medical personnel and/or qualified dependents to work in the medical community. This personnel resource would certainly alleviate and assist the medical needs of the Guam community.

I-330-001

Thank you for your comment.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 316

Received: 1/28/2010 1:44:40 PM

I-331-001

An increase in population, to certain medical professions, is good. For example, cardiologists, thoracic surgeons, urologists, or oncologists. If I am not mistaken, these professions and others take population as a criteria in setting up their practices. With this buildup and its associated population boost, it is very likely that these hard to find specialists will establish their practices on a permanent basis on Guam. As of now, it is a financial challenge to send patients to the mainland or the Phillipines for specialized treatment.

I-331-001

Thank you for your comment.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 317

Received: 1/28/2010 1:48:14 PM

As there is a requirement to increase renewable electricity use 1.5% per year for a total of 25% of consumption from renewable sources by 2025 with 50% of the required renewable energy coming from new renewable sources that were acquired after January 1, 1999 –why is there no discussion of creating a Smart Grid environment to support the Okinawa to Guam relocation?

Smart Grid would support interim existing power generation sources and would support subsequent renewable energy sources, would contribute to the reliability and security of the energy distribution for the military.

I-332-001

#### I-332-001

Thank you for your comment. Smart grid technology provides tools for monitoring and controlling the grid but does not specifically govern the use of alternative/renewable energy sources. DoD the facilities will be designed to LEED Silver with the associated energy efficiency benefits that approach offers.

Nevertheless, DoD does support any efforts that are made in the future to move Guam towards more renewable resources for energy. DoD would be willing to partner with the Guam Power Authority, the Guam EPA and other environmental and energy agencies in efforts to introduce renewable energy sources on the Guam island-wide power grid. The EIS does identify both geothermal energy and Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion as the most promising renewable energy options for Guam.

## COMMENT SHEET



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

Website Comment Number: 320

Received: 1/28/2010 6:30:54 PM

RE: Volume 4, Figure 11.1-1

I-333-001

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

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

I-333-002

Additionally, it is disappointing to see a proposition, in this day and age, that has blatant disregard for environment factors. Should bolstering our already strong military foothold be our focus or should protecting the environment that provides life for all of humankind be our focus?

I appreciate your time and hope that the decision to cancel, or at least refine, this proposition is made.

Matthew

### I-333-001

Thank you for your comment and concern for the federally protected sea turtles. Under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, DoD is currently consulting with the US Fish and Wildlife Service and National Marine Fisheries Service on potential impacts to sea turtles. The proposed action within Apra Harbor (an active commercial and DoD port) would not significantly impact the federally protected green or hawksbill sea turtles with implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs)/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 partnership with the USFWS and Guam Department of Aquatic and Wildlife Resources (DAWR), monitors sea turtle activities within Apra Harbor and around Guam. There are no records of sea turtles nesting on beaches within Apra Harbor that would potentially be impacted by the proposed action and there have been no reported observations of sea turtles grazing within the area to be dredged. Volume 4, Figure 11.1-1 does not show the proposed action affecting breeding and/or migratory patterns. As shown on Figure 11.1-18 and described in the DEIS, Section 11.1.4, there are only three active nesting areas in Apra Harbor, which are over 3,000 m away from the proposed activities. The closest historic nesting site (has not seen activity since anecdotal reports in 1997) is Sumay Cove, which is approximately 150 m away (for Alternative 2) and 300 m (for Alternative 1) from the proposed activities. There are no sea turtle migration patterns in Apra Harbor and forage areas are not limited to Sasa Bay. The Navy will also implement mitigation measures and BMPs during in-water and land-based construction activities (i.e. dredging and wharf construction) to lessen any potential impacts to sea turtles and marine life in general. Additionally, the Army Corps permit will require measures to protect biological resources. These measures may include but are not limited to the following: biological monitors on vessels (making sure sea

turtles and dolphins [although rare in Apra Harbor] do not approach the area); halting of dredging activities, if these animals enter the buffer zone, until the sea turtle and/or dolphin voluntarily leave the area; low lighting; and as described above, joint Navy/USFWS/DAWR monitoring of nesting beaches though out Guam.

**I-333-002**

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



**COMMENT SHEET**

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

Website Comment Number: 322

Received: 1/29/2010 5:05:09 AM

Concerns and Suggestions:

**I-334-001**

**WATER** - 8 new water wells will eventually deplete fresh water from the North lens, and perhaps cause sinkholes as the water table goes down.

The federal government can donate 2 or more desalinating plants to the people of Guam, using solar energy to run them.

A sewer treatment plant can recycle sewer water.

**I-334-002**

**POWER** - Subsidize solar and wind power for businesses and homes. Encourage building of or conversion to energy-efficient homes and businesses.

**I-334-003**

**PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, pollution** - Encourage walking and use of bicycles. Have regular bus routes, and use non-polluting electric or solar-powered buses. Less stop and go traffic, more coordinated traffic signals, a "through-way" for those going long distances.

**I-334-004**

**TRASH** - recycle! Ship the trash to the radioactive islands where atomic bombs were tested in the past?

**I-334-005**

**PLEASE** preserve cultural and historical sites! Preserve nature, beaches and corals. Declare certain areas untouchable to development, akin to the National Parks and Preserves.

Guam people are patriots, and consider themselves Americans. Many have fought and died for this nation. Some do not want any military build-up, but many see the need for it, as the world around them changes and threats abound.

**I-334-001**

Thank you for your comment. The proposed increase in the number of water wells and the water extraction rate would be less than the estimated sustainable yield of the aquifer. Thus the "water table" would not go down as the aquifer would be replenished at a rate adequate to sustain such withdrawal. The assumptions used in the 1991 sustainable yield study were confirmed by a recent report prepared by the Water and Environmental Research Institute (WERI) of the University of Guam. Formation of additional sinkholes would not be expected to increase with additional water extraction.

Desalination has been retained as a potential long-term alternative within the EIS should implementation of a long-term alternative become a necessity. While viable from a technical standpoint, current desalination technology is very energy intensive. Solar energy would not be an economically viable power alternative for large scale desalination. Plus the land area that would be required to supply solar power for desalination would have other negative impacts on Guam.

Recycling wastewater for reuse was considered among the early options but not retained due to various reasons. Among those reasons were 1) public acceptance, 2) high cost of advanced wastewater treatment to prepare water for reuse, 3) limited areas requiring irrigation where such "gray" water could be used with public acceptance.

**I-334-002**

Thank you for your comment. DoD would utilize energy conservation techniques for new facilities. For civilian facilities, DoD would be an advocate for grants and low cost loans that Gov Guam could use for alternative energy subsidies. DoD cannot legally directly fund those efforts as they do not provide for DoD needs. Energy cost savings should already be a substantial incentive for installation of enhance

insulation, use of energy saving lights, reduction in the use of hot water, and other conservation techniques.

**I-334-003**

Thank you for your comment. The 2030 Guam Transportation Plan outlines recommendations for an improved mass transit system on Guam in effort to improve reliability and bus usage on Guam. Other measures such as signal coordination to improve traffic flow are currently being pursued to maximize use of existing system.

**I-334-004**

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.

**I-334-005**

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 resources were avoided. DoD will continue to work very closely with stakeholder to continue our efforts to avoid, minimize, and/or mitigate adverse effects to cultural resources. Significant historic properties such as Haputo, Pagat, and Latte Stone Park will be preserved.

## COMMENT SHEET



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

Website Comment Number: 324

Received: 1/29/2010 10:31:09 AM

I-335-003

Hello I am a student from F.B.Leon Guerrero Middle School and I am also in wave club.Our wave club went on a fieldtrip on Thursday(January 28, 2010) to the Harvest Life Center.I honestly learned a lot.We discussed about the Guam Military Buildup and I am against it 110%.The military in my opinion just think of themselves.Guam is just a little island and these so called 'military marines' just come and just say,"Hey we're taking over your island."That's not right, even though you can just atleast understand that us people from Guam are human beings too.You AMERICANS say you're fighting for our country but at the same time you're just using our small island as a place where you can kick back and relax and leave us islanders your trash.We were here first and I don't care if you own us.We still have a voice to say what we feel.And I think I speak for those who don't have the guts to say what they feel about this buildup.Guam's money comes majority from tourism,and if the buildup happens I doubt that we'll have any tourism left.Okinawa,Japan,had a huge number of crimes and especially in rape.And that all started when you invaded Japan.Now you think just because you have the money and the weapons means you can come invade Guam.We're people too that have a huge number of voices that needs to be heard.What are the benefits when you marines come?That we're just your target?All these professors say think about the positive. WHAT POSITIVE IS THERE IN THIS BUILDUP ? What happens about the negative ? When this all happens ? We won't be safe .When you come here;well here are the facts that I learned at the fieldtrip.You will increase the number of the population.You will pollute our beautiful beaches and our fresh air.You will also put our young children in danger.You will make the crime rates increase plus A LOT MORE. ALL you AMERICANS just think of yourselves.Think about the other people you're hurting.I know that I'm just a 13 year old student but still even this little comment I am writing to you will make a big difference. Trust. I have a voice and it will always overcome your filthy money and weapons. UNDERSTAND WHAT YOU ARE ALL DOING TO OUR BEAUTIFUL ISLAND !

I-335-001

I-335-002

I-335-004

### I-335-001

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-335-002

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-335-003**

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.

**I-335-004**

Thank you for your comment. Please see response to I-335-003.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 325

Received: 1/29/2010 11:51:17 AM

I-336-002

I-336-001

I'm all for the military build up on Guam. I believe the majority of people on the island favor the transfer of marines on Guam, but are not vocal about it in public.

My only concern is the traffic congestion on marine drive corps. Perhaps one way to lessen congestion is to build an overpass from north to south on marine drive, say from ysengsong road to anigua. Similar to a freeway in the states.

#### I-336-001

Thank you for your comment. Overall traffic congestion and resulting travel times would increase as organic (non-military) population increases on Guam. The increase in population associated with the military build-up would 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-336-002

Thank you for your comment.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 329

Received: 1/30/2010 2:36:30 AM

I-337-001

I am concerned about the effect of the projects planned for the Apra Harbor, other areas that will impact the marine ecology of Guam. Projects that will result in the loss of coral reefs or will damage coral reefs should have reciprocal projects that will create new reefs or coral growth. For example – Apra Harbor will be dredge and some dive sites will be lost due to access or from the death of coral. As part of the reciprocal project, the military and the local government and interested stakeholders should create new reefs or work on improving the reefs in other parts of the Guam waters.

#### I-337-001

Thank you for your comment. As identified in the EIS, the proposed dredged area within the active commercial and DoD harbor was previously dredge over 60-years ago and maintenance dredging continues. Significant unavoidable impacts will be seen to coral reef, other immobile invertebrates, and some site-attached reef fish from the proposed action. However, a majority of the fish species and mobile invertebrates will vacate the area and return when in-water construction is completed, experiencing only short-term and localized effects. 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 activity. Furthermore, indirect (sedimentation) effects, will also not impact these areas based on computer tide/current modeling within Apra Harbor.

To lessen potential effects, the Navy will implement mitigation measures and BMPs during in-water activities (dredging, wharf construction) that include Army Corps permits requiring silt curtains to catch a high percentage of the resuspended sediment, biological monitors, and halting of dredging activities during potential coral spawning months. Short-term and localized impacts during in-water construction activities are expected to dive operations.

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

is subject to approval by USACE, under the CWA, through the Section 404/10 permit requirements. The Navy is considering a suite of potential options for compensatory mitigation for the loss of coral in Outer Apra Harbor as identified in Volume 4, Section 11.2.2.7. Compensatory mitigation for unavoidable coral community impacts includes the following options:

Option 1: Artificial Reefs within Apra Harbor or Other Locations; Option 2: Watershed Restoration and Management (Aforestation, Apra Harbor and/or Philippine Sea Riparian Enhancement, Stream bank stabilization component [all project goals to reduce sediment discharge into nearshore waters]) Option 3: Coastal Water Resource Management (Shallow Water Reef Enhancement); and Option 4: In-Lieu Fee or Mitigation Banking Program. As identified in the 10 April 2008 Federal Register, 40 CFR Part 230, the final USACE compensatory mitigation rule, permit applicants are required to mitigate to no net loss of ecological services and function.

Additionally, the Navy, as part of the "build-up" on Guam has proposed to upgrade the Northern District Waste Water Treatment Plant from Primary to Secondary Treatment. This action alone will assist Guam Water Authority in meeting its coastal water quality standards, providing benefit to the coral reef ecosystem and the people of Guam.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 330

Received: 1/30/2010 3:38:20 AM

I-338-001

Will this Guambuildup have any special offers besides money? Will there be an increase of all merchandises? What will happen in the future if this happens?

#### I-338-001

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: 331

Received: 1/30/2010 5:55:29 AM

I-339-002

What is the purpose of this whole entire build up?  
why do they have to build another port? why can't they  
use the one we have now?

I-339-001

When the soldiers come, why is it gonna be hard for  
us to get a job?  
What if the people on Guam gets out numbered?

#### I-339-001

Thank you for your comment. There will be jobs available to the current Guam population due to the buildup. 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 Appendix F in Volume 9. 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 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-339-002

Thank you for your comment. The overall purpose and need for the proposed actions are described in ES-2 of the Executive Summary and Chapter 1 of Volume 1.

Chapter 1 of Volume 4 describes the purpose and need for the capability to support a transient nuclear aircraft carrier, and the preferred location. As discussed in Volume 4, another entire port does not have to be built; however, changes must be made to support a transient carrier at Apra Harbor.



**COMMENT SHEET**

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

Website Comment Number: 332

Received: 1/30/2010 6:10:28 AM

I-340-001

I-340-002

what are the positives of this military build up?  
Why are they taking the off-roding places for the military?  
why are they building another dock if they know that it's  
gonna kill the coral's that protect us from having  
tidal waves?

**I-340-001**

Thank you for your comment. The current locations for off-roading, which includes Mt. Chachao and Mt. Alum area ("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 involve mostly private properties and some public land (Ija area) and would remain intact.

**I-340-002**

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 work with the people and Government of Guam to ensure that the short-term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long-term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam. As identified in the EIS, the proposed dredged area within the active commercial harbor was previously dredge over 60-years ago and maintenance dredging continues. Most of the area to be dredged has less than 30% coral coverage (i.e. 60% rubble, sand, and algae) and is of moderate health based on dive surveys. The 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 tidal wave reaching the island. The Navy, as part of the "build-up" on Guam has proposed to upgrade the Northern District Waste Water Treatment Plant from Primary to Secondary Treatment. This action alone will assist Guam Water Authority in meeting its coastal water quality standards, which would benefit the coral reefs, sea life and people of Guam. 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.

## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 333

Received: 1/30/2010 7:52:45 AM

I-341-001

what is the purpose of this whole military build up?  
Why are gonna buil another port? why cant they just  
use the one that we have now?

I-341-003

why are they taking land from route.15?  
why do they have to build another port? when they  
their killing the coral that protects us from having  
tidal waves?

I-341-002



#### I-341-001

Thank you for your comment. Please see the response to the same comment at I-339-002

#### I-341-002

Thank you for your comment.

As identified in the EIS, the proposed dredged area within the active commercial harbor was previously dredge over 60-years ago and maintenance dredging continues. Most of the area to be dredged has less than 30% coral coverage (i.e. 60% rubble, sand, and algae) and is of moderate health based on dive surveys. The 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 tidal wave reaching the island. In fact, the Navy, as part of the "build-up" on Guam has proposed to upgrade the Northern District Waste Water Treatment Plant from Primary to Secondary Treatment. This action alone will assist Guam Water Authority in meeting its coastal water quality standards, which would benefit the coral reefs, sea life and people of Guam. 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.

#### I-341-003

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

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

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



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 334

Received: 1/30/2010 8:06:19 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-342-001

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-342-001



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 335

Received: 1/30/2010 9:46:04 PM

I-343-001

The 2014 deadline is perfectly fine. GovGuam leaders do not need another excuse to delay this international treaty. It is almost certain, further delay will only play into the hands of those elected officials catering to self interest groups, that do not represent the majority of people who favor the buildup. And because of rise of tensions in Asia (Korea, China, etc) it is imperative that this relocation remain on a faster track.

Fact: the closing of NAS, SRF, and NTCAMs was not in the best interest of national security. Now we are paying a huge cost for that mistake. The relocation must proceed as planned. Bice and staff: keep up the good work.

I-343-001

Thank you for your comment.

## COMMENT SHEET



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

Website Comment Number: 336

Received: 1/30/2010 10:15:56 PM

I-344-001

This DEIS draft lacks a lot of information that pertains to the impact of the local people before, during, and after the build up. In addition to this, some of the information in it is wrong and inadequate. Such as, the studies done on the amount of clean water, the dredging of Apra Harbor (including the release of radioactive chemicals from doing so), and the timeline on when funds will be provided for the massive improvements in each public agency GWA, GPA, GPSS, GPD, DPW, EPA, and GEDA to name a few.

I-344-002

The people of Guam need an extension in reviewing the draft and sifting through all the information so that we can understand the full impact and prepare properly for the 80,000 people to our island.

I-344-003

This is an increase in half of the population in a very short span of time. Guam is not equipped to handle this especially without the funds from DOD first. To have the build up pick by 2014 is just too fast and unrealistic to sustain everyone's quality of life. The build up should be over a longer period of time like 8-10 years rather than 4.

I-344-004

I heard Congresswoman Bordallo state at the hearing held at UOG, that it was the people's job to find solutions to the problems in the draft. This statement has upset many people because we didn't get a say in choosing whether or not the military came here. It was decided for us. Guam was never given the option of "NO ACTION" in beginning talks about the build up. So this whole procedural process by the government and military is flawed because the people of Guam were never given that option. We should have been given that choice from the beginning and we should still have that choice now. All steps taken now are against the people of Guam's rights!

#### I-344-001

Thank you for your comment. The DEIS provided information about the existing conditions on Guam and probable impacts associated with the proposed military relocation program. The FEIS provides additional information that responds to comments. Overall, the EIS process has addressed potential impacts on the citizens of Guam and proposes mitigation measures to reduce any identified adverse impacts of the proposed actions.

#### I-344-002

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.

#### I-344-003

Thank you for your comment. Please see Volume 7 of the FEIS for more information the implementation of an adaptive management program.

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-344-004**

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



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 337

Received: 1/30/2010 11:23:27 PM

Please refrain using the Pristine beauty of Guams highest peak Mt. Lam Lam for any military purpose. Importantly, this is where the islands faithful go and worship.

I recommend that you use Andersen's Air Force Base Golf Course for further military installations. The military has condemned the best lands on this island already and now proposing to use Mt. Lam Lam could lose total support for this military build-up.

I-345-001

#### I-345-001

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



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 340

Received: 1/31/2010 10:33:46 AM

I-346-001

I think any additional delay to the buildup is unnecessary. With the latest tensions between both Korea and the Taiwan arms purchase, it is even more critical that the relocation remain on its current timeline. Keep in mind, the treaty is still in effect, and we are one step from the release of RODs. This being a general election year on Guam, politics is a major factor catering to certain self-interest groups or organizations critical of the administration and its policies. The next three years is ample time to prepare the island infrastructure to meet the demands of an increased population. At this juncture, many businesses are prepared to respond immediately to the needs of the buildup. Further delays add more to the cost of the buildup, and discourages potential contractors from submitting bids. Besides, we have invested millions of dollars and time to reach this point; perhaps, we need conduct media campaign, explaining to the people why the relocation in its current form, should move forward as planned for the past three years.

I-346-001

Thank you for your comment.



**COMMENT SHEET**

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

Website Comment Number: 341

Received: 1/31/2010 11:31:52 AM

I-347-001

I-347-002

I-347-003

The military buildup is damaging a lot of parts of the island. The population growth that will increase in future will affect us as well. There will be so many people here on Guam. That will mean that our water will most likely run out. It's a possibility that will happen. In my opinion, if there's a lot of people here on Guam, that will mean that there will be more buildings taking over the island. Later on, we'll find out that we have not trees to see. There are many things that the military is doing that is damaging our island. The incident that happened in Okinawa stresses some of the parents. If that incident happens here in Guam, it will set off a bigger problem to think of. We shouldn't be building all of these things for the military. There are other things that need to be fixed that seems to be important too. What about our schools? When is the government going to help out and fix the damages and leaks? There are new buildings being built, but they seem to look on too much in the future. They keep taking their eyes off from the present. Whatever we do today, it will most definitely make a future for us. However, that means it could be a positive future or the antithesis of it.

**I-347-001**

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.

**I-347-002**

Thank you for your comment. Although a large number of trees would be removed in certain areas, the vast majority would be trees that are in secondary growth forests and many of these are not native to Guam or are small trees that are abundant in many other areas of the island. Only

a very small number of large, native trees would be removed. Other forest areas will be improved as habitat for animals through such methods as removal of pigs and deer that cause much destruction of the forest understory. The total amount of forest removed that is being proposed, compared to the total on Guam of over 63,000 acres, is small.

**I-347-003**

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



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 342

Received: 1/31/2010 8:30:49 PM

I-348-001

for those people that like military's and they think that their cool well they're not well, if you don't believe me or my fellow students just read this whole chapter and try to go in their meetings just listen for those people and also students that want to speak up for what they believe in. As some of you know that military buildup is coming up pretty soon but other people say it's already started before i thought they were cool and kind but I've seen their other side after i went to that meeting for our club and talk about what we can do and the other effects of this military buildup i feel sorry for my cousins because they can't even enjoy the beautiful island that we have because if the military comes then all of this is gone. i hope that we should get together and fix this whole mess. People of the island of Guam THIS OUR OUR ISLAND OUR beautiful island of Guam don't let military people own it! Lets get together and talk about this mess!

I-348-001

Thank you for your comment.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 346

Received: 2/1/2010 9:43:48 AM

I-349-001

Directly from the DEIS:

-“43% of active-duty military personnel admitted 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 were reported by underage personnel (Central Broadcasting Service News 2009).” (Vol. 2, Ch. 16, Pg. 1092)

-“Increase in crime by the military dependents on Guam may also be a possible impact. Guam has experienced rising juvenile drug abuse arrests (from seven to 117 between 2002 and 2006) and other assaults from 39 to 160 between 2002 and 2006) (Guam Police Department 2008, Guam Judiciary 2008, Republic of Korea Drop 2008). Dependents of SOFA personnel on Okinawa do contribute to the overall crime statistic. Of the 46 arrests in 2007, 30 were active-duty service members; one was a civilian employee; and 15 were dependents. In 2006, arrests involved 38 service members, three civilians, and 22 dependents arrested. These arrests included 23 minors.” (Vol. 2, Ch. 16, Pg. 1092) Both these excerpts are quite disturbing. They are two intimidating facts and they both scare me in the slightest way. I think that both these issues are related in one way or another. Binge drinking may cause a rise in other crimes.

The first fact that almost half of the active duty military binge drink is a problem itself. What makes it worse is the fact that most of those were by young military.

I am not sure why they binge drink and frequently. It could be for many reasons. Whatever the reasons may be, the way they are handling the issue is very inappropriate. In my opinion, it is a very immature way for it to be dealt with. Even if the reason for binge drinking were not personal problems, over indulging in alcohol for social benefit is immature as well.

Binge drinking is not only a danger for the person doing it, but also for people around them. It could and it does cause many problems in society. In fact, alcohol is a factor that contributes to many fights, murders, rape, and countless other crimes.

It is very unsettling that the marines that are to be moving to Guam behave this way. It instills in the locals such as myself a sense of insecurity on our island. I am aware of the fact that these incidents happen with or without the build-up, but knowing that the rate will increase with the build-up is a scary thought.

It was noticed that the military personnel do contribute quite

## I-349-001

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.

**Paul Callaghan**  
UOG Station (Box 5105), Mangilao, GU 96923-5105

Phone: (671) 789- 1200  
(671) 789 - 5947

callaghan@teleguam.net

January 24, 2010

Joint Guam Program Office  
C/O Naval Facilities Engineering Command Pacific  
258 Makalapa Drive, Suite 100  
Pearl Harbor, Hawaii 96860-3134

Attention: GPMO

Subject: Recommendation Regarding Guam DEIS - Proposed Military Firing Range

Dear Sir:

I-350-001

I am a 45 year resident of Guam and a retired University professor. I would like to suggest that the Proposed Firing Range on Guam include an area set aside for use as a joint civilian/military trap and skeet range; and furthermore that the military construct such a range as part of the Proposed Firing Range; and further that this trap and skeet range be located in such a way as to facilitate ease of civilian access. Reasoning follows:

1. During the 1970's and early 1980's civilian access to military bases on Guam was relatively easy. There was a trap and skeet range on NCS and another on AAFB (I do not know if they still exist). I was a member of the NCS shooting club, as were several other Guam civilian residents. A mixture of active duty, retired military, and civilians shot together every Saturday. There was even an Air Force general who showed up periodically. NCS and AAFB had shoot-off competitions. There was great comradery, and military/civilian public relations was well served. They could be once again.
2. Development of a civilian trap and skeet range on Guam has been hampered by issues related to land requirements, noise pollution, and the potential for lead contamination. These impediments could all be circumvented if such a range were incorporated within the Proposed Firing Range.
3. The economic and social benefits to the Island residents seem obvious and straight forward. The benefits to military recreation and moral seem equally obvious.
4. Many Marines and other active and retired military and their families have a long history of recreational trap and skeet shooting. Why not encourage Guam military/civilian interrelationships? Military instructors might well provide mentoring

**I-350-001**

Thank you for your comment. Your proposed multi-use of the proposed military firing range has not been considered as part of the proposed actions of this EIS.

for young Guam civilian shooters. Several of the local high schools have junior ROTC programs with shooting components. Why not provide a first class venue for these young men and women to expand their skills and their horizons.

5. Finally, if the facilities constructed were of Olympic caliber Guam would have the only Olympic caliber trap and skeet facilities west of the continental U.S. Such facilities might attract shooters from throughout the region, offering the possibility for generating considerable international good will and economic benefit to Guam. I point out that Guam is a full member of the International Olympic Organization. Trap and skeet are Olympic sports as are air gun and small boar rifle. You never know, a local boy might someday become good enough to compete at the Olympic level.

If DEIS contractors are unfamiliar with the physical requirements of trap and skeet ranges I suggest that they contact the National Skeet Shooting Association, the National Sporting Clays Association, and the National Trap Shooting Association. Skeet and trap ranges exist on many military installations. Their specifications must be readily available.

Thank you for the opportunity to make what I consider to be a responsible, contributive, and realistic suggestion for improving the DEIS and U.S. Military plans for Guam.

Sincere regard,

  
Paul Callaghan

**I-351-001**

Thank you for your comment.

A PRESENTATION AT THE HEARING 31JAN10, PITI VILLAGE, GUAM SPONSORED BY THE OFFICE OF THE U.S. DELEGATE (MS. M.Z. BORDALLO). THIS IS A PRESENTATION BY PCOL ADOLF P. SGAMBELLURI, FMR CHIEF OF POLICE (RET) AND A RESIDENT OF PITI (NIMITZHILL ESTATES).

**I-351-001**

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, CHELU...There is no doubt the military will have a major impact on our community. Our local government has a duty and responsibility making sure we can maximize what we believed is required for a better Guam.

There is no doubt the military buildup will be an economic boom for the people of Guam. There will be new businesses and employment opportunities. And because Guam will realize tens of billions of dollars to be infused, it means the government will realize over \$100 million in revenues.

Nonetheless, let us focused on the fact that we are actually, Guam...as I can venture to say is the "big picture" since it really has to do with national security...that's the big picture. Guam's strategic location makes it the most desired position to be considered as essential for our nation and its realignment of forces in the Western Pacific.

And that is why it is essential and critical for local elected officials and agencies to work closely with the military and the federal government to maximize whatever that the community gain from infrastructure improvements and educational requirements.

Nevertheless, I am saddened to learn from my associate (Mr. David J. Sablan) who reported that "...activists were moaning and groaning and at times were ranting about their children's future would be negatively impacted--because we are going to have a military buildup and they are going to take our land and hunt our deer and keep all the fish in the ocean to themselves.

No one addressed to my knowledge issues from the DEIS proposals.

I was born before the war. And I experienced the styles of the Japanese government who were mostly focused to have the local Chamorros know how to have and plant rice paddies. Asan and now the U.S National Park grounds were rice paddy fields. I grew up immediately after WWII when we had a lot of military on the island, over 250,000. They were all part of our community. And were well disciplined. They were too busy building up the island to continue the war efforts and operations toward Japan.

During this time frame, I can say that the only problem I witnessed was the fact that the Philippines Scouts had to be relocated/transferred to Okinawa as ordered by Admiral Chester Nimitz. It got to the point that they scared the local Chamorros. They were continually fighting amongst themselves.

I distinctly remembered the periods from 1946, that Guam had many civilian contractors, too. The big contractor on Guam was the Brown Pacific Maxon (BPM). Many in the civilian contractor community, military and their spouses were friends of my parents. And when we celebrated an occasion such as a village fiesta, a wedding or christening, they would be invited.

It was not uncommon at all to see many U.S. mainlanders at our parties and family celebrations.

The BRAC Commission reduced the number of military personnel on Guam, and many of our local residents went to other bases in the U.S. Mainland to stay with their employer, the federal government. A generation and a half of our residents have grown up now seeing more Japanese tourists than our own fellow Americans in the military and their dependents.

The real change for Guam, in my opinion, began when we started welcoming Asian tourists to Guam since the early '70s. We now welcome around one million visitors to Guam each year. On any given day on Guam, we have about 7,000-8,000 tourists up and about enjoying themselves. They changed Tumon and some parts of Guam for the better.

They basically filled the void left by the BRAC Commission base closures to some extent. The biggie as I can recollect as a result of the BRAC hand me down is Tiyan. The military shared the Agana Naval Air Station with Guam under its total control on the opposite end of the air field.

The military is coming back now over the next few years. We should welcome them home. We are all Americans first. Our "house" is somewhat full with the tourists now, and our services and amenities are strained (infrastructure, roads, healthcare, etc.). But instead of viewing this challenge to improve as a great thing for Guam's future, we have "whinners" dominating the podium, the cameras and the microphones. These people have the right to say their piece and I respect that right, but what they are offering is FEAR and DISDAIN for people who are willing to protect our citizens as a whole. I believe there are more people on this island that support the buildup, than those who seem to dominate the media reports.

It is time for our elected leaders to take a turn for the betterment of Guam. We should be in conference rooms and offices with the military planners (JGPO) seriously talking about sharing responsibilities and laying out plans A, B, and C, including financial supports, instead of in front of a camera talking about plans that are still in the development stage, albeit we are close to finalizing which options the military will choose for all their requirements.

I am sure that if we discuss these matters with the military brass (development impact costs, financial help, cost-sharing, etc.), the military and our local leaders when working as a TEAM GUAM can appeal to Congress and the Administration for support of our primary plans and contingencies.

Chances are excellent we can get this buildup job done quickly!

If we partner with the military and show that to the general public, the naysayers will be outnumbered and marginalized, as that will be their choice. The buildup train will then leave the station towards a better Guam and prosperity.

We need to make sure that the generation that grew up during the Post-BRAC period is not influenced by the naysayers who are bitter about something. Their advocacy for Guam's future is the wrong deal for our children and grandchildren.

**I-351-002**

Thank you for your comment.

Many of our young people do not realize that the military have been a part of this community. Right after settling in after the Spanish-American War, the military on Guam mostly from the Navy and the Marine Corps were very busy building schools, bridges, roads, and even taught schools. In fact, we learned from the assigned Marines the concept of American Policing. The Marine Barracks on Guam was responsible to train the young men in the arts of soldiering and to have a monthly pass and review at the Bradley Field. And they were good! I used to watch them drill and during their performance for the pass and review. This was the beginning of our Guam Militia and subsequent activation of the Guam National Guard, which we are so proud of..

There are many to think of and realize that it is for Guam and its people. For instance the DPW has been working closely with the federal agencies and a private consultant to plan for roads and transportation changes. We can anticipate that Guam will have better roads paid for from our federal government with federal grants. And if we are going to fight and rant what is about to be bestowed on us, the People of Guam, we would never be able to ensure that similar efforts happen with power, water and wastewater, and to increase its power generating capabilities, as well as expand and repair our existing water and sewer lines.

Who can? Who can ensure that the entire island benefits from these infrastructure upgrade, and that the military are in position to help defray the cost of these repairs, restorations, and to realize savings in our monthly utility bills?

Uncle Sam and its military, of course! I am sorry but “Ms. Tollbooth” of the Guam Legislature just cannot do it.

I am sorry to say but we need to get off the train, and stop talking like we are helpless and just don't have the talent and skills to make things right. If you believed that you have been treated as “second class citizens”...it's your fault! No one can make you feel inferior without your consent. Exercise your constitutional right and show that you got the right stuff to be a first class citizen.

And please demonstrate how we are going to get our economy off the ground? Repairs are needed so bad at our schools. How are we to attract visitors if we do not have a show case of an island? We spent more times in the welfare lines with our cell phones instead of trying to assist in making the island job plentiful, educational programs friendly, and in the words of our brother Bert Unpingco: WAVE! Which means is to “wave at visitors with enthusiasm.” Let's Not Show Hateful Behavior which is not part of our traditions. Let's show our Guam Hospitality.

And please let us not keep pushing culture when what we are really trying to say is tradition. Culture is the shared beliefs and values of a group. On the opposite side is tradition: a long established customs.

**I-351-002** | And lastly if you can please bare with me so that I can share with you what we the veterans on Guam have submitted to DEIS and JGPO to endorse the military buildup:

**EVERYONE OF THOSE POINTS BELOW ARE CONSIDERED  
VALID AND SHOULD BE APPLIED TO SUPPORT OUR  
OBJECTIVES.**

**WE ARE IN FAVOR OF THE BUILDUP BECAUSE:**

- **JOBS:** Too many of our people leave island and never come back because there is no opportunity for them here.
- **SMALL BUSINESSES:** The buildup will create opportunity for those who have dreams/for those with small businesses.
- **REVENUES:** Our Gov't desperately needs more income in order to provide the services the people depend on.
- **INFRASTRUCTURE:** We know the infrastructure will finally be upgraded and the Federal Gov't will assist in getting this done.
- **ROADS:** So many of our roads needs upgrading and the master plan shows a lot of funds coming in to improve our roads
- **SKILLS:** To get and keep good jobs one needs better skills and now there is a lot of help for training and education.
- **EDUCATION:** Our education achievement is very low and the additional revenues can help upgrade education.
- **RECREATION, ENTERTAINMENT, RESTAURANTS, AND SHOPPING:** a greater number of visitors means greater selection, more things to do.
- **REGULAR MILITARY:** Guam has a very high percentage of its people in the military and this is one way to recognize their sacrifices; gives them a voice, **AND ENSURE THEY ARE GIVEN OPPORTUNITY TO HELP IN MANY WAYS: TEACHING, NURSING, PROFESSIONAL SKILLS, AND SO FORTH.**
- **RETIREEES AND VETERANS:** Guam also has a large number of retirees and more military means greater services for those who have served.
- **HEALTH CARE:** With a larger population more facilities and services will be available for all people.
- **COLLEGE/GCC:** Many of those who will end up living on Guam will help the UOG fulfill many of its priorities and GCC to more broadly serve the public.
- **GARBAGE:** By the military working with our own solution to garbage, perhaps the solution will be less costly
- **AIR TRAVEL:** With more people traveling, competition in the airlines may bring the price of air travel down.

Adolf Sgambelluri  
Semper Fidelis  
plyman@gmail.com

WEBSITE [www.guamiai.com](http://www.guamiai.com)  
671-4727673/6470134/777737



**COMMENT SHEET**

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

Website Comment Number: 350

Received: 2/2/2010 11:30:18 AM

**I-352-001**

The military buildup with not only effect the island Guam, but as well as the people that live on it. It's not only going to affect our culture, but our main stability of life. From the Marine life to the very soil we stand on. As quoted in the DEIS, "National Environmental Policy Act Section 101 2(c)(iv) requires a detailed statement on the relationship between local short-term uses of man's environment and the maintenance and enhancement of long-term productivity." What this is basically saying is that they have a drawn out idea of the happenings that will occur during the long and short terms when the military comes.

"There are numerous plans, procedures, protocols, regulations, and laws that have been established to protect human health and the environment. Compliance with these regulatory mandates by DoD and its contractors would reduce both short-term and long-term impacts." I find this quite helpful, but I still feel as if they shouldn't be doing any of this. Guam's land, air, and marine life are what make this island unique. The military is taking too much. I understand how they say they will still preserve our ancient artifacts by moving it to a stable place, but they do not understand that it's not just about the artifacts, but the place where it was placed. Those lands are a story itself.

**I-352-002**

From what I understand they are listing what the longterm and shorterterm effects for these resources. It just all seems to be messing with our daily lives. Like for our coral reefs, they are going to take 100ft of the coral so that the military can bring in their landing crafts for the plans. Those coral reefs are the very reason we are safe from tsunamis. Taking it away only leads us to in harm's way.

**I-352-003**

We don't have the utilities to take on the 8k marines and their 9k dependents. Guam is practically overpopulated as it is. The traffic is absurd, & quite frankly I'm tired of being late to school. What about their dependents a great amount of them would be children. Where would they go to school? Guam High is full already and so are the public schools. GDOE doesn't have the funds to build a new school for them; we are already having a hard time trying to find a place for JFK. So, what are they going to do, yes they are going to take more land. It's just sad that they don't understand that Guam doesn't have sufficient anything to support all these people coming. Hopefully the military uses the money they are getting from Japan wisely for the situation.

**I-352-004**

**I-352-001**

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-352-002**

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-352-003**

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. 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. There is no correlation between the dredging in Apra Harbor and increased chance of a tidal

wave reaching the island. In fact, the Navy as part of the "build-up" on Guam, has proposed to upgrade the Northern District Waste Water Treatment Plant from Primary to Secondary Treatment. This action alone will assist Guam Water Authority in meeting its coastal water quality standards, which would benefit the coral reefs, sea life and people of Guam. 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.

**I-352-004**

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.



**COMMENT SHEET**

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

Website Comment Number: 351

Received: 2/2/2010 11:37:39 AM

I-353-001

From what I gathered on the "14 Reasons Why We Don't Need the Military Buildup", by the website Weareguahan.com they talked about the employment issues. It says, "The majority of the 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." What is that?! That is a basic rip-off. Most of the people on Guam don't get that, that what's they have in store for us.

They only get that there will be all these job opportunities, yet little do they know very few of them will be able to get these jobs, however; they aren't the best jobs, and these are basically lousy jobs that won't last very long. Guam is getting screwed over and the buildup hasn't even begun!

I-353-002

What really irritates me about this whole situation is that Japan is so willingly eager to have the military leave their land to come here so that their crimes against women will finally stop. There has been researched done that proves that these crimes has indeed started when the military first arrived in Japan. What scares me is that I am a young female that is a target to those men who will be arriving. Guam isn't as advanced as Japan is. We don't have protestors or support groups for these situations. When they do arrive I think a way to solve this is to keep the marines in a strict schedule. Whereas they should have a curfew or since Guam is trying to close down or relocate the "massage parlors" they should move it closer to the base.

Think about it what if it was your daughter, granddaughter, niece, girlfriend, or wife that has been violated. Wouldn't you want justice to be served? But from what I have encountered the military won't see it that way. They will try to explain to you that these men are their finest, which by the way is a pretty lame excuse because it isn't like back in the days where men were drafted in to the military, these men freely volunteered to be in the military.

I-353-003

The only helpful honest way where I can see these issues to be solved is when these decisions are being encountered Guam should be involved. They should be thought of in the process and concluding an answer. Just because we are a territory doesn't mean our opinions don't matter. In a way it should work the like the congress where they have the democrats and republicans sit in the same room to discuss the issues and try to find a mutual decisions that satisfies both parties.

**I-353-001**

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 Philippines and FAS) in search of jobs, in order to determine the number of new jobs generated by the proposed action that would go to Guam residents. Overall, analysis indicated that at the 2014 construction peak, Guam residents are expected to capture approximately 2,566 jobs and off-island workers would take 15,157 jobs. By 2020, the number of these jobs filled by Guam residents would decrease to 2,211 jobs, and off-island worker jobs would decrease to 3,935 jobs.

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

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-353-002**

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-353-003**

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.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 352

Received: 2/2/2010 6:58:10 PM

I-354-001

I attempted to download the 49MB PDF file of Vol II, but each try resulted in an error message that said the file was damaged and unrepairable.

**I-354-001**

Thank you for your comment. Information technology experts checked the file and did not find any problems.

I-355-001

Comment noted.

I-355-001

tell those stupid fuckers to get off my island  
we dont want them here

I-356-001

Comment noted.

I-356-001

Tell The fucken Assholes to Get off  
My island. I live in the beautiful of  
Villega MALESSO. I use the water  
and the land and I want  
my kid and there kid to use  
it to if they are go brake it  
Fuck them.

I-357-001

For a resident of Guam, I think or I disagree on  
the military building because I don't want my  
caves in latte heights to be used as firing range  
because that's a good place to hike.

**I-357-001**

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-358-001

Thank you for your comment.

I-358-001

I am a GUAHAN citizen and I  
think the military build up is gonna  
mess up our Island and I'm 100%  
against it.

I-359-001

Thank you for your comment.

I-359-001

im an islander of GUAM  
Build your stuffs on your own Base's

Jelly Scream  
to JAN. 22 2010

I am from chukot but i have been on guam  
for more than 14 years so i consider guam as my  
I-360-001 | home. and if you guys do what you do you are  
going to kill the plants and animals in the water. You're going  
to poison the water we drink and swim in. This is our  
I-360-002 | home and you can't just come and do what you want  
to do cause we are working hard for our island trying  
to keep it clean and healthy. You know what i mean.  
i mean this is not only concerning this generation but the  
next generation and the next. i don't want my kids  
if i ever come any to grow up and not see how  
beautiful guam is now. if you guys do what you  
wanna do the next generation of kids will never  
know how beautiful and how clean guam was before.  
i'm gonna say if you're doing what your doing steps  
cause your causing a lot of pain to us. islanders.  
this is my home yo.

**I-360-001**

Thank you for your comment. As described in the water resources impact sections, implementation of the proposed actions would be in accordance with all federal, military, and Guam regulations. The DOD would enact measures to minimize potential impacts to nearshore waters and avoid significant impacts to drinking water and surface waters.

**I-360-002**

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.

My name is Alysha MENO. I am from the village of Inarajan, Guam. I am a U.S. citizen. I want you to stop what you're doing and listen to what I have to say.

I-361-001

I do not want the military build up to come to Guam. I love my island and all the people on it. If you bring the military to Guam there will be a huge build up of our population. We already have enough people on Guam, but we don't need 10,000 more. You're already taking away our

I-361-002

history. You're building things on top of our people's work.

You wouldn't like it if you were here and people were taking away your history.

I won't be able to hike anymore with the increase of people. When I finish college I will not be able to get a job because they are taken.

Alysha,

### I-361-001

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-361-002

Thank you for your comment. The DoD has a vigorous program of managing and protecting historic properties on its lands on Guam. Properties managed by the DoD comply 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. If historic properties would be affected by future projects, all installations would comply with the National Historic Preservation Act and go through the Section 106 process to avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse effects to these resources.

### I-361-003

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%.

The decrease in the number of jobs is expected to be greatest in the construction industry; however, the number of construction jobs after the proposed action is expected to remain higher than it is currently. 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 DEIS notes in Appendix F, Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study, 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.

I-362-001	
	I don't want the military to come here because the island is going to be over populated. They are going to
I-362-002	build the bases on the historical Chamorro sites. They are going to
	make a lot of jobs that the local people might not get.
I-362-003	

**I-362-001**

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-362-002**

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. 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-362-003**

Thank you for your comment. On-island residents would be hired if they are qualified for the positions during the construction and operations periods. Because the number of qualified on-island residents would likely be exhausted, especially in the anticipated years of construction (2010 through 2016), thousands of H2B visa foreign workers are anticipated. See the detailed discussion on workers in Section 4.3 of the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS).

I-363-001

From Merizo  
Dont come and ruin our  
life. leave our culture alone.

I-363-001

Thank you for your comment.

I-364-001

Thank you for your comment.

I-364-001

Why is it EVERYDAY  
always about  
MONEY ?

:MORI:

100 100 100

Charles Harstad  
01/22/10  
TRACK:5

I-365-001

Thank you for your comment.

I-365-001

I think that the military build up is a great disturbance to Guam and its people. I feel that they shouldn't come here because who would want a group of about 9000 men who just got kicked out of Japan and has been raping women to come and stay in such a beautiful and peaceful place.

I hope we as islanders should stand up for our family and children, to the people of Guam. TO not allow such an act to affect or interfere with our peace and lives. I truly hope that the government would stop thinking about themselves for once, and look around and think about us and how feel about the situation.

January 21, 2010

I-366-001

Hi my name Stacey Reyes. I'm from the village of Inarapan. I'm a US citizen. The military build up is not that great can you put it somewhere else like in Texas. I just want this island to be peaceful.

thank you.

**I-366-001**

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.

Jan. 21. 10

I-367-001

Hi, my name is Meliza. I'm an 8th grader at Inarayan Middle school. Today, I learned that the military is going to make a bigger place for them. I really don't agree to it because that would be just like destroying someone's home or culture. And I say that they already took up enough spaces of Guam.

**I-367-001**

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.

Off 2/2/10  
Friday

I-368-001 I'm really concerned about the military build up. Reason being, too many traffic jams, roads not equipped for road traffic infrastructure. lands will be taken away from landowners; and most of all, crime rates may go up, and more facilities needed.

I-368-002

I-368-003

From J. Abongue  
(Teacher)

**I-368-001**

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-368-002**

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.

**I-368-003**

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-369-001**

Thank you for your comment. The DEIS and FEIS analyses indicate that impacts to air quality would be less than significant.

I-369-001	What is important to me is sports.
	The military build up.
	Pollution is what effects sports.
	when theres a lot of people on the island
	its going to be hard to breathe air.

01/22/2010.  
J.P. Torres, alternative  
Riancy. P. Kat

Comments:

I-370-001

well my most comments is why people needs  
to fight for their country. I mean why  
are the people starting to killing, Rapping, fights.  
and I want things to be good,  
and yeah, ~~even~~

I-370-001

Thank you for your comment.

I-371-001

Comment noted.

I-371-001

All Name is ~~MARINA~~ IM from the north side  
IM from Yigo, like care for safe.

I-372-001

Thank you for your comment.

I-372-001

I don't think that the ~~military~~ military should not come  
to Guam cause about the land and the  
ocean. & ~~that~~ we will be fighting for everything

I-373-001

I dont think the military should come theres not enough room for the people military. If the military comes they will destroy pagat cave. I know a lot of people who like going to the cave. There just going to make a shooting range. We dont need a shooting range. I think people will get shot if they come. ~~with some~~

I-373-002

We have alot of traffic now if they come were wont have space on the roads

**I-373-001**

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-373-002**

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-374-001

Thank you for your comment.

I-374-001

We love our island, and knowing the military is coming to ruin our lookouts, ocean, corals, reefs, fishes, and ancestors sites. They are going to ruin our island without even knowing they are. They should settle somewhere else where other people don't care about their island or country.

MaLollo  
B  
Cruz

I-375-001

Thank you for your comment.

I-375-001

~~I~~ I feel good about our  
troops coming home. So they South  
could see their family and Side  
take a good vacation.

I-376-001

We don't want people to come  
and take our Island from us. We don't  
want them to take our beautiful sea  
life away.

**I-376-001**

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-377-001

To who ever this gets to. I would like to make a comment about the military build up. I think that its stupid. People and place will be out of bussiness and we dont know how these people are. I mean maybe they are violent people. Maybe they're perverts. I dont want anything like that here. And besides bringing those people here will increase crimes on guam. I mean our culture is ~~is~~ about to die so why help get it back. That's how I feel. My thoughts about it.

I-377-002

### I-377-001

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-377-002**

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-378-001 | I've been here since I was born  
 and the reason why I don't want  
 want them to come here because  
 there ruining the reef and there  
 breaking down the marhol cave and that's  
 been there for along time I don't see why they  
 need to do all these to this island.  
 its already reef w full with alot of tourist and  
 we don't need more... my brother is a Marine and  
 he also doesn't agree with this military thing

**I-378-001**

Thank you for your comment. As identified in the EIS, the proposed dredged area within the active commercial and DoD harbor was previously dredge over 60-years ago and maintenance dredging continues. The EIS acknowledges there would be unavoidable significant impacts to coral reef, other immobile invertebrates, and some site-attached reef fish from the proposed action. However, a majority of the fish species and mobile invertebrates will vacate the area and return when in-water construction is completed, experiencing only short-term and localized effects. To lessen these effects, the Navy will implement mitigation measures and BMPs during in-water activities (dredging, wharf construction) that include Army Corps permits requiring silt curtains to catch a high percentage of the resuspended sediment, biological monitors, and halting of dredging activities during potential coral spawning months. Additionally, the Navy, as part of the "build-up" on Guam has proposed to upgrade the Northern District Waste Water Treatment Plant from Primary to Secondary Treatment. This action alone will assist Guam Water Authority in meeting its coastal water quality standards, providing benefit to the coral reefs, sea life and people of Guam. Even after efforts by DoD to minimize and avoid the impacts of the aircraft carrier project, there still remain unavoidable adverse impacts associated with dredging coral reef ecosystems in Outer Apra Harbor. As identified in Volume 4, Section 11.2.2.5 - 11.2.2-7, federal law recognizes the value of irreplaceable marine resources and requires compensatory mitigation. Compensatory mitigation is defined as the restoration, establishment, enhancement, and/or preservation of aquatic resources to offset unavoidable impacts to waters of the U.S. (including special aquatic sites, such as coral reefs). The compensatory mitigation is subject to approval by USACE, under the CWA, through the Section 404/10 permit requirements. The Navy is considering a suite of potential options for compensatory mitigation for the loss of coral in Outer Apra Harbor as identified in Volume 4, Section 11.2.2.7.

**I-378-002**

Thank you for your comment.

I-379-001

Comment noted.

✶Taeleen Aldan✶..

I-379-001

I wouldn't be secured  
and stuff like dat.  
OR if the build up  
comes to Guam it  
would be filled  
up and too crowded  
and they will be  
rapping, kidnapping  
and stuff like  
dat

I-380-001

Comment noted.

I-380-001

I want them to come if the girls  
are hot, so i can have a kid from them.

I-381-001

My NAME is Darold Breyer

resident of Guam

To ~~the~~ who ever read in ~~the~~ writing  
to guys the marine should not be here

cause their taking our ~~the~~ nice sight of

Guam and chasing the Japanese and Juroses

and their ~~Chamros~~ Chamros cause <sup>the</sup> marine

are ~~the~~ raping the ladies in Guam what

happen in ~~apianorbrae~~ should not happen here

the marine should not be here cause the

reaping the ladies on Guam

### I-381-001

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-382-001

Thank you for your comment.

I-382-001

I am A islander i am from Guam i am a minor  
and though not at age of voting but still first amendment  
states that i have the Freedom of speech and belief  
(in the bill of rights) and i think that we all serve  
as people of the land we all need to have an acceptable  
understanding on the grounds, cause we both (the islanders)  
and (the military) have <sup>different</sup> ~~rights~~ rights it is  
For the Federal ~~can~~ <sup>they</sup> can take land from govern (the people)  
also can say we live here ~~?~~ so its a give  
and take in the same way.

I-383-001

01/22/16

Honickson-Karsam

Dont take over our beaches and our  
islands and if you ~~not~~<sup>gus</sup> take  
over where going to have ~~traffic~~ traffic

I-383-001

Thank you for your comment.

I-384-001

The dredging in Apra harbor is going to affect the coral reefs.

I-384-002

The reason why it is important to me is because that's how our culture is that's just going to shut down our stuff.

**I-384-001**

Thank you for your comment. Yes, significant unavoidable impacts will be seen to coral reef, other immobile invertebrates, and some site-attached reef fish as identified in the EIS. However, a majority of the fish species and mobile invertebrates will vacate the area and return when in-water construction is completed, experiencing short-term and localized impacts. To lessen impacts, the Navy will implement mitigation measures and BMPs during in-water activities (dredging, wharf construction) that include Army Corps permits requiring silt curtains, biological monitors, halting of dredging activities during potential coral spawning months. Additionally, the Navy, as part of the "build-up" on Guam has proposed to upgrade the Northern District Waste Water Treatment Plant from Primary to Secondary Treatment. This action alone will assist Guam Water Authority in meeting its coastal water quality standards, providing benefit to the coral reefs, sea life and people of Guam. Even after efforts by DoD to minimize and avoid the impacts of the aircraft carrier project, there still remain unavoidable adverse impacts associated with dredging coral reef ecosystems in Outer Apra Harbor. As identified in Volume 4, Section 11.2.2.5 - 11.2.2-7, federal law recognizes the value of irreplaceable marine resources and requires compensatory mitigation. Compensatory mitigation is defined as the restoration, establishment, enhancement, and/or preservation of aquatic resources to offset unavoidable impacts to waters of the U.S. (including special aquatic sites, such as coral reefs). The compensatory mitigation is subject to approval by USACE, under the CWA, through the Section 404/10 permit requirements. 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.

**I-384-002**

Thank you for your comment.

I-385-001

what matters to me is having a job

the reason why I want a job because  
when I grow up I might have a family  
to take care of and that's why I  
want a job

**I-385-001**

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 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-386-001

Thank you for your comment.

I-386-001

I think that the military buildup is not  
~~doing the best~~ the best for ~~our~~ our island  
people should vote weather they should do  
this or not. people need jobs and i do ~~to~~ to  
because one day i'm gonna have a family

I-387-001

Thank you for your comment.

I-387-001

Military Buildup

Hi my name is Anthony Cruz and I am writing this note because we dont need the military. All the things we need is the help from the people and the care. The government is trying to make it seem like there helping us but all they really want is the money and to take over our land and destroy us. Guam is good the way it is because we have eachother and we have the love. So Guam is good and we dont want the military. They are destroying our land and most important, our people.

ITCHOK  
1/22/210

I-388-001

Comment noted.

I-388-001

My Name is ITCHOK ISAUD am from  
SAGAN and I will say something  
to all of you guys take car  
and be safe and I want  
you guys to come to  
Guam and I want to see  
you guys guns and some  
of your cars...

Branton  
Mokuit

I-389-001

Thank you for your comment.

I-389-001

My name is Branton I'm from the northern  
in yigo I want to thank you for helping people.

Christian Owicki  
1/22/10

I-390-001

If they take place over the mail  
then I would fight for it. If they take U.S.O Beach  
that is messed up for the other people.  
And some other places will be replace by the  
military then the people will not live anywhere  
in Guam.

**I-390-001**

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.

Kim-  
Phanid  
Trisch-2  
1-22-10

"What is important to me"

I-391-001

My name is Kim Phanid and I am a resident  
of Dededo. I am from FBLE middle school. I am Chinese.  
I am at the age of 15. The most important thing  
to me is jobs. I don't want other people to come  
and take the jobs.

### I-391-001

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 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-392-001

Thank you for your comment.

temmy hartman.

I-392-001

My body is the most important  
things of my life.

Because the food are gonna get expensive.  
and i'm gonna get less food.

that's why my body is important.

My name is Brian Ci Muchu I am 15 years old.

I-393-001

The Military Build up will not help Guam. Japan is sending the Military to Guam, because they are committing crimes in Okinawa, so if they come here they will do the same on Guam.

I-393-002

Plus, they're going to take our land & teachers.

I-393-003

They're going to make the prices for houses, cars, and other important things go up. They're going to take our jobs, and the people of Guam will live on the streets.

### I-393-001

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 women 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-393-002**

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.

**I-393-003**

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

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."

K:O KAREN

I-394-001

HEY MY NAME IS K:O ~~IM~~ im From SINAJANA  
AND ABOUT THE MILITARY BUILD UP IS  
THAT I DON'T WANT IT TO TAKE ALL THE  
PLACE, SO THAT WE WON'T HAVE THAT  
MUCH SPACE. AND IT WILL COST A LOT  
OF THINGS.

I-394-001

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.

Brian Egan

I-395-001

Thank you for your comment.

I-395-001

HEY MY NAME IS BRIAN IM FROM F.R.L  
and i Remeber My friends at school  
and I like to play with them.

I-396-001

Thank you for your comment.

I-396-001

Military Bunker

The thing that's most important  
to me is everything. I don't want  
the military coming to Guam,  
because Guam is good the way  
it is. I guess the military don't  
understand that our island is gonna  
get polluted.

I-397-001 | I am concerned with military taking  
away land from locals without compensation.  
I-397-002 | Also with the closing of the Race park  
to accomodate the firing range.

**I-397-001**

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-397-002**

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

In the northern most parcel, under the control of the Chamorro Land Trust, there exists the Guam International Raceway. This entity, which is a non-profit organization, operates a raceway complex consisting of a drag strip and various motorcycle and off-road vehicle courses pursuant to a 20 year license with the Chamorro Land Trust. These recreational facilities satisfy a significant component of the public demand for racing

as well as accommodating periodic police vehicle training. The license is set to expire in 2018. Under the terms of the license the Guam International Raceway is able to remove aggregate mined from the site to improve its operations, but at the option of the Chamorro Land Trust must return the property in "pristine" condition upon the termination of the license. The license clearly states that the Guam International Raceway has no interest in the underlying property pursuant to its license. Further, there is no right to renew the license.

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

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

As to possible sites for the relocation of the Guam International Raceway, such actions would be under the control of Government of Guam officials as they are responsible for non-federal land use decisions on Guam. Given that a raceway complex is an industrial activity, it is

most likely that any siting of a future raceway complex will be on lands zoned for such industrial activities and not within lands deemed recovery habitat for ESA listed species. Should the Guam International Raceway decide to continue operations and be eligible for relocation assistance from DoD, DoD will work with Government of Guam land use and natural resource officials to ensure that habitat concerns for ESA listed species are taken into account in any relocation effort.

I-398-002

When do we, the people, have a say in this?

You made your mistakes, but you bring your mistakes

I-398-001

to our island. You say we should write, yet you kick

us out of our homes and just go and take all

I-398-003

land. You say the kids are the future, but you gonna

make life 10 times harder on us. Just thank

before you act. Think what's really going to happen.

**I-398-001**

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

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

**I-398-002**

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-398-003**

Thank you for your comment.

01-21-10

I-399-001

Hey, my name is Romero and I am from Talofofo. I don't think it's right for the military buildup. I think it's not right because it will be too crowded. They might chase people away from their houses. I think we should not follow the military buildup.

**I-399-001**

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.

My name is Jeremy and I'm from Mexico. I don't think the military build up is right. Even though I want to join the military I think HS is still wrong. It's going to be so crowded. There's already too much people here. There's going to be much more popularity. I don't want them to make us from our Island. We were here before them. Why should we follow this build up. Why should they destroy our history sites. They have a lot of land in Texas. I don't want to grow up in south and have a lot of traffic on the way up town.

I-400-001

I-400-002

I-400-003

**I-400-001**

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-400-002**

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 stakeholders to continue our efforts to avoid, minimize, and/or mitigate adverse effects to cultural resources.

**I-400-003**

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.

- Military Build Up - \*TRIPLE J\*

they I go by the name of Jennise Ann duenas Crisostome. My friends call me "Jinx" that's my tag name. I'm from the village of "Talofofo aka gods country".

"What I have to say about the military build up."

I-401-001

I wouldn't want the military to come to our island because we already have to many people if they come into our island we are gonna have to much problems like traffic & crowded. I

I-401-002

don't want us to wake up in the middle of the night because the airplanes and ships. I don't want to hear gun shooting and bombs. I really don't

I-401-003

want us to be crowded because the south doesn't hardly have people & if the military comes we are not gonna be small. The bell rang so bye.

I-401-001

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 DEIS 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-401-002

Thank you for your comment. Nighttime flight activities in the Talofofo area would be due to the use of the Naval Munitions Site and would total 38 operations per year. The noise levels would be below levels causing sleep disturbance.

I-401-003

Thank you for your comment.

Hiro My name is Thomas  
Shane Benavente.

I-402-001

I want to say that I  
don't like how they are  
bringing the military over  
if we have a small  
island. Why can't the military  
go like somewhere else.

#### I-402-001

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-403-003

Hey my name is John S.N. Barinas,  
I am from ~~Marajan~~ Malojloj. I don't  
want the military buildup to happen

I-403-001

because they are building things that  
has ancient things that in our culture,

I-403-002

and there too much people in Guam,  
and it's overpopulated.

**I-403-001**

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 stakeholders to continue our efforts to avoid, minimize, and/or mitigate adverse effects to cultural resources.

**I-403-002**

Thank you for your comment. Relating to the population figure of about 80,000 people, it should be noted the figure represents a maximum 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-403-003**

Thank you for your comment.

I-404-001

Hey my name is Aneliza. I'm from Guam.  
This military build up is not that great. Can't you  
put it somewhere else. I want to be heard from  
this small island. We won't have space for more  
people or military. I just want this island to be  
peaceful and safe. All Guam needs is to be heard  
and to build the military build up somewhere.  
I don't like how this is going to be. There's  
too much people on Guam. Especially on the south,  
of Guam.

Jan 21, 2010

Thank-  
You

**I-404-001**

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-405-002

Hey, I a guam citizen and I want you to know I dont want military buildup because guam's culture sights is dying and we need tourism.

I-405-001

Also, why dont make a firing range at the base where your golf course is at. Whats the point of using a golf course when it's not important right?

**I-405-001**

Thank you for your comment. Potential firing range locations must meet planning criteria for operational and safety purposes. A description of the alternatives development process is presented in Section 2.3.2 and Figure 2.3-13 of Volume 2.

**I-405-002**

Thank you for your comment. The DoD conducted archaeological surveys of over 5,000 acres of land in the planning stages of this project. The 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. 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.

I-406-001

I live in the village called  
Talofofo and what I hate about the  
military build up is the people and its  
going to be to much people and  
like the way it is now on guam!  
and I want it to stay the way it is  
on guam, and it will be good  
money but still guam is better  
with out that because we have honey  
so I don't want no sounds around  
my house and plan's around my  
house.

I-406-002

I-406-001

Thank you for your comment.

I-406-002

Thank you for your comment.

- Military Build up.

January 21, 2010.

I-407-001	Hey my name is Aesha Reyes. I am from Guam. I am 14 and I attend Inarayan Middle School I reside in Yona, Guam. I do not want the Military Buildup on Guam.
I-407-002	It will effect us more. It's gonna overfill our island. We do not want more dominies and rapes on Guam. We are better the way we are! Put them somewhere else!

*Safways*

*- Safways ;)*

**I-407-001**

Thank you for your comment.

**I-407-002**

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.

T a P 1/20  
Hey my name is  
Maryjo a.k.a Mij.  
I am from Guam.  
I attend I.M.S.I  
don't want more  
rapest and drugics.  
Sincerely  
Mj

I-408-001

**I-408-001**

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-409-001

Hi my name is Tommy J. Cruz. I am from  
the beautiful village of Talafofo. I am from Guam.  
I don't want the military build up to  
come to Guam. If they ~~come~~ come to Guam  
the Guam will be really overpopulated.  
If they come they would have plenty money  
but <sup>we</sup> really don't need the money.

**I-409-001**

Thank you for your comment. Relating to the population figure of about 80,000 people, it should be noted the figure represents a maximum 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-410-001

# TRIPICJ & TAP

I don't want the military build-up on Guam because when people think of Guam they think of a beautiful historical island but when the military ~~build-up~~ build-up happens they're only going to think of Guam as just a military base. Guam doesn't need anymore rapists, drunks & fighters.

-TAIOFOFO

&

YONA

Jaylene Rose

Charguataf

TRIPICJ

TAP

I-410-001

Thank you for your comment.

I Am a US citizen and I want to stop the military build up from happening. The first thing I want to talk about is the population. Our population is about ~~100~~ 180 thousand people. I think that the military build up isn't really important to Guam only to the US. People say on the news that there will be more jobs and more money, but that is only for the military. Please stop the military build up.

I-411-001

**I-411-001**

Thank you for your comment. Relating to the population figures, it should be noted the figures represent a maximum 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).

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-412-001

~~hey~~ ~~my~~ name is troy  
Quinene. I dont want the military  
build up here, because there's going  
to be drug's and trouble makers.

I-412-002

and there's going to be more people  
and more places, there's so much  
houses already.

11/21/00

**I-412-001**

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-412-002**

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-413-001

I believe that the people of Guam need to be more informed about the military build-up. This would mean that factual information should be provided every step of the way through the process. The concerns of the people on this island should also be heard and addressed for this transition to be meaningful and successful. Our leaders must always remember to keep our best interests in mind.

**I-413-001**

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-414-001

Thank you for your comment.

I-414-001

I am a citizen of Saipan and I am disappointed if the build up will destroy all our local communities and the build up will destroy our ocean life and the historical sites and all the military will get drunk and start all kinds of violence to our people and other Pacific Islanders

I-415-001

I think, as a citizen of Guam, the government should find more better sites to use, than some historical & tourists attractions. I mean without these places open, the experience of the average tourist coming to Guam will be less memorable. Marble Cave shows the beauty of underground water caves.

**I-415-001**

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-416-001

Thank you for your comment.

I-416-001

I don't want them to come because there's not enough room on the small island. and it's gonna make it hard to get a job cause it's all gonna be taken by the people from the military and they might bring more diseases

I-417-001

Thank you for your comment.

I-417-001

~~##~~ I think that the military shouldn't come to Guam because people are going to lose some of their land, we won't be able to swim at Marble Cave, and have you seen the road already there pretty packed why you going to bring the military.

CCRIOS ...  
Acaisen ...  
1-22-10 ...

I-418-001

I think that it's not a good  
idea because Guam's gonna be too  
crowded and probably the crime rate  
will go up. Also i don't think it's  
right for them to just take away  
our historical sites like Pagat cave.

**I-418-001**

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-419-001

Comment noted.

I-419-001

My name is Ryan Robert and I think  
that this military build is bull shit  
and think they should build the firing  
range somewhere else so get the f\*ck off  
my island we go to normal cause my that  
speaker says I don't think we even need  
the military

I-420-001

My name is Jerett Muna  
and I think that if the military  
is going to come to Guam they  
should drop gas prices. They should  
let the local people have benefits.  
They should make everything's prices  
drop and they should fix the  
roads. The locals should get  
something in return because they  
are going to destroy our cultural  
sites and villages.

I-420-002

### I-420-001

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

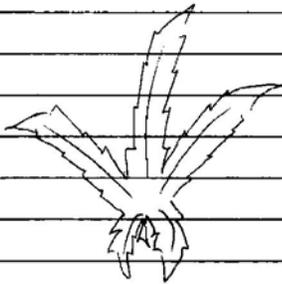
services during both the construction and operational periods. Volume 6 of the Draft EIS describes the existing utilities and infrastructures on Guam as well as the proposed actions that would provide the capacity needed for the additional population. Each utility is covered and for each one, the preferred 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-420-002**

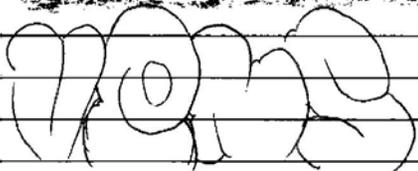
Thank you for your comment. The DoD, along with the Guam State Historic Preservation Officer and many other consulting parties including the public to mitigate indirect and cumulative impacts to historic properties in a number of ways. For example, a historic property inventory survey of the Haputo Site (Site 08-0007), updates of preservation plans for Haputo and Pagat/Marbo Cave Sites (Sites 04-0021, 04-0022, 04-0024; 04-0642), interpretive and informational signage for Latte Stone Park (Site 08-0811), publication of a Guam synthesis written for the public audience, and producing a Cultural Landscape Report for Military Installations located in northern Guam. For Tinian, indirect and cumulative impacts mitigation includes updating the Navy's self-guided historic resource tour pamphlet, thematic synthesis publications focusing on Camp Churo, Japanese Farmsteads, and West Field, and a Cultural Landscape Report for the North Field National Historic Landmark. The PA also includes site-specific data recovery excavations as mitigation for adverse effects on eligible archaeological sites.

I-421-001

I say no to the military build up  
why bring more violence and rapes to  
Guam.



go green



**I-421-001**

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-422-001

I'm a resident of JPTorres AS or GuHS  
I don't agree with the military  
move to Guam. And that is because  
bills might be brought up - example  
stuffs are gonna get expensive  
and even worse families are going  
to be living on streets and maybe  
people on Guam are all going to  
get poor.  
Its not gonna ~~get~~ only affect  
one persons family but all the  
people on the island of Guam.  
SO I say NO  
If its and election  
between money and trees  
I'd prefer trees. Because  
I can live from having trees  
Money wouldn't take me anywhere  
Because it comes and go.  
SO NO I don't want thing like  
More Militaries coming to Guam  
Whats wrong with the number  
of military living on Guam today.

#### I-422-001

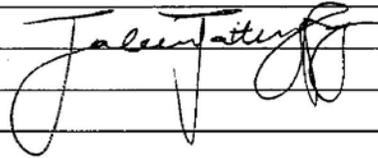
Thank you for your comment. Relating to cost of living and the proposed military buildup, it is noted that the history of inflation and recession of Guam's economy from the 1970s to present was provided on page 3-47 of the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS). In subsection 4.3.1.4 (beginning 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-423-001

Jan. 21. 2010!

All i want to say is that i honestly think all  
this military stuff is so not even necessary! I  
mean why put them here? OUT OF ALL PLACES,  
why our island? Its our island, ugh. Im irritated,  
honestly. I dont care anymore. YOU! Whoever you  
are thats putting them here, your heartless  
& self-centered!



I-423-001

Thank you for your comment.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 353

Received: 2/3/2010 12:36:19 AM

Gentlemen:

One of the potential activities that will bring about a win-win result for both the U.S. Military and the local community or the islands is to integrate the respective needs. For example, the military may be using the airport on Rota for training purposes for their pilots and at the same time provide needed transportation of agricultural produce that the military at their base need for their consumption. The present procurement system in place is a disadvantage for the Rota farmers as they need to pass through middle man who mainly caters to big corporations or suppliers from overseas. Additionally, the freight cost from Rota to Guam is prohibitive at .55 cents per lb.

In the late 60's and early 70's the U.S. military buys directly from the farmers on Rota and at the same time provided the needed transportation for those agricultural produce that they consume at the base. Bringing back the past practices will promote and enhance good relationship between the community and the military. Additionally, food production is one of the national issue as Nationally Food Security is part of the security agenda of the nation. Promoting agricultural production of the region is in line with the National Food Security intention.

This idea of purchasing directly from the Rota farmers through the existing cooperative organization already in place will also contribute directly to the economic welfare of the island. Rota is at a disadvantage that is why farmers are very hesitant to produce. Given the opportunity, a green revolution will be in order to supply the military with ample produces i.e. cucumbers, bell peppers, tomato, head cabbage etc. as proven in the past.

Gilroy California used to be the garlic capital of the U.S. but importation from China changed that title. The U.S. community should be benefited by the military in the are and one of those benefits can be agricultural production for military consumption. This will build a better relationship and one that will be a win win activity for both the community and the military as they transport produce while conducting routine exercise.

I-424-001

Thank you for your comment.

I-424-001



**COMMENT SHEET**

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

Website Comment Number: 354

Received: 2/3/2010 1:59:54 AM

**I-425-001**

o.k after reading this, it is 100% proven that the u.s. military knows the outcome of what it is about to do to guam. It will kill guam and make itunhabitable in the long run.

**I-425-002**

How can the military make the same mistake they made in the 80's and make it worse. You will destroy the scuba tourist industry wich the island relies on for the people of guam.

**I-425-003**

The u.s.a. is supposed to protect the longevity of its interests like they protect hawaii.Who will step in and perserve the quality of life in guam like they would do for any other tourist attraction.

**I-425-004**

Guam is filled with beautiful people and a loving culture. when and if this happens. you will loose that and make everthing it stands for die.

I was thinking of moving my family there this year but i have changed my mind. It will no longer be the most beautiful place in the world.

**I-425-001**

Thank you for your comment.

**I-425-002**

Thank you for your comment. Volume 4, Chapter 16 of the Final EIS acknowledges that there could be impacts to ocean based tourism within Apra Harbor including diving. However, economic impacts to tourism would be somewhat offset by increased tourism from military personnel.

**I-425-003**

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.

**I-425-004**

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.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 355

Received: 2/3/2010 4:48:40 AM

I-426-001

My thought on the buildup is a thought that brings mixed feelings to me. The buildup will be a big benefit our island. In my mind a majority of the feelings are negative. Our CULTURE and environment could be in serious jeopardy. Our people should protest when the buildup happens so we can show soldiers that we are not going to stand by and watch our island just slowly die, we need to fight and protest until a agreement is made to not destroy the future of our culuture.

#### I-426-001

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: 356

Received: 2/3/2010 5:24:38 AM

I-427-001

I-427-002

I Cesario B. Laroco Jr., requests an extension for the review and public commenting period for the DEIS, 10,000 pages in 90 days is too little time for more people to read and understand the impacts resulting the build up. the document understated but blatantly states numerous environmental, economic and social consequences of the military's decision to move about 40,000 marines, dependents and foreign workers. the draft obviously states that Guam is unprepared for such a large and fast development. And from what i heard, the military and US federal government is doing little to address these serious repercussions of the build up. the money proposed to be invested, is too small of an amount to prevent the stated problems resulting it. placing such a huge force on a small island which doesn't have much any choice for itself or choosing president.

hope you would listen to our pleas, we know the federal government never did.

thank you

**I-427-001**

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-427-002**

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



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 357

Received: 2/3/2010 6:56:27 AM

I-428-001

The DEIS claims that the rate of AIDS cases on Guam will increase by only 1 per year, even in the peak period.

What research methodologies were employed to determine this number?

Also, what research methodologies were employed to estimate the increase in TB and STDs, particularly in light of the likelihood that many of the contract construction workers will be coming from areas in Asia with higher rates of TB, STDs, and AIDS?

What is the estimate for cases of Swine Flu, Avian Flu, and other potential epidemic diseases on Guam due to the in-migration of large numbers of people?

What public health measures will DoD put into place to ensure that Guam is protected from the spread of epidemic diseases?

The DEIS claims that the impact on public health is "not significant" -- I challenge that analysis, because on a small, self-contained island such as Guam, one epidemic can have cataclysmic consequences. The risk to the people of Guam from epidemic diseases and communicable diseases is significant.

To mitigate against such possibilities, DoD should conduct thorough health screenings of all laborers coming to Guam, screening them for STDs, TB, HIV-AIDS, swine flu, avian flu, and all other serious health deficiencies.

Further mitigation should include medical treatments for all in-migrants at Navy Hospital or other military health facilities.

### I-428-001

Thank you for your comment. 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 dependants. The construction workforce visiting Guam from other countries to support construction requirements (peak construction force of 18,374 in 2014) would also have the potential to contribute notifiable disease incidents during the construction period (2010 to 2016). The specific countries and the number of construction workers that would arrive to support development of Guam is highly speculative. During the peak construction period (2014), the construction workforce visiting Guam from other countries would have the potential to contribute 76 cases of STDs and 7 cases of TB annually. Based on the estimated number of workers coming to Guam, the annual number of AIDS cholera, dengue, Hepatitis C, malaria, measles, rubella, and typhoid fever cases is not anticipated to increase and would remain at about one case annually.

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. Contract provisions would include requirements to provide workforce medical, dining, transportation and safety/security. There would also be health screening of all workers to reduce health risk to the Guam population. Contractors would be required to provide health care either by supplementing local Guam staff and resources or building their own

clinic.

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.

Disease and epidemics 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.



**COMMENT SHEET**

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

Website Comment Number: 358

Received: 2/3/2010 10:39:16 AM

**I-429-001**

Hi! My name is Jolie Vilorio-Palomo. I'm 10 years old. I'm in the 5th grade. I go to Agana Heights Elementary School in Guam. I like to hang out with my brother Keoni.

I went with my Daddy and Papa to Southern High and Yigo hearings. I also went to Yigo for Congresswoman Bordallo. I saw my Papa speak at Southern High, and at Yigo with Congresswoman Bordallo. I learned that my little cousin Antonio Duenas will not grow up and see his ranch because they're gonna take it away. I'm sad for Antonio.

**I-429-002**

My first question. How come they have to do the buildup in Guam? Guam is a very good island. Guam has a great ocean. Guam has nice plants. Guam has a nice culture, like Chamorros, and other nationalities.

**I-429-003**

**I-429-004**

My second question. Can they do the buildup in the United States? The buildup will destroy the Green Sea Turtle, the Spinner Dolphin, and the Hawksbill Sea Turtle. If they move it to the United States, they don't have to take away my cousin Antonio's ranch.

My third question. Can President Obama sign the paper? I learned that when my Papa asked that question at Southern High. I'm glad he's coming here in March. I hope I see his daughters.

**I-429-005**

My fourth question. Why are they going to block Mt. Lamlam? I don't want them to use it to fight wars.

Sincerely, Jolie. My phone number is 477-2500.

**I-429-001**

Thank you for your comment.

**I-429-002**

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. The West coast of the U.S. was also reviewed as a possible location for the relocation of the U.S. Marine units and the transient pier for the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier. The response times to potential threats were too great. Volume 1 of the Environmental Impact Statement provides greater details regarding the considerations relating to the selection of Guam as the site for the proposed actions.

**I-429-003**

Thank you for your comment. The proposed action on Guam will not

significantly impact sea turtles or dolphins. The DoD has worked 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 has co-existed with sea turtles in Apra Harbor for over 60-years and currently has standard operation procedures, mitigation measures and BMPs that are identified in the EIS, which 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. Additionally, the DoD as part of the "build-up" on Guam, has also proposed to upgrade the Northern District Waste Water Treatment Plant from Primary to Secondary Treatment. This action alone will assist GWA in meeting its coastal water quality standards, providing benefit to the sea life and people of Guam.

**I-429-004**

Thank you for your comment.

**I-429-005**

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-430-001

please don't take away our  
Island beauty and please  
don't kill our wild ~~life~~ life.  
Stop trying to sell our  
Island out, think of the future  
not the money.  
we want to keep our  
historical places.

**I-430-001**

Thank you for your comment. The DoD is committed to the protection and responsible stewardship of the environment. As with all industrial-type operations such as those being performed by the DoD, there are various chemicals (e.g., hazardous materials/wastes) that may be used. However, when feasible, the DoD is committed to reducing or eliminating the use of various hazardous materials/wastes to the greatest extent possible and substituting them for less toxic substances. When using hazardous materials/wastes, environmental laws and regulations (e.g., Resource Conservation and Recovery Act or RCRA) must be followed by DoD that are designed to be protective of human health, welfare, and the environment. In order to implement these laws and regulations, DoD has developed various procedures, protocol, and directives designed to proactively eliminate or minimize the inadvertent leakage, spill or release of pollutants to the environment. These actions involve comprehensive administrative, engineering, and operations mandates, best management practices (BMPs) and controls in place to prevent or minimize the inadvertent leakage, spill, or release of hazardous/toxic substances. 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. These and other actions will protect public health, welfare, and the environment from adverse impacts and preserve the beauty of Guam.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 359

Received: 2/4/2010 5:12:07 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-431-001

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-431-001



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 360

Received: 2/4/2010 6:36:37 AM

I-432-001 |

I-432-002 |

What would prevent the military build up from doing all of the proposed things without public agreement? On 5.9.2 the long-term effect of the Marine biological resources, "the long-term productivity of marine biological resources may be compromised.", don't you people have any compassion for the people of the sea. We live off of the water, our recreation is around us and you would compromise our lives, our existence here for your air strip, or training facility? There have to laws about this sort of treatment and you guys know it and all the permits and compensation talk is not going to change the fact that YOU ARE GOING TO KILL OUR RESOURCES! THE LITTLE WE HAVE YOU WANT IT ALL. THE PEOPLE OUT THERE WHO APPROVE OF THIS ARE IGNORANT. TO JUST COMPROMISE OUR LIVELIHOOD, DISRUPT OUR LITTLE RESOURCES!?! I HAVE NEVER HAD ANYTHING AGAINST THE MILITARY BECAUSE I KNOW THE IMPORTANCE OF FREEDOM AND IT NOT BEING FREE BUT YOU WILL ANHILATE OUR WAY OF LIVES BY RUINING OUR WATERS. YOUR MEASURES ARE NOT 100 PERCENT FULL PROOF AND YOU KNOW IT. ALL OF THE EFFORTS TO CONSERVE ENERGY AND SAVE THE PLANET MUST NOT CONCERN YOU PEOPLE BECAUSE UNLESS IT IS YOUR PEOPLE AND YOUR PROPERTY, LIVES DO NOT MATTER. MINIMIZE THE AMOUT OF MILITARY NEEDED TO MOVE, THERE ARE 50 STATES TO CHOOSE FROM. DEAL WITH WHAT YOU HAVE AND DO NOT COMPROMISE OUR WATERS FOR YOUR WARS. WE DID NOT ASK YOU TO "SAVE US", YOU NEED US MORE THAN WE NEED YOU. We are people of the land and sea, money does not always sustain us. Most of us still farm and fish to support our families and do not know war as a way of life.

#### I-432-001

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-432-002

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.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 361

Received: 2/4/2010 1:45:02 PM

I-433-001

None of the alternatives, except for the NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE, listed in vol.4 regarding the air craft berthing / destruction of the reef system at Apra Harbor fully evaluate or attend to the issues of the endangered or threatened species that inhabit that area nor their cultural importance. The Western and Jade Shoals, prime snorkeling areas in Apra Harbor's Cabras Island are among healthy and thriving reef in the proposed area for the air craft berthing. The harbor is the only protected, deep-water lagoon environment on Guam, and hosts unique reef organisms as well as unique assemblages - or groupings - of corals, and other reef organisms. Many species of corals, sponges, and other reef organisms have been found that are rarely - if ever - found outside the harbor. The Green Sea Turtle and the Hawksbill Turtle (both species are endangered and therefore protected under the Federal Endangered Species Act of 1973), or "Haggan" in Chamorro, is known to migrate and reproduce in Sasa Bay, adjacent to Apra Harbor, sharing a common mouth. The proposed dredging itself and as well as the increased traffic and activities in and around Apra Harbor would greatly disrupt the Green Sea Turtle's and the Hawksbill Turtle's activities and reproductive patterns. Also, the Humphead Wrasse, or "Lagua" (for juveniles) & "Tanguisson" (for large adults) in Chamorro, are commonly found in the Apra Harbor. The Humphead Wrasse is a U.S. National Marine Fisheries Service Species of Concern because though it is long lived (Individuals become sexually mature at 5 to 7 years and females are known to live for around 30 years whereas males live a slightly shorter 25 years.), it has a very slow breeding rate and because it faces extinction due to habitat loss and degradation among other threats. The Humphead Wrasse is also on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, identified as endangered; the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) is the world's main authority on the conservation status of species. These species are very important to the Chamorro culture both as a food source and as animals of Chamorro mythology - they, and the entire Apra Harbor are indigenous resources. The military's proposed action in Apra Harbor would be detrimental to the survival and reproduction of these endangered species as well as many other species that are yet to be studied closely. Therefore, there is no other acceptable alternative but the NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE.

#### I-433-001

Thank you for your comment and concern for coral reef ecosystems. The location of the proposed Navy wharf was chosen as the least environmentally damaging alternative in an effort to avoid the greatest amount of live coral in the area. The proposed dredge area within the active commercial harbor was previously dredged over 60-years ago and maintenance dredging has continued. The proposed dredge area consists mainly of a sand, rubble, and algae zone. Since the proposed wharf location is in an area relatively devoid of quality coral habitat, the proposed construction would provide increased surface area for invertebrates to attach and potential shelter and forage habitat for juvenile fish. Direct impacts of dredging to the shoal areas within Apra Harbor (Western Shoals, Middle Shoals, Jade Shoals, and Big Blue Reef) will be avoided. The indirect impacts (from sedimentation) to these areas from in-water activities will also be avoided based on computer tide/current modeling performed within the project area (see Figure 11.2-3).

The proposed action within Apra Harbor (an active commercial and DoD port) has been evaluated in the DEIS and will not significantly impact the federally protected green or hawksbill sea turtles with implementation of mitigation measures. The Navy currently implements standard operation procedures, mitigation measures and best management practices (BMPs) that consider federally protected species and their well-being. The Navy has co-existed with sea turtles in the Harbor for over 60-years. The Navy, in partnership with National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and Guam Department of Aquatic and Wildlife Resources (DAWR), monitors sea turtle activities within Apra Harbor and around Guam. There are no records of sea turtles nesting on beaches near the proposed project site within Apra Harbor that would potentially be impacted by the proposed action and there have been no reported observations of sea turtles grazing within the area to be dredged.

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. Additionally, the DoD, as part of the military relocation on Guam, will participate in the proposed upgrade to the Northern District Waste Water Treatment Plant from Primary to Secondary Treatment.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 362

Received: 2/4/2010 2:09:57 PM

In regards to Vol.4 and it's proposed action of dredging Apra Harbor in any way and it's increase in traffic, I demand the NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE. I refer to my earlier comment and would like to add that the "mitigation" of creating an artificial reef is irresponsible, to say the least. The theories of artificial reef systems for the purpose of "mitigating" extensive reef damage have not been adequately studied and are still the topic of sore debate. Many marine biologists dispute it's effectiveness in such a situation as the above, stating "Artificial reefs are no replacement for natural reefs or for proper fisheries management, and we don't want people to view the oceans as a dumping ground for our wastes" (Jack Sobel, director of Ecosystem Programs for the non-profit Ocean Conservancy). "The Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, which sunk 100 obsolete combat tanks in 1994, would seem to agree. The agency now estimates that most of the artificial reefs they created in doing so will probably last no longer than 50 years. Sobel believes that such short-lived structures may threaten fragile marine ecosystems as they break up and scatter."(<http://www.artificialreefs.org/Articles/Pocono>)

Additionally, in regards to my earlier submitted comment, the Humphead Wrasse is a natural predator of the crown-of-thorns starfish, an aggressive and invasive species to the local area which literally eats away at the reefs surrounding the island. Also, my comments about preserving the endangered species that live in and around Apra Harbor apply to the entire Marianas Island Chain, including Tinian. I demand a NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE for this whole area.

#### I-434-001

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. The No Action Alternative is not a feasible alternative because it does not meet the purpose of and need for the proposed action.

I-434-001



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 363

Received: 2/4/2010 8:26:35 PM

The DEIS proposes to close off access to the FAA area, in particular the trail [road] that is used for walking and jogging. ["The former FAA housing parcel is mostly undeveloped with the exception of some apparent temporary use. There is a trail that traverses the property in the westward direction from the existing parking area on the parcel near Route 3. The parking area is likely used by persons who visit the site for jogging and/or walking purposes in the mornings or evenings when the weather is relatively cooler." [Volume 2, Chapter 9, Recreational Resources, page 9-4]

Regarding restricted access, the EIS states, "Upon completion of construction activities, the use of the existing trail on-site would likely be lost, replaced instead with family housing and community support facilities.... However, it is worth noting that the resource lost due to the proposed action is not unique to the region; comparable resources (e.g., jogging and walking trails) would be available in the adjoining properties. Therefore, Alternative 1 would have less than significant impact on the recreational resource at the former FAA parcel." [Volume 2, Chapter 9, Recreational Resources, page 9-18]

Given Guam's astronomically high rates of diabetes and obesity, in addition to the lack of safe areas to walk on the island -- due to a lack of sidewalks, and very few park areas, especially in the densely-populated northern villages -- the loss of this resource would have significant impact. What is the price of people's health and lives? The use of this area for walking and jogging has been critical in improving the quality of life for those who use the area.

Therefore, I propose the NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE.

Secondarily, I propose that the FAA area be gated off closer to the cliffline, preserving the walking area for those who desperately need a place to safely exercise.

The proposed mitigations do not replace the walking trail, and are, therefore, inadequate. If one trail is lost, then another should be created in its place = that is true mitigation.

As a form of mitigation, if the FAA area is indeed closed off, the DoD will fund the construction of a paved walking trail in the Dededo/Yigo area, comparable in size and scope to the FAA walking trail. This would be a way to responsibly acknowledge that the DoD is living up to its responsibilities dictated in NEPA.

#### I-435-001

Thank you for your comment. Presently, no mitigation measure is proposed for the loss of jogging/walking at the former FAA property because equivalent use can be found in adjacent properties.

I-435-001

1           **COMMENTS BY MR. BENIGNO MAGOFNA SABLAN**

2  
3           MR. SABLAN: For the record, my name is  
4 Benigno Magofna Sablan. I'm from the village  
5 of Tanapak here on Saipan. I am part  
6 Carolinian, part Chamorro and no Caucasian  
7 descent. I'm here tonight to express my  
8 concern primarily for the CNMI. But as a  
9 fisherman here in CNMI, I noticed that there is  
10 dredging for the visiting aircraft carrier in  
11 the Apra Harbor in Guam, as the colonel had  
12 already elaborated.

13           My concern is that, that statement is  
14 very generalized. I don't know what they're  
15 going to do with the dredge material. Are they  
16 going to dump it in our fishing area? Are they  
17 going to dump it on the land? What are they  
18 going to do with this huge volumes of dredge  
19 materials? That's a very deep concern because  
20 wherever you drop, whether it's 12 nautical  
21 miles outside of Guam, eventually it will be  
22 all over the Marianas EEZ, that's the Exclusive  
23 Economic Zone. They will affect benthic  
24 species, affect meso-benthic species, as well  
25 as pelagic species. So, those are concerns

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-436-001**

Thank you for your comment. The DoD is considering several options for disposal of dredged material, including upland placement, ocean disposal, and beneficial uses such as shoreline stabilization, fill for berms, and fill for the Port Authority of Guam, as discussed in the EIS (Chapter 2, Volume 4). Using dredged material for beneficial reuse projects would depend upon the suitability of the material for these projects as well as whether the proposed action timeline coincides with the need for material for a reuse project. Detailed analysis cannot be done at this time because specific projects have not yet been identified with certainty. While beneficial reuse is a priority for the DoD, the final decision on dredged material management will be made during the final design and permitting process. Detailed analysis of the potential impacts from using dredged material for reuse projects will be conducted during the permitting phase.

I-436-001

I-436-002

1 that I want to point out.

2 Second concern, is the military is

3 notorious for polluting the environment. I

4 don't hear any concern of the military whether

5 they are going to mitigate as much of the

6 pollution that is going to occur in both the

7 CNMI or the Marianas as well as the land. I

8 wanted to know specific areas where the Draft

9 EIS indicate those particular section where we

10 should, really specific, to those areas,

11 whether in fact they will clean their

12 environment as they let their bullets go on

13 Tinian as well as on Guam.

I-436-003

14 The other concern is that, I didn't

15 hear whether it's in the DEIS or in their

16 presentation, whether they are going to propose

17 for air space requirement. And if they do, I

18 want to know specific area whether there's

19 going to be a DEIS for the air space from

20 surface to how many altitude, whether to

21 infinity, and we have specific concerns on air

22 space either for Tinian, Saipan, and Pagan. I

23 also did not hear any proposed discussion about

24 whether Pagan is going to be included in these

25 military relocations of both the Army, and the

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-436-002**

Thank you for your comment. Volume 7, Chapter 2 summarizes the proposed mitigation measures and Best Management Practices (BMPs) that are mentioned in Volumes 2 through 6 under the various resource sections. The intent of mitigation measures and BMPs is to avoid minimize, reduce, eliminate or compensate for potential impacts due to the proposed actions. The list was updated based on comments received during the public comment period and will continue to be updated after the Final EIS is published during agency consultation and construction permit application processes.

A firing range management plan is required and it has many components to mitigate impacts to the environment including a plan to remove expended rounds from the ranges periodically and transporting them to a recycling or smelter facility.

**I-436-003**

Thank you for your comment. The proposed action and alternatives for Special Use Airspace are covered in detail in the DEIS Volumes. Location, altitudes, and times of use would be coordinated with the Federal Aviation Agency (FAA). The FAA will also be responsible for approving and charting any Special Use Airspace (SUA). This will require the FAA to follow established procedures for Rule-Making actions, which involves public input for establishing new SUA to ensure there are minimal impacts to airspace.

I-436-003

1 Navy, and the US Marines. I still wanted to  
 2 know more specific areas of concern for our  
 3 areas. We all know that the island of Guam is  
 4 probably the biggest here in the Marianas, the  
 5 rest are very small. We compared Saipan to  
 6 Guam, so I think Guam is four times bigger than  
 7 Saipan. I guess, what I'm trying to point out  
 8 is that we don't have the real estate that the  
 9 military want to utilize. And if we cannot  
 10 accommodate the needs of the military both on  
 11 land, would they now take the air space? I  
 12 guess I'll let somebody else -- additional  
 13 comments, I have others but I'm not prepared to  
 14 talk at this time but I hope to come back again  
 15 or put a written comment for everybody. Thank  
 16 you so much. Have a good evening.

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**DEPO RESOURCES**  
 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

1                   **COMMENTS BY MR. RICHARD SEMAN**

2

3                   MR. SEMAN: All right. Thank you. My

4 name is Richard Seman, I'm from Saipan. I've

5 been involved with Natural Resources Management

6 for over 20 years. And I would like to express

7 some of my concern with regards to the DEIS,

8 with regards to fishing. There needs to be a

9 stronger emphasis from the military with

10 regards to fishing access whether it's Guam or

11 Tinian. As military expands, we understand

12 that with military presence there's restricted

13 area, it impedes on traditional fishing ground.

14 And you know, it's a new conflict that as we

15 progress in our world, you know, with terror

16 and everything, but the military or the DOD

17 needs to be a little bit more mindful and be

18 considerate in the ways that they plan ahead,

19 in how to incorporate and how to take into

20 consideration those types that are not, we're

21 not familiar within how to coexist. Because

22 this is a new expansion for the military

23 especially in Tinian, it's important that

24 fishing grounds are well assessed, identified,

25 and proper access are put in place.

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-437-001**

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-437-001**

1 With regards to the Guam buildup, I  
 2 understand also as Mr. Sablan elaborated on the  
 3 dredging of Apra Harbor, I was privy to some of  
 4 the previous scoping meeting that took place on  
 5 Guam, and at least from what I understand, it  
 6 concerns me that the plan dredging is to take  
 7 the dredge material out to a certain distance.  
 8 There's two area that's identified where  
 9 they're going to actually just dump. And  
 10 there's more analysis needs to be made to show  
 11 actually the way the dredge materials will  
 12 drop, you know, because you know, we can go to  
 13 all kinds of simulation but until actual drop  
 14 are made on a test run, we'll be able to  
 15 determine just what kind of spread the dredge  
 16 material will cost.

I-437-002

I-437-003

17 A lot of us were not privy to the  
 18 result of the sampling, the sampling I  
 19 understand is very minimal compared to  
 20 extensive sampling of the proposed dredge area,  
 21 but it's known and it's documented over the  
 22 past that certain -- things that taking place  
 23 at Apra Harbor, you know, due to different  
 24 circumstances over time, but regardless of what  
 25 it is, it is considered that certain things are

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-437-002**

Thank you for your comment. Verification that significant impacts would not occur outside of the site boundaries will be demonstrated through implementation of the Site Management and Monitoring Plan (SMMP) developed as part of the Proposed Action. The SMMP includes physical monitoring to confirm that the material that is deposited is landing where it is supposed to land, as well as monitoring to confirm that the sediment chemistry conforms to the predisposal testing requirements.

**I-437-003**

Thank you for your comment. Sediment samples within the proposed dredging areas were analyzed according to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers testing criteria. As discussed in the EIS (Chapters 2 and 4 of Volumes 2 and 4), preliminary sampling results indicate that all contaminant parameters that were tested with the exception of nickel were below the Effects Range Low (ER-L) level. Nickel is a substance that is naturally occurring in the environment. The study results suggest that the materials to be dredged would not require special handling and would be suitable for upland placement for beneficial reuse or ocean disposal (although the ocean disposal permitting process would require separate analysis and toxicity testing). Additional testing will occur during the permitting process and a dredged material management plan will be developed.

I-437-003

1 harmful, toxic, and all that.

2           And so, when the actual dumping, if the

3 proposed plan proceed as it is to take it out,

4 I don't know, 12 miles out and then open a

5 barge-type vessel and then let everything drop

6 down. We have to be extra careful on that

7 because once it's done, it's done. I mean it's

8 hard to retreat back something that you already

9 spilled out.

10           And so, I urge the military or

11 Department of Defense in proceeding forward

12 with their eventual -- whatever eventual thing

13 that they would put in place to perform the

14 dredge material that extra-caution is put in

15 place, and let's not regret it later on. Thank

16 you.

17

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**DEPO RESOURCES**  
 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

Thank you for your comment.

I-438-001

1                   COMMENTS BY MR. JUAN M. SABLAN

2

3                   MR. SABLAN: My name is Juan M. Sablan,

4 I'm from Saipan. I came to this hearing today

5 to share my concerns specifically not on the

6 impact study but the concerns here in Saipan

7 about the military buildup. After World War II

8 there are a lot of debris still in the island,

9 PCP and fuel tanks, if the military can -- this

10 group can help, perhaps, to have better public

11 relation with the local people here.

12                   Another concern is that perhaps the

13 military can look into feasibility of using the

14 thermal energy in Pagan, study that and maybe

15 extend that to Guam, from Saipan to Guam, so we

16 can have benefits. The military need a lot of

17 powers and it's a free power and eco-friendly.

18 So, maybe they can also address that issue.

19 Other than that, I would like to look at the

20 impact statement study and comment by email;

21 send it over to Guam or main office for that in

22 the later day before the deadline. Thank you

23 for your time and welcome to Saipan. If Guam

24 doesn't want military, maybe we can move some

25 of the action to Tinian and Saipan. Thank you.

DEPO RESOURCES                   24  
George B. Castro  
Court Reporter  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

COMMENTS BY MR. MARTIN MANGLONA

1  
2  
3 MR. MANGLONA: Good evening. My name  
4 is Martin Ada Manglona. I came from the  
5 village of Kagman. Tonight I came here not to  
6 make any zero comment because I didn't see this  
7 yet until I reviewed this then I'll make a  
8 comment. But talking to Colonel and General  
9 Bice, the only observation I have is the  
10 airspace in Tinian. Because where they're  
11 going to put the range, I think it's in a safe  
12 zone where it's least backed by the military.  
13 And it reminds me like in Monterey California  
14 that during the range days, the range is right  
15 by the base and we got a lot of fishermen.  
16 But, talking to General Bice, I understand  
17 they're going to build a berm, that will build  
18 on a safety area on the installation, so I  
19 think that will be not an issue after the range  
20 is completed. But the airspace we have almost  
21 every hour of the aircraft from Tinian to  
22 Saipan vice versa flying around, so, either  
23 they're going to divert the airspace or FAA is  
24 going to detour the route, those are the main  
25 concern.

I-439-001

**I-439-001**

Thank you for your comment. Airspace related to the Tinian firing ranges is described in detail in Volume 3, Sections 2.4 and 7.2.2.1. No airspace changes are required in support of the proposed action. The Marine Corps would manage the airspace overlying the proposed ranges to ensure safety of nonparticipating aircraft. The need to change existing approach or departure routes or traffic patterns for Tinian Airport (West Field) or Saipan International Airport is not expected.

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

I-439-002

1           But, looking on the plans that you have  
2 on the board, I think we're pretty safe on the  
3 -- because what I understood is just a range  
4 they're going to install in Tinian. And the  
5 other recommendation I ask General Bice to take  
6 a look in the northern island for the recon  
7 force because they could use that for good  
8 training. In that way, we do this -- in Europe  
9 they call it reforger (sic) return of forces  
10 agree -- to Germany. Every time any military  
11 destroy a plant or an animal, they assess a  
12 certain plant how much is going to cost. So  
13 for example, a tree of the Betel Nut, you'll  
14 going to estimate how much Betel Nut you're  
15 going to sell so the military will pay for that  
16 amount. If you have a count that is big kill,  
17 you're going to assess how much is going to  
18 produce with the lifespan. So, that's how the  
19 military they call it maneuver damage. So  
20 those are the benefits we have in case we have  
21 destruction by the military. But until I  
22 review the impact assessment, then I'll make my  
23 comment to either to Guam or to Washington.  
24 Thank you.  
25

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-439-002**

Thank you for your comment. Alternative ranges locations shown in Chapter 2 of Volume 3 meet the purpose and need for the proposed action.

1                   **COMMENTS BY MR. TONY L.G. REYES**

2  
3                   MR. REYES: Thank you Mr. Guzman. I'm  
4 going to keep my comment very simple. The only  
5 thing I'd like to discuss here, I don't want to  
6 see the military just come in and like for  
7 example, the Tinian, I'll never forget that 2/3  
8 of the island of Tinian was leased to the  
9 military and a lot of people, including myself,  
10 I was displaced. And like I said, I don't like  
11 the deal.

12                   So, if we're going to go in and acquire  
13 more properties in Guam, Saipan, or Tinian,  
14 wherever you guys want, be fair to the  
15 landowners; because let's be honest it is not  
16 easy to have somebody dictating you, you know,  
17 what to do of your land. It should be a fair  
18 market price. So, I just want to make sure  
19 that from here on, both the military and the  
20 local government have to be very honest and  
21 very fair with the landowners, because like I  
22 said, up to now I'm still, you know, one-to-one  
23 is not fair to be land exchanged. When you  
24 have somebody that land exchange, you know,  
25 one-to-200 that is not fair.

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-440-001**

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-440-001

I-440-002

Thank you for your comment.

I-440-002

1           So, let's be very frank and let's work  
2 together because the military, we need them,  
3 okay? Because they're going to bring money  
4 into our local economy. And if we don't take  
5 care of the military, you know, they will not  
6 going to bring in the money unless we -- and  
7 also a lot of our local boys and ladies are in  
8 the military and they are serving Uncle Sam.  
9 So, you know, we have to work together as a  
10 team. See, if you don't have a team, you're  
11 not going to win, believe me. And this is the  
12 only thing as a comment that -- and again like  
13 Mr. Sablan said, Ben Sablan and the other  
14 speakers, we will look at first what is going  
15 to happen, you know, the infrastructure, and  
16 the socioeconomics, and whatever is needed to  
17 be addressed, you know, and let's move forward.  
18 Thank you very much.

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**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

COMMENTS BY MS. TERESA ARRIOLA

1  
2  
3 MS. ARRIOLA: Hi, my name is Teresa  
4 Arriola, I'm born and raised on Saipan. I'm  
5 from the island -- I mean the village of San  
6 Vicente. I just wanted to -- I know I can't  
7 ask any questions but I guess I'll make this  
8 into a comment. I just want to say despite the  
9 fact that I've read this is one of the biggest  
10 military buildup since World War II, it seems  
11 that every other page in the DEIS says that the  
12 impacts will be "minor" and I don't understand  
13 this, I don't understand why Page 22 for  
14 example, "less than significant impacts to  
15 ground water," this is Volume 3 Chapter 4 Page  
16 22 of the DEIS.  
17 Page 22 again, "no direct impacts on  
18 wetland areas are anticipated." Page 29,  
19 "minor increase in runoff", so I don't  
20 understand how this can be such a big thing and  
21 yet in the EIS claim to have such minor  
22 affects.  
23 I'm also extremely concerned about the  
24 way this buildup is going to not only affect,  
25 negatively affect the island but how it's going

I-441-001

**I-441-001**

Thank you for your comment. As you mention, there are certain activities in certain locations of the proposed actions where the impacts will be minor. However, the EIS also includes statements that identify certain actions in certain locations where the impacts would be significant and proposes mitigation measures to reduce the adverse effects of those actions.

DEPO RESOURCES  
George B. Castro  
Court Reporter  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

I-441-002

1 to compound, this was in the DEIS "past DOD  
 2 activities that have resulted in the presence  
 3 of toxic and hazardous waste contamination."  
 4 So, I'm not just looking at how is this going  
 5 to affect us now, I'm looking at how is this  
 6 going to compound the already existing problems  
 7 that we are facing on this island and on Guam  
 8 as well.

I-441-003

9 I'm also extremely concerned on how,  
 10 again, the MIRC, which is a completely  
 11 different aside the Marianas Island Range  
 12 Complex, is also compounding all the negative  
 13 effects that currently exist and will exist  
 14 with the buildup. I think we have absolutely  
 15 not been given enough time to read and analyze  
 16 this DEIS at all. I think it would take years  
 17 to read this and really critically analyze the  
 18 things that the military is saying they're  
 19 going to do with our land.

I-441-004

20 So, I really think people need to take  
 21 this, I guess, a little bit more seriously.  
 22 Remember this is our land. We are the  
 23 indigenous people. I guess, lastly, I'd like  
 24 to say that I think the people of the CNMI are  
 25 incredibly capable enough to not have to depend

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-441-002**

Thank you for your comment. Please see each volume chapters on Hazardous Materials and Waste for a discussion on DoD hazardous materials/waste management. 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 works to reduce or eliminate the use of various hazardous substances to the greatest extent possible and substituting 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.

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

I-441-004

1 on the military for any type of economic  
 2 support. This is obviously an extremely  
 3 personal issue to me and I think it should  
 4 definitely have been advertised a little bit  
 5 better as well so that -- because I know, I  
 6 mean I'm not just speaking for myself, I'm  
 7 speaking on behalf of many Chamorro people that  
 8 I've spoken to. And I'd like the military to  
 9 take our concerns a lot more seriously. Thank  
 10 you.

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**DEPO RESOURCES**  
 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

been effective. If long-term monitoring indicates that risks to human health or the environment are still unacceptable, more aggressive remediation approaches are considered. These actions (e.g., BMPs, SOPs, etc.) will protect public health, welfare, and the environment from adverse impacts associated with the use of solvents, herbicides, pesticides, fertilizers, PCBs, MEC, nuclear materials, and other hazardous substances.

The Draft Mariana Islands Range Complex (MIRC) EIS was released for public review on January 13, 2009. Public hearings occurred on Guam, Saipan, Tinian and Rota in February 2009. The Navy is currently addressing comments and preparing the Final EIS. The Navy has consulted with the USFWS under section 7 of the Endangered Species Act and is currently in consultation with NOAA for potential at-sea impacts. The MIRC EIS addresses DoD training on existing training areas previously identified in the 1999 Marianas Training EIS. In addition, the MIRC EIS addresses Hazardous Materials and Waste management for training. If you would like to review the MIRC Draft EIS please go to [www.marianasrangecomplexeis.com](http://www.marianasrangecomplexeis.com).

**I-441-003**

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

**I-441-004**

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.

1       **COMMENTS BY MS. VICTORIA LOLA LEON GUERRERO**

2  
3           MS. LEON GUERRERO:   Hafa adai.   I am  
4 Victoria Lola Leon Guerrero, I am a resident of  
5 Guahan but I am also from the Saipan family.  
6 My father is a De Leon -- Sablan De Leon  
7 Guerrero from Saipan.   And so I am very  
8 concerned about how all of our islands are  
9 affected.   What happens to Guahan, happens to  
10 Saipan, and happens to Tinian.   And so we have  
11 to believe that we are worth more than just  
12 allowing somebody to come in because they have  
13 big dollars signs that they are waving in our  
14 faces and take our land and contaminate our  
15 lands.

16           Today, I've been here the whole day,  
17 talking with my family, talking with people in  
18 the corner, and people are still remembering  
19 the contamination that happened in Tanapak, a  
20 contamination that's happening weekly in the  
21 bombing of northern islands.   That travels  
22 through the wind and comes into our  
23 bloodstreams and contaminates our bodies with  
24 cancers.   Our people from all our islands are  
25 dying, dying.   We are an endangered species and

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-442-001**

Thank you for your comment. Volume 2, Section 17.1.2 discusses the laws and regulations that the Navy must abide by during operations to ensure public health and the environment are protected. Hazardous substances are controlled by laws and regulations administered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), and the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT). Additionally, the U.S. territory of Guam oversees and administers its environmental laws and regulations through the Guam EPA (GEPA). DoD installations are required to comply with applicable federal, territorial (e.g., GEPA), and DoD laws and regulations regarding the storage, handling, and disposal of hazardous substances. 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.

I-442-001

1 we are dying and this is our habitat. And yes,  
 2 we serve proudly in the military but we can no  
 3 longer be made to beg. We don't need to beg.  
 4 We need to stand up and be proud of who we are  
 5 first. We don't need to make a deal, we don't  
 6 need to say, "Well, let's work with the  
 7 military because they're going to give us  
 8 money," no. This buildup is intended to carry  
 9 out the plans of the Department of Defense  
 10 first and foremost. It is not intended to  
 11 benefit the people of our islands, first and  
 12 foremost. Our priorities are always second and  
 13 history has shown that. We need to stand at  
 14 the front and say, "We must come first." This  
 15 is our land and we must come first because yes,  
 16 our sons and daughters die in their war for  
 17 freedom but we are not coming first in our  
 18 future. And people are losing their land and  
 19 people are drinking contaminated water, and  
 20 dying. And that's not something to be taken  
 21 lightly. And this Environmental Impact  
 22 Statement says that, shows that, it shows that  
 23 our people are going to continue to suffer.  
 24 80,000 more people in Guam, even if it's for a  
 25 short period of time will deplete many of our

I-442-002

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-442-002**

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 and Tinian, and the islands' 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 and Tinian 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 and Tinian.

I-442-002

1 necessary resources. 2,300 acres of land to be  
 2 taken from families when the military already  
 3 occupies 1/3 of our island, is too much to ask.  
 4 Another firing range in Tinian is going to  
 5 contaminate the land, and it will affect all of  
 6 us because our islands are close. And we're  
 7 divided not because of who we are, we're  
 8 family. I come to this island to visit my  
 9 family. We may have different political status  
 10 but we are all one family and what has divided  
 11 us are the countries that try to rule us. And  
 12 the only way we can take hold of our future is  
 13 if we work together and not continue to say,  
 14 "Oh, if Guam doesn't want the military, we'll  
 15 take them." No, we need to see bigger than  
 16 that.

I-442-003

17 The environmental impacts, you ask that  
 18 we don't talk about politics. You cannot talk  
 19 about your environment without also being aware  
 20 of the fact that you have to be able to control  
 21 it. It is our environment and we must take  
 22 control of that, and we must take control of  
 23 our future. And right now, my biggest concern  
 24 with this EIS and this military buildup is that  
 25 we are not at the table. We are here making

I-442-004

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-442-003**

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-442-004**

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.

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-442-004

1 comments. Comments are powerless, they're  
 2 being considered and General Bice says, "We  
 3 will consider your comments. They will be put  
 4 in the final decision." But we're not making  
 5 the final decision. None of us are making the  
 6 final decision, they are.

7 So, until we're at that table and it's  
 8 done on our terms, we will not benefit. It  
 9 needs to be in our terms or we will continue to  
 10 die, we will continue to leave our islands, we  
 11 will continue to lose our land, and at the end,  
 12 what will happen to our children and our  
 13 grandchildren? What would they know of being  
 14 Chamorro? What would they know of the  
 15 Marianas, but a military base. So, they've  
 16 encouraged us to offer alternatives. My  
 17 alternative is no action. Enough is enough.  
 18 We have given too much. Thank you.

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**DEPO RESOURCES**  
 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

COMMENTS BY MS. HOPE CRISTOBAL

MR. CRISTOBAL: [speaks in the Chamorro language; I am Hope Cristobal. I am not from here, I am from Guam, I do not stay here on Saipan. I came here because I missed all the meetings on Guam because I was off island. And last night there was two of us that sat there and read what they had and they only dedicate three minutes for this buildup here in the CNMI. If you look at the -- there's no economic development for this place. We found out that they are going to have a firing range up at the military land area in Tinian, two-thirds. We found out that there will be a berm, you need to ask what kind of bullet they will be using because it will have lead, a lot of it and it will stay on the land, the lead. There is a lot of this kind on the land already. That is why the people of the land -- I will tell you that our ancestors, we are here today because they stood up against the Spanish, because they almost wiped them out. That is why we are here now. These people, they don't care about our existence -- we

I-443-001

I-443-002

DEPO RESOURCES  
 George B. Castro  
 Court Reporter  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-443-001**

Thank you for your comment. The DoD is committed to conducting its mission in an environmentally sound manner. With regard to lead use at firing ranges, there are various Best Management Practices (BMPs) and standard operating procedures (SOPs) will be used to ensure the protection of human health and the environment. One such action will be to periodically clean the firing ranges of munitions and explosives of concern (MEC). This action prevent lead being used from leaching into the groundwater.

**I-443-002**

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-443-002

1 should wake up the people, warn them, because  
2 where else are we going to go.

3           There was a study in 1985 in Washington  
4 State University, two social scientist studied  
5 the EIS across the United States and found out  
6 that the social impact, and found that the  
7 social impact, there was a lot of issues that  
8 were not looked at -- there's another one in  
9 2008 that we found that the Pentagon and the  
10 EPA were fighting as to who is going to clean  
11 up the mess of the military at Fort Mead and  
12 Fort Detrick in America. They are in court  
13 right now. One government and yet they are  
14 fighting each other because they don't know who  
15 is going to clean the land. And us, who is  
16 going to fight for us in the land, the  
17 Marianas. No one. Our representative can't  
18 even vote up there. We are not even at the  
19 discussion table and this is a big decision for  
20 us. I will tell you that there is a saying  
21 from the American that says "no matter how  
22 gentle the giant is in your living room, he is  
23 bound to break something.

I-443-003

24           So, please listen to what I am saying  
25 because they are saying that it is going to be

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-443-003**

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.

I-443-003

1 okay. How is it going to be okay when all  
 2 these people are going to come in? There will  
 3 be a big impact on our culture, and our people  
 4 will fall with this buildup. So I ask the  
 5 military to consider the social impact when  
 6 they all come in. There was something that  
 7 came out in the news that said they were going  
 8 to list the concerns of those who are  
 9 concerned. It will be to late to list the  
 10 concerns they find. It is not enough that they  
 11 list it, they should study it seriously. Si  
 12 Yu'us Ma'ase.

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**DEPO RESOURCES**  
 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

Thank you for your comment.

COMMENTS BY MR. MARTIN MANGLONA

1  
2  
3 MR. MANGLONA: Let me make a comment  
4 because I think we're being unfair tonight to  
5 see one sided. I'm going to explain, let me  
6 tell your testimony, ma'am, Cristobal, that  
7 Fort Detrick, Maryland, I was there. Let me  
8 tell you the truth, to be fair to this  
9 individual coming in tonight. I spent over 26  
10 years in the military. You talk about ranges,  
11 I was Senior Drill Instructor for seven years.  
12 I've worked with military both, I had a command  
13 of Navy, Air Force, Army, Marines, I had a 77<sup>th</sup>  
14 Command. So, understand what I'm talking  
15 about, don't be scared of all those negative  
16 impact. I wish, if you have a comment, you  
17 should do it in Guam, okay? But what I'm  
18 saying is before we jump into conclusion, let's  
19 see what they have, what to offer because it  
20 affords some opportunity. When I look at the  
21 plans, all the plan in Tinian is for ranges.  
22 They call it small arms range which is for 45,  
23 M16, M16 machine gun, nothing else. They're  
24 not going to be firing a mortar round, either  
25 81, 4.2's. They're not going to be doing -- a

I-444-001

DEPO RESOURCES  
George B. Castro  
Court Reporter  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

I-444-001

1 small range, we have it here in Kannat Ta Bla,  
2 so, there's no problem. Every end of the range  
3 firing, they do call a police call, so, the  
4 police all the ballistic, everything that's in  
5 there because they're very concerned about the  
6 environmental.

7 You know, let's not get a scared  
8 tactics tonight. Give this chance, these  
9 people a chance to say because it's going to  
10 benefit us. As a matter of fact, I was talking  
11 to General Bice, my main concern is to have an  
12 opportunity for our people to get a contract  
13 for local people, not on outside but local  
14 people, to get a contract, a contractor for  
15 vendors, produce that is built or produced here  
16 in the commonwealth, not bringing in from  
17 another state or from Guam. Those are our  
18 benefits and we're going to have people that  
19 maintain the range from Tinian or maybe from  
20 Saipan, those are the benefit for us. We're  
21 not asking -- not only that but we have an  
22 inherent -- as a citizen. That's why we have  
23 Department of Defense to protect us from all  
24 adversary. And you know, when everything is  
25 going hunky-dore, we got no problem. When the

I-444-002

**I-444-002**

Thank you for your comment. NAVFAC Marianas does award contracts to small businesses and local businesses. NAVFAC Marianas coordinates with the Small Business Administration to determine the capability of small businesses to fulfill contract requirements; however, the particulars of individual contracts related to the proposed action are not part of the DEIS because contracts related to the proposed action are not warranted until the proposed action is approved. Please contact NAVFAC Marianas for general information on small business contracting procedures.

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

1 chips are down, then we'll look for somebody to  
2 protect us.

3           So, let's be fair, you know, that's all  
4 I'm asking tonight until we've seen all the  
5 comments and then we could put in our two cents  
6 in. Thank you.

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**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

1                   **COMMENTS BY MR. SIXTO K. IGISOMAR**

2  
3                   MR. IGISOMAR: Hello, my name is Sixto  
4 K. Igisomar, K, for Kaipat. I'm 100,000  
5 percent Carolinian, and I'm from almost every  
6 village from the western coast of the Saipan.  
7 Anyway, after hearing her comment I feel like  
8 saying why don't you keep it on Guam. But  
9 that's a joke, okay? I understand that there's  
10 feelings and I'm not -- basically, I'm going to  
11 say that I'm not necessarily favoring it, I'm  
12 not necessarily against it, I'm more of a  
13 neutral ground. And I wanted to make sure --  
14 and for your statement, if you're right that  
15 the giant is, you know, calm, going to break  
16 something, you might as well work with the  
17 giant. If the giant is going to be in your  
18 room, then you work with the giant, find a way  
19 to work with it.

20                   So, I just want to make a few comments,  
21 concerns. The base study, whatever you call  
22 it, scientific, I'm not a real scientific guy  
23 when it comes to environment, I'm more of  
24 economics, and I'm representing myself only  
25 because I don't want to be in conflict with the

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

I-445-001

1 other agencies I'm with, but just for the  
 2 record. Base study, whatever you're going to  
 3 do, make sure you do your study to understand  
 4 that whatever was there, so that we can  
 5 actually measure, 2, 10, 15, 20, years down the  
 6 line, if anything ever happened, we could  
 7 safely say that you caused it, pay me for it.  
 8 In that way, we understand that we're working  
 9 together.

I-445-002

10 The NEPA, with the fact that you have  
 11 this EIS is, does it involve already or is it  
 12 already qualified that you're saying that it  
 13 passed all NEPA clearance. If you're going to  
 14 go to Tinian, are you just going to go there  
 15 and mow everything down, or are you going to  
 16 try to move that one bird that's preventing  
 17 every environmental project here in the CNMI?  
 18 Projects that we would like to move over in the  
 19 CNMI but we can't because we have to do this  
 20 NEPA study, we have to study this  
 21 environmentally before we start moving forward  
 22 with our projects.

23 So, what I'm saying is, if you are able  
 24 to do this in Guam where you can go in and just  
 25 wipe, excuse the language, not necessarily

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-445-001**

Thank you for your comment.

**I-445-002**

Thank you for your comment. Environmental constraints (such as threatened and endangered species) were considered during the siting of the four alternatives. Potential impacts to threatened and endangered species on Tinian are analyzed in Volume 3, Chapter 10.

1 favoring the word, but lack of a better word,  
 2 wipe everything down without the care of any  
 3 environmental impact, then allow us too, the  
 4 CNMI, allow the CNMI Government and I'm glad or  
 5 representative is here, give a waiver to the  
 6 CNMI Government to allow us to start moving  
 7 forward with our projects, millions of dollars  
 8 that are on hold because we can't move forward.  
 9 So, if the military can do it, please allow us  
 10 to move forward as well with our projects.

I-445-003

11           Communications, I understand there's,  
 12 it's true, I think you guys were here a while  
 13 back and I think maybe only few people showed  
 14 up. It is, for me, I favor that the government  
 15 tries its best to work with JGPO in trying to  
 16 advise to public. Two weeks notice, please, I  
 17 ask that you give us a little bit more time. I  
 18 think we have more population of the CNMI here  
 19 -- if you would like to gain favors, you would  
 20 like to work with the majority, don't work with  
 21 the few, don't work with the few, create a  
 22 small list, go in that room like she's saying,  
 23 and making their own decision. Please  
 24 communicate. Communicate with the CNMI people,  
 25 give us time, I don't care if you have to fill

**I-445-003**

Thank you for your comment. The lease requires that notification occurs at one week prior to a training event. Road closures and restrictions to civilian access will be addressed in detail in the Local Range Management Plan that will be developed following the Final EIS to support the operations of any ranges constructed on Tinian.

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-445-004**

Thank you for your comment.

**I-445-003**

1 up that ad in that newspaper every single day,  
 2 do it because our culture, like she said, a lot  
 3 of us are very complacent. Wake them up. The  
 4 only reason why I think that the CNMI people  
 5 are not necessarily saying I favor it or I'm  
 6 against it is I don't think they are  
 7 necessarily informed. Okay? So, we would like  
 8 to inform them. If you want us to help you,  
 9 help us to help you, keep us informed.

**I-445-004**

10 Use of sharing of resources, if you're  
 11 going to be here already, please, help us with  
 12 our resources. Help us to boost our economy by  
 13 giving you or having you use what we have that  
 14 we can actually use to promote our economy.  
 15 I'm not sure about Pagan but I'm sure there's a  
 16 lot of -- there's a debate on that issue about  
 17 the deposits up there, but if you can actually  
 18 help us use it, mix it with your cements, get a  
 19 better ports where you can park those ships,  
 20 last longer, make use of us to help you, if  
 21 you're going to here already.

22 So, I was saying basically sharing the,  
 23 if you would like us to help you, you got to  
 24 really share that information to us. Before  
 25 you do anything, I agree that a lot of people,

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

1 I mean, we are all very patriotic, I'll fight  
 2 for Uncle Sam and I will jump in there and  
 3 protect Uncle Sam. But I'm just saying help us  
 4 along the way as well, okay? If you want us to  
 5 help each other, let's be proactive in making  
 6 sure we share those informations.

I-445-005

7 When it comes to contracts, I  
 8 understand that PTAC is down on Guam right now,  
 9 which is helping the Guam with as far as the  
 10 contractors and the military, we would like to  
 11 make sure that you push us well to have that  
 12 form of agency be here in CNMI. I understand  
 13 that we try to get on board to try and gain  
 14 favors to get a budget so that we can bring  
 15 some of those individuals here to help train  
 16 our contractors, we're having problems with  
 17 those already. If you are going to be here  
 18 already and you're going to be building, I  
 19 would really favor that the construction of  
 20 that berm or whatever firing range, that you  
 21 give an opportunity to our contractors. I  
 22 don't care if they're small, maybe \$100,000.00  
 23 less than \$1,000,000.00 equity construction  
 24 company, but bring in your mother ship  
 25 contractor to help them, mentor them, the way

**I-445-005**

Thank you for your comment. NAVFAC Marianas does award contracts to small businesses and local businesses. NAVFAC Marianas coordinates with the Small Business Administration to determine the capability of small businesses to fulfill contract requirements; however, the particulars of individual contracts related to the proposed action are not part of the DEIS because contracts related to the proposed action are not warranted until the proposed action is approved. Please contact NAVFAC Marianas for general information on small business contracting procedures.

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

1 PTAC if promoting down in Guam.  
2           So, in other words, if you're going to  
3 be here already, work with us, come in here and  
4 allow us and use our resources as well and help  
5 us grow with you. We want to make sure that we  
6 all grow together. Thank you.  
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**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

1                   **COMMENTS BY MR. MANNY TENORIO**

2  
3           MR. TENORIO:     Yeah, my name Manny  
4 Tenorio. I'm a local citizen, I'm a Chamorro  
5 guy. Actually, I enjoyed listening it's a -- I  
6 learn a lot just listening to a lot of people  
7 and the lady is right, we should learn from  
8 Guam's experience. I'm not pro-military, I'm  
9 not antimilitary, but we have to, you know, you  
10 live and learn everyday and I'm not a young  
11 man. I guess my brother John Tenorio didn't  
12 show up because he would like to see the PCB  
13 cleaned. And these are some of the bad things  
14 that the military left behind since World War  
15 II. I guess what they ought to, clean up the  
16 area first, clean up a piece of this, clean up  
17 some of the dirty wells that contaminate the  
18 island, and maybe make some good rapport with  
19 the people. But all in all, this is probably  
20 the best time for the military to come in  
21 because of the situation of the -- economy in  
22 the island is very bad. So, the Okinawans  
23 don't want the military, so they sent them down  
24 here. It's not our choice, but the Northern  
25 Marianas is a US commonwealth so we have to

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

1 take part in whatever protection, the interest  
 2 of the United States. And the military owns  
 3 2/3 of Tinian, Medinilla and some part in  
 4 Tanapak, they have the right to use this area.  
 5 But I think the main thing here is that the  
 6 military should work with the people, should  
 7 give opportunity to the local people to be part  
 8 of the build-up because we need the job. This  
 9 is, our situation here now in the Marianas and  
 10 I guess in most part of the world, is very bad  
 11 because of the economy of the entire world,  
 12 it's a global recession.

13 So, everybody wants to welcome the  
 14 military if it's for the better of the island,  
 15 but again we have to wait, we have to wait. We  
 16 don't know. We don't have the military  
 17 personnel here except for Tinian. They have a  
 18 few exercises here and there. We don't know  
 19 how they really operate. We don't know why  
 20 Okinawa or the Japanese Government chased them  
 21 out or forced them out. So, where do they go?  
 22 They look at the Northern Mariana Islands it  
 23 is. This is a strategic area, Guam and Guam is  
 24 a US territory. And I guess this is, I don't  
 25 know, strategic area, new strategy for the

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-446-001**

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-446-001

1 military, I don't know what the third world war  
2 is going to be.

3           So, you have to weigh these things.  
4 Why should the military spend billions of  
5 dollars to, in a place 40, 80,000 people? To  
6 protect the 300 million people in the United  
7 States. Everything now is high-tech game. You  
8 talked about missiles, computers, everything is  
9 high-tech, so, even a small island like Saipan  
10 and even Guam has a potential of doing a lot of  
11 military strategy. But all in all, I think you  
12 should look, you know, you have to wait, give  
13 opportunities to the local people to actually  
14 look at what the military is trying to do, the  
15 EIS, the Environmental Impact Statement, what,  
16 800 pages, I don't know who's bright enough to  
17 read that thing in a day or two. Somebody may  
18 take weeks and months to develop this. You  
19 give us two days to analyze it, come on, come  
20 on. You see, you know, you can do better than  
21 that.

22           Each impact study is different, you  
23 have environment impact study, you have land,  
24 you have animals, you have insects, you have  
25 fish, you have human resources, social impact.

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-446-002**

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.

I-446-002

Thank you for your comment. Please see response to I-446-001.

I-446-003

1 I don't know, what is our experience? This is  
2 a small island, small community of people, but  
3 look, they're exiting, exiting, exiting,  
4 exiting. There are probably non-Chamorro in  
5 this room tonight and if you go to the next  
6 door, there are more non-Chamorros than our  
7 locals that are here. We're all outnumbered  
8 already as it is now.

9 So, if the military wants to come in,  
10 please look at the local resources first and  
11 use them. Train people here, we are trainable.  
12 Don't be like the, what this security people  
13 here, yeah -- they bring their own people in.  
14 For heaven's sake, they chase out the people in  
15 the Immigration and bring their own people in.  
16 There's Congressman Torres there, I guess he  
17 has something to say about this too.

18 But listen, we are Americans. A lot of  
19 us are educated but unemployed. We don't need  
20 a guy all the way from Wisconsin or Kentucky or  
21 Alabama or Ohio or what, to come over here when  
22 you can train our own people.

23 So, these are the consideration I guess  
24 that the military has to look at the social  
25 environment. How these will affect the people?

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

I-446-004

1 This, you know, it infuriates people to find  
 2 out that tomorrow he has no job. We have our  
 3 representative here, the Congressman, but as  
 4 the lady says, non-voting delegates, so, we  
 5 don't vote in any of these decisions. Somebody  
 6 always vote for us. I'm sensitive about these  
 7 things because I have seen with my own eyes how  
 8 the locals are treated by supposedly Americans,  
 9 good Americans. We're not second class  
 10 citizens. We are just as good as anybody.

11 So, please, we want to welcome the  
 12 military, but not everybody is going to say it  
 13 in open arms. No. We have, if we have to  
 14 grow, we have to grow together, we have to work  
 15 together. If the facilities are not there, for  
 16 heaven's sake, you got money coming out your  
 17 ears, build-up the facility, train the people.  
 18 And let them be a part of this growth. You  
 19 want military? This is a very small community,  
 20 we know everybody else. I can tell you who's  
 21 not from here just by looking, and I can tell  
 22 you who's Chamorro, who's Carolinian and who's  
 23 Bangladesh, because I live here, because we  
 24 have only a handful of people here. The bottom  
 25 line is this, let's be fair whatever we do, we

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-446-004**

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.

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.

1 need the help of the military, okay? This  
2 island is drying up and it's not, some of these  
3 things are out of, none of our, we cannot  
4 control, it's controlled by a global influence.  
5 Things that happened in Japan, things that  
6 happened in the United States and even in the  
7 certain areas in the United States of America,  
8 the unemployment rate is very high. You can't  
9 get hired for every job they advertise. There  
10 are 500 applicants there and if you are not  
11 white you get the heck out of there because  
12 they won't hire you, period. These are the  
13 realities of life.

14 So, here in the Marianas, please,  
15 listen to the local people, local government,  
16 local congressman; right Stanley? Listen, we  
17 want the military, we need the help. We really  
18 need the help maybe not from the military  
19 alone. But this island is drying up. This  
20 island, and John will testify to that, the  
21 budget from 300 some million dollars here, now  
22 to what, 150, more than 50 percent. Revenue is  
23 down. People are exiting. Newcomers are  
24 coming in. Pretty soon you don't see any  
25 Chamorro around here, because actually the

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

I-446-005

1 weather is beautiful. We move from the States  
2 because we freeze out there. Out here even if  
3 it's 110 degrees you can still survive. You  
4 can stay out there for 30 minutes, one hour,  
5 two hours in a subzero climate, you know what  
6 I'm saying General?

7           Anyway, to make a long story short, we  
8 need the military but we have to work together,  
9 okay? And the military actually is a  
10 dictatorship, not to boast about it, they're  
11 dictators, they do what they want to do because  
12 they want to protect you. So, you have no  
13 right to say no sometimes, you know what I'm  
14 saying? They do what they want to do, but we  
15 are people and we have respect for the  
16 military. We have respect for the newcomers  
17 here and we want to be part of the development  
18 and the growth of this island. And at this  
19 time when the economic conditions of the  
20 Marianas is very bad, it is probably a very  
21 strategic time for the military to come in and  
22 make good, like pumping in some federal dollars  
23 here because we need to survive. And for a  
24 long time we've been waiting for the  
25 development to start in Guam and we're hoping

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-446-006**

Thank you for your comment.

**I-446-006**

1 that it will spill over to come here to Saipan.  
 2 I don't know. I don't know, I haven't seen any  
 3 plans and I haven't even read your EIS but  
 4 maybe I'll have an opportunity to look at it  
 5 and if I can comment I'll do some comment by  
 6 email or through the internet. Other than  
 7 that, welcome to Saipan, sir, and your fellows,  
 8 and let's do a good job. Thank you.

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**DEPO RESOURCES**  
 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

COMMENTS BY MR. DAVID M. EVANGELISTA

MR. EVANGELISTA: I will not -- probably, this will not take so long because I have toured from one end to the other end and I kind of grasp what's going on already, so. Mainly, is that my -- what you call this, main concern is local tourism access to these places that's environmental friendly while they conduct the duration of training. That's the only thing that I'm concerned of.

I-447-001

Other than that, business opportunities, I think military buildup came in at the right time for local people to benefit on the maintenance section and most likely probably people that are very concerned of is their cattle grazing back there.

I-447-002

So, on that -- I don't own cattles back there but on behalf of them I think we should address that too for the future of this cattle grazing. So most likely, business opportunities that I'm hear, I myself -- we all know that Tinian don't have really that much of buying power. Although, I think we should look into this and I welcome everybody to this, you

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-447-001**

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-447-002**

Thank you for your comment. The Navy has re-evaluated the need to terminate all subleases in the leaseback area and will only propose to terminate subleases in the leaseback area that are within the range footprint and associated Surface Danger Zone of the proposed firing ranges.

As to possible sites for the relocation of any leases, such actions would be under the control of Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) officials as they are responsible for non-federal land use decisions on Tinian. DoD will work with CNMI land use and natural resource officials to ensure that native forest habitat concerns for Endangered Species Act (ESA) listed species are taken into account in any relocation effort.

I-447-003

1 know, and I'm glad that I've seen so many news  
 2 up in the air of they're still debating on  
 3 whether to use the land or not to use it. But  
 4 now it's coming toward us, so most likely the  
 5 impact of the environment is the most mainly  
 6 concern of and tourism is the bread and butter  
 7 for the CNMI, so, access towards Long Beach is  
 8 my main concern is and access for local  
 9 fishermen because as of this time we cannot go  
 10 fishing in front of the -- it's no take zone  
 11 right in front.

12 So, if for example, those areas have  
 13 been logged down and local fishermen cannot  
 14 access some parts where they go fishing for the  
 15 local delicacies such as lobsters and fresh  
 16 fish, of course, you could go by boat but some  
 17 people don't own boats. And that's the only  
 18 main concern that I have and I'd like to say  
 19 thank you very much for everybody. And I think  
 20 the local business people and restaurants and  
 21 other communities in the business sectors  
 22 should benefit -- local businesses should  
 23 benefit from the military buildup. Thank you  
 24 very much and thank you for the opportunity.

25

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-447-003**

Thank you for your comment. Public notification would occur in advance of training periods to allow advance coordination with the local community. During non-firing periods, the areas could remain open to approved civilian uses, such as recreational fishing. Section 2.3.4.4 of Volume 3 describes civilian access.

COMMENTS BY MS. BETSY CRUZ

MS. CRUZ: Thank you. How's everybody doing the night? Good. It's nice to see local people here concerned and I have several things that I'd hope that the team will address or consider.

One, looking at some of the maps over at the Tinian socio-economics the space and one farmer should be considered and not just elected officials because they're the ones that do everyday work. You know, they go out there after work and hustle, so I would like them to be heard continuously and not just our elected officials.

Second, there should be continuous public education and awareness for everyone. I know some of the farmers didn't hear about it on the newspaper and it's just mostly word of mouth. There should be access roads to the farmers land when certain roads are blocked. If Broadway is blocked, right now the farmers don't have access road to go around. So the military should look into building one for these farmers.

I-448-001

DEPO RESOURCES  
George B. Castro  
Court Reporter  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

I-448-001

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

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

I-448-002

1 I also like to know the types of  
 2 animals that will be used on island and if  
 3 there's a possibility of future pollution for  
 4 our islands and the environmental safety. And  
 5 lastly, if there should be more frequent  
 6 trainings on Tinian and the military should  
 7 acquire a bigger land space or expand their --  
 8 work location, that you please, consider the  
 9 impact of our generation who will and might be  
 10 able to use those lands.

I-448-003

11 So, I hope you take my concerns  
 12 seriously so that the people here in Tinian can  
 13 enjoy the rest of our island's natural species  
 14 and for tourisms like Mr. Evangelista said.  
 15 Thank you.

16  
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**I-448-002**

Thank you for your comment. The only animals that would specifically be used as a result of the proposed action are mice as bait in traps for the brown tree snake on Guam and dogs that would be used to help inspect cargo for the presence of the brown tree snake.

**I-448-003**

Comment noted.

COMMENTS BY MS. HOPE CRISTOBAL

1  
2  
3 MS. CRISTOBAL: God bless you,  
4 Clifford. [speaks in the Chamorro language; I  
5 came in from Guam -- I attended the meeting on  
6 Guam. I came here because this is a big  
7 project here in CNMI. God bless you, first  
8 time here. This plan for Tinian and Guam is  
9 like -- we need to study it more better because  
10 the military] as an industry is the largest  
11 polluter of the world. And although there are  
12 very many sophisticated ways of clean-ups,  
13 there are also many different levels of clean-  
14 ups. And there is a clean-up level to -- for  
15 commercial use, there's a clean-up level for  
16 clean-up back to its original, you know, pure  
17 way that -- I mean, the soils are.

I-449-001

18 So, we need to be concerned about that.  
19 I looked over very quickly the 300 pages that  
20 has been dedicated for Tinian, but also I had a  
21 chance to look at the Guam part, I didn't not  
22 find any sections there -- that there'll be a  
23 public disclosure policies established to  
24 inform the public when the military is  
25 conducting training that would contaminate the

I-449-002

**I-449-001**

Thank you for your comment. DoD would be responsible for managing any and all environmental contamination caused by implementation of the proposed actions analyzed in this EIS.

**I-449-002**

Thank you for your comment. Public notification would occur in advance of training periods to allow advance coordination with the local community. Section 2.3.4.4 of Volume 3 describes civilian access, and Section 2.3.5.1 describes range cleanup procedures.

DEPO RESOURCES  
George B. Castro  
Court Reporter  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

I-449-002

1 environment that -- we need to have established  
2 policies so that you will know what's going on  
3 in your backyard when the military is  
4 conducting a live fire training.

5 Now, I'm told that most of the weapons  
6 that are going to be used at the live fire  
7 training even here in Tinian are handheld kinds  
8 of weapons. But there is a missile, the  
9 ballistic missile defense system that is being  
10 established, and I know that type of system  
11 uses rocket propellant especially liquid  
12 propellants that are highly toxic. And  
13 probably would take thousands of years to clean  
14 if it can even be cleaned up.

I-449-003

15 And so, we are very concerned about  
16 toxic contamination of the water. [speaks in  
17 the Chamorro language; you guys here better be  
18 prepared because if the military comes they  
19 will take your water -- they will tell you what  
20 to do when they get here. Make sure you check  
21 what they tell you guys what they have inside  
22 their bases here. In Guam we ask -- I think  
23 this is the ballistic missile defense system  
24 right here. We are very concerned on Guam].  
25 My concern about Guam is that there has been,

**I-449-003**

Thank you for your comment. DoD is committed to the responsible use, handling, storage, and disposal of all hazardous substances, including any flammable or toxic substances such as liquid propellants. In fact, with regard to hazardous substances, the DoD when feasible, the DoD is committed to reducing or eliminating the use of these 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) and controls in place to prevent or minimize the inadvertent leakage, spill, or release of hazardous/toxic substances. These BMPs and controls are fully described in the EIS document.

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

1 you know, the military alienation of our  
 2 properties, of our lands there and that  
 3 occurred by the laws of our colonial power, of  
 4 course, the United States. Guam does have an  
 5 international personality, it's called non-self  
 6 governing territory. And by policy, this big  
 7 environmental change that's going to happen  
 8 whether it's called a policy or not, it is a  
 9 policy. What is going to happen is it's  
 10 forever going to change our lives and the way  
 11 we live our lives on our little island. We're  
 12 going to be told when the oceans are going to  
 13 be closed because there is bombing going on and  
 14 that's already happening with FDM. We're  
 15 already going to be told that with the live  
 16 fire training that's going to happen in Guam.

I-449-004

17 So, just that, that's a minor change  
 18 but we are going to have major, major concerns  
 19 with traffic for example, just the traffic,  
 20 80,000 more people added to our Guam population  
 21 is a real concern. So, the fundamental tenants  
 22 of colonialism really is alienation in our own  
 23 homeland and I'm very concerned about that.  
 24 That does happen through military condemnation  
 25 of lands but it also happens -- there are other

I-449-005

I-449-006

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-449-004**

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.

**I-449-005**

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-449-006**

Thank you for your comment. The population estimates in the Draft EIS were based on the maximal scenario. The year 2014 includes the foreign worker population on Guam as well as the military and their dependents. However, after 2017, the population increase (from the 2010 baseline) would be approximately 33,500 (maximal scenario) primarily because the foreign worker population would leave Guam. The EIS identifies a number of significant impacts to Guam and its resources; this is summarized at the end of various impact chapters in volumes 2 through 6. Impacts to the Chamorro people are also addressed in the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) that is Appendix F, Volume 9 of the Final EIS. Chamorros, although considered a minority population in comparison to the U.S. as a whole, represented over 40%

I-449-006

1 forms of alienation that have the very same  
2 effect. For example in migration of new  
3 residents, that will displace the Chamorro  
4 people and we will become a minority in our  
5 homeland in Guam.

6 Also, it would change our demographic  
7 relationship in our homeland. We are going to  
8 be minoritized and we are going to be the ones  
9 that will feel the pinch of the demographic  
10 changes in Guam. Let's see, I'm very concerned

11 that the DEIS does not address and I'm made to  
12 understand in my discussions with people that  
13 have attended the meetings in Guam that the

I-449-007

14 military is not considering anything beyond the  
15 framework, the US framework by which we are,  
16 you know, being administered. And they are not  
17 considering the framework of the international  
18 personality and relationship that Guam does  
19 have at the United Nations because Guam does  
20 get discussed. Guam does have international,  
21 what do you call it, we have international  
22 standing at the UN. Every year we get  
23 discussed, and very year the UN does pass a  
24 resolution in particular to Guam as a non-self  
25 governing territory. And because of our

of Guam's population in the 2000 U.S. Census. Chamorro concerns involving political autonomy are impacted by the potential increase in non-Chamorro populations due to the buildup, increasing the likelihood of more non-Chamorro local political office-holders. More non-Chamorro voters would decrease the possibility of Chamorro political self determination. They would also decrease the possibility of successful plebiscites to achieve greater independence from U.S. control.

More information on this topic can be found in the Environmental Justice and the Protection of Children chapters of the Final EIS, specifically, Chapters 19 in Volumes 2, 3, 4, 5, and Chapter 20 in Volume 6, and under cumulative impacts (Chapter 4) of Volume 7.

**I-449-007**

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.

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

I-449-007

1 minoritization, our ability to control our  
 2 homeland and making the major decisions in our  
 3 homeland to address us as a people so that we  
 4 can continue to have our lands to perpetuate  
 5 our culture and our people and our livelihoods;  
 6 and our traditions are going to be really  
 7 challenged with the high influx of new peoples  
 8 that will come to make Guam as their home  
 9 through this major policy change by the United  
 10 States.

11         So, I'm very concerned that it's not  
 12 being addressed. And I feel the DEIS must take  
 13 into consideration the fact that there is a  
 14 treaty that has been signed by the US and it's  
 15 called the Treaty of Nations or the UN Charter.  
 16 That is very applicable to Guam and that this  
 17 is a major change in Guam and it must take into  
 18 consideration its political impact on our  
 19 people. Thank you.

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**DEPO RESOURCES**  
 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

1                   **COMMENTS BY DR. LISA NATIVIDAD**

2

3                   MS. NATIVIDAD:    Hafa Adai.    I'm Lisa  
4 Natividad.    I'm also from Guam and we apologize  
5 that we're in your microphone space, that  
6 really wasn't our intention coming here  
7 tonight.    But we also know it's a rare  
8 opportunity for us as Chamorros across the  
9 island.    I'm not crying, I have a really bad  
10 case of the pink eye.    So if I sound emotional,  
11 I'm not really emotional, okay.

12                  But I just wanted to share, I spent a  
13 bit of this afternoon today looking at,  
14 specifically, at the Tinian chapter of the EIS,  
15 the DEIS.    And for us on Guam, that is I'm sure  
16 is the case here, and certainly there is no  
17 question that you folks in the CNMI have  
18 experienced a tremendous economic burden the  
19 last few years.    And oftentimes, we get very  
20 desperate in our attempts to relieve these  
21 situations because people suffer, and we  
22 understand that.    But I just wanted to pull out  
23 an excerpt that really stuck out to me in  
24 reading the sections specific to Tinian.    And  
25 this is taken from Volume 3, Chapter 16 and

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George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

27

I-450-001

1 it's specifically on Page 21 which is under the  
2 section that's called Social Economics and  
3 General Services.

4 Now, as part of the table that's a part  
5 of the report is the table is titled Summary of  
6 Impacts. Okay. So, after having looked at the  
7 situation here in Tinian, there is a number of  
8 summary points and so I want to share them with  
9 you. Specific to economic impacts, it states  
10 "Minor beneficial economic impacts to the CNMI  
11 economy." Roughly, there is going to be about  
12 180 construction jobs, 35 indirect jobs and 12  
13 to 15 direct jobs on Tinian. Okay.

14 So, all this promise of, you know, this  
15 is going to boost the economy; it's going to  
16 create significant number of jobs. We're  
17 finding on Guam as well, as we dissect this  
18 document, that there's not a whole lot of  
19 economic benefit at least for the average  
20 person on our islands.

21 You know, it's true, I know earlier  
22 there was reference to the politicians and our  
23 -- the leaders are the only one is being  
24 consulted. And you have to kind of call to  
25 question why are they taking their stance and

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-450-001**

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.

1 positions, and often times it's connected to  
 2 economic gains that they're connected to in  
 3 terms of their businesses and those sorts of  
 4 things. So, we need to look, as community  
 5 members we need to open our eyes and really  
 6 look critically on what's going on, you know,  
 7 and what's being proposed because we have a  
 8 colonial history that has imprinted our psyches  
 9 and our very existences that the majority of  
 10 the people in this room have no idea what that  
 11 experience is.

12 So, you need to find and look  
 13 critically and understand the complexity of  
 14 these issues. The second finding in their  
 15 report is specific to tourism. And it states,  
 16 "Significant adverse impacts to Tinian economy  
 17 due to periodic access limitations to tourism-  
 18 related sites. Cattle grazing, land and wild  
 19 chili plants, economic cost may outweigh the  
 20 benefits." It's very clear in the report that  
 21 if you are looking for economic stimulation,  
 22 that's probably not going to happen with this  
 23 buildup. And again, these bullets are specific  
 24 to Tinian.

25 The third point, public service

I-450-002

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-450-002**

Thank you for your comment. The proposed action on Tinian would produce some economic benefits. The construction phase is expected to create 35 jobs on Tinian and the operations phase would create 12-15 new jobs. Please see the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F of the DEIS) for further information.

The economic losses would stem from reduced access to certain areas. Restrictions to certain areas are required to maintain public safety. DoD acknowledges that maintaining access to important cultural and recreational sites is important. Although plans concerning access to sites potentially impacted by the proposed action have not been developed, it is not the intent of DoD to totally restrict access. 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-450-003

1 impacts; less than significant impact to public  
 2 safety services, one more police officer may be  
 3 required during the construction period. Now,  
 4 this issue of public safety is very close to my  
 5 heart and I say that because I've been to  
 6 Okinawa and I've worked very closely with  
 7 different resistance, movements in Okinawa.  
 8 And no disrespect to the Marines in the room  
 9 because we're sure you are all model Marines,  
 10 but the reality is in Okinawa, the primary  
 11 reason that a lot of the -- the activists and  
 12 the people have been protesting the presence of  
 13 this particular Marines that we're inheriting  
 14 is because they were committing a lot of crimes  
 15 towards women and children particularly on  
 16 crimes that were sexual in nature and heinous.  
 17 And so, they basically have come to their  
 18 tipping point.

19 Now, when we make the cross, the walk  
 20 across the room, often times they'll say,  
 21 "Well, you know, there was a rape case of a 14-  
 22 year old girl", yes, that's true in that  
 23 specific year, but those single cases are just  
 24 the ones that hit the headlines, right? There  
 25 has been accumulative number of cases of rape

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 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

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**I-450-003**

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-450-004

1 that were committed against their community.  
 2 And that's why, I know for example, one protest  
 3 in Okinawa had over 100,000 people that went to  
 4 the streets. So, they really, you know in our  
 5 language [speaks in the Chamorro Language;  
 6 they've reached their limit] right? They've  
 7 reached their threshold there. Enough is  
 8 enough with these particular Marines that we're  
 9 inheriting.

I-450-005

10 And the fourth point, with regards to  
 11 social culture impacts states, "Significant  
 12 adverse impacts to military civilian  
 13 relationships" because during training  
 14 exercises, local residents would lose access to  
 15 popular beaches, fishing spots and the memorial  
 16 crosses at the north tip of the island on  
 17 religious holidays. Okay.

18 I know, this is my second trip to  
 19 Tinian. The first time I came I was hosted by  
 20 one of your folks and we drove and we saw those  
 21 crosses and I know how important those memorial  
 22 sites are for you guys culturally. So, part of  
 23 the impact, although it's probably not  
 24 discussed, is that you won't have access to  
 25 those memorial sites anymore.

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-450-004**

Thank you for your comment.

**I-450-005**

Thank you for your comment. Access impacts are addressed in Chapters 8 (Land and Submerged Land Use) and 9 (Recreation) of Volume 3. Access impacts associated with the crosses at the north tip of the island are addressed in Chapter 16 (Socioeconomics and General Services).

1           So in closing, I want to thank you guys  
2 for welcoming us to your community and we  
3 encourage you guys to be steadfast and to stand  
4 up for what you believe in, stand up for your  
5 land and stand up for what's best for your  
6 people. As hard as it is and as much as it  
7 seems like a losing battle, we are finding  
8 encourage in each other to do that and that's  
9 why we extended our hands by being here  
10 tonight. Thank you.

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**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

COMMENTS BY MR. LAWRENCE DEPONCHU

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3 MR. DEPONCHU: Good evening everybody.  
4 I've known Cliff forever, holy cow. Anyway,  
5 welcome and thank you for coming. I just --  
6 I'll try not to take up too much of your time  
7 but I just like to start out by saying that  
8 food security is a matter of National Security  
9 and never before in history of Tinian have we  
10 ever had so many family-owned ranches, cattle  
11 ranches. Cattle ranching is highly  
12 sustainable, we're moving forward with the idea  
13 of trying to do a grass-fed beef industry.

14 So, any consideration that we can have  
15 in terms of getting that thing going is very,  
16 very important to us. And I'd like to say  
17 secondly that although it seems sometimes that  
18 our cultural sites or maybe -- I was talking to  
19 some in National Park Service people this  
20 morning, but, you know, we want to make sure,  
21 we may get an explosion of people in this  
22 island, military and possibly if we get these  
23 casinos up and running, there's going to be a  
24 lot more people on it, we want to make sure  
25 that these latte stone sites or and more sites

I-451-001

I-451-002

DEPO RESOURCES  
George B. Castro  
Court Reporter  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-451-001**

Thank you for your comment. The DoD would attempt to minimize impacts to agricultural activities on Tinian. Impacts of the proposed action on agricultural activities are presented in Chapter 8 (Land and Submerged Land Use).

**I-451-002**

Thank you for your comment. As discussed in the Volume 3, Section 12.2, the area that would be cleared of vegetation has been surveyed and data recovery would be conducted at all archaeological sites that are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. In accordance with the Programmatic Agreement, distinctive artifacts would remain on Tinian while the remainder of the collections will be curated on Saipan. No intact latte sites would be disturbed from construction associated with the Build Up.

I-451-003

1 are protected, because, you know, once these  
 2 things start happening, they happen very  
 3 quickly, and all it takes is one bulldozer and  
 4 we've lost so many of our sites in Tinian.  
 5 Tinian has basically been denuded of all of its  
 6 forest and a lot of its cultural sites. We  
 7 want to make sure and protect the ones that are  
 8 here.

I-451-004

9 Lastly, I'd just like to say and  
 10 especially seeing that there's a lot of concern  
 11 with invasive species, so, you know, I worked -  
 12 - I'm sorry, I'm Lawrence Deponchu by the way.  
 13 I work at NMC, the cooperative extension  
 14 service. So, for many years we've dealing with  
 15 invasive species and just recently in the  
 16 experience that Guam has had with the, what do  
 17 they call, the rhinoceros beetle? Prime  
 18 example of how -- there's no mechanism for  
 19 dealing with things like this absolutely right  
 20 away, because maybe all of you realize that as  
 21 soon as something comes to the island and flies  
 22 away, it's too late already.

23 So, when we look at the model that  
 24 Hawaii has, it's a great model, they have a  
 25 council, they have a mechanism for dealing with

**I-451-003**

Thank you for your comment. As discussed in the Volume 3, Section 12.2, the area that would be cleared of vegetation has been surveyed and data recovery would be conducted at all archaeological sites that are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. In accordance with the Programmatic Agreement, distinctive artifacts would remain on Tinian while the remainder of the collections will be curated on Saipan. No intact latte sites would be disturbed from construction associated with the Build Up.

**I-451-004**

Thank you for your comment. The development of the Micronesia Biosecurity Plan (MBP) in conjunction with the proposed actions in the EIS involves many government agencies in addition to the DoD. These agencies will determine the best approach to invasive species management in Guam and the CNMI and throughout Micronesia in connection, particularly in connection with the buildup, but also encompassing other regional issues. The Hawaii model may be suggested by this group as a model. The MBP will incorporate early response actions and rapid response where necessary as best management practices.

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

I-451-005

1 invasive species right away. Oftentimes, the  
 2 best way to do with these things, the most  
 3 least invasive way of dealing is manpower, you  
 4 know, getting out there, dealing with these  
 5 things right away.

6 So, you know, if we're -- there is --  
 7 and I'd like to say that there's a lot of  
 8 people that are working on invasive species  
 9 already but they're not sort of together as a  
 10 group, especially since we're dealing with two  
 11 different whole entire governments which is  
 12 unfortunately at Marianas. But setting up an  
 13 invasive species council and having funding  
 14 like Hawaii does, I realize now that that's the  
 15 mechanism, they're giving -- the council in  
 16 Hawaii has RFP on their website. I realize now  
 17 that that's the mechanism for dealing with  
 18 these things right away.

19 So, I'd just like to say, if we are to  
 20 get together in trying just slowly sort of work  
 21 on this as a cooperative extension people and  
 22 quarantine people, writing a competitive grant,  
 23 that's very difficult. If there's any way that  
 24 you -- that anybody in this, you know, if we  
 25 can get some help, leadership, so we don't have

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-451-005**

Thank you for your comment. As mentioned in a previous response, the Hawaii model may be suggested by the group developing the Micronesia Biosecurity Plan (MBP) as a model. DoD will fund initiatives that are developed in the MBP. Through the MBP, the DoD plans extensive coordination with all Guam and CNMI agencies that have responsibility for invasive species issues. 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 for terrestrial species and Volume 2, Chapter 11, Section 11.2.2.6 for marine species. Volume 2 Chapter 14 has been updated to include information on projected increased marine traffic associated with both organic growth and increases due to the military buildup.

I-451-006

1 to worry about whether or not we're going to be  
 2 funded or whatever -- for me, these things  
 3 should be supported. We need to have a council  
 4 or some mechanism for dealing with invasive  
 5 species as they come about because we've, you  
 6 know, it's just dramatic. You see what  
 7 happened with the Scarlet gourde in Saipan,  
 8 it's here in Tinian, it's been here for years  
 9 and we haven't been able to deal with it. I  
 10 mean, these things we can deal with them, we  
 11 can be ready and so if there's any help that we  
 12 can get in terms of funding or at least helping  
 13 us to coordinate and make sure that we get the  
 14 funding so that we're not just sitting there at  
 15 night on our computers in our spare time,  
 16 writing these proposals and then getting  
 17 rejected, you know, this is something that,  
 18 that should be automatic, invasive species, how  
 19 to do with it right away. Thank you very much.

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**DEPO RESOURCES**  
 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-451-006**

Thank you for your comment. A Biosecurity Plan that includes Guam is currently being developed by the Navy and the government agencies responsible for addressing invasive species problems. That plan will be developed as part of the mitigation for the impacts that would occur or potentially occur from the proposed action described in the EIS. Development of the plan would include procedures for prevention and control of invasive species for Guam and Tinian. These would include inspection procedures at shipping points and procedures for troops to help prevent movement of invasive species such as the brown tree snake, insects, or plant seeds between islands. Treatment of newly discovered or existing invasive species would also be addressed. The Navy will consider funding these initiatives as part of the proposed action.

I-452-001

Thank you for your comment.

I-452-001

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COMMENTS BY MR. MATT BLANCO

MR. BLANCO: Good evening, my name is Matt Blanco. I'm not very good as to talking in front of audiences but I will say my biggest concerns are -- while I was watching this live show, I saw a lot of information about helping out the Government of Guam with power plants and doing something with the harbor, but I didn't see anything about Tinian. I mean, if you guys are coming in here I'm just going to ask, please consider us highly.

DEPO RESOURCES  
George B. Castro  
Court Reporter  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

Thank you for your comment.

1                   **COMMENTS BY MR. VINCENT KING**

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MR. KING:    Yeah, good evening.    For  
some of you guys -- I recognize Roy and Lisa  
and Mr. Jackson, welcome back to Tinian.    My  
name is Vincent King and I'm in between job  
right now because there's a change of  
administration, but that's how it is.

I-453-001

          The thing that I want to express is,  
I've been working with these gentlemen and  
ladies and about this DEIS thing.    And no one  
ever said that the military will bring economic  
boom to Tinian.    Nobody ever said that, you  
know, and nobody ever tried to scare the people  
of Tinian that all these destruction's going to  
come here.    I've been in the military, I've  
seen what military does.    It's all pre-planned,  
all this engineering people, especially the  
environmentalist.    They're very strong against  
all these destructions.    So, please, thank you,  
the two ladies from Guam of your input, but we  
know a little bit of what's going on with the  
military that's trying to do something here.  
It's only small ranges that they are going to  
build.    And for their training up north field,

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

I-453-001

1 those are just minor stuff. Down the road is  
2 where these things are going to take place,  
3 then the elected officials at that time will  
4 work with these people.

5 But, for right now, please, you know,  
6 don't let all these big things that's -- the  
7 military is going to bring to Tinian or -- Guam  
8 has a problems already. I'm not too sure if  
9 any of those things are going to come down  
10 here, they're not even looking at us, like Matt  
11 said. Think about us down here.

12 So, don't bring news down to us that,  
13 you know, all these destructions are going to  
14 come to us, cultural destructions, fighting  
15 with troops, rape among the civilians. You  
16 know, we're worried too much and we haven't  
17 seen anything yet. So, let's just, let these  
18 guys do their job, let our leaders do their  
19 job. And if we don't like it, we come to a  
20 place like this and we, lack for a better word,  
21 we bitch about it, and at least we try to say  
22 something. That's all. Thank you.

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**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

## COMMENT SHEET

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



Website Comment Number: 364

Received: 2/5/2010 12:16:04 AM

Thank you for making this forum available. I arrived in Guam in December 2009 when my navy husband received orders here. He is a career Navy officer of eighteen years and has served on aircraft carriers on numerous occasions during our fifteen years of marriage. We have been stationed in Bremerton, Washington and San Diego, California during those times. I have a Bachelor's in Development Science from UC Berkeley and consider myself a moderate environmentalist. We are excited to be on Guam and have been exploring the beauty of the island's beaches. I was aware of the proposed buildup of Marines before coming to Guam and became concerned about the impact it would have on the environment and infrastructure after our arrival here. I have read the Executive Summary and have the following comments: 1) A pier already exists for transient carriers just inside the harbor entrance. It should be improved, rather than spend millions dredging more of Apra Harbor and potentially damaging coral reefs. Nuclear aircraft carriers are designed to be self sufficient and receive supplies at sea from their support group. Port visits are nice but do not require brand new piers to facilitate same. Creating a new pier will not change the difficult navigation of the entrance to the harbor either. 2) Island infrastructure is not prepared to cope with a 30% increase in population. Roads are already congested, particularly through downtown areas and at base entrances. There are insufficient facilities for sewage treatment and waste disposal. I am not aware if any proposals have been made to increase recycling (particularly by sending materials back to the US in empty shipping containers) but it should be considered. The Government of Guam might also request a high temperature waste incinerator, such as those used in the state of Tennessee and France. I am sure others have addressed the issues of electric power generation, especially the pollution generated by the Piti plant, which needs scrubbers, and the reliance on non-renewable, imported fuels. I would also question whether the water supply is sufficient year round. If the US will benefit so greatly from increasing the military presence on Guam, then it should also bear the burden of the cost of doing so and not shift that burden to the citizens of this island as so often has occurred in the past. Respectfully submitted, L. Carey

I-454-001

I-454-002

#### I-454-001

Thank you for your comment. This response assumes the commenter is referring to Kilo Wharf just inside the outer harbor entrance. Chapter 1, Volume 4 describes the reasons why Kilo Wharf is not considered a practicable alternative. One of the reasons is that adding the anticipated 63 visit days per year for the proposed action would not be operationally practical due to conflict with the usage of Kilo Wharf as the only wharf on Guam for munitions and the need to accommodate for future growth. Chapter 2, Section 2.3 discusses why other alternative wharf locations were also dismissed, including locations that already have an existing wharf or pier. Navigational difficulties are associated with the Inner Apra Harbor channel, not entering the Outer Apra Harbor where a new wharf is proposed at Polaris Point or the Former SRF. Aircraft carrier requirements vary depending on the type of port visit. Transient visits, like the type that is proposed in this EIS, allow longer stays to meet operational support requirements, including unscheduled repairs, maintenance and crew quality of life. There would be no dependants for quality of life support or full depot maintenance as this support is provided at the ship's homeport. To accommodate a transient visit, a berth is required with full "hotel services" for the ship and crew for a duration of stay than is longer than normal for a port visit. Studies have shown that morale and quality of life of individual sailors are important to maintain a combat ready unit. These longer stays with a ship relying on shore side utilities increases force protection concerns, however, the advantage of a transient capable-port is that a ship can be re-supplied or maintained without returning to its homeport.

#### I-454-002

Thank you for your comment. As addressed in Volume 6 of the EIS, DoD anticipates substantial investments in infrastructure should the proposed military relocation program be implemented.



**COMMENT SHEET**

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

Website Comment Number: 365

Received: 2/5/2010 4:04:53 AM

I-455-001

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

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

**I-455-001**

Thank you for your comment. As the construction portion of the proposed action winds down, it is expected that the number of total jobs on Guam will stabilize at a level above the current situation. The fluctuation in the number of jobs is expected to be greatest in the construction industry. Job training for work in the construction industry would be beneficial to Guam's workforce overall. There are a number of other industries which currently have labor shortages and are expected to have bigger shortages than at present; job seekers on Guam should diversify the industries for which they seek training and entry. For example, the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F of the Draft EIS), notes that the healthcare industry is currently short of workers, and that the need for workers after the proposed action is expected to be stronger than at present. This is also the case for other industries, such as the wholesale trade industry, where job opportunities in occupations such as sales, truck driving, computer/administrative services and clerking are expected to increase above the present level.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 366

Received: 2/5/2010 4:05:31 AM

I-456-001

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

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

#### I-456-001

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 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.

The DEIS notes in Appendix F, Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study, that the educational field 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 the case for 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.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 367

Received: 2/5/2010 4:08:07 AM

I-457-001

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

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

### I-457-001

Thank you for your comment. As the construction portion of the proposed action winds down, it is expected that the number of total jobs on Guam will stabilize at a level above the current situation. The fluctuation in the number of jobs is expected to be greatest in the construction industry. Job training for work in the construction industry would be beneficial to Guam's workforce overall. There are a number of other industries which currently have labor shortages and are expected to have bigger shortages than at present; job seekers on Guam should diversify the industries for which they seek training and entry. For example, the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F of the Draft EIS), notes that the healthcare industry is currently short of workers, and that the need for workers after the proposed action is expected to be stronger than at present. This is also the case for other industries, such as the wholesale trade industry, where job opportunities in occupations such as sales, truck driving, computer/administrative services and clerking are expected to increase above the present level.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 368

Received: 2/5/2010 4:12:31 AM

I-458-001

Volume 2 chapter 16 page 95 states: "Public safety agencies – Police, Fire, Corrections, and Youth Affairs – would require a combined 249 key professionals in 2014, falling to a combined 99 a few years later."

150 key professionals will be left jobless after the construction period? I thought the build up was supposed help national security. Is job security not a national problem?

#### I-458-001

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 decrease. The decrease in the number of jobs is expected to be greatest in the construction industry; however, the number of construction jobs after the proposed action is expected to remain higher than it is currently. 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, including public safety professionals; job seekers on Guam should diversify the industries for which they seek training and entry.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 369

Received: 2/5/2010 4:27:41 AM

I-459-001

Volume 2 Chapter 16 Page 96 states "Chamorro concerns involves political autonomy are impacted by the potential increase in non-Chamorro populations due to the buildup, increasing the likelihood of more non-Chamorro local political office-holders. More non-Chamorro voters would decrease the possibility of Chamorro political self determination. They would also decrease the possibility of successful plebiscites to achieve greater independence from U.S. control, although at present there is little evidence that a majority would support such moves at any rate."

How will this issue be addressed? And I'm quite curious to know what evidence there is to suggest that a majority would not support such a move. Also, as far as I know, self determination is not something granted by voters. Self determination is a fundamental principle in international law and is embodied in the charter of the United Nations.

I believe this section was poorly written and further propogates a sense of hopelessness in our community, as well as undermines the rights of the indigenous people of Guahan.

### I-459-001

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

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

## COMMENT SHEET



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

Website Comment Number: 374

Received: 2/5/2010 5:37:00 AM

I-460-001

First of all I'd like to say that I do not judge a group of people based on just a few individuals. With that said, I thought I'd let you know that there is a group on Facebook you might be interested in taking a look at it. Although the group is made up of just a very small fraction of those marines in Okinawa, what they posted was quite alarming. Here is just one example, "okinawa is the floating fetal abortion of japan..."

The link is:

[http://www.facebook.com/posted.php?id=201035718843&share\\_id=276369443050&comments=1#/group.php?v=wall&ref=share&gid=2220643771](http://www.facebook.com/posted.php?id=201035718843&share_id=276369443050&comments=1#/group.php?v=wall&ref=share&gid=2220643771)

I believe in freedom of speech, which of course these men and women are training and fighting to protect, but I'm concerned about what kind of cultural competency training they receive. Obviously, some of these men and women are going through culture shock. If they come to Guam, are they going to spread such hatred of our island, or will the military be more prepared and provide better cultural sensitivity training? Because I'm not sure what these men received is going to cut it here.

### I-460-001

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

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



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 375

Received: 2/5/2010 10:42:37 PM

The Army Environmental Command is scoping Guam for possible homeporting of the Joint High Speed Vessel (JHSV). Since the DEIS indicates dredging of Apra Harbor to accommodate aircraft carriers, it is appropriate that the final EIS incorporate JHSV with similar mitigations as proposed for the carriers and other large vessels. If Guam is fortunate to be selected as one of the JHSV sites, it would definitely enhance first response to national emergencies or crises that affect stability in this region. Furthermore, this vessel would greatly complement the relocation of the U.S. Marines as well as the Guam National Guard, when you consider joint forces.

I-461-001

#### I-461-001

Thank you for your comment. The Army's programmatic assessment of various locations (including Guam) that may be suitable for Joint High Speed Vessel (JHSV) basing has been added as a cumulative project to Volume 7, Chapter 4 of the Final EIS. The project would be subject to independent NEPA environmental review. Mitigation measures for the JHSV in Guam would not be included in Guam and CNMI Military Relocation Final EIS but would be proposed, as applicable, during the environmental review of the action when it is proposed.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 376

Received: 2/6/2010 3:23:43 AM

I-462-001

With the water quality on the beaches in Guam - most of the time already polluted by EPA. The build up will just make the problem worse. What is going to be done about this?

#### I-462-001

Thank you for your comment. The EIS analyzes impacts to marine water quality that potentially could result from the buildup. This assessment looked at the current water quality conditions on Guam in the areas where the buildup may have an impact; specifically in the area of Apra Harbor, in the waters surrounding the northern part of the island, and in the area where the Northern District Wastewater Treatment Plant discharges into the ocean. Mitigation measures which would abate these impacts were discussed, including measures that would be the responsibility of DoD (such as control of sediment during dredging and stormwater controls during construction and operation of the new base), and those that are not within the control of DoD (such as controlling stormwater runoff from construction spurred by the buildup.) The EIS also identifies measures that may have a shared responsibility between DoD, Guam EPA and other agencies (such as the Guam Water Authority for upgrades to the Northern District Wastewater Treatment Plant).

I-463-001

## COMMENT SHEET

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



Website Comment Number: 377

Received: 2/6/2010 3:32:07 AM

With the US going with Green policies to help the environment. What kind of steps is the military going to do to support this policy and keep green? Without messing up the reefs, land, etc.... Are the army engineers looking at natural disasters problems that could happen? Ex. Like the flooding in New Orleans.

#### I-463-001

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. Also, the DoD is undertaking formal efforts to incorporate sustainable design and construction principles into the facilities needed to support the proposed military relocation program. Volume 8 of this FEIS includes an updated section on sustainability related to the proposed military relocation program.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 378

Received: 2/6/2010 3:41:38 AM

I-464-001

Why is Mount Lam Lam a part of the military buildup? Shouldn't it be preserved like California's Mount Soledad?

#### I-464-001

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



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 379

Received: 2/6/2010 5:11:53 AM

I-465-001

The coral impacts identified in Table 11.1-1, are significant but considering that much of the area was impacted previously when Apra Harbor was constructed in 1946-1953 means the Navy has avoided other options that would involve coral resources and or recreational uses.

Staying away from Big Blue Reef and minimizing indirect impacts associated with turbidity from dredging is critical.

I-465-002

Apra Harbor is a well established commercial and military industrial Harbor and arguments that diving, fishing and similar activities have some higher level of priority is not logical. Guam needs to accommodate military activities and everyone needs a commercial port. Apra is a critical area for the sustainability of our island community. Many other coral reef area have been degraded, damaged, lost and reef fisheries diminished. Federal and local conservation programs are effective in some ways but mostly ineffective when it comes to controlling pollution runoff from private and government of Guam projects. Why should the Navy and Marines, in this modern era take the brunt of criticism and hard-nosed regulatory policies?

I'm a local fisherman, have been for most of my life and while I hate to see coral reef areas taken away I understand that from a larger perspective this CVN proposal is reasonable.

#### I-465-001

Thank you for your comment.

Yes, the Navy has considered the potential impacts to water quality, coral reef, and marine ecosystem from the proposed action and has chosen the Least Environmentally Damaging Practicable Alternative in Polaris Point, away from Big Blue Reef.

Most of the area to be dredged, which was dredged 60-years ago, 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 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) significant impacts anticipated.

The Navy has developed a list of policies, procedures, mitigation measures and best management practices (BMPs) to lessen these impacts. Land-based construction activities require permits, which include BMPs that help contain and reduce sediment and pollutant discharges into nearby waters. The Navy, along with local agencies have a role ensuring proper management of these permits and BMP methodologies. Additionally, the Navy will implement low impact development (LID) or stormwater management strategies during construction activities. The goal is to maintain or restore the natural hydrologic functions of a site to achieve natural resource protection objectives and fulfill environmental regulatory requirements. New wharf structures in Apra Harbor will have cyclonic stormwater devices that treat water before discharging to the harbor. The Navy will also implement and properly manage mitigation measures and BMPs during in-water activities (dredging, wharf construction) that include Army Corps permits requiring silt curtains, biological monitors, halting of dredging activities during potential coral spawning months, and compensatory mitigation projects (for unavoidable significant impacts to coral reef) to

help improve nearshore water quality through upland watershed reforestation and/or artificial reef construction, to name a few.

**I-465-002**

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



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 380

Received: 2/6/2010 5:39:33 AM

I-466-001

The Pagat Cave, nearby latte stones and other artifacts are resources that the vast majority of island residents have never visited. It's shameful how so many people are up in arms about the firing range based on so called "impacts" to Pagat.

There are many latte stones sites around Guam that have be damaged or stolen and artifacts taken and nobody ever cared enough to stop the criminal activity. Now many are focused on Pagat. Pagat is not an endangered site! There are many other latte sets along our coast and the firing range will not impact the site. What's the fuse?

Guam Historic Preservation Office does little if any enforcement. The military actually takes good care of historic sites. I have been to Ritidian cave, Pagat Cave, Marbo cave, and Falfai caves. It's clear that caves on military lands are well cared for while most sites on private or government lands are in poor condition.

The Pagat area will actually benefit from military management.

I-466-001

Thank you for your comment.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 381

Received: 2/6/2010 7:34:07 AM

I-467-001

Item #1. Based on the population increase predicted (30-50% increase) for Guam during this military buildup and relocation of Marines, a similar increase (30%-50%) should be funded by the military to correspondingly increase Government of Guam employees especially in the area of schools, hospital, police, fire, safety, public works, revenue and tax collection, jail, environmental protection, parks and recreation, public health, social services, education, public safety, and any other similar area. I see no plans of any kind that directly state increases in all these areas for personnel and DOD is forcing them to hire more workers.

Item #2. Similarly a 30% - 50 % increase in new or improved facilities for all the Government of Guam services and areas listed in item #1 (schools, hospital, police, etc...). I did not see any listings for new buildings and infrastructure listed in the DEIS that will help the Government of Guam meet this increase. Perhaps more study is needed to find out the exact increases, or at least an estimate, for Government of Guam employees that would be needed and what should be built and funded is needed by the military.

I-467-002

Item #3. Similarly a 30% - 50% increase in the roads on Guam should be planned and built. Where are the plans to build new roads? I only saw improvements to existing roads and some minor new roads on the military property. A study is needed to list all the new roads, along with road improvements that would be needed. Where is the billion dollar highway plans, which was mentioned several years ago to connect the northern and southern areas of Guam via a highway? Where are the road improvement plans with bike lanes, bus stops for public transit buses, sidewalks, and wider lanes to accommodate large construction and military vehicles? It is needed to mitigate the substantial increases in traffic that will be brought by this buildup.

Item #4. Where are the plans to implement and fund an island-wide public transit system to also mitigate the increase in traffic. This or at a minimum a study of such a system for Guam needs to be included in the list of options for mitigations for the 30%-50% increase in traffic.

#### I-467-001

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-467-002

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.

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.

As projects move forward, design details to accommodate bike lanes, pedestrian facilities, and design vehicles will be addressed to the extent

possible.

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: 382

Received: 2/6/2010 7:35:36 AM

I-468-003

Item #5. To mitigate the increase in crime associated with a 30%-50% increase in population on Guam, some mitigation plans that should be included are a rape hotline, rape crisis center, a new jail, new police offices, more police officers, etc... Where are all the studies and plans that clearly show what would be needed and what will be done by the military to assist the community outside the military base?

I-468-004

Item #6. Where are the studies and plans and funding amounts needed for new and improved utilities and infrastructure on Guam to meet this buildup? New power generation, new water sources, new waste water treatment plants, power lines, water lines, sewer lines, and related new access roads should all have plans and related studies with justifications for the choices. Again a 30% -50% increase in each should be done. A great mitigation idea would be to build a reservoir on the Malojloj River and put in a Hydroelectric Dam. This would give a reservoir, new water source, and a new power source that is renewable energy. It would also diversify the power grid and reduce use of oil on Guam, which is in line with various executive orders for DOD.

I-468-002

Item #7. What noise mitigation will be provided to residents not on military property to deal with the increases in the number and frequency of flights? How will residents be notified of what they are entitled to from this change? This is critical to outline your plan for anyone in a flight path approach.

I-468-001

Item #8. Why are global warming impacts not included or considered in the DEIS? Sea level is rising and will likely dramatically impact Guam in the near future (next 30 years). Guam's beaches are disappearing already. Will Apra Harbor still exist in 50 years? How will Guam likely change? Where are the studies that look at this and the planning being done to address this with new construction along coastlines?

#### I-468-001

Thank you for your comment. The Navy acknowledges there is potential for their existing and future coastal facilities to be adversely affected by sea level rise, inundations from more extreme storm events and other consequences of climate change. However, predictive models on future sea level rise are subject to variability, due in part to unknown future greenhouse gas emissions. The variability increases with the period of time being assessed. Risk assessment methodologies and technologies are being developed to predict the potential impacts of climate change on existing Navy coastal facilities. As new design criteria relevant to climate change are adopted by the Navy, they will be incorporated into project design.

#### I-468-002

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.

#### I-468-003

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.

#### I-468-004

Thank you for your comment. Volume 6 of the EIS provides analysis for

all utilities and roads associated with the buildup. Included in Volume 6 are detailed options for providing drinking water, power, wastewater, solid waste disposal, and roads.



**COMMENT SHEET**

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas  
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Website Comment Number: 383

Received: 2/6/2010 7:36:04 AM

**I-469-001**

Item #9. Why are H2 worker to be used for construction and waivers being given to increase the amount for Guam's buildup? Is DOD's boss, President Obama, aware of this? Is not the US mainland in a terrible recession with millions of Americans out of work? Should not all jobs go to US citizens? Pay a decent wage and stop sending our jobs and money overseas. This is the US military building on US soil. Why is any non US citizen earning money from this, especially at the construction worker level? Where is the plan to recruit US citizens first? I believe the building materials usually have to be made in the USA, why not the labor force too.

**I-469-002**

Item #10. Why is DOD planning to take more land from the Guam residents? Where are the plans and options to place all activities on existing DOD property? DOD has plenty of land already. Place it at Ritidian, or Haputo, the Andersen golf course, or another DOD property. If it can't exist on DOD property then move it off of Guam. How many firing ranges do you need? Don't they already have ranges at NCTS, Orote, and Andersen? Where is the common sense? Please reconsider your taking of more land from the local people and use existing properties you control.

**I-469-003**

Item #11. In order to promote this buildup, you need to pay the WWII war reparations to survivors and forgive the Government of Guam debts to the federal government. This would go a long way in saying to all the local people that we are in this together and that the federal government realizes the dramatic impact this will have and is doing its best to mitigate the situation.

**I-469-001**

Thank you for your comment. The waiver of the limit on H2B workers is not part of the proposed action and is not analyzed in the DEIS. A large number of H2B workers (an estimated maximum of 18,370 in 2014) are expected to provide labor during the construction phase of the proposed action. The estimated numbers of H2B workers related to the proposed action are noted in Table 4.3-9 of the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F of the DEIS).

Qualified Guam (and Mainland) construction workers would be accommodated with first priority, but many more qualified off-island workers would be needed. To fill this void, it is anticipated that H2B workers would be needed. H2B workers would come to Guam for DoD jobs and have completed the required applications for H2B workers.

**I-469-002**

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-469-003**

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

indirect avenue for informing local and federal policy-makers of issues that are important to a significant segment of the community.



**COMMENT SHEET**

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas  
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Website Comment Number: 384

Received: 2/6/2010 7:36:39 AM

**I-470-001**

Item #12. The Chamorro Culture on Guam is dying out. Bringing a 30%-50% increase in American culture will further dilute the Chamorro culture on Guam. Last census had Chamorros at only 40% of the population on Guam and this buildup will move the Chamorros to only 30% of the overall population. Can grants be given or increase existing grants, and can Chamorro schools be established or given federal funds to help mitigate this situation by promoting Chamorro language and culture on Guam. The risk is the elimination of Chamorros on Guam. I don't think anyone wants that. Another mitigation for this issue would be to grant Chamorros tribal status on Guam and provide a reservation in Southern Guam from Umatac to Talofofo. Establish a committee to make this happen and give the Chamorros a homeland on their island, so they are not lost forever. This reservation would only use about 25 % of the island and then DOD and the Dept. of the Interior (current Government of Guam) can split up the rest. An example of a plan to do this would be that only 50% Chamorros (not Guamanians) would qualify and everyone would be given a plot of land on the reservation. People that don't qualify can be given land on another area of Guam or the US. Help to set up an initial tribal government with elections could be done and then handle it like other American Indian reservations, so that Chamorros will always have a homeland, place to return to, with Chamorro language and culture on Guam.

**I-470-002**

Item #13. DOD needs to preserve access to recreational areas for the public at Three Crosses area, Mt. Lamlam area, Pagat area. Do not repeat what happens at Spanish Steps on Orote, Tarague Beach on Andersen, Haputo Beach on NCTS; where only the military or if people who have a connection can you visit these sites. The public currently has access to the three areas of concern and it should remain that way. If DOD restricts access then they need to compensate the public with some improvement for recreation on Guam as mitigation. Build a walking trail at Pago Bay or maintain the Government of Guam public parks for them, or find some other way to help the general public in terms of recreation.

**I-470-001**

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.

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. The DoD plans for cultural sensitivity orientation and awareness programs will focus on mutual respect and tolerance and strive to educate all incoming and currently present military personnel on the rich and varied cultural history that has created the culture that is Guam today. In terms of cultural and historical sites, every effort is being made to leave sites undisturbed. It has also been noted that DoD should work closely with the Guam Museum to respectfully manage important Chamorro artifacts so that the current population of Guam can learn from them. 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 Chamorro people are not a tribe that has been recognized as an Indian Entity and, subsequently, it is not eligible to receive services from the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs (source: Federal Register, Volume 74, No. 153, August 11, 2009).

**I-470-002**

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.



**COMMENT SHEET**

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas  
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Website Comment Number: 385

Received: 2/6/2010 7:37:13 AM

I-471-001

Item #12. The Chamorro Culture on Guam is dying out. Bringing a 30%-50% increase in American culture will further dilute the Chamorro culture on Guam. Last census had Chamorros at only 40% of the population on Guam and this buildup will move the Chamorros to only 30% of the overall population. Can grants be given or increase existing grants, and can Chamorro schools be established or given federal funds to help mitigate this situation by promoting Chamorro language and culture on Guam. The risk is the elimination of Chamorros on Guam. I don't think anyone wants that. Another mitigation for this issue would be to grant Chamorros tribal status on Guam and provide a reservation in Southern Guam from Umatac to Talofofo. Establish a committee to make this happen and give the Chamorros a homeland on their island, so they are not lost forever. This reservation would only use about 25 % of the island and then DOD and the Dept. of the Interior (current Government of Guam) can split up the rest. An example of a plan to do this would be that only 50% Chamorros (not Guamanians) would qualify and everyone would be given a plot of land on the reservation. People that don't qualify can be given land on another area of Guam or the US. Help to set up an initial tribal government with elections could be done and then handle it like other American Indian reservations, so that Chamorros will always have a homeland, place to return to, with Chamorro language and culture on Guam.

I-471-002

Item #13. DOD needs to preserve access to recreational areas for the public at Three Crosses area, Mt. Lamlam area, Pagat area. Do not repeat what happens at Spanish Steps on Orote, Tarague Beach on Andersen, Haputo Beach on NCTS; where only the military or if people who have a connection can you visit these sites. The public currently has access to the three areas of concern and it should remain that way. If DOD restricts access then they need to compensate the public with some improvement for recreation on Guam as mitigation. Build a walking trail at Pago Bay or maintain the Government of Guam public parks for them, or find some other way to help the general public in terms of recreation.

**I-471-001**

Thank you for your comment. The population estimates in the Draft EIS were based on the maximal scenario. The year 2014 includes the foreign worker population on Guam as well as the military and their dependents. However, after 2017, the population increase (from the 2010 baseline) would be approximately 33,500 (maximal scenario) primarily because the foreign worker population would leave Guam. The EIS identifies a number of significant impacts to Guam and its resources; this is summarized at the end of various impact chapters in volumes 2 through 6. Impacts to the Chamorro people are also addressed in the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) that is Appendix F, Volume 9 of the Final EIS. Chamorros, although considered a minority population in comparison to the U.S. as a whole, represented over 40% of Guam's population in the 2000 U.S. Census. Chamorro concerns involving political autonomy are impacted by the potential increase in non-Chamorro populations due to the buildup, increasing the likelihood of more non-Chamorro local political office-holders. More non-Chamorro voters would decrease the possibility of Chamorro political self determination. They would also decrease the possibility of successful plebiscites to achieve greater independence from U.S. control.

More information on this topic can be found in the Environmental Justice and the Protection of Children chapters of the Final EIS, specifically, Chapters 19 in Volumes 2, 3, 4, 5, and Chapter 20 in Volume 6, and under cumulative impacts (Chapter 4) of Volume 7.

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.

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

**I-471-002**

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.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 386

Received: 2/6/2010 4:31:56 PM

I-472-001

I am concerned about some of the blanket statements made in the Socioeconomic study (Appendix F).

I am a military member who is from Guam, and I can attest to the fact that most of my income goes to the local community. K-Mart often has competitive prices and more selection than AAFES or NEX. Also, the variety of restaurants available on post pale in comparison to off post establishments. Simply said, I find it very hard to believe that military members on Guam only spend money at the commissary.

Secondly, Appendix states that most of the "profits" from post exchanges go back to the states. A) AAFES is a non-profit entity, there it makes dividends. B) Two-thirds of AAFES dividends go to MWR programs, including the MWR program on Guam. I urge you to look at the Andersen AAFES financial records over a recent period of time. There you will see exactly how much of "profits" went to the local MWR services and to the recent upgrade to their AAFES facility. C) Where is your data stating how many locals work on the military installations on Guam, or are in the National Guard, or are related to either? You are wrong in stating that these individuals spend locally while military members from off-island do not.

During my recent visit to a military shopping facility, a majority of the shoppers were locals.

The following quote, specifically, breeds ignorance and resentment towards the off-island military on Guam:

"the military do not spend a great deal of their income in the local economy, especially if they are housed on-base as the Marine and Army personnel in the proposed action are expected to be. Much of the expenditures by military personnel are made at on-base establishments that send profits off-island, such as military.....post exchange outlets"

I'd like to see the data that supports this claim.

Toni Morgan

## I-472-001

Thank you for your comment. The Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) does not conclude that members of the military spend all of their money at the on-base commissary; Table 4.3-37 of the SIAS shows that members of the military are expected to spend 12% of their pre-tax income within the Guam economy.

The SIAS does note that the proposed action will increase employment opportunities on Guam, both on-base and off-base (please see Section 4.3.1 titled Employment and Income).

Your comment regarding your observations of the clientele of the on-base commissary is noted.

The SIAS does make an economic assumption that members of the military, who would live in on-base housing and have access to on-base shopping and medical facilities, would spend a lower proportion of their income in the Guam economy compared to other non-military residents, who pay for housing in the Guam market and do not have access to on-base shopping and medical facilities. This assumption has been reviewed by numerous members of the military and is considered valid.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 388

Received: 2/7/2010 2:36:52 AM

i am pro-guam. i dont hate the military, i just dont want them here. it is affecting our daily lives to the point were i dont even want to see white people because it reminds me of what will happen to our island when the relocation happens.

I-473-001

I-473-001

Thank you for your comment.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 392

Received: 2/7/2010 7:17:03 PM

Re: Chapter 4, Transient Aircraft Carrier Berthing  
Concern: Reef Dredging - Unexplored Alternative

I-474-001

The two retained alternatives for Transient Carrier Berthing would destroy a precious resource - unique reef environment - on Guam. Guam reefs have been devastated by man-made degradation and are an important ecology which should not be further destroyed when all possible alternatives have not been considered.

I-474-002

Figure 2.3-1 shows 12 alternatives. A 13th alternative was not considered: The location is the waterfront area 2000 feet due west of the floating dry-dock, between Sumay Cove and St. Luis Beach, approximately due north of Lockwood Terrace. (Directly under the words "Dry Dock" on Figure 2.3-1.) Let's call it the "Lockwood Wharf" site.

The Lockwood Wharf waterfront has greater than 70' of water depth immediately offshore according to Figure 2.3-6. Navigational access to this site would require minimal, if any, dredging and offers "straight in" approach from the mouth of Outer Apra Harbor.

The site has extensive undeveloped backland providing opportunity for installation of all required shoreside facilities. The location is significantly more advantageous logistically than Polaris Point due to its location at the center of Naval Station.

It is located outside of the Kilo Wharf ESQD arc.

The site has a deteriorated bulkhead, is now a wasteland, and the remains of the former wharf litter the waterfront. It needs to be cleaned up and put to good use, such as a transient aircraft carrier wharf! At this location, it would also be available 300 days per year for berthing of all other types of naval assets.

Lockwood Wharf is an unexplored alternative that offers all of the benefits and very few of the negative impacts associated with the two retained alternatives ... and is better than both of those alternatives in many ways.

Lockwood Wharf should be added to the list of potential sites and fully vetted.

I believe Lockwood Wharf will become the preferred and successful alternate. It will serve the Navy's needs and will be fully supported by the People of Guam.

## I-474-001

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. Best management practices and potential mitigation measures have been identified (and are discussed in the EIS) to offset potential impacts from this proposed action. As identified in Volume 4, Section 11.2.2.5 - 11.2.2.7, federal law recognizes the value of irreplaceable marine resources and requires compensatory mitigation. Compensatory mitigation is defined as the restoration, establishment, enhancement, and/or preservation of aquatic resources to offset unavoidable impacts to waters of the U.S. (including special aquatic sites, such as coral reefs). The compensatory mitigation is subject to approval by USACE, under the CWA, through the Section 404/10 permit requirements. The Navy is considering a suite of potential options for compensatory mitigation for the loss of coral in Outer Apra Harbor as identified in Volume 4, Section 11.2.2.7. Compensatory mitigation for unavoidable coral community impacts includes the following options: Option 1: Artificial Reefs within Apra Harbor or Other Locations; Option 2: Watershed Restoration and Management (Aforestation, Apra Harbor and/or Philippine Sea Riparian Enhancement, Stream bank stabilization component [all project goals to reduce sediment discharge into nearshore waters]) Option 3: Coastal Water Resource Management (Shallow Water Reef Enhancement); and Option 4: In-Lieu Fee or Mitigation Banking Program.

**I-474-002**

Thank you for your comment and suggestion on another potential location for the aircraft carrier wharf. The noted "Lockwood Alternative" was considered and subsequently dismissed from further analysis in this EIS for a number of operational and environmental reasons.

Operationally, this location is not ideal because it is within an area of the base that is somewhat remote and would require substantial utility upgrades and connections to support the aircraft carrier berth and is not located near any quality of life amenities. It is also located close to the nearby Orote Airfield and overlaps with the clear zones set for the airfield. Any potential future operations at the airfield would be impeded by the aircraft carrier presence. While the proposed location is outside of the explosive safety quantity distance (ESQD) arc for Kilo Wharf, berthing a carrier at this site would preclude any future capacity expansion of net explosive weight at Kilo Wharf.

Although this area would likely require less dredging than Polaris Point or the Former SRF, the quality of coral in the potential impact area is much higher than at either of the other two locations and would still require mitigation. Since this area is less protected than either Polaris Point or the Former SRF, there is more wind and wave action at this site which would render silt curtains less effective. It is also located in an area closer to areas utilized by Endangered Species Act (ESA)-protected sea turtles. This location is also located directly adjacent to a wetland, "St. Luis pond," which is considered habitat for the Mariana moorhen, a species that is listed under the ESA. In order to build a wharf here, some filling of the wetland would be required along with wetland mitigation.

For these reasons, the proposed Lockwood Alternative was subsequently dismissed from consideration in this EIS as a potential wharf location for the aircraft carrier. Your comment is noted and appreciated.





## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 393

Received: 2/8/2010 1:42:47 AM

I think it's appalling that people have been given only 90 days to review a 10,000 page document. What's even more appalling to me, however, is that the U.S. military already occupies nearly 30% of Guam, and is aiming to consume even more of the country's land, water and air. This voracious military appetite needs to be curbed, and more priority needs to be placed on preserving our global, dwindling natural resources.

I-475-001  
I-475-002

#### I-475-001

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-475-002

Thank you for your comment.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 394

Received: 2/8/2010 4:03:30 AM

Dear General Bice and members of the JGPO,

I-476-001

I am very concerned about the short period of time left to comment on the DEIS. 90 days to read, analyze and respond to 11,000 pages of dense text written in foreign jargon is simply not enough time for a lay person like me. This extension is also personally important to me because I am currently attending graduate school in New England. I have been unable to attend any of the hearings or informational meetings. I have not been able to sit in a library on Guam to review the volumes. My computer does not have the amount of memory it takes to download the DEIS on to my hard drive. I have downloaded and read several sections and could not understand what was being said. I was born and raised on Guam, I plan to move back after I graduate, and live there. It deeply distresses me that I have not been provided the time and the resources I need to comprehend the complexity of the information of this document.

I-476-002

I have several concerns about some of the plans detailed in the DEIS. One of those is on the issue of land acquisition. There has been a lot of confusion over the details about this. Part of the problem is that the Land Acquisition Impact Study portion of the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study has not been released to the public. Please consider extending the comment period until that information is released and the public has had time to review and respond to it.

All I ask is for fair treatment and transparency because as of now your own statements have been vague. In the press, General Bice, you've been quoted to say you are sure agreements will be made with private land owners but have not assured the public that should an agreement not be reached, the plans for the build up will not lead the Federal Government to acquire land by condemnation or the use of eminent domain. Local residents are against this motion, the legislature is against this motion, the Congresswoman is against this motion. I am against this motion. By releasing the Social Impact Assessment Study, the JGPO would be able lay these concerns to rest and allow the attention and conversation to focus on something more productive.

In summation, before releasing the final EIS, I call on the JGPO to release the Social Impact Assessment Study & to extend the commenting period of the DEIS for the sake of transparency and fairness. Thank you for your consideration and I look forward to your prompt response.  
sincerely,  
Christina

#### I-476-001

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-476-002

Thank you for your comment. Details regarding land acquisition were covered in the DEIS Land and Submerged Land Use Chapter. DoD feels this information was adequate to inform the public and decision-makers. Additional detail on land affected by the proposed action is provided in the FEIS, Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) and Land Acquisition Baseline Report (both located in Volume 9, Appendix F).

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: 396

Received: 2/8/2010 5:02:30 AM

I-477-001

Before I start out, i want to thank the heavenly father for providing this great opportunity to share my feelings. I am not a U.S. citizen nor an alien, I am an eligible noncitizen who is very concerned about the military buildup on Guam. From my own experience from staying here on the island of Guam, I do NOT think that the military buildup would do any good to the people of Guam. I believe that the people would be happy without the marines coming in. To the people of Guam, please don't let money be your reason for wanting to have the military buildup. Money just drives people crazy and turns the world upside down. I am very concerned about the relocation of the marines in a way that it will destroy the livelihood and attraction of this beautiful island of guam. Thing to consider: relocating marines on island will make the territory of guam a target for U.S. enemies since it is closer to the boundaries of U.S. potential enemies such as Korea, Japan or China. The United States is using the people of guam as their means to survival. Just like what they did to the Marshall Islands for testing of the bombs. They intentionally dropped the bombs near the island, knowing that there are people there. The test include how the bomb will affect people. "they treated them like guinea pigs" as a writer once wrote. Well, not much to say now except that im very proud that my leaders from the FSM did not allow U.S. military presence in our islands. God bless Guam.

I-477-001

Thank you for your comment.

## COMMENT SHEET



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

Website Comment Number: 397

Received: 2/8/2010 7:07:23 AM

After taking considerable time to review the draft EIS, the needs of the military, and the needs of Guam, I am convinced that the proposed build-up, as presented, is not in Guam's best interest. I do not say this lightly. I proudly served in the U.S. Navy for six years. Three of those years (1985-1988) were here on Guam. It was a positive experience and influenced my decision to return in 2002. So I speak first-hand when I say Guam is a welcoming community. And, without question, Guam has welcomed the military.

I do believe there ought to be a military presence on Guam and that its mission here is critical. However, I fear the military will remain partial to its needs and that Guam's concerns are more incidental.

I do not fear change but at what cost? What is proposed here will forever change the face of Guam. The government and people of Guam need help and I am not surprised our Governor is supportive of this build-up. I do believe it will bring revenue and jobs. But I also believe it is too much, too fast, and Guam is not prepared.

The people of Guam are U.S. citizens, yet we can not vote for our President. We have a Congresswoman, yet she can not vote within the House. Japan has more say with regard to this build-up (and Guam's future) than do we, the citizens of Guam. Is this fair representation?

Guam's resources are limited, its environment is stressed. The very term "build up" is disturbing. I believe Guam should be more focused upon preservation of its precious resources. Yet the draft EIS indicates population growth beyond what our small island can sustain? Yet it proposes acquisition of more land? Yet it proposes to dredge and widen a channel inside Apra Harbor that will have adverse impact upon the existing coral reefs? This is alarming to me.

I sincerely thank you for allowing me to voice my concerns.

Robert Abela  
Tamuning, Guam

### I-478-001

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-478-001



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 398

Received: 2/8/2010 8:19:09 AM

#### 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 were reported by underage personnel (Central Broadcasting Service News 2009)." (Vol.2, Ch. 16, Pg. 1092)

#### My reaction:

I'm concerned with this issue for many reasons. We're going to have about 80,000 military personnel relocated to Guam from Japan. If almost half of them are frequent binge-drinkers, how will this affect Guam? 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 coming in the near future. Everyone knows what alcohol does to people, so just imagine what it would be like for there to be 35,000+ frequent binge-drinkers arriving on island.

#### A solution:

I think a possible solution could be to move all or most night clubs, bars, or other places like that. Since the government already wants to move them out of Tumon for a better tourism industry, I think it would be a good idea to relocate the night life clubs and bars near or around military installations so more people may benefit.

## I-479-001

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-479-001



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 400

Received: 2/8/2010 12:52:22 PM

Thank you for this opportunity to comment. My name is John Perez, and I am a Law Enforcement Officer on Guam, and a full-time student at the University of Guam. My comments are my own, and do not necessarily reflect those of the Agency which I am employed with, nor those of the staff, faculty, or students of the University.

The DEIS (Vol. 2, 16.1.5.3 Public Safety, p.16-26) lists that the Guam Police Department is the law enforcement agency for the entire territory, outside of federal property. Is this a planned change to the existing concurrent jurisdiction accords between COMNAVMAR, AAFB (now Joint Region Marianas), and the local government?

Jurisdictional issues are further discussed in the DEIS (Vol. 2, Ch.16, 16.2.2.3, Jurisdictional Issues, p.16-79). It appears that only tenant units under Joint Region Marianas are covered by this section of the DEIS. What is not covered are visiting units, who fall under the purview of their respective commands (i.e. The U.S.S. George Washington falls under the US 7th Fleet and not Joint Region Marianas). If a sailor on the GW were to commit a crime in violation of local law, and were able to successfully make it back to the ship before getting caught, the GW may set sail with a fugitive on board, as the Joint Region JAG and the Guam Police would not have jurisdiction to arrest the sailor.

While the course of action that has been practiced in the past has been to indict the sailor in local court and have a warrant of arrest issued for the sailor, this is not only cost and labor intensive, and may have undue negative impact on the service member's career. If the service member was innocent, an arrest would still be part of his or her criminal record, regardless of innocence or guilt. That process also does not address having the service member appear on Guam after they have either PCS'd or ETS'd out of Guam. Will the Government of Guam be responsible for paying for a (current or former) service members travel expenses to return to Guam just to be interviewed regarding a crime in which the person has been named a suspect, or will it be the responsibility of the DOD?

As Guam gears up for waves of visiting military units, perhaps new DOD regulations, having a memorandum of understanding with PACOM or the DOD instead of just the USAF or COMNAVMAR (Joint Region Marianas), or a modified Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) need to be in place to deal with this critical issue.

#### I-480-001

Thank you for your comment. Issues of crime and jurisdictional issues have emerged as important public concerns during the public comment period. Additional information, as available, has been added to the FEIS.

I-480-001



**COMMENT SHEET**

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

Website Comment Number: 401

Received: 2/8/2010 1:13:27 PM

Thank you for this opportunity to comment. My name is John Perez, and I am a Law Enforcement Officer on Guam. My comments are my own, and do not necessarily reflect those of the Agency which I am employed with.

Whether you are in the military, or from Guam's civilian population, in life, as Benjamin Franklin once said, "[n]othing is certain but death and taxes." I would like to comment in reference to one of the two topics, death. The DEIS lists that "[n]o increases in demand for health care services would occur as a result of additional military activities on Guam" (Vol. 5 , Ch.18, 18.2.5.1, Health Care Services, p.18-7). Providing a little bit of history, Guam has two hospitals, with USNH primarily serving the DOD population; and GMH primarily serving the civilian population. The USNH has had anywhere from none to two Medical Examiners assigned to conduct autopsies at the USNH. However, when a death occurs which involves suspected homicide, suicide, traffic accidents, or other suspicious deaths, and a medico-legal autopsy needs to be conducted, both the military and civilian hospital, both local and Federal Law Enforcement turn to Guam's Office of the Chief Medical Examiner (CME), headed by Dr. Aurelio Espinola. He is the only certified Forensic Pathologist in the entire Micronesia Area, and also serves under contract as the Forensic Pathologist for the CNMI, the other countries in Micronesia. As a homicide investigator, I have worked closely with Dr. Espinola, and have seen him conduct autopsies on the deceased bodies of service members, retirees, their dependents, as well as civilian federal and contract workers who passed away while under the purview (employment or otherwise) of the DOD. With an increase in the amount of service members expected as a result of the military buildup on Guam, it goes without reason that there will be a proportionate increase in the amount of deaths which will occur.

Unless there is a plan not covered in the DEIS for the DOD to station a Forensic Pathologist at the USNH, Guam's resources will be stretched even thinner, as Dr. Espinola will be assuredly turned to for assistance on future cases. This will create undue burden on his office which will eventually require the Government of Guam to hire another Forensic Pathologist to handle the workload. That is, unless the DOD is willing to either fund the creation of the new position for Guam and Micronesia, or staffs the USNH with their own Forensic Pathologist.

I-481-001

**I-481-001**

Thank you for your comment. Section 18.2.5.1 of Volume 5 addresses potential impacts to public services as a result of implementing the no action alternative. Volume 5, Chapter 16 discusses the potential impact of an increased patient to health care provider ratio as a result of population growth associated with the Army AMDTF. The decision to station a military forensic pathologist on Guam would be dependent on the number of incidents in which these services would be required. Should a sufficient number of cases requiring a military pathologist arise, the military would consider stationing a forensic pathologist on Guam.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 402

Received: 2/8/2010 1:49:58 PM

I-482-001

A positive outcome of the Apra Harbor dredging is to divert sediments to areas around the island that would be able to recycle the material. For example, using the sediments to restore or expand eroded beaches around the island. Using the material as foundation or supporting a boardwalk along East Agana Drive, that adds to the quality of life to this island. Or we could use the sediments to fill any huge depression found on this island to assist development of property. The material could also be used for seawalls to protect the island from ocean surges. All this could occur provided proper screening of soil sediments are administered and cleared by U.S.E.P.A and other related agencies. If the actions are considered above, then it becomes a win win for the people of Guam and the military. The local community then would be able to recycle the dredged sediments. In addition, the aircraft carrier along with its contingent of battleships, guided missile destroyers, etc. would be able to use an expanded harbor to properly respond to national emergencies, humanitarian assistance, defend U.S. interests in this region, etc.

#### I-482-001

Thank you for your comment. The DoD is considering several options for disposal of dredged material, including upland placement, ocean disposal, and beneficial uses such as shoreline stabilization, fill for berms, and fill for the Port Authority of Guam, as discussed in the EIS (Chapter 2, Volume 4). Using dredged material for beach renourishment, as the comment suggests, would depend upon the compatibility of the dredged material with the existing sand/rock on the beach and whether the beach is suitable for renourishment. While beneficial reuse is a priority for the DoD, the final decision on dredged material management will be made during the final design and permitting process.

Sediment samples within the proposed dredging areas were analyzed according to USEPA and USACE testing criteria. As discussed in the EIS (Chapters 2 and 4 of Volumes 2 and 4), preliminary sampling results indicate that all contaminant parameters that were tested with the exception of nickel were below the Effects Range Low (ER-L) level. Nickel is a substance that is naturally occurring in the environment. The study results suggest that the materials to be dredged would not require special handling and would be suitable for upland placement for beneficial reuse or ocean disposal (although the ocean disposal permitting process would require separate analysis and toxicity testing). Additional testing will occur during the permitting process and a dredged material management plan will be developed.

## COMMENT SHEET



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

Website Comment Number: 403

Received: 2/8/2010 5:21:18 PM

I-483-001

The financial economy of our island today depends mainly on the tourism industry. In reading volume 4 chapters 11.2.2.1 regarding the existing onshore alternative in Polaris point, the onshore construction to take place would be expected to cause erosion and sedimentation run off that would affect the quality and the quantity of the water in and around that area. So that would mean that all the living matter existing in and around the area would be affected. That specific area consists of mangroves that support a diversified number of species.

You have made it quite clear what you want, but what is still vague to me is what you expect to follow after you get what it is exactly that you want. Allow me to note that one of the main attractions to tourists is the islands beaches and its sea life. So if you are going to dredge the coral reef in that area and also expect to establish more facilities wouldn't the amount of activity of that scale affect the marine preserves initially at Sasa bay and then the existing marine life around the entire island on a negative light? Surely the drop in the number of tourists annually would be a reflection of the decrease in the diversity of marine life because of the overall military build up.

I-483-002

Let me remind you that we rely mostly on our tourists for money flow into the island. How would the Department of Defense make up for the loss of money in the event that the tourism industry should fail? How much of the money would the local government and its people actually see when you proposed it not to them specifically but to the island overall. In this type of economic monopoly where the players are socially identified as either being the natives, the military and the tourists, the type of player who clearly has the upper hand is the military. It seems that with what's presented in the entire DEIS for Guam the only thing to expect in considering that only one type of player has the upper hand and there is no balance in check, we can only expect to see a dramatically negative Domino effect in the local economy. There leaves no room for alternatives.

### I-483-001

Thank you for your comment. The Navy has considered sediment runoff and resuspension as potential impacts to water quality, coral reef, and marine ecosystem. Land-based construction activities require permits, which include best management practices (BMPs) that help contain and reduce sediment and pollutant discharges into nearby waters. The Navy, along with local agencies have a role ensuring proper management of these permits and BMP methodologies. Additionally, the Navy will implement low impact development (LID) or stormwater management strategies during construction activities. The goal is to maintain or restore the natural hydrologic functions of a site to achieve natural resource protection objectives and fulfill environmental regulatory requirements. New wharf structures in Apra Harbor will have cyclonic stormwater devices that treat water before discharging to the harbor. The Navy will also implement and properly manage mitigation measures and BMPs during in-water activities (dredging, wharf construction) that include Army Corps permits requiring silt curtains, biological monitors, halting of dredging activities during potential coral spawning months, and compensatory mitigation projects to help improve nearshore water quality through upland watershed reforestation and/or artificial reef construction, to name a few. As identified in the EIS, the proposed dredged area within the active commercial harbor was previously dredged over 60-years ago and maintenance dredging activities continues. Unavoidable significant impacts to coral reef, other immobile invertebrates, and some site-attached reef fish associated with dredging activities will be seen. A majority of the species are expected to vacate the area and return when in-water construction is completed. Additionally, most of the area to be dredged has less than 30% coral coverage (i.e. 60% rubble, sand, and algae) and is of moderate health based on dive surveys. The ecologically important (and for tourism) shoal areas (western shoals, middle shoals, jade shoals, big blue reef), will not be impacted by direct dredging activities. In addition, based on computer modeling, taking into

account tides and currents, there are no indirect (sedimentation) impacts anticipated. Additionally, there are no significant impacts to Sasa Bay or any mangroves anticipated from the proposed action. Even after efforts by DoD to minimize and avoid the impacts of the aircraft carrier project, there still remain unavoidable adverse impacts associated with dredging coral reef ecosystems in Outer Apra Harbor. As identified in Volume 4, Section 11.2.2.5 - 11.2.2-7, federal law recognizes the value of irreplaceable marine resources and requires compensatory mitigation. Compensatory mitigation is defined as the restoration, establishment, enhancement, and/or preservation of aquatic resources to offset unavoidable impacts to waters of the U.S. (including special aquatic sites, such as coral reefs). The compensatory mitigation is subject to approval by USACE, under the CWA, through the Section 404/10 permit requirements. The Navy is considering a suite of potential options for compensatory mitigation for the loss of coral in Outer Apra Harbor as identified in Volume 4, Section 11.2.2.7.

**I-483-002**

Thank you for your comment. Please see the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS - Appendix F of the EIS) for information on the economic impacts of the proposed action. The economic impacts of the proposed action are expected to be positive in general and for the majority of Guam's population. For information on the expected impacts the proposed action would have on Tourism, please see Section 4.3.7 of the SIAS.

## COMMENT SHEET



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

Website Comment Number: 404

Received: 2/8/2010 8:16:56 PM

I-484-001

I-484-002

With the military build up, i feel that Guam should be excluded from it. Guam already has two military bases and why should we add another. i feel that if there is no way out from the military coming to the Marianas islands then put them in the Northern Marianas Islands. they need a whole lot of help. their economy is not going well. they need the military support. they need the income the military will bring. i also feel that if they do come to Guam they should not take the land from the people. they should not close off areas that the people use for life and recreation. the military has a lot of untouched land that they are not using. why take more? and with the reefs being demolished i feel that it is wrong and unethical to do so. the reef is the only protection and resource for the island. the reef keeps tsunamis from hitting the island. the reef is the home to our food source which are fish. we need our reefs and our land to keep our culture, legacies, and traditions alive. i know for a fact it is even so in the CNMI. but they do need the support from the U.S.

#### I-484-001

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 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-484-002**

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 work with the people and Government of Guam to ensure that the short-term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long-term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam. As identified in the EIS, the proposed dredged area within the active commercial harbor was previously 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. The Navy, as part of the "build-up" on Guam has proposed to upgrade the Northern District Waste Water Treatment Plant from Primary to Secondary Treatment. This action alone will assist Guam Water Authority in meeting its coastal water quality standards, which would benefit the coral reefs, sea life and people of Guam. The Navy will also implement mitigation measures and

BMPs during in-water (i.e. dredging and wharf construction) and land-based construction activities to lessen any potential impacts to coral reef and sea life in general. Additionally, the Army Corps permit will require measures to protect biological resources and water quality. These measures may include the following: silts curtains, silt fences and sediment traps; biological monitors on vessels; halting of dredging activities if sea turtle and/or dolphin come close to the project until voluntarily leaving the area, and joint Navy/Guam Resource Agency monitoring of nesting beaches though out Guam, to name a few. Even after efforts by DoD to minimize and avoid the impacts of the aircraft carrier project, there still remain unavoidable adverse impacts associated with dredging coral reef ecosystems in Outer Apra Harbor. As identified in Volume 4, Section 11.2.2.5 - 11.2.2-7, federal law recognizes the value of irreplaceable marine resources and requires compensatory mitigation. Compensatory mitigation is defined as the restoration, establishment, enhancement, and/or preservation of aquatic resources to offset unavoidable impacts to waters of the U.S. (including special aquatic sites, such as coral reefs). The compensatory mitigation is subject to approval by USACE, under the CWA, through the Section 404/10 permit requirements. 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.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 406

Received: 2/8/2010 8:42:43 PM

I-485-001

In regards to Chapter 11 Section 11.1.1.1 paragraph 2

If the methods to which coral reef restoration is still evolving how will we be assured that there will not be irreparable damage done when the area is dredged? Stated above "the Viehman (2009) paper also provides encouragement for coral reef NRDA's to become a process that is objective (quantitative) rather than current, often subjective process", this statement provides that any action should be delayed until such time as quantitative data can be provided. I agree with this assessment as with everything "knowledge is power", subjective knowledge is not knowledge at all, it is an opinion. Quantitative knowledge should provide a better prospective on the damage that may be done. We as citizens of this earth all need to ensure that we are respectful of our natural habitats that we have been blessed with. If there is no definitive answer as to the extent of damage being done I support the NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE until such time that there is sufficient data to prove that future generations will not have to pay for the mistakes that we make during our generation.

#### I-485-001

Thank you for your comment. The Habitat Equivalency Analysis (HEA), which supports the EIS impact analysis, utilized the best available methodologies, research data, received input from resource agencies (USFWS and NMFS), and review from a group of impartial and respected coral reef scientists (see Appendix J) and therefore provides the best available data for which to base EIS impact analysis. Knowledge has three degrees -- opinion, science, illumination. The means or instrument of the first is sense; of the second, dialectic; of the third, intuition (Plotinus). Any piece of knowledge (quantitative or qualitative) "we" acquire today has a value at this moment exactly proportioned to "our" skill to deal with it. Tomorrow, when "we" know more, "we" recall that piece of knowledge and use it better (edited quote from Mark Van Doren) What we do know is that the proposed dredged area within the active commercial harbor was previously dredged over 60-years ago and maintenance dredging continues. Significant unavoidable impacts will be seen to coral reef, other immobile invertebrates, and some site-attached reef fish as identified in the EIS. However, a majority of the fish species and mobile invertebrates will vacate the area and return when in-water construction is completed, experiencing short-term and localized impacts. 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. To lessen impacts, the Navy will implement mitigation measures and BMPs during in-water activities (dredging, wharf construction) that include Army Corps permits requiring silt curtains, biological monitors, halting of dredging activities during potential coral spawning months. Additionally, the Navy, as part of the "build-up" on Guam has proposed to upgrade the Northern District Waste Water Treatment Plant from Primary to Secondary Treatment. This

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



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 407

Received: 2/8/2010 8:44:40 PM

I-486-001

In regards to: Chapter 10 Section 10.2.1.2 paragraph 10

Just because a species is not provided on a list does not erase it from existence. All animals contribute to our environment. The Audubon Society states "Birds are important indicators of the overall health of our environment. Like the proverbial canaries in the coal mine, they send an urgent warning about threats to our water, air, natural resources, climate and more." Therefore, all birds, whether listed should be considered to determine the overall impact that disturbing their natural habitat would have on the island. We must respect their natural ability to provide us with information on how our infringement on their natural habitat is affecting not only them but the world's natural environment.

#### I-486-001

Thank you for your comment. Birds are recognized as important components of an ecosystem. Impacts to migratory birds are evaluated under the wildlife component of the Terrestrial Biological Resources Section. Virtually all of Guam's birds are considered migratory. A few non-native species are not considered migratory.

Thank you for your comment.

1           COMMENTS BY MR. JAVIER M. ATALIG, JR.

2

3           MR. ATALIG: Good evening, my name is  
4 Javier M. Atalig, Jr. I just want to say just  
5 a couple of words. I remember 20, about 20, 25  
6 years ago, people all around the world were  
7 saying, "Please US, keep our base open." Guam  
8 was the only one that was strong enough to  
9 stand up to the Federal Government and say,  
10 "Close these bases." Okay.

I-487-001

11           So, keep that in mind, when you wonder  
12 why the Japanese will spend so many billions of  
13 dollars to get rid of the marines, okay? I  
14 remember them when I was a kid. I remember all  
15 the things that they were doing. I'm not going  
16 to get into that. But just keep in mind, all  
17 of you that love Guam and made Guam your home  
18 throughout the years of you growing up in here,  
19 watching your kids and your grandchildren,  
20 remember this, Guam is the most beautiful place  
21 in the world. Don't let anybody else tell you  
22 anything else different because Guam is so  
23 beautiful.

24           Do you remember when that earthquake  
25 hit, that 8.1? I was in Saipan, the first

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George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

I-487-001

1 thing that came to my mind when that thing  
2 rattled Saipan, I said, "Please God, I want to  
3 be in Guam if I'm going to die." Keep that in  
4 mind, okay? Don't give up hope. We can bit  
5 this, we've been through the worst of time. We  
6 fought Mother Nature, and Mother Nature tells  
7 us, we don't tell Mother Nature, but we defend  
8 it, okay?

9           So, I admire all of you guys out here,  
10 the Chamorro Nation and all these thing, hey, I  
11 tip my hat to you guys, man, you guys are the  
12 warriors of Guam. I love you all.

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George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094



# 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-488-001	Vol 6. 2-91	Why can't they use Anderson AFB for their trash disposal. I don't believe its all. If it is then can they make one. I have been on base and they have a lot of unused land.	An alternative view would be constructing another place for their trash on the base. They have a lot of unused land towards the main entrance of AAFB.
I-488-002	Vol 6 3-54	Why do they try to over-run the waste water treatment plants. It can only hold 12 MGD and they are expecting more. It can only hold so much.	An alternative view would be to construct another plant not on our land but on the military land.
I-488-003	Vol 4 11-71	As they stated if they see a sea turtle they said they will stop everything / or modify what they are doing to avoid harm.	So what I understand is that people are going to stop what they are doing for modify it. So they may stop all the work. Its hard to believe it.

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: Morgan Crisostomo

Address: 127 Crisostomo St. Barrigada GU 96913.

### I-488-001

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-488-002

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 has been stated in the final EIS.

Actually, GWA and EPA prefer that DoD utilize existing utilities instead of constructing a new stand alone wastewater treatment plant.

### I-488-003

Thank you for your comment.



# 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-488-004	Vol 4 aircraft carrier berthing 11-64	Sasa Bay is extremely close to Apra Harbor. Won't the dredging affect the Bay area and areas around Apra Harbor?	knowing that Sasa is the largest mangrove in the Marianas and a marine protected area. won't dredging harm the species there and around there. Can't an alternative be found a deeper place on the island, or do it some other place where it is not a marine protect area. If the cant, can they make sasa bay be less impacted as possible and take serious careful measures not to destroy the area and marine life. Dredging will carry silt and other debris around and kill marine life.
I-488-005	Vol 4 aircraft carrier	knowing that the dredging would have "Long-term disruption to coral reef habitat and displacement of species (could take years to recover) why are they even proposing on doing it?	<del>It</del> The thing that disturbs me the most in this DEIS is the dredging of the coral reefs, can we not do this, why do we need regular aircraft carriers here, can they find another place than Guam? we can make money from tourist diving their because reefs around them and marine life is really beautiful.

Name: Morgan Cristostomo (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: 127 Cristostomo St. Barrigada GU 96913

I-488-004

Thank you for your comment and concern for coral reef ecosystems. The proposed location of the new Navy wharf was chosen as the least environmentally damaging alternative in efforts to avoid the least amount of live coral in the area. The proposed dredge area within the active commercial harbor was previously dredged over 60-years ago and maintenance dredging continues. The proposed dredged area consists mainly of a sand, rubble, and algae zone. 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. Direct impacts of dredging to the shoal areas within Apra Harbor (Western Shoals, Middle Shoals, Jade Shoals, and Big Blue Reef) will be avoided. The indirect impacts (from sedimentation) to these areas from in-water activities will also be avoided based on computer tide/current modeling performed within the project area (see Figure 11.2-3). 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.

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-488-005**

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

1                   **COMMENTS BY MR. BENIGNO PALOMO**

2

3                   MR. PALOMO:   Si Yu'use maase.   [speaks

4 in the Chamorro language; my name is Benigno

5 Palomo, child of Ben-Sam.   My father is from

6 Agat.   And we got planted in Barrigada.   Today

7 I am in Tamuning.   Mr. Guzman gave me three

8 minutes.   Let me speak in English for those who

9 don't know Chamorro]   My name is Benigno

10 Palomo.   I was born and raised here on the

11 island of Guam.   I love the island.   I love our

12 culture.   I love our tradition.   I came

13 prepared with little notes to address you.

14 Many of you have addressed the issues that are

15 involved.

I-489-001

16                   Senator Cruz mentioned about the

17 Environmental Impact Statement.   This will be

18 with us for a long time, let's continue

19 reviewing it and reading it.   But what really

20 hit me are these two things that just hit me

21 here.   I'm addressing you.   I don't know who am

22 I -- it's supposed to be JGPO, I don't know

23 where they are.   They're not listening, there

24 back there, talking.   Why am I here?   I could

25 be watching beautiful TV, but JGPO asked me

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George B. Castro

**Court Reporter**

Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-489-001**

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-489-001

1 here to listen, and they're not listening,  
2 that's the truth.

I-489-002

3 So, why am I here? The other thing  
4 that really strikes me is this little pamphlet.  
5 You look at this little pamphlet and what  
6 they're saying is exactly what's going to  
7 happen to us. All these properties is  
8 condemned property. Sumay, the heart of Guam's  
9 commerce before the war, was condemned and  
10 taken. You can't even go into Sumay to pay  
11 your respect to the dead? That's what's going  
12 to happen, when these 8,000 Marines -- these  
13 are good people, don't misunderstand me,  
14 there's nothing wrong with the Marines or the  
15 people, it's the volume that's coming. The  
16 volume is so huge that it's going to affect our  
17 every life. The roads are loaded now, can you  
18 imagine? And it's not just going to be cars  
19 coming in, there's going to be trucks and  
20 carriers and things like that. It would affect  
21 our every life.

22 One thing I want to say because of my  
23 limited time, is that I love America. I'm a  
24 loyal American. How long -- I was born before  
25 the war, during the war, during all kinds of

**DEPO RESOURCES**

George B. Castro

**Court Reporter**

Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-489-002**

Thank you for your comment. Past land acquisition impacts on Guam have occurred and have been contentious; referred to as frequently during the DEIS public hearings as being against the wishes of the private landowners. However, these actions occurred in the past and are not reflective of current land acquisition laws and Department of the Navy's 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 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.

1 occupation. I and my family has never lost  
 2 their loyalty to the United States. During the  
 3 war, my own mother had a blouse, blue blouse  
 4 with stars and a skirt with stripes of red,  
 5 white and blue. That's how loyal we were. If  
 6 we have been, if my mom had been caught with  
 7 that, she would have been decapitated.

8 Fortunately, we weren't decapitated.  
 9 But as I said, I love America. Americans are  
 10 great people. I am an American citizen and I  
 11 love that. But the question is, does America  
 12 love me? Does America love me when they're  
 13 going to bring 8,000 Marines in this group to  
 14 affect our life, our culture, our tradition,  
 15 our everything? And in one swoop.

16 Now, we will support America -- I'm too  
 17 young to volunteer. Believe me, I did line up  
 18 to volunteer but they looked at my birth  
 19 certificate and they say, 'Sorry sir, you're  
 20 too old.' But I'm willing, at my age, I'm 73,  
 21 I'm willing to defend the United States under  
 22 any circumstances. But will the United States  
 23 defend me when they take land from us? They've  
 24 got to -- three minutes?

25 It's amazing what time does when you

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

### I-489-003

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.

I-489-003

I-489-004

1 love what you're saying, when you're addressing  
 2 the people, time flies. Thank you, but please,  
 3 three minutes is not enough to mention  
 4 everything that is affecting our life. As good  
 5 as America is, as good as they have been to us,  
 6 we thank them for that. But I don't want them  
 7 to forget that we are good to America. We love  
 8 America but let us ask them to love us back  
 9 because love has a limit. And I have heard  
 10 this young man speak up here, and that limit --  
 11 me I'm old fashioned, boneless. My limit is  
 12 boneless, but not the younger generation. He's  
 13 thanking me, you're welcome.

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 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-489-004**

Thank you for your comment. There were several ways to submit comments on this project during the public comment period. Comments could be made on the project website, in writing at the public hearings, as verbal comments at the public hearings or by mail. Speakers at public hearings who exceeded their 3 minute limit were able to continue providing their comments off-stage with the assistance of a comment recorder at the comment station. Speakers were also able to speak at the microphone a second time if time allowed during the public hearing. DoD limited the amount of time each person spoke at the microphone in order to ensure that every member of the community who wanted to provide a verbal comment had an opportunity to do so.

1                   **COMMENTS BY MS. BERNADITA GRAJEK**

2  
3                   MS. GRAJEK: Thank you very much. Hafa  
4 adai. My name is Bernadita Benavente Panaflor  
5 Grajek, familian Lily. I am from here and  
6 originally from Okkodo. My family just got  
7 their property returned and some of my aunts  
8 are out here in the Harmon Cliff Line area  
9 which was actually Okkodo, so, thank you.

10                   My family has a long history of serving  
11 in and in support of the US military, I'm  
12 extremely proud of my brother who currently is  
13 active duty and lives in Hawaii. He just  
14 returned from Kuwait in August. In addition,  
15 he had served several tours of duty in Iraq and  
16 Afghanistan, so, you see I'm not antimilitary.  
17 I love my brother very much. I love what he's  
18 doing. I just have concerns about this  
19 buildup.

20                   My concerns are the DEIS socio-economic  
21 impact assessment study indicates that the  
22 increase in the island's population due to this  
23 proposed action will also mean an increase in  
24 access to services for the following agency  
25 amongst others. This will peak in 2014.

**DEPO RESOURCES**

George B. Castro

**Court Reporter**

Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-490-001**

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-490-001

I-490-001

1           The Guam Memorial Hospital, these are  
2 numbers of people now, the Guam Memorial  
3 Hospital, 54,639 people, I just can't imagine  
4 that.    The Department of Public Health and  
5 Social Services, 28,662 people. I didn't make  
6 this up, this is in that report.    The  
7 Department of Mental Health and Substance  
8 Abuse, 28,662 people. And we all know what  
9 we're experiencing with the Department of  
10 Health right now.

11           The Department of Integrated Services  
12 for Individuals with Disabilities, this I just  
13 cannot imagine, 67,880 people. Those of you  
14 with disabilities out there, can you even  
15 imagine?    The Department of Youth Affairs,  
16 10,547 young people. I stopped there and I  
17 said, "You know, you see the 8,000, you see the  
18 80,000 I just can't imagine."    These are  
19 numbers of new people accessing services and  
20 does not include those who were currently  
21 receiving services. This is really important.  
22 Although, we would never deny anyone services  
23 or supports unlike stateside communities Guam  
24 has a cap on its Medicaid. Therefore, does not  
25 have access to Medicaid waivers and does not

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George B. Castro

**Court Reporter**

Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

I-490-001

1 access SSI. We don't get SSI and we never  
2 will, we have been told. These are funding  
3 sources that all US communities have access to  
4 provide these services in supports to the  
5 people.

6 I would like to know how and who will  
7 be funding the increase in our service  
8 population. Unless, these and other issues are  
9 address to the satisfaction of the Guam  
10 community; I would not support the military  
11 buildup. I'm sorry, absolutely not. Thank  
12 you.

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George B. Castro

**Court Reporter**

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1                   **COMMENTS BY MR. JULIAN AGUON**

2  
3                   MR. AGUON: My name is Julian Aguon and  
4 I offer the following testimony in my personal  
5 capacity as an attorney, as a lifetime member  
6 of this community which I love and as a human  
7 being. What I essentially offer is primarily  
8 legal commentary. So as to jog the United  
9 States' memory of its international legal  
10 obligations which the military buildup here at  
11 issue gravely, unjustifiably and illegally  
12 endangers.

13                   There are certain international legal  
14 norms that enjoy preeminent status in  
15 international law. These are known as use  
16 cordial norms, which are accepted and  
17 recognized by the international community as a  
18 whole, as norms from which no derogation is  
19 permitted. Prohibitions against genocide,  
20 slavery, torture, prolonged arbitrary  
21 detention, systematic racial discrimination,  
22 and gross violations of human rights are  
23 examples of such norms.

24                   Today, the right to self-determination  
25 is generally accepted as a use cordial norm.

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Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-491-001**

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.

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-491-001

I-491-001

1 Although attempts have been made to parse the  
2 self-determination norm into two dimensions,  
3 IE, internal and external, the former  
4 understood as a right to authentic self-  
5 government, particularly equal representation  
6 in national government for a certain substate  
7 groups. The latter understood as a right to  
8 reject alien subjugation usually in the context  
9 of colonialism or foreign military occupation.  
10 These terms do not appear as qualifiers of  
11 self-determination in any international law  
12 instrument. Instead, under international law,  
13 self-determination is an alienable right of all  
14 peoples.

15 Numerous covenants and instruments  
16 speak directly to the principle and the right  
17 of self-determination including the UN charter.  
18 The 1966 Human Rights Covenants, that is the  
19 International Covenant On Civil And Political  
20 Rights and the International Covenant,  
21 Economic, Social And Cultural Rights. The  
22 declaration on the granting of independents to  
23 colonial countries and peoples, the declaration  
24 on principles of international law concerning  
25 friendly relations and corporation among states

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I-491-001

1 in accordance with the chart of the United  
2 Nations and most recently the declaration on  
3 the rights of indigenous peoples.

4 Article 73 of the UN charter which  
5 addresses the rights of the peoples of the non-  
6 self governing territories which Guam still is,  
7 who commands states administering them to,  
8 "recognize the principle that the interest of  
9 the inhabitants are paramount." These  
10 "administering powers," which the US still is,  
11 except as a "sacred trust obligation to develop  
12 self-government in the territories taking due  
13 accounts of the political aspirations of the  
14 people."

15 The meaning and interpretation of these  
16 articles of the charter had been set out and  
17 made the declarations adopted by the general  
18 assembly. Major conventions have lent further  
19 meaning and growth to the concept of self-  
20 determination both the ICCPR and the ICESCR in  
21 trying it as a right. Approved by the general  
22 assembly in 1966 and legally binding as of  
23 1977, these treaties bind those countries that  
24 ratify them.

25 Today, the classic clause that

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I-491-001

1 enshrines a self-determination right is as  
2 follows: all peoples have the right to self-  
3 determination. By virtue of that right, they  
4 freely determine their political status and  
5 freely pursue their economic, social and  
6 cultural development. All this to say, the  
7 militarization on Guam now underway is illegal  
8 under any principled construction of  
9 international law, indeed, the general assembly  
10 of the UN repeatedly affirms its "strong  
11 conviction" that the militarization of Guam  
12 poses a potentially major impediment to the  
13 implementation of the declaration on the  
14 granting of independents to colonial countries  
15 and peoples.

16 Moreover, Resolution 2625 unequivocally  
17 declares "none self governing territory has  
18 under the charter a status separate and  
19 distinct from the territory of the state  
20 administering it. And such separate and  
21 distinct status under the charter shall exist  
22 until the people of the lands of governing  
23 territory have exercised the right of self-  
24 determination." Given this, given all of these  
25 law, if the US proceeds in its plans for Guam

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I-491-001

1 in this fashion, then it cannot seriously  
 2 attempt to constitute a legitimate democracy as  
 3 long as it continues to violate these very  
 4 fundamental principles of international law.

I-491-002

5 Finally, this process is absurd even in  
 6 a domestic sense, even from a very basic  
 7 American law prospective. In a normal run of  
 8 the mill lawsuit, two or more parties are  
 9 involved. IE an opposite sides of the V. Both  
 10 sides are given an opportunity to brief the  
 11 issue involved, that is, both sides get to  
 12 build a case and make an arguments. It is  
 13 astonishing that the most powerful country on  
 14 earth can get 5 years to make a case and a  
 15 small resource poor island only 90 days.

I-491-003

16 But lastly, because the delicate  
 17 sensibilities of jurist prudence at times must  
 18 be abandoned for a moral feral howl, let it be  
 19 known that the people of Guam are the heirs of  
 20 a civilization born 2000 years before Jesus. A  
 21 civilization with its own stories, its own  
 22 unique, unshared, wildly precious version of  
 23 what it means to be human on this planet. We  
 24 have no intention to let down our hair, retreat  
 25 to our bedrooms and ready ourselves for bed.

26

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 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-491-002**

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.

**I-491-003**

Thank you for your comment.

1           **COMMENTS BY MR. HOWARD HEMSING (MAGA LAHI)**

2  
3           MR. MAGA LAHI: [speaks in the Chamorro  
4 Language; Yeh, right? That's what we like to  
5 say is yes, but we have no say. That's it].  
6 For four days, four different times I've been  
7 attending all of it, promoting independence.  
8 And it is a good feeling to see a lot of people  
9 attending this conference. But we all know  
10 that the US is going to do as they please,  
11 right?

12           So, how do you end the problems? There  
13 is a teaching from the elders, they said when  
14 there is a problem, you take the problem by the  
15 roots and you uplift it, you pull it out of the  
16 ground. You will kill the problem. You don't  
17 trim the branches. So what is the problem?  
18 This island belongs to the United States, the  
19 United States will do as they please on this  
20 island whether you like it or you don't.

21           Look at this DEIS, they've been  
22 planning this for years. And we want the  
23 problems of Okinawa here on Guam, they're going  
24 to be raping our women; is that what we want?  
25 What is wrong with the people of Guam? Why

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George B. Castro

**Court Reporter**

Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-492-001**

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.

I-492-001

I-492-001

1 don't you want independence? That's how you  
 2 pull the problem out. That's how you end the  
 3 problem. It has become your own master, not a  
 4 country thousands and thousands of miles away,  
 5 become your own master. Like we used to do,  
 6 we are the island that had no murderers. We  
 7 had no thieves. We had no cheating. We had no  
 8 lying. And we live naked from time of birth to  
 9 time of death. We are the people; our heritage  
 10 is the giants who roam the earth. We are the  
 11 first world navigators. We invented the  
 12 sakman, the flying proa.

13 For those that don't know what a sakman  
 14 is, it's the flying proa, which gave the  
 15 ability for the aircraft architect to get the  
 16 principles of trust for lift. That's why the  
 17 first plane flew. It was because of our  
 18 heritage, our invention, our blood, our people  
 19 that made that happen.

20 What is wrong with us today? Do we  
 21 believe the liars? Wow! We're very good, huh?  
 22 We're Number 1 in the world. We are the Number  
 23 1 believers of liars. The US speaks with a  
 24 forked tongue. I did not write that down, the  
 25 true Americans wrote that down. The true

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 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

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.

1 Americans are the Indians. And then July 4<sup>th</sup>  
2 they still say, "Yankee, go home." In Okinawa  
3 they say, "Yankee, go home." In Guam, the  
4 congress woman and the governor is saying,  
5 "Come to Guam, come, come." They are saying,  
6 "Respect the Marines." I thought I was taught  
7 to believe that when you travel to somebody's  
8 house and land, you are supposed to show  
9 respect. Why do we, as the native, must show  
10 respect to the foreigners in our land? Why  
11 can't they show us respect? Why?  
12 Independence! "Yankee, go home."

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**Court Reporter**  
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Thank you for your comment.

COMMENTS BY MR. CARL PETERSON

1  
2  
3 MR. PETERSON: Thank you Cliff. My  
4 name is Carl Peterson. I live in the village  
5 of Tamuning, I've lived on Guam for 44 years.  
6 My wife is from Guam. All my children were  
7 born on Guam. Couple of them live in the  
8 States; I wish they could come back, but we're  
9 Guamanians, I expect to be buried here.

I-493-001

10 We've all heard about the compact of  
11 free association. Today, we saw the numbers  
12 from the Department of Interior, that 18,000 of  
13 our neighbors moved to Guam as a result of that  
14 compact of association, compact free  
15 association. The Micronesian survey shows that  
16 20,000 currently live here, 2,000 I guess,  
17 2,000 new babies were born. But the point is  
18 that 18,000 people came to Guam and we found  
19 jobs for them. They have jobs on Guam where  
20 the great majority of them have jobs on Guam.  
21 The difference between this and the buildup is  
22 the buildup is going to be bringing jobs to us  
23 and it gives great opportunity for people on  
24 Guam to get very good jobs.

25 Tomorrow morning about 10,000 of our

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I-493-001

1 own people are going to wake up and probably  
2 put on the uniform, the United States military.  
3 2,000 of them are right here in Guam, they're  
4 in the National Guard and the Air Guard.  
5 They're proud Guamanians, they're proud  
6 soldiers, and they are looking for  
7 opportunities also.

8 Back in the '90s, we had 25,000 people  
9 move off island because of the economic  
10 turndown. They moved off island because they  
11 wanted to care for their families and find jobs  
12 that would be able to care for their families.  
13 I believe a lot of them want to come home, but  
14 they can't come home if there's no jobs for  
15 them. And with this buildup, at least we have  
16 the potential to find jobs for them.

17 I'm in the financial planning business  
18 and we try to help people get from A to B  
19 financially. I just want to share that those  
20 of you that put your land to use, to put it  
21 productively use and you lease it or sell it  
22 and whatever you do. A lot of people create  
23 generational trust so that, that income from  
24 that land can serve many generations in  
25 perpetuity. Make the land work for you if

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Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-493-002**

Thank you for your comment.

**I-493-002**

1 you're going to sell it or rent it.  
2           And -- so, I think with collaboration,  
3 we can all make this work and we can make it --  
4 we can remediate a lot of the problems or  
5 mitigate some other problems and make it a win-  
6 win for everybody. Thank you.  
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**Court Reporter**  
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COMMENTS BY MS. ANJELICA BAMBA

1  
2  
3 MS. BAMBA: My name is Anjelica Bamba.  
4 I'm 17 and I'm from the village of Maite. This  
5 is our island. We are indigenous to Guam. And  
6 I don't recall you asking us if you could dump  
7 80,000 people here. Because when you first  
8 mentioned it, you told us 8,000. You said it  
9 was just going to be a base move and now you  
10 are taking our lands to accommodate your  
11 soldiers and their families. What about our  
12 people? You're enticing us with visions of  
13 more jobs, more money, more opportunities.  
14 Great, you are going to give us money for the  
15 improvements of our hospital. Yeah, you  
16 better, because with the 60,000 pounds of toxic  
17 waste that you are going to be dumping a year  
18 while you're here, we are going to need it.  
19 Did you think about how this is going  
20 to affect our generations to come? The DEIS  
21 states that the teacher to student ratio is 19  
22 to 1 teacher. And now, when the buildup starts  
23 we are going to expect a 20% increase. Hmm,  
24 I'm thinking they need to do their homework.  
25 Maybe you should try being me for a day. A

I-494-001

I-494-002

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George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-494-001**

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.

**I-494-002**

Thank you for your comment. Numbers in the DEIS document represent average teacher student ratios that are affected by high ratios in the North but lower ratios in the public schools in the Southern part of Guam. Data 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. It is acknowledged that it is not possible for this analysis to capture all requirements of GovGuam agencies. It is expected that the Fiscal Impact Assessment, conducted by GovGuam consultants and funded by the Department of Defense Office of Economic Adjustment, will be able to more fully capture recent public service fluctuations, and provide a more detailed indication of fiscal impacts to GovGuam agencies.

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-494-002

1 child of Guam, I go to a public school. I am  
2 in those classrooms. I walk those crowded  
3 hallways and in my second period, there were 41  
4 kids in one class. I'm no mathematician, but  
5 you're wrong. You're coming in to a system

I-494-003

6 that is already corrupt. You will take our  
7 strong ifet wood. Our mango trees, our  
8 beautiful and unique tropical scenery and turn  
9 it into concrete jungles.

10 We, the youth, we are the future of  
11 this island. Wake up, if they take our land  
12 away how will we learn our culture. Military  
13 personnel, thank you for attempting to help but  
14 you have overstayed your welcome.

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George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-494-003**

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

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

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

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.

Thank you for your comment.

I-495-001

1                   COMMENTS BY MR. ERNEST WUSSTIG

2

3                   MR. WUSSTIG: Moment of silent please.

4 My name is Ernie Wusstig. I was born and

5 raised here on Guam. You know, listening to

6 everybody tonight, I know it, that we are no

7 dummies. I know it all the time. Right after

8 World War II, they went and go in and take a

9 lot of land. But now, the Chamorros are

10 speaking up, pay up, pay up.

11                   If this is really going to go on the

12 record and it's going to make an impact on this

13 EIS, please, listen to all the speakers

14 tonight. It's a -- the people are really,

15 really speaking up. They are speaking up about

16 the hurt, the hurt for the last 70 years, 70

17 years.

18                   You know, I am a proud American and I

19 am a proud Chamorro, too and no one is going to

20 take that away from me, no one. I spent 23

21 years in the mainland but my heart is always

22 here. It's always here. I've learned to live

23 with everybody back in United States. Every

24 child, every Marine that is coming out here

25 they do have a mother, you know? They all have

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**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

I-495-002

1 mothers and we -- let me get to the point.  
 2 Like one speaker said, "Respeto, respect", the  
 3 Marines are to educate the Marine boys that are  
 4 coming out here to respect us and respect the  
 5 culture, respect us, [speaks in the Chamorro  
 6 language; that's all we want is to respect us].

I-495-003

7 Now, I hope I still got one minute. In  
 8 agriculture section, I hope the military will  
 9 buy the local produce, right now we cannot sell  
 10 in the base unless it goes through an agent.  
 11 And if that agent is not pushing for it, we're  
 12 not able to sell in the military and I hope  
 13 they can hear that loud and clear. So, listen  
 14 everyone else, listen everybody, if you're  
 15 looking over here, if the cameras at me, listen  
 16 to all the speakers because the Chamorro people  
 17 are not dummy. We are in the same level, look  
 18 at us eye-to-eye and listen to all the  
 19 concerns. Thank you.

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**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-495-002**

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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-495-003**

Thank you for your comment.

1                   **COMMENTS BY MS. TALINA NELSON**

2  
3                   MS. NELSON: Buenas and hafa adai, I am  
4 Talina Nelson, please bear with me. I like to  
5 procrastinate. The newspaper today reads, the  
6 coming military buildup will bring more planes,  
7 more missions and more noise. Additional noise  
8 will fill more frustration and create more  
9 uncomfortable nights; is that all our  
10 journalist could come up with after a three and  
11 a half hour public meeting that took place last  
12 night in Yigo? What about the pristine lands  
13 in Sassagua Valley that the military looks to  
14 and will acquire for the firing range? This is  
15 despite whether the families are willing to  
16 negotiate with the Department of Defense.

17                   The PDN failed to mention that Taraque  
18 beach, which is already owned by the military,  
19 is a much more convenient location as it is  
20 already located inside the base. It also  
21 failed to mention the inefficient testing of  
22 radioactive materials in Apra Harbor and the  
23 test they had performed that had only gone one  
24 inch beneath the surface. And they find this  
25 accurate and valid to give to the people of

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Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-496-001**

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

**I-496-002**

Thank you for your comment. Information on this issue has been updated and is included in Volume 4 for this FEIS.

I-496-001

I-496-002

1 Guam.

2 Now, I have to go to my phone. It also  
3 failed to mention the lack of a proactive  
4 presence by our local elected officials on the  
5 people of Guam's behalf. Where are our  
6 leaders? We need you now! We voted for you,  
7 we trusted at you to protect our best interest.  
8 Where are you?! Where are our strong leaders  
9 and trusted men? I see that beautiful picture  
10 every day I pass by Chalan Pago, Dededo,  
11 Barrigada, where are you? When will the  
12 partial and biasness of information given to  
13 the people of Guam end? It must end now.

14 In the DEIS Volume 2, Chapter 16, Page  
15 1055, according to the grid on this page, Guam  
16 residents are projected to receive less  
17 constructed jobs than off island workers. Guam  
18 residents look to capture only 2,556 jobs,  
19 while off island workers will claim 15,557. It  
20 is also known the United States has a cap of  
21 66,000 H2B workers allowed to enter within the  
22 entire United States. But the cap of H2  
23 workers on Guam allowed to occupy our tiny  
24 island has been lifted. What will our local  
25 leaders do about this? We must have a

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George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

### I-496-003

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:

"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-496-003

I-496-003

1 reasonable and responsible cap.

I-496-004

2           The EIS also says that all military  
3 coming into Guam will receive cultural  
4 sensitivity classes. My concern is, will this  
5 class consist of a half hour overview  
6 PowerPoint on the various location of Guam  
7 where they can go to find great food, great  
8 beer and fun? Or will it mention the effects  
9 of the Brown Tree snakes and receive warnings  
10 to stay away from all wildlife? Or will there  
11 be a class, a semester-long journey into the  
12 history of Guam informing them about how the  
13 military stole our lands from our grandparents  
14 and great grandparents at gunpoint after World  
15 War II? Will you tell them that you abandoned  
16 the people of Guam when you received intel of  
17 the Japanese invasion? Will you tell them how  
18 the Chamorro women also, were also victims of  
19 rape by men in uniform? Will you tell them of  
20 all the toxins that you left to leak into our  
21 lands and have yet to clean it up? Will you  
22 tell them of the mass explosion of DDT which is  
23 truly responsible for the extinction of our  
24 local birds? Will you tell them of our close-  
25 knit extended families that will come after

**I-496-004**

Thank you for your comment. Cultural sensitivity classes are proposed as mitigation. The Navy, Marine Corps and Army conduct orientation and refresher classes that address issues relevant to a specific geographical area, including cultural sensitivity and environmental issues. The formats, duration and frequency of training varies among the military services. The education programs for the build-up on Guam have not been developed.

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.

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**Court Reporter**

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I-496-004

1 them if they choose to abuse our women and  
2 children of Guam? Will you remind them that  
3 after all these injustices, that the people of  
4 Guam is a strong, generous and loving culture,  
5 and should not be taken for granted? Will you  
6 remind them that they are our guests and they  
7 must respect our lands? Si Yu'us ma'ase.

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George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-497-001**

Thank you for your comment.

**COMMENTS BY MS. J RAE TEDTAOTAO**1  
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MS. TEDTAOTAO: My name is J Rae Tedtaotao, I'm 18 years old. I'm from the village of Yona. I couldn't really write anything for tonight but I'm going to say the same thing I said yesterday because I'm still trying to say the same message.

So, Guahan, pay attention, this is the language they used, do you see what they're doing, this is exactly like recruiting, they used prose as persuasion. We see benefits as temptation but the thought of our future should cause us hesitation, it should make us ask questions like, why are the people who call this island home, the same people up here giving reasons for you not to take pieces of it, it should be you begging to use it not us begging to save it. Guahan, do not stand at ease, do not fall back, do not retreat, stand on your feet and protect our culture, our history and our future. Take our home, tattoo it on your collar bones because no rank in this building can ever be higher than that.

Guahan, this is our battle, you are the

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**I-497-001**

I-497-001

1 battalion like my brother John Sarmiento said,  
2 "Our words are our weapons". So, let's beat  
3 them until purple is part of their patriotic  
4 colors, we have already bled so much red for  
5 them, we've heard so many of their white lies.  
6 Let's not sit and watch them bit us until we  
7 are blue.

8 My brothers and sisters, we must fight  
9 for the future generations of Guahan and we  
10 must continue fighting until they are no longer  
11 in harm's way. Let them look back and know  
12 that the people before them fought for who they  
13 are. Let them look back and know that the  
14 people before them fought for the land they are  
15 from. Let them look back and know that the  
16 people before their time fought to save the  
17 only set of rules that they can ever truly  
18 identify with, and let it be known that if you  
19 want to treat the people of this island like  
20 dogs then you'd be better expecting a hell of a  
21 bite. Do not label us as anti military, we are  
22 pro-survival of Guahan. Do not label us as  
23 haters, we just have so much love for this  
24 island, do not label us as US territory, when  
25 in front of your interviewing cameras, you call

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I-497-001

1 us US strategy; do not label us as the enemy,  
2 we are just like you. This is our war zone but  
3 instead of hearing the sound of your M16's,  
4 you'll hear the sound of our voice, instead of  
5 dropping bombs, we'll be dropping words, we are  
6 fighting for freedom. The freedom to be able  
7 to tell you when too much is too much. The  
8 people of Guahan, you are the target, you are  
9 the soldiers being targeted on this battlefield  
10 and just like their famous motto states, I too  
11 refuse to ever leave a man behind.

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George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094



# 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-498-001	17-64 Vol. 4	Destruction of coral marine life - vital to ecology & tourism	- MINIMIZE destruction
I-498-002	11-65 11-67 Vol. 4	Noise pollution - affect on civilians around the area	- make certain limited & announced hours for construction & dredging
I-498-003	12-103 Vol. 2	Expansion of invasive plant species	- take measures to minimize expansion effect
I-498-004	12-104 Vol. 2	Uncontrolled cats & dogs predation on endangered species	- implement control on feral cats & dogs

Name: Rigel J. Serrano (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

### I-498-001

Thank you for your comment. The proposed location of the new Navy wharf was chosen as the least environmentally damaging alternative in efforts to avoid the least amount of live coral in the area. The proposed dredge area within the active commercial harbor was previously dredged over 60-years ago and maintenance dredging continues. The proposed dredged area consists mainly of a sand, rubble, and algae zone. 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. Direct impacts of dredging to the shoal areas within Apra Harbor (Western Shoals, Middle Shoals, Jade Shoals, and Big Blue Reef) will be avoided. The indirect impacts (from sedimentation) to these areas from in-water activities will also be avoided based on computer tide/current modeling performed within the project area (see Volume 4, Chapter 11).

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-498-002

Thank you for your comment. Several mitigation measures have been proposed. Adaptive program management would alleviate construction



# OUR ISLAND OUR LIVES

## Personal Statement/Comment Form

noise and the force flow reduction mitigation measure would further noise impacts by lowering peak population levels during construction.

### I-498-003

Thank you for your comment. The DoN is developing a Micronesia Biosecurity Plan (MBP) to address potential non-native invasive species impacts associated with this EIS as well as to provide a plan for a comprehensive regional approach. The MBP will include risk assessments for non-native invasive species throughout Micronesia and procedures to avoid, minimize, and mitigate these risks. It is being developed in conjunction with experts within other Federal agencies including the National Invasive Species Council (NISC), U.S. Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA-APHIS), the US. Geological Survey (USGS), and the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center (SERC). The plan is intended to be a comprehensive evaluation of risks in the region, including all Marine Corps and Navy actions on Guam and Tinian. The Navy will develop biosecurity measures also proposed in this EIS to address non-native invasive species that will supplement existing practices. For additional information on the MBP and existing and interim measures for non-native invasive species control, please refer to Volume 2, Chapter 10, Section 10.2.2.6 for terrestrial species and Volume 2, Chapter 11, Section 11.2.2.6 for marine species. Volume 2 Chapter 14 has been updated to include information on projected increased marine traffic associated with both organic growth and increases due to the military buildup.

For endangered species and habitats, the Navy has worked with USFWS Pacific Fish and Wildlife Office in the development of conservation measures to minimize or avoid effects associated with the proposed action on species and habitats protected by the Endangered Species Act.

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.
1	3-60 Vol.6	-decrease of ocean water quality -affect tourism & civilians?	-waste goes into ocean w/o beaches or tourist sites
2	3-16 Vol.6	-GVA does not take building into account -not ready	-do another study to take this into account, prepare for increase as soon as possible -DoD needs to help
3	3-86 Vol.6	-RAPID improvements are necessary to handle wastewater	-DoD needs to make sure this happens or do it themselves
4		-disposal of sludge	-possible use for energy / more efficient reuse
5	2-96 Vol.6	-LTE site -why not?	-take more consideration into LTE site

Name: Rigel J. Swavehy (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

**I-498-004**

Thank you for your comment. The U.S. Marine Corps has stringent requirements for all pets as outlined in an existing Marine Corps Order that applies to all personnel. All Marine Corps personnel with pets in government-owned housing and in public-private venture housing must be implanted with a microchip so they can be tracked. These measures will prevent dumping unwanted animals and will prevent feral animals that could harm wildlife. This information has been added to the FEIS. Completely private housing off-base would be subject to Guam laws and regulations. DoD will work with the local animal shelter to the extent possible.

Thank you for your comment.

I-499-001

1                   **COMMENTS BY DR. PATRICIA TAIMANGLO**  
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3                   MS. TAIMANGLO:    Buenas and hafa adai  
4 [speaks in the Chamorro language; my name is  
5 Patricia Taimanglo, Patricia Leon Guerrero  
6 Taimanglo, from Barrigada. Today I stay in  
7 Yigo]. I am so happy. What is happening here  
8 tonight is incredibly healthy. All of you who  
9 are not from this land, I want you to step in  
10 our shoes. I want you to imagine that your  
11 grandparents, that your parents, that your  
12 great, great grandparents, such your ancestors  
13 live on this land, breathed, raise the  
14 children. This is not the first buildup, it's  
15 silly to think it's true.  
16                   First buildup, Spanish. What's the  
17 outcome? Genocide. Our men went from island  
18 to island and fought. They did not lie down  
19 and take this. They did not say take it all.  
20 We fought. They fought to the end. That's our  
21 first buildup. 1898, those of you who are not  
22 from here, I appeal to all of you, back there,  
23 hello, hello. This is not my time. You back  
24 there, if you are not from this land you have  
25 to sit and listen, you wear the badges, you

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George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-499-002**

Comment noted.

**I-499-002**

1 wear the stripes, and you do not listen. You  
 2 need to listen because so much richness is  
 3 being conveyed. It's insulting that you talk  
 4 and chat. If you want to be a part of this,  
 5 you need to learn.

**I-499-003**

6 So, first buildup, Spanish, they wanted  
 7 to kill us all. 1898, no choice,  
 8 Americanization. Not so bad, but they made  
 9 some major changes to our culture and to our  
 10 people. And then you know what, we fell in  
 11 love with them, benevolence. And then you know  
 12 what they did, they abandoned us. They  
 13 abandoned us so that the Japanese can come and  
 14 kill us all. So what do you do, how can I  
 15 trust you, how can we trust you?

16 Now, please don't get distracted, I  
 17 want you to still pay attention. How can we  
 18 trust that you care about any of the people in  
 19 this room, or any people on this island? You  
 20 abandoned us so that we could be destroyed.  
 21 How do we know that? You evacuated your  
 22 dependents and active duty soldiers, and you  
 23 left a handful of people to defend Guam. You  
 24 are going to do this to us again, I know that.  
 25 Why? Because it's a country based on false

**I-499-003**

Thank you for your comment.

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I-499-004

1 promises all the way back to its origin. You  
 2 fought 1776 because you did not want to be a  
 3 colony. You did not want to be oppressed by  
 4 the British. And you know what, you expect all  
 5 of us to lie down and say, "Oh, yeah, destroy  
 6 our oceans." You destroy my ocean, I'll tell  
 7 you, I am so, so upset. Would you have  
 8 somebody -- 80,000 people -- please, Clifford.

9 MR. GUZMAN: There are many, many  
 10 people who want to speak

11 MS. TAIMANGLO: No, no, please, please  
 12 respect me. I think -- do you want me to stop?

13 PUBLIC: No.

14 MS. TAIMANGLO: The words all night  
 15 Clifford have been incredible. There are so  
 16 much wisdom, but I am speaking to all the  
 17 people here who are not from this land.  
 18 Everything that has been said is true and what  
 19 I mean is that the Draft EIS, Environmental  
 20 Impact Study is a wonderful notion but it  
 21 pretends that there is nobody living here. I  
 22 am sorry. When you -- Bernie Grajek, I am a  
 23 psychologist, I am a doctor and I will close  
 24 this with, you know what it is like for me to  
 25 go on base? I will tell you, it is the most

I-499-005

I-499-004

Thank you for your comment.

I-499-005

Thank you for your comment. 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.

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I-499-005

1 horrific experience. I don't want to go on  
2 base. When I cross that fence, my heart is  
3 beating because my -- how I am treated is at  
4 the whim of whether the guy at the post had a  
5 great night, whether he's drunk or having a  
6 hangover, and he will treat me however way he  
7 wants. It doesn't matter if I have a PhD. He  
8 will look at me with suspicion and my rights  
9 when I cross that line are completely gone.  
10 Thank you.

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**Court Reporter**  
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**I-500-001**

Thank you for your comment.

**COMMENTS BY MR. DAVID SABLAN**1  
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MR. SABLAN: Hafa adai. This is a little poem I wrote. It's called "Uncle Steven", anyways here we go. Uncle Sam, do you understand? You rip our hearts from our chest. Tears pure out our eyes and fall into our hands. Our hands you've used, your guns, your wars, our lives, our scars. For you, we fought. For you, we've killed. Yet our wounds never heal. After World War II, you made your deal. Didn't ask us, just decided to steal. You bound our spirit, cut off our tongue, and stole our lands. Yet we stand still side by side, ready for your next command. But Uncle Sam, do you understand, we are Guahan, we are Sassagua, we are Pagat, we are Latte, Sinahi, Magas, and Maga Lahi.

Uncle Sam, you stir our anger and resentment, and tend to bring nuclear subs, overcrowding and pollution, take our lands, pollute our ocean is your solution. But beware Uncle Sam, Chamorro rise up, revolution. Uncle Sam, you don't understand, it's bigger than words, bigger than slam, bigger than man,

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**I-500-001**

I-500-001

1 bigger than lands. It's human rights and our  
2 God-given freedom, so Uncle Sam, I say we're  
3 brown and we're down. Never forget we've used  
4 your guns in our hands. So don't beat us down  
5 and bury us alive in our own sands. Uncle Sam,  
6 don't pollute our waters, and don't take our  
7 lands.

8 In closing, let us make a deal, give us  
9 SD, Miami, and NYC, and let's call it even  
10 Uncle Steven. And one more word guys, some of  
11 top poets out here like John Sarmiento and  
12 Melvin, thanks to you guys and I'm going to be  
13 doing some visual poetry music videos for them  
14 during their pieces in the lands that the US  
15 intends to take from us. I've already shot two  
16 pieces, one today in Marble Cave, one yesterday  
17 in Santa Rosa. But check it out 66 degrees, 66  
18 tube on YouTube, I know everybody you tubes.  
19 It will be up there for you guys between two  
20 weeks, 66 tube, all the top poets in our lands,  
21 they are not going to take it.

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George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

1                   **COMMENTS BY MR. BRIAN SHYBULL**

2

3                   MR. SHYBULL:    Good evening, I am a

4 white Anglo-Saxon protestant, born and raised

5 in United State of America.    However, my

6 heritage, the lessons that I was taught by my

7 mother and father, the lessons that was taught

8 by my ethnic teachers in United States were

9 lessons of a freedom fighter.   My son is a 7-

10 year-old Chamaoli.   I have two stepsons who are

11 Chamorro.    They're big problems in United

12 States.   I can tell you this because I've been

13 watching really closely.   There is a march on

14 Washington plan for April 15, 2010.   American

15 freedom fighters are very upset with their own

16 government.   Very, very upset for the first

17 time in a long time.   Now is the time, the

18 freedom on this island is Chamorro freedom.

19 The reason now is the time is because my mother

20 and father-in-law, that generation is a

21 generation that has a fully intact language.

22 My wife's generation, less than 50% speak the

23 Chamorro language and my son's generation less

24 than 10%.   Okay?

25                   If you draw that curve, okay, that is a

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**I-501-001**

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-501-001

I-501-001

1 very steep curve over three generations. Okay,  
2 my mother and father-in-law's generation has  
3 got 20 years tops, maybe 30. Now is the time  
4 for Chamorro freedom. I'll read this. During  
5 this public hearing, the Chamorro people and  
6 the people of Guam have laid out a petition to  
7 the American public. Let us decide as a free  
8 people if we want more occupation on our land.  
9 Give us the respect and the recognition we  
10 deserve as God's free people to determine our  
11 own future here on the Guam homeland. I have  
12 been told by many that my EIS comments will not  
13 be considered if they are related to issues of  
14 freedom. Well, I say issues of freedom and  
15 self-determination are exactly specific to the  
16 EIS. The EIS was written by free American  
17 contractors employed by the free people of the  
18 United States government, a United States  
19 government who's sacred responsibility it is to  
20 protect the freedom of all people born under  
21 the creator of this world.

22 Furthermore, the EIS is a democratic  
23 document founded in the National Environmental  
24 Policy Act. A democratic act founded in the  
25 laws of a democratic nation whose foundation

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George B. Castro

**Court Reporter**

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I-501-001

1 are the great documents of freedom, the  
2 constitution, and the bill of rights.  
3 Fundamentally, the EIS is a document written by  
4 free people. Normally, it's written by free  
5 people for free people.

6           However, we know the people of Guam are  
7 not free. Therefore, General Bice, this EIS  
8 has no authority on Guam. The enlisted  
9 personnel and the civil servants of the United  
10 States are required first and foremost to  
11 protect the freedoms of the constitution.  
12 Those freedoms are ordained by the creator and  
13 belong to all people in this world.

14           So, here is my EIS question of the  
15 night, and General Bice you can take this  
16 question to your superiors and pose this  
17 question on behalf of the occupied people of  
18 Guam. The question, how does the United  
19 States, a free country, propose to impose a  
20 policy document, founded in freedom, on the  
21 people of Guam who have not yet been granted  
22 the full measure of freedom ordained by God to  
23 choose for themselves the future of their  
24 homeland? The only reasonable answer, General  
25 Bice, you can't impose this document or this

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**Court Reporter**

Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

I-501-001

1 military buildup on the people of Guam unless  
2 you plan to continue imperialism on the  
3 occupied people of Guam.

4         Four steps to righteousness, General  
5 Bice. Step one, end the occupation of Guam.  
6 Step two, honor our wishes to exercise our  
7 manifest destiny in our homeland of Guam. Step  
8 three, recognize the vote of our Guam senators  
9 who will decide if we are in agreement with  
10 this buildup. Step four, join us as a free  
11 people of Guam to mutually determine the future  
12 peace and prosperity of this Western Pacific  
13 Region.

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**DEPO RESOURCES**

George B. Castro

**Court Reporter**

Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

COMMENTS BY MR. PETER CALORI

I-502-001

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MR. CALORI: Hafa Adai. These posters were made several years ago. Thank you. Everybody knows these posters. These posters represent all the food, fish of the Marianas Islands. We all eat this fish. Trolling, bottom fishing, rod and reel from the reef, from the beach, talaya. These fish are going to be affected. Please don't dredge the harbor. That's it. Si Yu'us ma'ase.

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George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-502-001**

Thank you for your comment.

As identified in the EIS, the proposed dredged area within the active commercial and DoD harbor was previously dredged over 60-years ago and maintenance dredging continues. Yes, significant unavoidable impacts will be seen to coral reef, other immobile invertebrates, and some site-attached reef fish as identified in the EIS. However, a majority of the fish species and mobile invertebrates will vacate the area and return when in-water construction is completed, experiencing short-term and localized impacts. To lessen impacts, the Navy will implement mitigation measures and BMPs during in-water activities (dredging, wharf construction) that include Army Corps permits requiring silt curtains, biological monitors, halting of dredging activities during potential coral spawning months.

Additionally, the Navy, as part of the "build-up" on Guam has proposed to upgrade the Northern District Waste Water Treatment Plant from Primary to Secondary Treatment. This action alone will assist Guam Water Authority in meeting its coastal water quality standards, providing benefit to the sea life and people of Guam.

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



1                   **COMMENTS BY MS. F. CASTRO**

2

3                   MS. CASTRO: I'm going to read off a

4 few of my mom's questions that she had after

5 reading the prettied up version of the DEIS

6 that you can get at the table at the front.

7 When and how did the military buildup involving

8 the relocation of marines from Okinawa change

9 to now include the dredging of Apra Harbor for

10 nuclear powered aircraft carriers and an Army

11 missile defense force? Who approved? When and

12 whose input was sought? Why are details only

13 now emerging? Divide and conquer?

I-503-001

14                   Solid waste; why is solid waste being

15 disposed of at a Navy landfill at Apra Harbor?

16 No concern that trash and water are a bad

17 combination? How long has this existed? Is

18 EPA fully approving such a disastrous activity?

19 And finally, why is quality of life ensured for

20 military personnel and dependents yet never

21 once mentioned for civilian population? Is

22 there a double standard that exists in this and

23 all other regards?

I-503-002

24                   I'm now going to read my own questions

25 and comments. First off, there is an

I-503-003

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**I-503-001**

Thank you for your comment. The proposed action has included the Marine relocation, improvements to support a transient nuclear aircraft carrier, and an Army Missile Task Force since the Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an EIS was published in the Federal Register on March 7, 2007 (72 Federal Register 10186). The public scoping meetings held on April 17 and 18, 2007 on Guam, and April 19 and 20, 2007 on Saipan and Tinian, respectively, informed the public of the proposed actions. Further details on the public outreach and information are contained in Section 1.8 of Volume 1 and Appendix A in Volume 9.

**I-503-002**

Thank you for your comment. The Navy Sanitary Landfill at Apra Harbor is located interior from the ocean and is not located within a body of water. The landfill has been in existence for many years and is operated with the approval of the Guam Environmental Protection Agency and complies with Guam's solid waste regulations.

**I-503-003**

Thank you for your comment. Please see Volume 2, Chapter 16 Section 16.1.6.5 for discussion on Quality of Life.

I-503-004 | 1 insufficient comment period given the immensity  
 2 of this military expansion project. Public  
 3 hearing should be held at every village.

I-503-005 | 4 Second off, will the US be training with and or  
 5 storing depleted uranium? Will military  
 6 vehicles on land, air, or sea be armed or  
 7 armored with depleted uranium? What is the  
 8 projected volume of waste that will be dumped  
 9 into the ocean by transient nuclear powered  
 10 aircraft carriers?

I-503-006 | 11 I'm now going to comment on the DEIS.  
 12 The population estimates of a peak increase in  
 13 2014 of nearly 80,000 people to a decrease of  
 14 33,680 people are inaccurate as they fail to  
 15 take into account that Guahan has been made a  
 16 US port of entry. I recommend that any section  
 17 of the DEIS that contains the words develop or  
 18 improve should be changed to reflect the true  
 19 nature of this expansion.

I-503-007 | 20 Therefore, in place of the words of  
 21 develop and improve, please insert the words  
 22 mal-develop and degrade. I recommended that  
 23 the lands currently occupied by the military  
 24 from Talogi (phonetic) at Andersen Air Force  
 25 Base, all the way to Sumay be cleaned up and

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 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-503-004**

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.

**I-503-005**

Thank you for your comment. Training with depleted uranium rounds is not proposed within the scope of the Guam and CNMI Military Relocation. Volume 6 discussion of wastes include estimates associated with a transiting aircraft carrier. Both solid waste and wastewater would be handled by onshore services. The ships would not discharge any waste within proximity of Guam (3 nautical miles) and would follow DoD requirements.

**I-503-006**

Thank you for your comment.

**I-503-007**

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.

I-503-007

1 returned to those families from whom they were  
2 immorally taken from.

3           And finally, I recommend that the US  
4 revisit its obligation under UN mandates, an  
5 obligation that the US Government itself  
6 initiated by self-proclaiming its trusteeship  
7 over Micronesia and Guahan to decolonize. And  
8 my poem for the evening is, "General Bice, this  
9 buildup ain't nice. What has been taken, it  
10 must be returned. Decolonize, don't  
11 militarize." Saina ma'ase.

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George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

Thank you for your comment.

1                   COMMENTS BY MS. ROSE PEREZ TAITANO

2

3                   MR. TAITANO: [speaks in the Chamorro  
4 language; good evening to all you people.  
5 Blessings to you who came out tonight. I am  
6 feeling sick right now, that's why I am eating  
7 halls. I will come again tomorrow, depending  
8 what the Lord has in store for me].

I-504-001

9                   For the respect that they never give  
10 us, I'm going to start speaking English for  
11 this evening. Majority of our young people  
12 were prohibited from learning our language so  
13 I'm following through with the mandate. It's  
14 so unique where the military just leans on the  
15 post and they giggle, they're not even  
16 listening to me to me, I bet you.

17                   You know, it's so sad, it's really sad.  
18 I have attended a similar meeting over last  
19 year and a half ago over at Hilton. I don't  
20 know if you remember but a lot of our locals  
21 speak up and told them no and of course the two  
22 Marines guys Sgambelluri and you know who. The  
23 Marines, the Marines, they're really backing up  
24 their men. Retired or not, they are still  
25 Marines, excuse me, you're out because you're

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George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

I-504-001

1 old. Retire and enjoy life, go to Guam  
2 paradise.

3 You have ruined it. You have ruined  
4 it, World War II, ruined our peace of paradise.  
5 We're all trying to survive from all the, you  
6 know, from being choked left to right by your,  
7 what do you call that, dictators. You call it,  
8 I don't know what you call yourself but you are  
9 definitely dictators. If I could say you guys  
10 are -- I think Ben said that last night, you  
11 guys are liars, you guys are thieves, right?  
12 Liars and thieves. I can prove that.

13 Guess where you got your language  
14 English? England. You stole it. You  
15 understood what stealing is? Steal of a --  
16 steal in the night. In the bible, when the  
17 Lord comes second time -- come back second  
18 time, is like a thief in the night, you don't  
19 know, maybe you're sleeping, maybe you're  
20 driving, maybe you're dancing, it don't matter.  
21 But when the Lord say it's time for him to come  
22 back and bring all the good people in, float  
23 them up in the air. The bad ones, I don't  
24 know, I think there's -- they're going to stay  
25 here for seven years on the world as it is now,

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George B. Castro

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Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

I-504-001

1 suffer, famine, starvation, but they won't die,  
2 that was what the Lord said. And then the Jew  
3 even till this day they don't believe the Lord  
4 came but they're the Lord's people. We're  
5 Chamorro, they're Jews. The Lord is Jew, okay?

6 Now, we understood. The Jews are 40  
7 years in the dessert looking for Israel, the  
8 land of the Israelites. But the Lord gave  
9 them, I think seven [speaks in the Chamorro  
10 language; bosses, sergeants to find the land.  
11 Those 40 years in the land of the dessert. The  
12 Lord helped them because the] Jews is His  
13 blood, okay? Race blood. [speaks in the  
14 Chamorro language; here is what you need to  
15 understand. The Lord -- in the second coming,  
16 that is what is going to happen He is going to  
17 wipeout Israel] and when that time comes then  
18 the Jew will realize that oh, my goodness He  
19 was here. This is his second coming. Then  
20 they will run out and go to, you know, the  
21 Lord. Lord, we believe you now. Amen.

22 So, as far as punishment for you guys,  
23 I believe you have to -- how do you say it,  
24 take it up with the master. Heaven's not open  
25 for guys like you. Dictator's is out of the

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George B. Castro

**Court Reporter**

Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

I-504-001

1 way. Freedom to all. [speaks in the Chamorro  
2 language; excuse me, because it is not enough  
3 time. But it's okay; bye to you all].

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George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

1                   **COMMENTS BY MS. STEPHANIE MENDIOLA**

2  
3                   MS. MENDIOLA:     Hafa Adai.     I am  
4 Stephanie Mendiola.   I'm a 25 year old daughter  
5 of Guahan from the villages of Sinajana and  
6 Mangilao.   And this is my technical response to  
7 the DEIS.

8                   In volume 1, Page ES-7 Table ES-2,  
9 please expand your estimated total population  
10 increase on Guam to include education of that  
11 buildup population with an estimated growth of  
12 1.5% per year, then at the daily tourist impact  
13 population and that will show the real impact  
14 on the population which is that there will be  
15 over 280,000 people on our tiny island just 31  
16 miles long and 4 to 8 miles wide.

17                   In volume 2, Table 2.2-1 considers the  
18 needs of facilities for the very in population  
19 from operations to education to health care and  
20 recreation.   Why do gyms, grocery stores and  
21 swimming pools need to be behind security  
22 fences?   Consider, that as you enhance your way  
23 of life you are destroying ours.

24                   In Volume 2, Page 10-8, you identify  
25 Guam listed endangered species as those

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George B. Castro

**Court Reporter**

Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-505-001**

Thank you for your comment. The population estimates in the DEIS are estimates of the new population on Guam that is related to the proposed action. Please see the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F of the DEIS), Section 4.3.7 for information on Tourism. The analysis of the impacts on tourism generally reflect that the impacts of the proposed action would have on tourism would be mixed. Tourism may decline as some visitors may shy away from Guam due to construction activities and an increased military presence on the island but that would be made up for by increased visits from members of the military who are tourists while their ships are docked on Guam. The increase in military tourism is included in the population estimate.

I-505-001

**I-505-002**

Thank you for your comment.

**I-505-001**

1 designated by legislative authority as species  
 2 that are endangered or threaten. In Volume 7,  
 3 Page 1-9 you define invasive species as  
 4 introduce species that's spread widely and  
 5 cause harm. When you force a population  
 6 explosion of approximately 80,000 people on a  
 7 tiny island in over four years, you are the  
 8 invasive species and we become endanger of  
 9 being endangered.

**I-505-002**

10 So, messengers of the DEIS authors,  
 11 here is your message. Your study of endangered  
 12 species, it does not account for us. Your  
 13 anticipated job creation, it doesn't focus on  
 14 us. Your consideration of the historical  
 15 injustices done to Guam does not do us justice.  
 16 It was Martin Luther king who said this. Many  
 17 of the ugly pages of American history have been  
 18 obscured and forgotten. America owes a debt of  
 19 justice which it has only begun to pay. If it  
 20 loses the will to finish or slackens in its  
 21 determination, history will recall its crime  
 22 and the country that would be great will lack  
 23 the most indispensable element of greatness,  
 24 justice. That year was 1967.

25 On November 19, 2009 Assistant

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George B. Castro

**Court Reporter**

Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

I-505-003

1 Secretary Of The Navy Roger Natuhara (phonetic)  
 2 assured us that there will be a one Guam whole  
 3 government approach. And that this realignment  
 4 should benefit all and that by working  
 5 together, it will. In January 2010, we tell  
 6 you that as of right now, this is your buildup,  
 7 your DEIS and until it truly involves us, we  
 8 won't want it because we cannot afford it. We  
 9 also cannot respond, scientifically and  
 10 sufficiently to a document that took you years  
 11 to compile in just three months, three months  
 12 to review and three minutes to comment on a  
 13 document that guides the destruction of our way  
 14 of life, and you don't want us to react  
 15 emotionally?

I-505-004

16 Dear, experts, this is the time to  
 17 reconsider your professional objectivity and as  
 18 you revise this DEIS, because we hope you will,  
 19 drop your clipboards, remove your lab coats,  
 20 take off your glasses and think, truly think  
 21 about the people being the most impacted and  
 22 ask yourselves this, if we told you we have the  
 23 studies, we have the scientific studies and  
 24 very good reason to do what we are about to do;  
 25 would it then be okay for us to invade your

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-505-003**

Thank you for your comment.

**I-505-004**

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

1 house, take your beautiful daughter, cut her  
2 hair, gouge her eyes, rip her clothes and then  
3 proceed to finish off, robbing her of her  
4 dignity by raping her? How would you react?  
5 You have three minutes to respond. Saina  
6 ma'ase.

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George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

1                   COMMENTS BY MR. ROBIN MARQUARDT

2

3                   MR. MARQUARDT:     It is cold, right?

4 Part 3. My name is Robin Marquardt, 41-years-

5 old from Barrigada. I recently saw the movie

6 Avatar, I wish Senator Cruz told us what the

7 Okinawans said and I'd like to ask Senator

8 Pangelinan to put the base golf course idea in

9 writing. A reasonable starting point is using

10 real estate market trend analysis from 1951 to

11 the present and forward to future projections.

12 Land leases could be a focus with spot

13 purchases considered for landowners considering

14 selling.

15                   Again, current market value precedes

16 all ethical proposals and negotiations if, and

17 only if, the Guamanian landowner wills it. By

18 the way, if a Guam landowner wants

19 \$100,000,000.00 to lease his or her property,

20 surely installment payments may be negotiated.

21 You know, their great grandparents worked hard

22 to provide the best they can for all their

23 children.

24                   The reasoning; not to take any more

25 land is that the United States federal

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George B. Castro

**Court Reporter**

Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-506-001**

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

I-506-001

I-506-001

1 government taking lands from Guam landowners,  
 2 so it serves no immediate threat to the  
 3 security of our nation. In this largely  
 4 peaceful region and Guam's scarcity of land  
 5 relative to war in sighting countries, land  
 6 masses, begs the notion to ask that you  
 7 consider condemning lands in countries hostile  
 8 to US America, not to those Guamanians that  
 9 honor the USA, and that serve in its very own  
 10 military.

I-506-002

11 For example, I proposed an  
 12 international penal system I call "Territory  
 13 for terror". This idea sent from above, hereby  
 14 proposed, developed and passed by the United  
 15 Nations and enforced by three to five UN voted  
 16 countries decennially. "Territory for terror",  
 17 would penalize undeclared war terror attacks by  
 18 seizing a quit pro quo, portion of land by the  
 19 terrorists back in country -- by the terrorists  
 20 backing country to be held for a predetermined  
 21 time period, say, increments of 25 years.  
 22 These Territories for terror seized lands, I'll  
 23 call Marquardty, will be held by the UN, led by  
 24 the victimized country and used for global  
 25 purposes with the first 10 to 25% of Marquardty

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 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-506-002**

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.

I-506-002

1 Production going to the victimized country. No  
 2 analysis is complete without a risk assessment,  
 3 thus there is a weakness and a threat that came  
 4 up while preparing this testimony that I must  
 5 present out of concern.

6 Guam's east coast has no Naval presence  
 7 to speak of location, location, location. If  
 8 anti-US American governments wanted to disable  
 9 the US American region first line of defense,  
 10 the east coast of Guam will be the weakest  
 11 point for quick access due to nominal US Naval  
 12 presence.

13 By far, the US federal government is  
 14 our big watch keeper, protector and sharing  
 15 respect with them as we would treat a father, a  
 16 priest or an elder. It will serve us well to  
 17 treat them kindly with mutual intellect,  
 18 because even a father makes mistakes and they  
 19 need encouragement to see through to complete  
 20 moral treatment and best practices on levels of  
 21 security and economy alike.

I-506-003

22 Last, finally, we've learned a lot  
 23 since World War II, and with the US American  
 24 presence, the Japanese respect Guam landowner's  
 25 rights by asking to invest in Guam and in some

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 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-506-003**

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

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

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

I-506-003

1 cases buying and leasing property on Guam, USA  
2 with these presets, surely the United States  
3 American and federal government can be guard  
4 Guam landowner's rights in this historically  
5 and technologically advanced time of peace in  
6 this region. Si Yu'us Ma'ase

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George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

1                   **COMMENTS BY MR. JOHN BENAVENTE**

2  
3                   MR. BENAVENTE:    Buenas.    Good evening.  
4 My name is John C. Benavente, I'm a United  
5 States army retiree.    For my military friends  
6 in the area, including Captain Witingbach, are  
7 you still there Captain Witingbach or you left?  
8 My background is basically the following; I  
9 spent seven years in the US Army Training  
10 Center at Fort Jackson, South Carolina and Fort  
11 Ort California as an infantry tactics committee  
12 and as a Senior Drill Sergeant.    I understand  
13 the needs of the light infantry battalion or  
14 mechanize infantry battalion for Cady Ranges  
15 and transitional firing lanes.

16                   Objection; I object to any more land  
17 taken.    We have given so much of our limited  
18 land area starting with the illegal land-taking  
19 of 1945.    The Manamorro have given so much in  
20 service to the country in land and lot, over  
21 6,000 of us served in Vietnam.    Many served in  
22 infantry companies and were wounded, and 70  
23 were killed in combat.    Today as we speak,  
24 hundreds are in combat carriers in Iraq,  
25 Afghanistan and many more are in overseas

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George B. Castro

**Court Reporter**

Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-507-001**

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-507-001

I-507-001

1 command, who are in corners unit standing by  
2 ready for deployment.

3 DOD, currently holds about 1/3 of the  
4 land mass of Guam. There is enough land for  
5 small range, small arms firing range in both  
6 Naval Station Orote at Orote Peninsula and at  
7 Andersen Airbase at Tاراque. There has been a  
8 rifle range in both locations since 1945,  
9 capable of handling the needs of a light  
10 infantry battalion. Historical land culture  
11 sites are already destroyed during the site  
12 development in 1945 to 1950. So, there's no  
13 historical or culture sites to protect.

14 Units undergoing marksmanship training  
15 can be house in 10 cities in the vicinity of  
16 the rifle range. This will eliminate the needs  
17 for units to return to base at night,  
18 furthermore, it would allow integrating night  
19 firing into the training cycle. Unit staying  
20 in their field during the range firing is  
21 commonly done to economize, save travel of time  
22 and resources. I urge the decision makers not  
23 to take anymore land, at best, there would be a  
24 very poor public relation job and that will not  
25 be good for the marines and all the community.

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Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

1 [speaks in the Chamorro language; to all of  
2 you, God Bless all of you].  
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**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

1                   **COMMENTS BY MR. KENNETH LEON GUERRERO**

2

3                   MR. LEON GUERRERO: Thank you first of

4 all Colonel for offering to minimize the

5 negative impacts of this buildup. My review of

6 the document so far, specifically in Volume 7,

7 specifically Public Safety. I take issue with

8 their lack of -- there's been a lot of talk

9 about this buildup construction on people on

10 Guam, how it's going to affect Guam but one of

11 the things people forget is these people are

12 almost being kicked out of Okinawa. There was

13 a lot of a public crimes and real known things

14 and we're not hearing a lot about that, then

15 this plan, every page talks about hazard

16 analysis control mitigation plan for just about

17 everything but there's not one for the

18 predictable crime increases coming to this

19 island. I'm a father, I'm a grandfather, and

20 I'm very interested in this particular subject.

21 The Marines have committed for years and years

22 in Okinawa, Marines have committed rapes,

23 burglaries, assaults, DUI's, domestic abuse,

24 family violence. Where are those statistics?

25 People on Guam might want to know because even

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-508-001**

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-508-001**

I-508-001

1 the average is what we're importing. But you  
2 know, example, 10 rapes a year, you know, whose  
3 daughter will one of those 10 be? You know, I  
4 think they need to provide -- and this is not a  
5 stretch to say this doesn't affect our  
6 environment. Public safety is very much our  
7 environment.

8 So, you know, I have daughters, sons, I  
9 mean what is the plan to mitigate the impacts  
10 of crimes committed off-base by US Service  
11 personnel? And there are thousands coming,  
12 there's thousand of H2 workers coming, where is  
13 that plan? And if you look at their plans,  
14 they are very specific on what they're going to  
15 do. I mean I would like to see things like  
16 committing these people to not coming off base,  
17 barring them onto base facilities, coming off  
18 base is a privilege that they should not take  
19 for granted, and it needs to be said. So thank  
20 you for listening and my official question for  
21 the stenographer is where is the crime  
22 mitigation control plan?

23

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**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

COMMENTS BY MR. JUAN PEREZ DIAZ

1  
2  
3 MR. DIAZ: [speaks in the Chamorro  
4 language; the night is still young. I am Juan  
5 Perez Diaz of Santa Rita. This land -- I have  
6 been here, I saw the destruction of Sumay,  
7 because I used to live in Sumay. They killed  
8 all the sea life, they dredged all the harbor.  
9 And now look at this aircraft carrier, it will  
10 do the same. Today I don't agree with the  
11 buildup and I want to tell you it will be the  
12 same destruction when the buildup comes. But  
13 for me I have a lot to wonder about because I  
14 don't know what they are going to do. They say  
15 it will bring a lot of good when it comes, but  
16 for me I have some reservations about opening  
17 up our place because, I don't know, this might  
18 destroy this territory -- we need to learn more  
19 about it. I see this against democracy and  
20 it's like the holocaust of the Chamorro. Don't  
21 go for this buildup. That's my input for this  
22 DEIS.] Si Yu'us Ma'ase.  
23  
24  
25

I-509-001

I-509-002

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-509-001**

Thank you for your comment. The proposed location of the new Navy wharf was chosen as the least environmentally damaging alternative in efforts to avoid the least amount of live coral in the area. The proposed dredge area within the active commercial harbor was previously dredged over 60-years ago and maintenance dredging continues. The proposed dredged area consists mainly of a sand, rubble, and algae zone. 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. Direct impacts of dredging to the shoal areas within Apra Harbor (Western Shoals, Middle Shoals, Jade Shoals, and Big Blue Reef) will be avoided. The indirect impacts (from sedimentation) to these areas from in-water activities will also be avoided based on computer tide/current modeling performed within the project area (see Figure 11.2-3).

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-509-002**

Thank you for your comment.

COMMENTS BY MS. REBECCA NORTH

1  
2  
3 MS. NORTH: Thank you. Rebecca North,  
4 I'm just a resident of Santa Rita. I have a  
5 lot of great concerns about the buildup but  
6 just a few that I'd like to address tonight.  
7 One is the protection of our aquifer. You  
8 know, they have said, we increase the number of  
9 people that we have, obviously, we're going to  
10 pull more water out of our aquifer. But what  
11 else I'm worried about is beyond that is our  
12 water going back into the aquifer. We're  
13 building up, the more that we put down, the  
14 more construction that we have on our island,  
15 the more concrete we have out there in our  
16 island, the less water that's going to go back  
17 into our aquifer more than it's going to run  
18 off into the ocean without replenishing our  
19 aquifer.  
20 Now, I know that they've said that  
21 they're addressing what they're doing on base  
22 trying to mitigate this problem. And that's  
23 wonderful. That's absolutely fabulous that  
24 they're going to try to do construction methods  
25 that will allow the water to go back into the

I-510-001

DEPO RESOURCES  
George B. Castro  
Court Reporter  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-510-001**

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.

While the above scenario shows that adequate water should exist from the aquifer with current recharge rates, you raise a very good point on civilian development. While DoD proposes to use low impact

I-510-001

1 aquifer. But where is the plan for the buildup  
 2 that's going to happen off base? You know,  
 3 where are we addressing this issue off base and  
 4 we already see that happening right now. We  
 5 know that our island is becoming hotter over  
 6 the years because we have more concrete, we  
 7 have less grass, we have less places for the  
 8 water to go back in the aquifer. And that is  
 9 one of our prize, prize resources on this  
 10 island and we need to protect it.

I-510-002

11 So, next question I have, is also in  
 12 the dredging of the harbor and I know that they  
 13 say it's just a small amount of reef and I hate  
 14 the thought of any reef being dredged, period.  
 15 But I also worry about even if it's just a  
 16 small amount of reef area, I still worry about  
 17 sediment. And we've all, people who've been in  
 18 the ocean and have done snorkeling, you could  
 19 see where we've had sediment issues that have  
 20 destroyed reef areas because the sediments come  
 21 up and spread and killed off the reef,  
 22 suffocated the reef. And I know they're  
 23 talking that they have a way that they're  
 24 putting a surrounding net around it. I'm very  
 25 anxious to see what report is for what the work

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

development for its new facilities to minimize aquifer recharge and quality impacts, DoD cannot control the civilian development side and its potential impact on aquifer quality and recharge. DoD, GWA, and GEPA have agreed to a joint management approach of the aquifer and this issue of civilian development and its impact on groundwater recharge should be included in their charter.

DoD is also preparing a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) and will apply for permits that regulate stormwater discharges during construction. Once construction is complete, a SWPPP will be developed to control stormwater runoff and infiltration from base operations. This is being done on a regional DoD Guam-wide scale, and has the involvement of Guam EPA. Guam EPA has expressed an interest in adapting many of the DoD SWPPP concepts and controls that are used today on Guam by DoD into EPA's own stormwater regulatory program.

You have raised a very good point and we plan to discuss this issue with Gov Guam, GWA, and GEPA. A resolution satisfactory to the good of everyone on Guam is in DoD's best interests and we will pursue such resolution.

### **I-510-002**

Thank you for your comment. As identified in the EIS, the proposed dredged area within the active commercial and DoD harbor was previously dredge over 60-years ago and maintenance dredging continues. Significant unavoidable impacts will be seen to coral reef, other immobile invertebrates, and some site-attached reef fish from the proposed action. However, a majority of the fish species and mobile invertebrates will vacate the area and return when in-water construction is completed, experiencing only short-term and localized effects. To lessen these effects, the Navy will implement mitigation measures and BMPs during in-water activities (dredging, wharf construction) that include Army Corps permits requiring silt curtains to catch a high

I-510-002

1 they're doing in Kilo wharf, to see how well  
2 that has worked there, to be assured that we're  
3 going to protect the reef that is inside our  
4 harbor.

I-510-003

5 The next area is more from a Boonie  
6 Stumper's standpoint, we talk about Pagat caves  
7 and the area and doing the live shooting range  
8 -- sorry, up there. And we want to be able to  
9 have access to that area, it's a beautiful  
10 area, it's a wonderful place to go down,  
11 there's limestone sites there that we want to  
12 protect. And we want to make sure that we have  
13 access and I know that we said okay, we have  
14 access to places on Naval Station for hikes and  
15 what have you. But it's very hard to actually  
16 find out when you have access to those sites  
17 and I want that to be a better managed system  
18 if we're going to be using that area.

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**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

percentage of the resuspended sediment, biological monitors, and halting of dredging activities during potential coral spawning months. Additionally, the Navy, as part of the "build-up" on Guam has proposed to upgrade the Northern District Waste Water Treatment Plant from Primary to Secondary Treatment. This action alone will assist Guam Water Authority in meeting its coastal water quality standards, providing benefit to the sea life and people of Guam. Even after efforts by DoD to minimize and avoid the impacts of the aircraft carrier project, there still remain unavoidable adverse impacts associated with dredging coral reef ecosystems in Outer Apra Harbor. As identified in Volume 4, Section 11.2.2.5 - 11.2.2-7, federal law recognizes the value of irreplaceable marine resources and requires compensatory mitigation. Compensatory mitigation is defined as the restoration, establishment, enhancement, and/or preservation of aquatic resources to offset unavoidable impacts to waters of the U.S. (including special aquatic sites, such as coral reefs). The compensatory mitigation is subject to approval by USACE, under the CWA, through the Section 404/10 permit requirements. The Navy is considering a suite of potential options for compensatory mitigation for the loss of coral in Outer Apra Harbor as identified in Volume 4, Section 11.2.2.7. Compensatory mitigation for unavoidable coral community impacts includes the following options: Option 1: Artificial Reefs within Apra Harbor or Other Locations; Option 2: Watershed Restoration and Management (Aforestation, Apra Harbor and/or Philippine Sea Riparian Enhancement, Stream bank stabilization component [all project goals to reduce sediment discharge into nearshore waters]) Option 3: Coastal Water Resource Management (Shallow Water Reef Enhancement); and Option 4: In-Lieu Fee or Mitigation Banking Program. 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. Both artificial reefs and watershed management projects would be considered as potential compensatory mitigation, and it is possible that a combination of those potential mitigation efforts that are

listed below would be appropriate. 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.

**I-510-003**

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-511-001

1 parents died and they never see their land,  
 2 they were never given back what they belong.  
 3 And we lost all those land because when the  
 4 military move out they never give my father the  
 5 land and my mother, the land back. And that's  
 6 what I'm asking here, is why only Guam and why  
 7 only the Chamorro people.

I-511-002

8 In 1990, I have a 17-year-old daughter  
 9 who went to a hotel to ask for a job, she was  
 10 being denied. And in 1990, the hotel industry  
 11 imported 300, I mean 3,000 of Micronesia and a  
 12 lot of the Chamorro people, when I talked to  
 13 them about it they don't even know about it.  
 14 They were hired and they were going to teach in  
 15 the hotel for three months to handle the table  
 16 and all those things. Why did not they hire  
 17 here in Guam? You think we don't know how to  
 18 learn, you know?

19 You know, I'm not a good speaker but I  
 20 have a lot of things up here and I don't know  
 21 how to say it in English because if I know, I  
 22 think you people will agree with me. And the  
 23 only reason why I'm asking again, why only Guam  
 24 and why only Chamorro? We cannot go to  
 25 Micronesia. The Northern Marianas, we cannot

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-511-002**

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 decrease. The decrease in the number of jobs is expected to be greatest in the construction industry; however, the number of construction jobs after the proposed action is expected to remain higher than it is currently. 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. The DEIS notes in Appendix F, Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study, 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.

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

I-511-002

1 do anything there, but they can come in here  
 2 and do like what they're doing now. You know,  
 3 that's the problem here in Guam, and remember  
 4 that before the Japanese came to Guam, the only  
 5 island that was hit is the island of Guam; why?  
 6 Because this is the only island that the  
 7 American occupied, now, we're going to rebuild  
 8 the Guam for defense purposes. If war broke  
 9 out, the only island again they're going to hit  
 10 is Guam, not the Micronesia island or the  
 11 Northern Marianas. Thank you.

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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. Items identified in this comment (travel to Micronesia) are not part of the proposed action and are therefore not addressed in the EIS.

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

COMMENTS BY JOHN T. BLAS

1  
2  
3 MR. BLAS: Thank you, Mr. Guzman and I  
4 want to thank all the staff of the personnel  
5 that came in to listen to us. We have public  
6 law -- I mean bills on 258 that most of the  
7 Chamorro agreed that they don't want  
8 condemnation from the military if they're going  
9 to condemn the property. And I remember one  
10 old man stood up and say, they would like to  
11 see the fair market value of the people of  
12 Guam, not the fair market that they're going to  
13 bring up the pressure from the states and to  
14 determine the fair market value. Might as well  
15 we don't make comment.  
16 The second one, is I would like the  
17 staff to know that we have two national  
18 languages on Guam, English and Chamorro. And  
19 like to have the Chamorro when these people are  
20 coming in I don't know if they're alien or --  
21 to learn to speak Chamorro not us to speak  
22 their own language; okay? I have an experience  
23 in the Navy Exchange, they were telling the  
24 staff to speak English and not to speak  
25 Chamorro. I don't see why we have the Chamorro

I-512-001

I-512-002

DEPO RESOURCES  
George B. Castro  
Court Reporter  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-512-001**

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

**I-512-002**

Thank you for your comment. Having DoD personnel learn Chamorro language would not be practical. However, 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-512-002

1 culture to enforce that law and that's all what  
2 I'm asking is, please don't bring an alien here  
3 and for the Chamorro to speak their language.  
4 We want them to speak the Chamorro language  
5 because English and Chamorro is our national  
6 language here. Thank you.

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**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

COMMENTS BY MR. KEN RECKDAHL

MR. RECKDAHL: Good evening, my name is Ken Reckdahl from the village of Agana Heights. The reason I choose to vocalize my limited comments is that, I just want to show that there's -- that I have a blind faith in the process and I hope that other people will see that there's comments to, many, many comments to be made.

I reviewed limited portions of DEIS, Volume 6 and Volume 7, and I focused my review on water and wastewater. My first comment is on the, "Preferred Alternative 1A" which is 22 New Wells in the Agafa Gumas and Yigo basins. My comment is, you know, that's a, from what I understand, that's very good water on Guam, you know, it's a very useable source, I think that's why it's the preferred alternative. I would suggest, however that the, that the military consider previously contaminated sites, IR sites, Installation Restoration sites, located on and off of the base. These sites are known to contain, I don't know the exact location but I know they're out there,

DEPO RESOURCES  
George B. Castro  
Court Reporter  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

I-513-001

Thank you for your comment. The option of extracting water from wells that are not currently in production due to contamination is considered in section 2.2.3.4 of the DEIS. This option is included in the Basic Alternatives 1 and 2 to lower the capacity required from newly installed wells. However, the option to rehabilitate inactive DoD wells does not provide sufficient water supply to meet the full demand required by the Marine Corps relocation. Newly installed wells are necessary to meet the full demand of the relocation.

At the time the July 2008 Guam Water Utility Study was prepared, there were 12 DoD wells that were inactive due to problems including microbial contamination, volatile organic carbon (VOC) contamination such as trichloroethene (TCE), high salinity and structural/mechanical issues. The DoD has since begun or completed rehabilitation or replacement of several of the Navy-owned wells. The inactive wells with VOC contamination, Marbo #2 and Tumon Maui 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. Basic Alternative 2 includes installation of 12 replacement wells on Navy Barrigada. Please also note that the 22 wells are planned for the Agafa-Gumas and Andersen sub-basins.

Proposed production wells are located away from known sources of contamination. Use of contaminated groundwater for potable water supply to the Marine Corps base is unlikely to receive acceptance from USEPA which provides a review of the environmental impact and adequacy of the proposed action. As shown on Volume 6, Figure 2.2-2, the area with monitoring wells showing MCL exceedances of TCE are in the northeast portion of the Andersen Sub-basin. This area is within a

I-513-001

1 they contain TCE and PCEs and other  
 2 contaminants of that nature. I suggest that  
 3 you locate your primary wells over these sites  
 4 and pump and treat that water. If you intend  
 5 to use the ground water, I suggest that you be  
 6 a good steward of the environment and pump and  
 7 treat the contaminated water in or around your  
 8 grounds, that's comment Number 1.

I-513-002

9 My second comment is on the wastewater,  
 10 I understand that the Northern District  
 11 Wastewater plant is going to be upgraded, the  
 12 primary and support to secondary, I think  
 13 that's very positive alternative. However, I  
 14 understand that the military is one of the  
 15 largest industrial uses on Guam and much of the  
 16 wastewater generated within the military is  
 17 industrial wastewater. Many jurisdictions  
 18 require pre-treatment of industrial wastewater  
 19 which, I understand is being done but it's  
 20 being done sort of as a point source approach  
 21 which many, there could be many failures in  
 22 that approach. My suggestion is to have a  
 23 consolidated pre-treatment for all of your  
 24 industrial wastewater before entering the  
 25 Northern District Wastewater Treatment Plant.

basal zone of the sub-basin. In addition to the presence of contaminated groundwater, the area was not considered because production wells typically have a lower yield than wells located in parabasal zones which would require a significantly larger number of wells to install and operate.

**I-513-002**

Thank you for your comment and concern regarding industrial wastewater flow from military operations. As per GWA's rules and regulations (Rule 2120), all industrial users discharging to GWA sewer shall comply with pretreatment program and require pretreatment to an acceptable condition before discharging to its sewers. GWA shall implement a program such that pretreatment permit application monitors and controls all the wastewater discharge from military operations to GWA sewer.

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

I-513-002

1 That will be beneficial to the secondary  
2 treatment process because the chemicals and the  
3 biological activity and secondary treatment as  
4 I understand it, doesn't like the industrial  
5 wastewater sludge.

6           So, I strongly suggest that you  
7 consider pre-treatment of your wastewater and  
8 you consider relocating some of the 22 wells,  
9 if not all of them, to known contamination  
10 sites that can be pumped and treated. That's  
11 all.

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George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

COMMENTS BY MR. FELIX TORRES, JR.

I-514-001

1 MR. TORRES: Good evening. My name is  
2 Felix Torres and I'm 17 years old, and I am a  
3 local resident from Guam, I am Chamorro. First  
4 of all, all of these comments on DEIS, I've  
5 never read it but I have heard few things on  
6 it. And from what I hear is there are some  
7 good, there are some bad, but why our island?  
8 We're so small compared to Okinawa, Japan. We  
9 don't really have the infrastructure to hold  
10 that many people. And seriously with that  
11 much, I don't know how Guam is going to be.  
12 It's right, we're a minority on our island  
13 already, it's hard to say that I'm Chamorro and  
14 I don't really know my own language. It really  
15 sucks, okay? And I don't know if anybody in  
16 here has ever like been so what -- I don't even  
17 know the word for it, but been so connected  
18 with their culture that they'd do anything for  
19 it, but I'm willing to do anything for my  
20 culture. And this move or this buildup will  
21 only hurt our culture more. And I'm very, very  
22 cultural. And the reason why my mother didn't  
23 teach me how to speak Chamorro is because she

DEPO RESOURCES  
George B. Castro  
Court Reporter  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

I-514-001

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-514-002

1 wanted me to succeed, make money, get an  
 2 education and that is the greatest thing in the  
 3 world; and from the Piti mayor's comment, how  
 4 are we free? Seriously, how are we free when  
 5 we can't even go into any, like certain parts  
 6 of our land to hunt? Hunting is part of our  
 7 culture, okay? Hunting, fishing, there's many  
 8 other things, and we cannot do it because the  
 9 US Government owns that part of the land. This  
 10 is our island, we are Chamorros, and together  
 11 we must fight. And the thing is I can't be a  
 12 Chamorro if I can't practice my own culture.  
 13 Thank you.

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**DEPO RESOURCES**  
 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-514-002**

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

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.

1                   **COMMENTS BY MR. REINHARD ALCAMPOR**

2

3                   MR. ALCAMPOR:   Good evening.   My name

4 is Reinhard Alcampor, I am 15 years old, a

5 sophomore attending Southern High School and a

6 resident of the village of Agat. I represent

7 not only myself, for I share the opinions of

8 many of my peers, the youth of this island. I

9 am not in support of the military buildup. If

10 it were to materialize, it would have an

11 overall negative effect on all aspects of our

12 daily lives. Whether it deals with our

13 economy, the current state of our environment

14 or the preservation of our island's rich

15 history and deep cultural diversity, things

16 will change, and it will not only be -- it will

17 not be for the betterment of our people.

18                   We are promised many benefits, the most

19 prominent of which being the increase of jobs.

20 The idea alone had people jumping in support

21 for the military buildup. What most people do

22 not know is that the bulk of these jobs will be

23 in construction, a field which Guam does not

24 specialize in. The vast majority of these jobs

25 will be taken by H2 workers who will flying in

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George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-515-001**

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-515-001**

I-515-001

1 from all over Eastern Asia. They are highly  
2 qualified individuals, but under US law, since  
3 they are not US citizens, the government is not  
4 required to pay them minimum wage. The  
5 military will exploit this as mixed choosing  
6 who to employ, a much easier task for them.

I-515-002

7 Another benefit we are promised is that  
8 the massive influx of people will result in an  
9 increased of consumerism, thus improving the  
10 state of our unstable economy. This won't  
11 necessarily be the case as military bases on  
12 island already have grocery stores and shopping  
13 centers, accessible to those who are in the  
14 military. These grocery stores and shopping  
15 centers provide a much greater variety of goods  
16 from electronics to food, but at a much cheaper  
17 cost compared to those of locally-run  
18 businesses. At a logical point of view this  
19 alone keep most of the money circulating out of  
20 our economy and within the military-run  
21 communities.

I-515-003

22 Another issue regarding the military  
23 buildup which I would personally like to give  
24 emphasis on is the Marines being relocated from  
25 Okinawa, are the same Marines which have a

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George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-515-002**

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-515-003**

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

I-515-003

1 colorful history of violence against the  
2 citizens and most especially the women of  
3 Okinawa. The rape of a 12-year-old girl in  
4 1995, and the rape of a 14-year-old girl in  
5 2008 sparked massive public outcry on both  
6 occasions respectively. These are only two  
7 examples put in light to the public by the  
8 media, but a woman's rights group in Okinawa  
9 compiled a list of hundreds of cases in which  
10 women were beat and/or sexually abused by  
11 military personnel. The descriptive accounts  
12 of many of these cases are very brutal and too  
13 violent in nature to be discussed openly to the  
14 public. The perpetrators of these crimes are  
15 not put under the jurisdiction of the local  
16 authorities but under the custody of the US  
17 military. For the vast majority of these  
18 cases, charges were dropped and the  
19 perpetrators of the crimes are left unpunished  
20 for their actions. I fear for my family, my  
21 friends and every innocent individual who has  
22 to be forced to live on the same land with  
23 neighbors of violent histories and the  
24 potential to repeat their actions on the past,  
25 on this island. My biggest concern on this

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.

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

I-515-004

1 issue, however, is that we the people never had  
 2 the opportunity to give our decision on this  
 3 matter. We are US citizens but with a total  
 4 disregard for our liberal rights, we were  
 5 informed but we do not have a say in this  
 6 matter at all. The greatest extent of our  
 7 freedom we were given in this matter was  
 8 voicing our opinions, but even those seem to be  
 9 ignored.

10 All we ask, is to be given the  
 11 opportunity to decide for ourselves on issues  
 12 that will affect us, the people of the island  
 13 of Guam. We ask that we are able to voice our  
 14 concerns and have them taken seriously into  
 15 consideration. Thank you for listening.

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 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-515-004**

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.

COMMENTS BY ANNE PEREZ HATTORI

1  
2  
3 MS. HATTORI: Thank you. I think like  
4 most people here who've had the chance to read  
5 the EIS, we're suffocating in data. It's  
6 overwhelming, it's depressing. I have talked  
7 to so many of my friends who've had sleepless  
8 nights just worrying about our children, our  
9 grandchildren, what life will be like, and a  
10 number of my friends and classmates have talked  
11 about starting to save money to leave island.  
12 And it's very sad for me as a Chamorro, knowing  
13 that our people are looking so pessimistically  
14 at our future.

I-516-001

15 With this very short time, I want to  
16 address the EIS as directly as I can. One  
17 obviously very important concern for a number  
18 of people here has been the issue of water.  
19 And one of the questions I want to raise which  
20 has not been adequately addressed in the EIS,  
21 nor by people I've talk to today is the  
22 question of droughts due to lack of green  
23 space, construction on the island, rising  
24 temperatures, all of which tends to contribute  
25 to decrease rainfall which means that the water

**I-516-001**

Thank you for your comment. The Navy plans to support a USGS study of the NGLA which will provide updated sustainable yield estimates for the aquifer. The study will incorporate the latest available climate data (rain fall, temperature, etc.) and estimates of land coverage change. Although the results of the study will not be available for 3 to 5 years from now, the final results will be used to effectively manage the groundwater resources supplying the civilian and military populations. Note that the previous estimates of sustainable yield for the NGLA were conservatively low. According to Dr. Jensen of WERI, a revised estimate of the sustainable yield is likely to be higher by approximately 20 percent. Therefore, the current water system capacity planned for the Marine Corps base is unlikely to exceed the production capacity of the aquifer.

DEPO RESOURCES  
George B. Castro  
Court Reporter  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

I-516-001

1 liens is not going to be replenished at the  
 2 rate in which we have currently experience,  
 3 which means that the EIS' optimistic forecast  
 4 basically saying that there are 22 wells, new  
 5 wells pumping into our northern aquifer is  
 6 going to be A-okay, but just in case GovGuam  
 7 you should look into desalination. But that is  
 8 a naive Santa Claus image that the EIS is  
 9 setting forth.

10 So, I want them to address the issue of  
 11 decreased rainfall and increasing droughts on  
 12 Guam. Other Pacific islands that have gone  
 13 through phosphate mining and other extreme  
 14 overdevelopment and lack of loss of green  
 15 space, they're already experiencing this and  
 16 once we start having to import our water, well,  
 17 that's fine for the military, but what about  
 18 the civilians?

I-516-002

19 The second thing I want to address in  
 20 the EIS is what I actually consider to be a  
 21 very naive estimate of population growth on the  
 22 island. The EIS numbers are staggering,  
 23 80,000, but I think that's naive because it  
 24 doesn't take into account people from islands  
 25 close to us who will be coming now to Guam for

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-516-002**

Thank you for your comment. Please see the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F of the DEIS) for further information on population impacts. The Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) does account for job seekers (and their dependents) who would come to Guam as a result of the proposed action. Please see Section 4.3.1.2 for discussion and analysis of sources of labor supply.

I-516-002

1 jobs. We know this is going to happen because  
 2 the island economies around us are suffering  
 3 and they will look to Guam for jobs. The  
 4 countries around Asia with millions and  
 5 hundreds of millions of people are going to be  
 6 looking at Guam more so than Hawaii, California  
 7 as a place of opportunity.

8 So, I think that the population  
 9 estimates in the EIS are actually naive. And  
 10 what this is going to mean for GovGuam is that  
 11 our problems with water, power, sewage, solid  
 12 waste, hospitals, mental health, public health,  
 13 schools, et cetera, et cetera. Well, all that  
 14 extra money that's supposed to be flowing in,  
 15 it's going to be basically sucked up, just so  
 16 that everyday we can actually, you know, take a  
 17 shower or flush our toilet.

I-516-003

18 And the last thing I want to mention is  
 19 because it has been mentioned today is that in  
 20 the EIS, at least 25 archeological sites,  
 21 ancient Chamorro sites will be directly  
 22 impacted, that means destroyed. And possibly  
 23 60 others implicated indirectly affected and I  
 24 would advocate that no ancient Chamorro sites  
 25 be dist

**I-516-003**

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.

COMMENTS BY MS. MONEKA DE ORO

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2  
3 MS. DE ORO: Buenas, hafa adai. My name  
4 is Moneka De Oro. I am from Guam from various  
5 -- I've lived in various villages and I call  
6 this whole entire island my home. This is my  
7 son Ma'ase, he is one year old and I'm here to  
8 speak on his behalf. Sorry, I'm really  
9 emotional. Throughout this whole night, I've  
10 been really emotional talking to so many people  
11 who are here as professional experts, and  
12 talking to people, my own people who are  
13 experts of our island and experts who I feel  
14 need to be making these sorts of decisions and  
15 having those who are at presentations.

16 My concern's specifically about the EIS  
17 and this overwhelming process is most  
18 specifically about what the last point that Dr.  
19 Hattori made as a, as a student of Archeology  
20 and Anthropology here in the island, I have a  
21 great love and I have come to know a lot more  
22 about our ancient Chamorro sites and our -- and  
23 of throughout, and come to appreciate our rich  
24 history and I feel basically too that no site  
25 should be, no site should to be hampered. And

I-517-001

DEPO RESOURCES  
George B. Castro  
Court Reporter  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

I-517-001

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 avoid, minimize, and/or mitigate any adverse effects to cultural resources and to provide information necessary to protect historically important archaeological sites.

I-517-002

1 one thing that the EIS does not address is that  
 2 there's over 300 sites that are eligible on DOD  
 3 lands and the proposed lands within the EIS for  
 4 inclusion of the national historic registry of  
 5 resort places and also the Guam registry. But  
 6 the EIS does not address the lack of person, of  
 7 trained personnel at HPO and other agencies to  
 8 -- at the same time, fill out these documents  
 9 that protect them as well as approve permits  
 10 and keep up with the daily task that the  
 11 buildup and other constructions outside the  
 12 base may have for approving permits for  
 13 construction and what not to have the throw --  
 14 I'm sorry, I'm jumbling because I have so many  
 15 thoughts that are within me, because really  
 16 this is so overwhelming. I can make comment on  
 17 every single one of those things and I really,  
 18 really, really want to encourage every single  
 19 person to come up here and take advantage of  
 20 this opportunity because this is the only  
 21 opportunity that we have to voice our concerns  
 22 and it's really, really sad that this is the  
 23 only place for us. And it's very, it's an  
 24 insensitive place, it's an intimidating place  
 25 for us to be speaking to each other like this

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-517-002**

Thank you for your comment. The DoD is currently working toward a Programmatic Agreement, which when completed, will help the Guam SHPO with staffing issues by streamlining the Section 106 process so that extraneous review in areas where there are no historic properties and for projects that do not affect historic properties have already been consulted upon. Therefore, the Guam SHPO can concentrate their efforts on specific projects which may have an effect on historic properties.

1 about these plans about our island and I  
2 really, really want to encourage you if you're  
3 afraid, don't be afraid. Come up here and say  
4 what you need to say because this is our island  
5 and we really, really need to come out in full  
6 force to protect it. If we don't -- what about  
7 him, what is he going to get? Please.

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George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

COMMENTS BY MR. MARTIN OLIVA

1  
2  
3 MR. OLIVA: Can I move this back? You  
4 know, so people in the front can -- hello, good  
5 evening everyone. I'm pretty sure we all know  
6 why we are here for the same reason. My name  
7 is Martin Oliva. I am 20 years old and I  
8 reside in a Village of Piti. Anyway, what the  
9 speech I'm about to say, it does concern most  
10 of everyone in here and it does actually  
11 concern everyone in the world for we do, all  
12 have a say in everything we do.

13 There are no heroes living among us  
14 anymore, only real humans. Only ones who claim  
15 to be. Feeble-minded politicians lied to say  
16 that they are concerned only to save to get the  
17 position of possession of people under their  
18 control to do their bidding. Only one, only  
19 one could accomplish so much of the power,  
20 funding and resources. It will be terrible if  
21 it was in the wrong hands. Civilian impacts,  
22 Patriot missiles seizing lands is not a way of  
23 asking and, yeah. Us inhabitants are the  
24 endangered species in a matter of fact and then  
25 they know don't mean no negotiations ever took

I-518-001

DEPO RESOURCES  
George B. Castro  
Court Reporter  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

I-518-002

1 place, building silos and tearing down  
 2 historical monuments of a dying already culture  
 3 is an act and formal act of racism. Like we're  
 4 some rag dolls in your fun house, when finished  
 5 we'll be doused in gasoline like napalm  
 6 incinerating thousands of Vietnamese destroying  
 7 ecosystems, the reef of justice will crumble  
 8 and the tides and waves of tyranny will and  
 9 inevitably drown us or disappointedly -- why do  
 10 we have no choice? Why do we have no say? For  
 11 we live in an era that democracy and power to  
 12 the people does not exist let alone, life isn't  
 13 the same. Calamities and animosities happen  
 14 everywhere due to the political corruption. We  
 15 have no choice, it is inevitable. We stand  
 16 upon a flawed and faulted nation, for we are  
 17 all humans, we make mistakes but we do  
 18 something and we have a very talented gift that  
 19 most animals do not have. We have the gift  
 20 that we can prevent and change most things.  
 21 And we can shape our present; we could shape  
 22 our future into any shape we wanted. I am not  
 23 a revolutionist but just a common man who tries  
 24 to make ends meet.

I-518-003

25 To our leaders, I implore you to see

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-518-002**

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-518-003**

Thank you for your comment. Public comments on the Draft EIS are an important part of the decision-making process. Comments received from the public allow DoD to make changes to the EIS before the document is finalized. This information becomes part of the Final EIS and is evaluated when DoD issues a Record of Decision at the end of the NEPA process.

1 through what everyone wants, for then will your  
2 nation to be prosperous and unified and whole.  
3 These leaders are not -- are communists,  
4 fascist and capitalists, the only solution is  
5 the revival of a wise and noble blood for they  
6 hold the keys of tranquility. So bring out  
7 your debt and equality to among all.

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George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

COMMENTS BY MR. PETER GUY CALORI

1  
2  
3 MR. CALORI: Buenos tades. My name is  
4 Peter Guy Calori. There are so many issues  
5 here. I want to add a couple of issues that  
6 have not been addressed. I represent people  
7 who love the ocean, environmentalists, and  
8 watermen all over the world.

I-519-001

9 Some of the issues regarding the reef  
10 and the dredging of the reef in the inner Apra  
11 Harbor, that's a surf spot. It really is. And  
12 once it's changed, that wave will never ever  
13 break the same again. I surfed that in the  
14 area, I've seen it break before, it's perfect,  
15 beautiful. If it's dredged, my grandchildren,  
16 your grandchildren, great grandchildren will  
17 never get a chance to appreciate that the way  
18 it is.

I-519-002

19 The live firing ranges on the east side  
20 of the island, that's going to require that we  
21 can't pass through there to go fishing, spear-  
22 fishing, rod and reel trolling. We can't even  
23 use that to go paddle canoes around that on a  
24 northwest passage which was done earlier. That  
25 was an amazing event done by a team of female

DEPO RESOURCES  
George B. Castro  
Court Reporter  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-519-001**

Thank you for your comment. The proposed dredging within Outer Apra Harbor that will be required to accommodate the aircraft carrier will be at depths of -49.5 mean lower low water plus 2 feet overdredge, and not in proximity to surfing spots such as the Western Shoals and the Big Blue Reef, therefore, there will be no impacts to the surfing spots.

**I-519-002**

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

I-519-002

1 canoe paddlers who entered that water and  
 2 courageously went around the roughest, most  
 3 challenging part of the ocean. And they were  
 4 successful. But if there's a live firing  
 5 range, that's going to be even more difficult.  
 6 Mr. Barcinas, Chamorros will never lose their  
 7 identity as long as people stick together and  
 8 are interested to learn. Si Yu'us Ma'ase.

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 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

COMMENTS BY MR. WOODROW CONCEPCION

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MR. CONCEPCION: My name is Woodrow Concepcion. I live in Santa Rita. I never had a chance to read this EIS, but my question to the planners, because they present that this project will be finished within about four years and they anticipated probably about, what's that, 20,000 H2 workers to work on the island. So my question to the planners, what happened to the 20,000 H2 workers? Are they entitled to apply for resident alien or permanent resident because that will -- I was that the -- increase the population in, you know, astronomical. That's it. Thank you.

I-520-001

**I-520-001**

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).

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

COMMENTS BY MR. BRIAN SHYBULL

MR. SHYBULL: My name is Brian Shybull. Born and raised in Seattle, Washington. I came out here in 2001 for school. I married a Chamorro woman, beautiful Chamorro woman. I've got a seven-year-old Chamoale boy, and I've got two Chamorro stepsons, Aleck, 17 just turned 18 and Jake is 13.

I-521-001

My first issue, my main concern is liberty. My specific concern is what's going to happen to the culture economically over the next 6 to 8 to 10 years? There's going to be a huge peak in the economy. A lot of people are going to come on island. And then when all of that construction is done, those people are going to leave, those houses are going to be empty and there is not going to be jobs to be had. And that's going to affect the people who remain here. And this point was made to me by one of our good senators and I had an opportunity to meet him the other day. And I was really impressed that our senators are taking part in this process.

This is my message to my son. The

DEPO RESOURCES  
George B. Castro  
Court Reporter  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

I-521-001

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)."

Also, please see Figure 4.3-1 of the SIAS which illustrates that, in every year, demand for labor is expected to be higher with the proposed action than without it.

1 primary issues surrounding the current military  
 2 buildup is an issue of liberty and the  
 3 preservation of culture. We, the people have  
 4 certain unalienable rights. And our government  
 5 is by the people and for the people. Our  
 6 government is enlisted to protect liberty and  
 7 justice for all. The Chamorro people and  
 8 culture are an essential part of our most  
 9 heritage and also an essential part of our  
 10 American heritage. Without diversity, we  
 11 cannot have freedom. If we are all the same,  
 12 we all speak the same, if we all act the same,  
 13 if we all believe the same then we can be  
 14 conquered. But if we are different, then they  
 15 can never conquer us. And so, when you take  
 16 away diversity, when you squash diversity,  
 17 you're making an attack on liberty.

I-521-002

18 The United States owns outright 29  
 19 percent of the land on Guam. Following the  
 20 buildup, the United States will potentially  
 21 occupy a maximum of 40 percent of the land on

I-521-003

22 Guam. The people of Guam have yet to be  
 23 recognized as full citizens of the United  
 24 States. We do not have a vote at the national  
 25 level and we do not have a vote regarding the

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-521-002**

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.

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-521-003**

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-521-004

1 military buildup. Guam is unknown to many  
 2 people in United States. My son's Chamorro  
 3 heritage is beautiful; we believe in God's  
 4 peace, we put family first. We elevate our  
 5 older generations. We are a people who embody  
 6 hospitality and service. We are a people who  
 7 say yes to those who are in need. However,  
 8 these cherished values make it easy for  
 9 invading nations to occupy our lands and  
 10 marginalize our people.

11 Since the year 1521, history has proven  
 12 this point. In my opinion, the military  
 13 buildup is plain and simple short-term  
 14 financial gain at the expense at a long-term  
 15 loss in culture. My question to the people  
 16 here tonight is in light of the fact that the  
 17 people of Guam have sufficiently lost soldiers,  
 18 culture, values and the language in the name of  
 19 Americanization, are we willing to further  
 20 sacrifice our cultural heritage and our  
 21 language, and our values at the altar of a  
 22 military buildup? Each of us will decide for  
 23 ourselves because each of us is free. We do  
 24 have a voice.

25 Before I go, I'll leave you with two

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-521-004**

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.

1 short quotes. Benjamin Franklin writes, "They  
2 who can give up essential liberty to purchase a  
3 little temporary safety, deserve neither  
4 liberty nor safety." John Adams writes, "Be  
5 not intimidated nor allow yourselves to be  
6 wheedled out of your liberties by any pretense  
7 of politeness, delicacy or decency. These, as  
8 they are often used, are but three different  
9 names for hypocrisy, trickery and cowardice."  
10 Thank you for this opportunity.

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**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

1                   **COMMENTS BY MR. MIKE LIDIA**

2

3           MR. LIDIA:   Hello, my name is Mike  
4 Lidia from Tumon, and I'm a concerned citizen.  
5 My comments are specific to Volume 5 Chapter 2-  
6 2.1.   A point of contention is that the DEIS  
7 intends to bring the AMDTF to Guam despite  
8 promise associated most notably with the  
9 Patriot missiles.

10           Originally, the Patriot is intended to  
11 shoot down enemy aircraft, but just before 1991  
12 in the Gulf War, its manufacturer Raytheon,  
13 modified the Patriot to shoot down tactical  
14 ballistic missiles.   After the 1991 Gulf War,  
15 congressional   and   independent   analysis  
16 concluded that the Patriot may actually have  
17 missed every Scud it targeted.   According to 60  
18 Minutes, a 1996 Pentagon report said the  
19 Patriot had a very high fratricide level.   In  
20 the early 1990's -- excuse me, that happened in  
21 the early 1990's.

22           On March 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2003 with no Iraqi  
23 opposition flying, a Patriot missile destroyed  
24 a British Tornado fighter jet in friendly  
25 airspace, killing two men aboard.   On March

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George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

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1 25<sup>th</sup>, 2003 the American F-16 fired on a US  
 2 Patriot missile battery, south of Nadia, after  
 3 the battery radar locked on the jet.

4 On April 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2003, a Patriot missile  
 5 shot down a US Navy F-18 Hornet fighter jet  
 6 killing the pilot. I have another comment  
 7 specific to Section 2.3 -- sorry, a little  
 8 nervous, 2.3.3.3 training in Volume 5 Chapter  
 9 2. Regarding training, the DEIS seems to  
 10 simultaneously indicate that routine training  
 11 on the FAD Patriot and Slam Ram would go  
 12 through all aspects leading up to and through a  
 13 launch, but no live fire missile launch  
 14 training exercises would occur on Guam or the  
 15 CNMI. This lack of clarity combined with the  
 16 Patriot missiles history of unreliability is  
 17 disconcerting. In the course of routine crew  
 18 training, the Patriot may identify and destroy  
 19 a friendly commercial aircraft or an ocean  
 20 vessel despite FAA sanction special use  
 21 airspace. The Patriot may miss or ricochet off  
 22 the target and destroy a home or  
 23 infrastructure.

24 A Patriot experiencing mechanical  
 25 problems during a training exercise, may land,

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-522-001**

Thank you for your comment. Volume 5, Section 2.3.3.3 indicates that collective training and certification would be required for the Army AMDTF to ensure proficiency with the missile systems. Routine crew training on all aspects leading up to and through a launch would be required for THAAD, Patriot, and SLAMRAAM weapons systems. No live-fire missile launch training exercises would occur on Guam or in the CNMI. Therefore, because no missile launch activity would occur as part of training exercises, there would be no potential for missing a target or having an unexploded missile impact on Guam or CNMI as a result of training. Army AMDTF launches would only occur in real emergency situations, to protect Guam from immediate threats.

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-522-001**

I-522-002

1 unexploded, in the earth, until a disturbance  
2 causes it to explode. A misfired Patriot  
3 missile, FAD or Slam Ram, may land in a  
4 forested area to explode and cause a forest  
5 fire. Sorry about the shaking hands.

I-522-003

6 Large amounts of toxic materials go in  
7 to the formulas and manufacturers of creating  
8 the FAD Patriots slam ram and propulsion  
9 system. The chemicals and the explosives in  
10 propulsions of the FAD Patriot and slam ram may  
11 be toxic and highly carcinogenic. The fuels,  
12 lubricants and solvents used by the vehicles  
13 and tripods have carried the FAD Patriot, slam  
14 ram missiles maybe toxic and highly  
15 carcinogenic. Guam suffers from an erosion  
16 problem, coccus rainfall along with an  
17 antiquated storm water system may elude the  
18 best manager practices the DEIA touts to  
19 mitigate erosion and pollution. Therefore,  
20 toxic and highly carcinogenic waste and  
21 unexploited ordinance from the FAD Patriot slam  
22 ram may litter the landscape and pollute the  
23 soil until those toxins make their way back  
24 into our food and water sources. Toxic and  
25 highly carcinogenic waste may cause cancer in

**I-522-002**

Thank you for your comment. Please see response above.

**I-522-003**

Thank you for your comment. The DoD is committed to the protection and responsible stewardship of the environment. The DoD is committed to the safe handling and use of all hazardous substances, including lubricants, solvents, propulsion system 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) and controls in place to prevent or minimize the inadvertent leakage, spill, or release of hazardous/toxic substances. These actions will protect public health, welfare, and the environment from adverse impacts associated with the use of solvents, herbicides, pesticides, fertilizers, propulsion systems, explosives, or other hazardous substances.

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

1 residents, years after the military buildup has  
2 occurred. Thank you.  
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**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

COMMENTS BY MR. BRIAN MEEKS

I-523-001

1  
2  
3 MR. MEEKS: Good evening. My name is  
4 Brian Meeks. I'm 15 years old, and I reside on  
5 this beautiful island of Guam in the village of  
6 Agat. I grew up here on this island, and I've  
7 been here long enough to know that our culture  
8 is dying. What is happening to us Chamorros,  
9 is it because of the buildup? It is important  
10 to me because Guam is already getting over  
11 populated and our island is too small to handle  
12 all the 80,000 Marines who are coming to Guam,  
13 including the military sticking our land  
14 without our permission. Sure, we gain a lot of  
15 money but we lose a lot of our properties.

I-523-002

16 I oppose this buildup for what they  
17 have caused back in the Philippines and in  
18 Okinawa. For many cases were caused by rape.

I-523-004

19 Thus, I am concerned about the raise of toxic  
20 waste that is increasing in hazardous  
21 materials, storage use, handling generation and  
22 disposal, increase in fueling operations. If

I-523-005

23 anything was to go wrong during construction  
24 activities, increases the risk in human health  
25 and environment to include terrestrial and

DEPO RESOURCES  
George B. Castro  
Court Reporter  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-523-001**

Thank you for your comment. The population estimates in the Draft EIS were based on the maximal scenario. The year 2014 includes the foreign worker population on Guam as well as the military and their dependents. However, after 2017, the population increase (from the 2010 baseline) would be approximately 33,500 (maximal scenario) primarily because the foreign worker population would leave Guam. The EIS identifies a number of significant impacts to Guam and its resources; this is summarized at the end of various impact chapters in volumes 2 through 6. Impacts to the Chamorro people are also addressed in the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) that is Appendix F, Volume 9 of the Final EIS. Chamorros, although considered a minority population in comparison to the U.S. as a whole, represented over 40% of Guam's population in the 2000 U.S. Census. Chamorro concerns involving political autonomy are impacted by the potential increase in non-Chamorro populations due to the buildup, increasing the likelihood of more non-Chamorro local political office-holders. More non-Chamorro voters would decrease the possibility of Chamorro political self determination. They would also decrease the possibility of successful plebiscites to achieve greater independence from U.S. control.

More information on this topic can be found in the Environmental Justice and the Protection of Children chapters of the Final EIS, specifically, Chapters 19 in Volumes 2, 3, 4, 5, and Chapter 20 in Volume 6, and under cumulative impacts (Chapter 4) of Volume 7.

**I-523-002**

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.

I-523-006

1 ecosystem. And the only way Guam can get its  
2 money as they promised us, is if the  
3 construction workers they have given us are  
4 done building the military as they ask for.

5 So, please don't use our island as a  
6 desert wasteland because you know we are people  
7 who have a say on this. Why don't you just  
8 bring all the material back to United States?  
9 Our island is already giving with so major and  
10 minor difficulties. Why don't you Marines go  
11 back home to your families and friends and just  
12 relax? So, if something is wrong there, you  
13 will be there to protect them. Guam is already  
14 at peace. We don't want to start a war with  
15 other people. We are fine the way we are. Si  
16 Yu'us Ma'ase.

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**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

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-523-003**

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-523-004**

Thank you for your comment. The DoD is committed to the protection and responsible stewardship of the environment. The DoD is committed to the safe handling and use of all hazardous substances, including lubricants, solvents, propulsion system 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) and controls in place to prevent or minimize the inadvertent leakage, spill, or release of hazardous/toxic substances. These BMPs and other controls are fully described in the EIS document. These actions will protect public health, welfare, and the environment from adverse impacts associated with the use of solvents, herbicides, pesticides, fertilizers, propulsion systems, explosives, or other hazardous substances.

**I-523-005**

Thank you for your comment. Volume 2, Section 17.1.2 discusses the

laws and regulations that must be followed during construction and operations to ensure public health and the environment are protected. Hazardous substances are controlled by laws and regulations administered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), and the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT). Additionally, the U.S. territory of Guam oversees and administers its environmental laws and regulations through the Guam EPA (GEPA). Construction contractors are required to comply with applicable federal and territorial (e.g., GEPA) laws and regulations regarding the storage, handling, and disposal of hazardous substances.

**I-523-006**

Thank you for your comment.

Thank you for your comment.

COMMENTS BY MS. OLYMPIA TERRAL

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MS. TERRAL: First of all, my name is Olympia Terral, and I'd like to apologize to all the Chamorro people here that I've lived in Santa Rita for 22 years and I cannot address you in Chamorro. To the United States Government, I say, liar, liar, panties burn. Yes, we must say no to this buildup and we must look at Guam as if it were a human body. And the eyes are the north and they've been taken. And the kidney is Sumay and it has been taken. And now they dare, they have the audacity to want the other kidney, the lakes, and all the parts below. And I think we should say, "No", the people of Guam should say, "No." Thank you.

I-524-001

DEPO RESOURCES  
George B. Castro  
Court Reporter  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

COMMENTS BY MR. KEITH CAMACHO

1 MR. CAMACHO: Hafa adai, taotao  
2  
3 Marianas. I just want to say before I begin, I  
4 appreciate the comments from my elders, from my  
5 peers, I see some of them in the audience and  
6 from our elected officials. My name is Keith  
7 Camacho, I'm a professor of History, Indigenous  
8 Studies, Ethnic Studies, and I represent UCLA  
9 and the University of Urbana Champagne. And  
10 there are many points said today and many  
11 points said earlier and I just want to mention  
12 three.

13  
14 One, the myth of economic prosperity  
15 and progress. Two, white institutional racism;  
16 and three, Guam, CMNI, Federal relations, our  
17 local relations. So, I'll just be very brief  
18 here. First, there's this myth of economic  
19 progress happening in the media, happening in  
20 our poster boards behind us, happening  
21 everywhere. As our peers have already said  
22 earlier, what's going to happen to our island  
23 is increased illiteracy, increased poverty,  
24 increased interethnic and intra-ethnic strife,  
25 increased social ills on a grand scale. I am

DEPO RESOURCES  
George B. Castro  
Court Reporter  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

I-525-001

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-525-001

1 not speaking just from a Marianas perspective,  
 2 I'm speaking from a perspective that examines  
 3 urbanization in Brazil, in Los Angeles and  
 4 other places.

5 So, one, this is a myth. We are not  
 6 economically prospering, all right? A lot of  
 7 our people still have to struggle to find basic  
 8 Medicare, a lot of our people have to find  
 9 basic food for the table. This military  
 10 buildup will not prosper for us.

I-525-002

11 Two, white institutional racism. What  
 12 do I mean by that? In US Federal legalese, in  
 13 US Governmental legalese, in US Military  
 14 legalese, indigenous people never matter.  
 15 Chamorros never matter, Hawaiians never matter,  
 16 Cherokee never matter, Apache Tonga never  
 17 matter. And so I think we should be very clear  
 18 about the propagandizing process happening here  
 19 is that, in the last instance, the US Federal  
 20 government does not care about the Chamorros,  
 21 not only of Guam, but the CNMI and islanders in  
 22 the wider Micronesian region. And if you want  
 23 to talk more on these things, you can talk to  
 24 me afterwards. There's a whole robust  
 25 literature on these issues.

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

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-525-002**

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.

Thank you for your comment.

I-525-003

1 Final point, how does this impact Guam  
 2 and the CNMI? Some of you are familiar that  
 3 there's already a federalization buildup that  
 4 was passed under George Bush's past, you know,  
 5 presidency. Now, the federalization of the  
 6 service language says, we're here to stop labor  
 7 disparity, we're here to stop labor inequity in  
 8 the Northern Marianas. That's not true. As  
 9 Cohen, as a lot of the federal government  
 10 officials, as I've said already, is  
 11 federalization in the NMI bottom line is to  
 12 militarize the islands. And so, I know and I'm  
 13 short of time.

14 So, what does this all mean? The myth  
 15 of economic prosperity, white institutional  
 16 racism, and the impact of the Guam and CNMI  
 17 level. What it means is in the long projection  
 18 is that Chamorros, our lands, our seas will be  
 19 taken from us and there's a long history around  
 20 these issues, and so, I just want to say that  
 21 I'm very grateful to be here and I appreciate  
 22 the youth and the elders talking for and  
 23 against these issues. And so, I just want to  
 24 continue and thank everybody that we welcome  
 25 these kinds of debates. Thank you.

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

1                   **COMMENTS BY J RAE TEDTAOTAO**

2  
3           MR. TEDTAOTAO:     My name is J Rae  
4 Tedtaotao. I think we should all represent we  
5 are Guahan, but yeah, it's where -- okay. This  
6 is a poem; it has something to do about the  
7 buildup. "At the age of 11, his third grade  
8 teacher after class, what would you do if you  
9 had a land to call your own? Little Bobby  
10 always sat in the back, never cared about the  
11 lessons but something about this question  
12 caught his attention. He shot his hand up high  
13 enough for the teacher to see it and waved his  
14 five fingers so vigorously as if his life  
15 depended on it, and yelled, 'Miss, pick me'.  
16 If I had a land to call my own, I'd build the  
17 biggest amusement park with roller coasters  
18 that twist and tangle into each other so the  
19 kids would throw up after riding it. All my  
20 vendors would give out free cotton candy and  
21 ice cream and snow cones with every flavor you  
22 could think of. I would love to have a land to  
23 call my own. Seven years later, Bobby still  
24 stays in the back of every conversation, even  
25 the ones that include the future of our island.

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

1 He always splits the information in half,  
 2 separating the truth from the sugar-coated BS  
 3 that they give us like this buildup will boost  
 4 up our economy, bringing more jobs and even  
 5 more money. Bobby, don't you find it funny how  
 6 the documents say that being put here is  
 7 protection, but Okinawa citizens say that being  
 8 kicked out is rejection? Bobby, pay attention.  
 9 There have been articles of civilian  
 10 disturbance and even more that we haven't heard  
 11 of from those who choose to stay silent, crimes  
 12 of violence, burglary, sexual assault.  
 13 Research say that the people were forced to  
 14 live under danger from possible crimes caused  
 15 by military soldiers even walking to and from  
 16 school. Teachers advise their students not to  
 17 take the roads near the bases, even though  
 18 they're shortcuts. Children end up being  
 19 beaten and raped. Some children gone missing.  
 20 Bobby, are you listening?

21 The news reporters say, the plan is to  
 22 deal with some weapons of mass distraction,  
 23 take more land spaces to build bases, they're  
 24 calling it a shield but really it's a target  
 25 range. Apra Harbor will be the next Pearl

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

### I-526-001

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-526-003

1 Harbor. We're giving our land away, and soon  
 2 military bases will not be on Guam. Guam will  
 3 be on military bases so don't turn your faces.  
 4 It kills me to see that the Chamorros who I  
 5 thought would stand up for our island are just  
 6 another bunch of Bobbys who choose to stay in  
 7 the back of every conversation even the ones  
 8 that include the future of our island.

9 Bobby, please, think back to third  
 10 grade and remember the question they asked you.  
 11 'What would you do if you had a land to call  
 12 your own?' Raise up your hand high enough for  
 13 the road to see it and pump your fist so  
 14 vigorously because your life depends on it and  
 15 tell them, "I don't need to imagine having a  
 16 land to call my own. I already have one. I  
 17 just call it home." Thank you.

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**DEPO RESOURCES**  
 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-526-002**

Thank you for your comment.

**I-526-003**

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

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

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



I-527-002

1 took Sumay and used it for their military.  
 2 They made us citizens but denied us the votes.  
 3 They stole our language and made us speak  
 4 English. In our history books, they say that  
 5 we're free, that we're making good money from  
 6 tourism. But as I drive to Tumon, my view of  
 7 the ocean obstructed by the Outrigger and the  
 8 Hyatt, I think of the stories Tata used to tell  
 9 me about the latte stone huts that once lined  
 10 the ocean, and how they were bulldozed to keep  
 11 up with the times [speaks in the Chamorro  
 12 language; my people are not free]. My people  
 13 are not free. [speaks in the Chamorro language;  
 14 wake up people of Guahan] because our island is  
 15 about to get reoccupied and re-destroyed. If  
 16 we don't fight, especially young people and the  
 17 elders, I do respect you and I understand where  
 18 you come from. But we have to think of our  
 19 future, our children, ourselves because we  
 20 won't have a land to call home. Si Yu'us  
 21 Ma'ase.  
 22  
 23  
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**I-527-002**

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.

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

1                   **COMMENTS BY MS. MARTINA NELSON**

2  
3                   MS. NELSON:   Hafa adai.   My name is  
4 Martina Nelson.   I am from the village of Yigo.  
5 Two very tough acts that I have to follow, but  
6 in the interest of time, I will keep this  
7 brief.   As the daughter of Sassagin (phonetic)  
8 landowners, I am very concerned with how this  
9 buildup will impact our community.   But I  
10 wanted to reflect on some of the comments a  
11 gentleman earlier spoke passionately about.   He  
12 has mentioned, he was concerned because he has  
13 daughters, okay?   Volume 2 Chapter 18 indicates  
14 that the peak construction period will  
15 contribute to the increase of sexually  
16 transmitted diseases in the community.

17                   Now,           despite           research           from  
18 criminologists, including Dr. Catherine Lutz of  
19 Brown University, the research states that  
20 Marines and sailors on shore leave are  
21 notorious for sex industry consumption.   Now,  
22 despite this research, the DEIS alleges that  
23 the impact on our community is less than  
24 significant, okay, as military installations  
25 have their own hospitals and clinics.   Now, I

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-528-001**

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.

I-528-001

1 suspect that like many of you, you have  
 2 concerns like I do, that this less than  
 3 significant impact will in fact significantly  
 4 impact our community. And I want to know what  
 5 is going to be done to address that. Thank  
 6 you.

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**DEPO RESOURCES**  
 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

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.

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. The Naval Hospital Guam in Agana Heights offers medical care to military personnel, military dependents, veterans, and in case of emergency, civilians. The military also runs small outpatient clinics at Andersen AFB and on the Naval Base.

1                   **COMMENTS BY MR. SIMEON PALOMO**

2

3                   MR. PALOMO: Hello everyone, my name is

4 Simeon Palomo from the village of Mongmong.

5 Very quick because it's almost -- you know, is

6 still have my daughter, she has school

7 tomorrow. Anyway, I personally have a lot of

8 reservations about the DEIS but, you know,

9 everyone spoke eloquently, I agree with most of

10 their comments. The only concern I have is

11 that the presenter, I don't know his name, he's

12 from the military he mentioned that the EIS is

13 going to be signed by the Secretary of the

14 Navy. And as we all know that, you know, Guam

15 has a long history with the Navy, good and bad.

16 I challenge the federal government to you have

17 President Obama sign the EIS, I mean, as a

18 fellow Pacific islander, I think he should know

19 what's going on, I mean, he should come and

20 visit Guam before we even start any

21 construction or anything. Any decision and,

22 you know, I mean, I was a big supporter of

23 Obama, I mean, I was so happy that he won. I'm

24 glad, you know, he is one of us, but I

25 challenge the federal government that Obama

I-529-001

**I-529-001**

Thank you for your comment. This is an important project for the DoD, and it has high-level visibility at Presidential and Congressional levels. However, the Record of Decision will be signed by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

**DEPO RESOURCES**

George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

1 sign the EIS not the Secretary of the Navy, I  
2 mean, I don't know where the buck stops, but  
3 just from what he said is that the Secretary of  
4 Navy is the one to sign the EIS. But I think  
5 Obama should at least, you know, I personally  
6 would feel better if he reads it and if he  
7 reads it then maybe he will, you know, I mean  
8 he will have reservations like all of us. I  
9 mean, you know, he does come from an island too  
10 and that's my only comment. It's that I hope  
11 President Obama makes an effort to come to Guam  
12 first, see what's, you know, see what the  
13 people -- all of our feelings and our  
14 reservations, and our, you know, yeah, come  
15 visit us first because, I mean, as they say  
16 this is the biggest military operation in  
17 history. Then I think our leader who we cannot  
18 vote for should at least come and, you know,  
19 take ownership. Thank you.

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**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

1                   **COMMENTS BY MR. MELVIN WON PAT BORJA**

2

3                   MR. BORJA:   Hafa adai.   My name is

4 Melvin Won Pat Borja and I'm from the village

5 of Malojloj.   It is no secret that Guam's

6 economy is in the gutter.   We have seen some

7 hard times in recent years and many of us are

8 struggling to find work, struggling to pay rent

9 and struggling just to put food on our tables

10 to feed our kids.   So when we first heard about

11 this military buildup, it was easy to get

12 caught up in the talk of 33,000 new jobs and

13 millions of tax dollars because when the people

14 are starving for hope, it is easy for them to

15 be misled by empty promises and half-truths.

16 But let me be the man who refuses to sell you

17 lies.   I am here to tell you that this buildup

18 is a wolf in sheep's clothing.   It is a trojan

19 horse sent to destroy our lives as we know

20 them.   They will tell you that there are 33,000

21 new jobs to be had but they will not tell you

22 that Guam residents will only receive 17% of

23 those jobs and that most of them are merely

24 temporary construction work that would no

25 longer exist.

**DEPO RESOURCES**

George B. Castro

**Court Reporter**

Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-530-001**

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 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 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-530-001

I-530-001

1           Once their bases and houses are built,  
2 they will tell you that there are civilian  
3 military jobs to be had but they won't tell you  
4 that Guam residents will only receive 25% of  
5 those jobs and that most of them will go to  
6 military dependents off island and workers.  
7 They will tell you that this buildup is good  
8 for the economy but they won't tell you that  
9 the EIS states that Guam workers will likely  
10 continue to see the cost of goods and services  
11 rise faster than their incomes. If you think  
12 that you are hurting now, imagine what your  
13 life will be like with 80,000 more people to  
14 compete with.

15           Imagine Upper Tumon housing 4,000  
16 workers, imagine Harmon housing 1,900 workers;  
17 and for all of you Dededo residents, imagine  
18 what your lives will be like when there are  
19 18,000 foreign workers living in your backyard.  
20 And if you think that our schools are over  
21 populated now, imagine what they will be like  
22 when the number of students increase by 20%.  
23 These are the burdens that the bases will not  
24 bear.

25           We, the people of Guam will be forced

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

I-530-001

1 to accommodate the increase in population with  
 2 our already limited resources. And they say  
 3 that the military is going to invest in Guam  
 4 but they only proposed to add 15 more doctors  
 5 for 80,000 people. Way even when the national  
 6 average is 25.9 doctors for every 10,000  
 7 people. They say that they want to invest in  
 8 Guam's water but they build more wells even  
 9 when the EIS says that freshwater resources  
 10 could be depleted in 30 years. Why else would  
 11 they propose a desalination plan as a long-term  
 12 solution?

I-530-002

13 Let us not forget that they stole Fena  
 14 Lake and had the audacity to charge us for our  
 15 own water. And even if the 17% of jobs will  
 16 give us to provide our families with temporary  
 17 income that we'll have, what will happen when  
 18 the money runs out, and believe me, their money  
 19 will run out. And what happens to all of the  
 20 foreign workers who decide to stay on Guam even  
 21 after the construction is complete, the EIS  
 22 assumes that they will all just suddenly  
 23 disappear. I grow tired of listening to their  
 24 proposals and preferred alternatives especially  
 25 when they have not given us the same courtesy

I-530-003

I-530-004

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-530-002**

Thank you for your comment. A reference of where the EIS states that freshwater sources could be depleted in 10 years would be appreciated. We don't know of where in the EIS this is stated. Per a recent paper, the Water and Environmental Research Institute (WERI) of the University of Guam confirmed the assumptions used in the 1991 northern Guam lens aquifer, which concluded that the sustainable yield of the aquifer is approximately 80 million gallons per day. The estimated groundwater needs during the peak of the proposed DoD buildup is approximately 63 million gallons per day including the current high rate of unaccounted for water in the Guam Waterworks Association system. Thus there should be an adequate supply of potable water. The potential long-term alternative of desalination was retained in the remote chance that the preferred alternative proves inadequate to meet future demands.

A pertinent issue on potable water is the amount of unaccounted for water in the Guam Waterworks Association (GWA) system. At over 50%, if most of this unaccounted for water is due to leaks in the system, fixing those leaks would go a long way toward meeting most if not all of the future needs on Guam without having to construct any new wells or extract more water. In the first year of a leak detection program, GWA has found about 4 million gallons a day of leaks. Those need to be fixed and the effort should be energetically pursued.

DoD remains committed in being an advocate for GWA in their search for grants and low-cost loans to accelerate repair of their water system. The DEIS discusses desalination of sea water as a possible option in the future in the event that GWA, GEPA and DoD jointly determine that groundwater wells are not the preferred means to meet water demands on Guam. This option does not indicate that DoD plans to deplete the available groundwater on Guam; rather, it demonstrates DoD's commitment to consider all options for water supply, and commitment to preserve Guam's sole-source aquifer.

I-530-004

1 and allowed us to decide for ourselves what is  
 2 best for our island.

3           So, my dear people of Guam, let us  
 4 raise our voices so they are loud enough to  
 5 hear, louder than the 99,000 jets that can be  
 6 heard 17,000 acres away from their air base.  
 7 Loud enough so they can hear us through their  
 8 sound proof homes that only exist on base,  
 9 louder than their live firing range that will  
 10 take Pagat, Sassagua Valley and to see Yigo  
 11 race track louder than the training range on  
 12 Mount Lamlam. We must speak so loud that the  
 13 wall will hear of this injustice! Again, Guam,  
 14 the people, so let us put -- get out of your  
 15 sit, put your fist in the air and let our  
 16 voices be united! State for the record that  
 17 Guam said no!

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**DEPO RESOURCES**  
 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-530-003**

Thank you for your comment. Please see the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F of the DEIS) for discussion of economic impacts. Analysis in the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) extends to the year 2020. By the year 2020 it is expected that activities related to the proposed action will be in a steady state, meaning they would not be expected to change drastically from that point to any foreseeable point in the future; these are not considered temporary impacts rather, long-term impacts.

The majority of construction workers who migrate to Guam for work are expected to be H2B workers who would be in Guam on temporary work visas, the H2B workers are required to leave Guam once the job they were brought in for is complete.

**I-530-004**

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.

Thank you for your comment.

I-531-001

1                   **COMMENTS BY MR. PHIL CRUZ**  
2  
3           MR. CRUZ: My name is Phil Cruz and I  
4 live in Yigo. I'm not representing any special  
5 interest groups, organization clubs,  
6 individuals or family. I'm here on my own  
7 behalf. And it's obvious out here that we come  
8 from different walks of life, different social  
9 status and whatever and for -- in saying that,  
10 it's safe for me to say that there are some  
11 amongst you who are for the military buildup  
12 and some are opposing it. Whatever your  
13 reasons or your agenda, it's none of my  
14 business so I'll leave it at that.  
15           I've served 20 years in the military,  
16 ready to stand and defend the red, white and  
17 blue and if need be, lose my life in the  
18 defense of freedom. Now, I come back after 20  
19 years to find out that my freedom of speech,  
20 the same freedom I've been fighting for, is  
21 limited. My response to this, I am not anti-  
22 American but I maybe anti-Draft EIS. So I want  
23 to speak from three different standpoints.  
24           First, as a descendant of my  
25 grandfather who participated in World War II.

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

I-531-001

1 I'll take your three minutes but a comparison  
2 to 65 years that the United States has not  
3 compensated, made any effort to compensate our  
4 Chamorro people who stood by their side during  
5 the war, who were -- where atrocities were  
6 committed upon them by the Japanese. My  
7 question to the red, white and blue is this,  
8 who made you judge and jury to forgive and  
9 relieve the Japanese for their wrongdoings to  
10 the Chamorro people?

11 From the standpoint of a military,  
12 there are many of my brothers and sisters,  
13 Guam's fallen sons and daughters that have  
14 passed on. They were ready, loyal, pledged the  
15 absolute allegiance to the red, white and blue  
16 and we are still treated as second class  
17 citizens. We do not reap the benefits that the  
18 constitution provides for the other people in  
19 the 50 United States, yet, we remain loyal. I  
20 am not anti-American for I, too, have served  
21 the military and this is my uniform. And as  
22 long as God permits me to live and breathe on  
23 this land, this uniform will stay in top fit  
24 condition because it symbolizes two things to  
25 me. One, that I will remain loyal to United

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George B. Castro

**Court Reporter**

Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

I-531-001

1 States and stand ready to answer their calling,  
2 but number 2 which is more important. My  
3 brothers and sisters who have died before me  
4 and will die after me will always be  
5 remembered. This is how you treat our people?

6 I wrote a song called "Guam's Fallen  
7 Sons." It is written by me because I don't  
8 believe anybody in the United States, in my  
9 lifetime will ever write a song about the  
10 Chamorro people who died and fought under the  
11 red, white and blue.

12 In closing, I want to say the military  
13 has all the resources it needs for its mission.  
14 It has the money, it has the people, it has the  
15 personnel. What it doesn't have, Chamorros and  
16 all the people of Guam, is land. And whether  
17 you know it or not, for those people who have  
18 land in these proposed areas, you hold the key  
19 to Guam's future and his people.

20 So, when the military comes up to you,  
21 please think of my children and your children  
22 and those people holding up beside for JFK.  
23 Thank you.

24  
25

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

Thank you for your comment.

COMMENTS BY MS. TRINI TORRES

1  
2  
3 MS. TORRES: [speaks in the Chamorro  
4 language; Good evening. I'm Trini Torres of  
5 Mongmong-Toto-Maite, Chuchugu (phonetic) the  
6 largest village where the bosses, the  
7 Chamorros, were previously fighting. Good  
8 evening, thank you for allowing me to speak,  
9 I'm Trini Torres of Mongmong-Toto-Maite and  
10 Chuchugu. One of the biggest village. That  
11 was the area of our high chiefs.

I-532-001

12 Let me say to our people that none of  
13 our leaders [speaks in the Chamorro language;  
14 Maga Haga and Maga Lahi, the chief or the wife  
15 of the chief has never surrendered, no one has  
16 ever surrendered, still there remains  
17 sovereignty, liberty, it still remains with us,  
18 this must be considered by the United States  
19 that the people of Guam are still free  
20 including the entire Marianas. No, we are not  
21 cowards, there has never been any chief that  
22 has ever surrendered. The women then didn't  
23 like for the Spaniards who came here to rise  
24 up and wipe out the women but we know in our  
25 hearts that the women are the strongest, and

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

Thank you for your comment.

1 the men also stood up to fight whomever, they  
2 too never surrendered, they were killed by the  
3 Spaniards.

4 The ones who were hiding would flee to  
5 Rota, Tinian and Saipan. Then, once in a  
6 while, they would come back and fight again  
7 with the Spaniards. Their only weapons were  
8 their sticks, clubs and brute strength]. What  
9 I'm saying is are Chamorro people never gave  
10 up. None of our leaders, women leaders or men  
11 leaders, Maga Haga, Maga Lahi ever surrendered  
12 our freedom.

I-532-002

13 The US and Spain came into an  
14 international agreement not including the  
15 Chamorros, the people, the aboriginal people of  
16 the land to be in their paperwork. Also Japan;  
17 right? They came in and killed our people,  
18 they committed atrocity [speaks in the Chamorro  
19 language; wait a moment, excuse me] --  
20 committed atrocities, raped our women who are  
21 so ashamed to admit that they were raped, and  
22 they thought they were -- yeah, the ones who  
23 fell; right? No, the US forgave Japan for  
24 every -- all the atrocities they did including  
25 raping our women, beheaded our people, without

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

I-532-003

1 including Guam, [speaks in the Chamorro  
2 language; us Chamorros, they did not include us  
3 in the agreement]. The Chamorros were never  
4 included in any international agreement.

5 So, we are still a people, a free  
6 people, but we need to rise up like our youth  
7 are saying, "You need to rise up! Because we  
8 are still free!" we have to know that, we need  
9 to realize that [speaks in the Chamorro  
10 language; wait again, I have something to say  
11 to them. You guys are Chamorros, right? They  
12 look at us like we are afraid and we don't know  
13 nothing and we are so generous from our heart].  
14 We give everything, we're so generous. We were  
15 thought to give to be kind to people and they  
16 think of it as a weakness, our failures. No!  
17 Don't ever change. Do not change because of  
18 those people who regard us as being weak,  
19 because they themselves are not generous or  
20 kind or considerate. They came to steal, to  
21 conquer, to step on our necks. We must not  
22 give up.

23 MR. GUZMAN: [speaks in the Chamorro  
24 language; let the others speak.]

25 MS. TORRES: [speaks in the Chamorro

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George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-532-003**

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.

Thank you for your comment.

I-532-004

1 language; one moment. The land is first.] The  
2 land, the land is our soul. Our people --  
3 MR. GUZMAN: [speaks in the Chamorro  
4 language; let the others speak.]  
5 MS. TORRES: The land, we must not part  
6 with our land because our ancestors, our  
7 parents, our grandparents told us it's a sin to  
8 let go of the land. Always remember that. Do  
9 not let go of your land at no matter what  
10 price. Land is the people of Guam of the  
11 Marianas! Biba Chamorro!  
12 MR. GUZMAN: [speaks in the Chamorro  
13 language; give others a chance.]  
14 MS. TORRES: [speaks in the Chamorro  
15 language; no, no, no, wait. No, I am not  
16 afraid. Cliff -- I am not afraid. Stop it.  
17 Let me say what I have to say. I am not  
18 afraid. Stand up, speak up and don't give up  
19 your land, please, because pretty soon we won't  
20 have any more land]. Do not give up the land  
21 at all cost. Bib Chamorro! Biba!  
22  
23  
24  
25

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

1 MR. GUZMAN: [speaks in the Chamorro  
2 language; I am asking all of you to please give  
3 a chance to those who are here to speak at this  
4 hearing. Please give them a chance. Use your  
5 three minutes. I know this is not enough time,  
6 but there are plenty who want to speak today.  
7 Thank you.]

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George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

1                   **COMMENTS BY MR. VICENTE GARRIDO**

2  
3                   MR. GARRIDO: [speaks in the Chamorro  
4 language; Hi. I am Ben Garrido]. My hats off  
5 to "We are Guahan" youth, I ask you not to  
6 stop. Continue on your fight [speaks in the  
7 Chamorro language; because we who are old will  
8 be dying soon, you will be the ones to carry  
9 the cross. I salute you].

10                   Every time I read the newspaper they  
11 ask us are we ready? Are we ready? I ask  
12 yourself that. [speaks in the Chamorro  
13 language; Are we not getting enough to get  
14 poisoned? To be poisoned. Yeah. We who are  
15 the people of the land have been poisoned but  
16 here we are again talking about the buildup,  
17 what's our problem? Is this what we want? Do  
18 we want the buildup? What is the reason for  
19 the government of Japan to pay over seven  
20 billion dollars to make "them" come over here?  
21 What is the reason? Don't ever believe that  
22 that is the only reason why they are coming  
23 over, just for relocation]. Do you know why  
24 they are coming here? Because the Japanese  
25 government don't want them and here we are

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George B. Castro

**Court Reporter**

Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-533-001**

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-533-001

I-533-001

1 with open arms, champagne, are we ready?!  
2 [speaks in the Chamorro language; No! No! No!  
3 Thank you very much].  
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**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 408

Received: 2/9/2010 5:13:58 AM

#### 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 were reported by underage personnel (Central Broadcasting Service News 2009)." (Vol.2, Ch. 16, Pg. 1092)

#### My reaction:

I'm concerned with this issue for many reasons. We're going to have about 80,000 military personnel relocated to Guam from Japan. If almost half of them are frequent binge-drinkers, how will this affect Guam? 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 coming in the near future. Everyone knows what alcohol does to people, so just imagine what it would be like for there to be 35,000+ frequent binge-drinkers arriving on island.

#### A solution:

I think a possible solution could be to move all or most night clubs, bars, or other places like that. Since the government already wants to move them out of Tumon for a better tourism industry, I think it would be a good idea to relocate the night life clubs and bars near or around military installations so more people may benefit.

I-534-001

### I-534-001

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.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 409

Received: 2/9/2010 8:50:34 AM

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 volume 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 rides." 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 divers or by submarine rides. The main point is that this reef shouldn't be destroyed even though it does not play a big role in our tourist attraction. Destruction of this reef can cause a disruption for the island's marine life food chain.

I-535-001

### I-535-001

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 activities continues. The Navy has considered the potential impacts to water quality, coral reef, and marine ecosystem from the proposed action and has developed a list of policies, procedures, mitigation measures and best management practices to lessen these impacts. Land-based construction activities require permits, which include BMPs that help contain and reduce sediment and pollutant discharges into nearby waters. The Navy, along with local agencies have a role ensuring proper management of these permits and BMP methodologies. Additionally, the Navy will implement low impact development (LID) or stormwater management strategies during construction activities. The goal is to maintain or restore the natural hydrologic functions of a site to achieve natural resource protection objectives and fulfill environmental regulatory requirements. New wharf structures in Apra Harbor will have cyclonic stormwater devices that treat water before discharging to the harbor. The Navy will also implement and properly manage mitigation measures and BMPs during in-water activities (dredging, wharf construction) that include Army Corps permits requiring silt curtains, biological monitors, halting of dredging activities during potential coral spawning months, and compensatory mitigation projects to help improve nearshore water quality through upland watershed reforestation and/or artificial reef construction, to name a few. Even after efforts by DoD to minimize and avoid the impacts of the aircraft carrier project, there still remain unavoidable adverse impacts associated with dredging coral reef ecosystems in Outer Apra Harbor. 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. This area was chosen because it is the least environmentally damaging. 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. As identified in Volume 4, Section 11.2.2.5 - 11.2.2-7, federal law recognizes the value of irreplaceable marine resources and requires compensatory mitigation. Compensatory mitigation is defined as the restoration, establishment, enhancement, and/or preservation of aquatic resources to offset unavoidable impacts to waters of the U.S. (including special aquatic sites, such as coral reefs). The compensatory mitigation is subject to approval by USACE, under the CWA, through the Section 404/10 permit requirements. The Navy is considering a suite of potential options for compensatory mitigation for the loss of coral in Outer Apra Harbor as identified in Volume 4, Section 11.2.2.7.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 410

Received: 2/9/2010 9:11:13 AM

I agree with the conditions of the roads being said in volume 6, 4.1.1.2. there is always heavy amounts of traffic going certain directions on island during certain times of the day. the scheduled time for public transportation oare not being followed, for example the mass transit tends to arrive at the bus-stop earlier than their timed schedule. there are also not so many sidewalks for pedestrians to use. Most of the usable sidewalks fare in the central part of Dededo until the end of Tamuning. If there were more sidewalks that led to more destinations on island and also better crosswalk signals, then there can be a possibility that there will be more bicycles being used than vehicles. This is due to the fact that the gas prices are skyrocketing leaving the minimum wages in the dust.

I-536-001

### I-536-001

Thank you for your comment. On July 9, 2008, Title 5 of the Guam Code Annotated, Article 1, Chapter 54 was revised to add § 54105 Bicycle Lanes and Pedestrian Ways. This new law requires the inclusion of bicycle lanes and pedestrian ways to be part and parcel of the planning, development, construction, reconstruction or other change of transportation facilities, plans, programs of primary and secondary roads where it can be safely implemented.

## COMMENT SHEET



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

Website Comment Number: 411

Received: 2/9/2010 10:15:38 AM

I-537-001

I-537-002

I-537-003

I-537-004

My Concern is in our government's healthcare, utilities, education and Ancestral lands. With the military buildup approaching the Government of Guam obviously does not have the adequate staff as well some resources in our hospitals to even take care of the local people here on island. How is the Government and the U.S. Government going to make sure that everyone on island (Local and military) going to make sure that care is adequately given to each individual? Another concern would be Guam's Power and Water Systems. Guam does not have the power system to support a population increase so drastic. Is the military going to help fund the building of more power and water systems as well? Also, the Guam Public School System is lacking teachers to teach in the classroom and/or the overcrowding with our public schools has already become a rising issue. My question is how is the military going to help assist in solving this problem? Lastly, if the military decides to seize private property for government use will the landowners be compensated or given another property located elsewhere?

#### I-537-001

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-537-002

Thank you for your comment. DoD, through its customer service agreement with Guam Power Authority (GPA), will be charged an appropriate power rate to reimburse GPA for the reconditioning of their existing combustion turbines as well as any increased in operational costs. The proposed reconditioning will be an adequate amount to provide the needed increased power for both DoD and induced civilian growth.

For wastewater, DoD has committed to arrange the funding to refurbish the North District Wastewater Treatment facility. Similar to power, the DoD will be charged user fees that will enable Guam Water Authority (GWA) to repay the funding provided for this refurbishment. For longer term upgrade to secondary treatment, DoD will pay their proportional share through user fees.

For potable water, DoD will upgrade their water system for their needs but will also accelerate the increased capacity and make excess water available to GWA.

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.

In addition, DoD will assist as much as possible GWA efforts to secure grants and low cost loans to make upgrades to their system, many of which are required whether or not the DoD buildup occurs.

DoD recognizes that they cannot exceed the utility capacity on Guam and must make sure the utilities are adequate for all of Guam.

**I-537-003**

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-537-004**

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.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 412

Received: 2/9/2010 1:23:46 PM

I-538-001

Volume 2 Chapter 16 Page 16-87, "Increase in Overall Crime" section pertains to the military operational unit and the impact in overall crime. It states that there is limited evidence to base conclusions on such as the lack of information on overseas Status of Forces Agreement, specific data of military crimes from the Guam Police Department, and lack of information of the DoD and Marine Corps websites. There are other viable sources that should be considered such as the Okinawa Prefectural Government, Department of Planning, Statistics Division-Okinawan American and Japan Self-Defence Force bases statistics, March 2007 ([http://nihon.awardspace.com/okinawa\\_sofa\\_crime.html](http://nihon.awardspace.com/okinawa_sofa_crime.html) and <http://www3.pref.okinawa.jp/site/view/contview.jsp?cateid=14&id=666&page=1>) and numerous news articles reported in Japan about rapes and other crimes.

I-538-001

Thank you for your comment. Additional information on crime, as available, has been added to the FEIS.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 413

Received: 2/9/2010 10:51:20 PM

I-539-001

Firstly, this document is severely confusing and does not go into great details as to how preventative measures will be executed to ensure the people of Guam that this movement of troops to Guam will have a limited negative impact on their lives.

Secondly, I do believe that the military should seriously consider using some of the suggestions tendered by the local population, as they will be the ones living with the long-term consequences of the build-up.

### I-539-001

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.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 414

Received: 2/9/2010 10:52:38 PM

I-540-001

Firstly, this document is severely confusing and does not go into great details as to how preventative measures will be executed to ensure the people of Guam that this movement of troops to Guam will have a limited negative impact on their lives.

Secondly, I do believe that the military should seriously consider using some of the suggestions tendered by the local population, as they will be the ones living with the long-term consequences of the build-up.

#### I-540-001

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-541-001**

Thank you for your comment.

**I-541-001****COMMENTS BY BENDICION SABLAN**

1  
2  
3 MR. SABLAN: [speaks in the Chamorro  
4 language; old and young; respect, respect to  
5 you] Hafa adai. To all of you in the Armed  
6 Forces who stand firm and give great honor for  
7 fighting for your beliefs, welcome to my home.  
8 I will hold firmly all my respects to you as I  
9 expect your respects to be held towards my  
10 family and my home.

11 To the President of the United States,  
12 the US Congress, House of Representatives,  
13 House of Senate and all others who should be  
14 greatly concerned about the military buildup  
15 and are blindly or selfishly making decisions  
16 in my homeland without my people's consent, we  
17 demand you hear us now.

18 I am an army veteran who served in  
19 Korea, and I understand the feeling of why do  
20 they oppose my intent to contribute to a  
21 development towards the great American dream?  
22 As one who serves their country, there is great  
23 pride and purpose because you are on the  
24 frontline of working for everything you believe  
25 to be true. My purpose for now is to fight for

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George B. Castro

**Court Reporter**

Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

1 the future liberties of my children and my  
 2 grandchildren. No matter how proud you are  
 3 about your beliefs, never neglect the existence  
 4 of other beliefs. That being said, I'm sure  
 5 you can identify people who you personally  
 6 know, who don't view their American dream the  
 7 same way you do.

8 In every community including the  
 9 extremely disciplined militaries, there are  
 10 those who choose to act in ways that disgrace  
 11 all who strive to protect their beliefs. They  
 12 stain your reputation and contribute to the  
 13 pain my people have experienced from the  
 14 negligent master government. Many of our  
 15 issues and concerns have been at your doorstep  
 16 for quite some time now and remain there as you  
 17 tell us that there is a possibility of land  
 18 condemnation from our children's future for  
 19 your bigger picture.

20 The next significant event after this  
 21 buildup is the death of, in my eyes, the  
 22 world's most beautiful culture because of  
 23 ignorance and lack of respect to indigenous  
 24 rights. Our culture is very generous, until  
 25 there is a perception of disrespect. Our

**DEPO RESOURCES**

George B. Castro

**Court Reporter**

Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-541-002**

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-541-002

I-541-002

1 culture includes welcoming our visitors and  
 2 being respectably hospitable as most other  
 3 cultures to include some sub-communities in  
 4 your multi-culturistic environment. But beware  
 5 as it is in our natural instinct that when  
 6 there is disrespect we will work as hard as we  
 7 need to, to have justice. Like you, fight for  
 8 our freedoms for all whom we love.

I-541-003

9 I would like to think that my people  
 10 agree with me when I say that any other race  
 11 who lives with the respect of our culture can  
 12 call Guam home and me a brother at arms.  
 13 That's the reason why our brothers and sisters  
 14 are out there fighting right now while you're  
 15 paying attention to me. We are loyal friends  
 16 of yours who have lived, fought and died by  
 17 your side and for your causes. We live  
 18 together as it stands and now must work  
 19 together for the best interest of both our  
 20 beliefs. I ask you kindly to think of our  
 21 loved ones as you think of yours and what they  
 22 stand for and fight as brothers at arms.

I-541-004

23 For the sake of our children's chance  
 24 to live the Guahan culture that we love so  
 25 much, please take no action towards your

**I-541-003**

Thank you for your comment.

**I-541-004**

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.

**DEPO RESOURCES**

George B. Castro

**Court Reporter**

Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

I-541-004

1 current plans and self interest. We deserve to  
2 work with you as equals in this decision, no  
3 matter what mitigation's taken in respects to  
4 your current plan, all of Guam and its heritage  
5 will collapse with the drastic change that  
6 you're working towards. Our decision makers  
7 are still learning how to make good choices,  
8 our administrators are still learning how to  
9 manage, our teachers are still learning how to  
10 approach our children. Our emergency resources  
11 are nearly always under staff and unequipped  
12 while ecological health is already  
13 deteriorating with its current population.

14 This is just a touch of the surface of  
15 our problems, which by the way most likely  
16 would be less intense if our voices had been  
17 heard prior. I believe that the best way for  
18 our both our futures is to associate freely as  
19 politically equal nations, so that we may be  
20 afforded a voice not limited to US  
21 opportunities but also open to international  
22 options as well. We need our own people to  
23 make the decisions for our home rather than  
24 people living almost halfway across the world  
25 and have many bigger issues of their own. If

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**Court Reporter**

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I-541-004

1 you really want a powerful ally in the pacific,  
2 employ our Chamorro service members to the  
3 bases we have here with their effective and  
4 sufficient equipment to get the job done.  
5 Think about it. Who's better capable to  
6 protect our home than Guam's sons and  
7 daughters? Si Yu'us ma'ase.

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George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

1                   **COMMENTS BY MR. MIKE GAWEL**

2

3                   MR. GAWEL: Thank you. Good evening.

4 I'm a long term resident of Dededo, Mike Gawel,

5 as Cliff said. And in reviewing the Draft EIS

6 I've look at certain issues that I would like

7 to speak to you tonight. I think everyone

8 should be really concerned about the increases

9 in traffic that are projected with this. It's

10 going to affect all of us. We should be

11 concerned about the noise increases that are

12 going to really bother us, it'll create a lot

13 of -- because of the firing ranges, the

14 training with the aircraft, including

15 helicopters, it's going to really disturb our

16 quiet communities that we are enjoying now. I

17 think -- we'll suffer a lot of stress and

18 discomfort from these types of issues.

19                   But, in the short time I've got, I'd

20 like to concentrate on something else, an issue

21 isn't directly impacting you and me and the

22 residents here in Guam, but in the long-term it

23 will have a serious impact on Guam's

24 environment. And beyond Guam even to the whole

25 pacific marine ecosystems of our area. I've

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George B. Castro

**Court Reporter**

Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-542-001**

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-542-002**

Thank you for your comment. Noise levels may be significantly increased in some localized areas as described in the EIS. Mitigation measures have been proposed in the EIS to reduce noise impacts.

I-542-001

I-542-002

I-542-003

1 been studying coral reefs and marine life in  
 2 Guam and the neighboring islands for the last  
 3 36 years. And I need to say something  
 4 concerning the dredging that's going to be done  
 5 in Apra Harbor and its impact on the marine  
 6 life.

7 In preparing for the berthing  
 8 facilities for the aircraft carrier, as  
 9 proposed in the DEIS including the channels to  
 10 bring in these aircraft carriers, there's going  
 11 to be an enormous amount of dredging done. And  
 12 actually, during the preparation of the Draft  
 13 EIS, a lot of human resources and much funding  
 14 has gone into studies in Apra Harbor to assess  
 15 what will the impacts be and what will be the  
 16 expected losses of our marine resources and the  
 17 values of these resources? Even to a limited  
 18 extent, the University of Guam experts have  
 19 been hired to work on this assessment. And a  
 20 proposed system or a method of assessing the  
 21 losses called Habitat Equivalency Assessment.  
 22 It's a scientific approach, it's a good one  
 23 that's being used through the Draft EIS.

24 I'd like to point out that there's some  
 25 basic false in the way these studies are being

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 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-542-003**

Thank you for your comment. Habitat assessment methodologies that evaluate the function of affected aquatic resources, such as coral reef ecosystems, are an evolving science and the adequacies of existing and new methodologies are heavily debated in the scientific community. Ideally, a standard assessment technique that accurately characterizes and quantifies losses and gains of coral reef ecosystem functions would be used. However, rulemaking for the Compensatory Mitigation Rule recognizes the wide variety of aquatic resources present in the United States and the evolving nature of science regarding aquatic ecosystem restoration make the establishment of standard assessment methodologies impracticable. The assessment for this EIS used an historically approved methodology (percent coral cover), supplemented by other methods such as the use of Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) satellite photos, for quantifying impacts to affected coral reef ecosystems impacted by the proposed transient CVN wharf and associated dredging. DoD believes that use of the percent coral cover methodology, supplemented by use of LIDAR satellite photos, is the "best currently available science" to attempt to capture the thousands of elements that comprise the function of a coral reef ecosystem. DoD's assessment is currently under review by the US Army Corps of Engineers, the agency charged with implementing dredge and fill permits under CWA Section 404, and other Federal agencies. The FEIS will be updated to reflect the latest developments in this review.

I-542-003

1 done and the approach that's presented in the  
2 Draft EIS concerning this dredging. The losses  
3 of the values of all of the impact at coral  
4 reefs in the DEIS has been focusing on the  
5 measurement of the areas that are covered with  
6 live coral. Well, this is good but the methods  
7 used are not really adequate and I can't  
8 explain it all in the short time we have now.  
9 But they're not as good as methods that we've  
10 used in the past. For example on the  
11 assessments using the same approaches to  
12 dredging at the Kilo Wharf in Apra Harbor. And  
13 one of the greatest problems I see with these  
14 assessments of the coral reefs in the Draft EIS  
15 is that the coral is assessed just in the top  
16 18 meters, the top 60 feet or so of the water.  
17 That's looked at fairly carefully but the  
18 dredging won't go deeper than that 18 meters or  
19 60 feet. But there are a lot of valuable live  
20 corals that are down deeper, below that 18  
21 meters. They're on the slopes. And when the  
22 dredging occurs, the silt and sediment and  
23 broken coral will fall down those slopes onto  
24 the deeper areas and resources down there. And  
25 I think these need to be assessed.

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I-542-003

1           There are probably some unique fish  
2 there. I think most people here on Guam are  
3 fishermen and realize the bigger reef fish, the  
4 groupers and things could be down deeper. And  
5 the assessment being done in the Draft EIS  
6 hasn't touched on this. It hasn't looked at  
7 what is down there that definitely will be  
8 impacted.

9           I think -- I'd recommend that  
10 additional studies be done on these areas and  
11 it can be done if the EIS for the disposal of  
12 dredge material looked at 6,000 meter or 6,000  
13 foot depths off of Guam last year. I think, we  
14 can look at 60 to 80 feet deep here in our Apra  
15 Harbor. And -- okay. I think we will write up  
16 some things on this too. But again, I'd like  
17 to stress that there's some false in the  
18 approach that is being taken. Thank you.

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George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

1                   **COMMENTS BY MRS. GLORIA NELSON**

2

3                   MS. NELSON: Jan, thank you for the time

4 last night. Janet Aguon gave me to be the

5 first last night because I have about four

6 pages. For tonight it's going to be very

7 different. We have heard all kinds of issues

8 and every one of those issues are most

9 important for our survival, but the most

10 important one for our family is I would say, no

11 condemnation! We are not going to compromise

12 for the money. For those of you who want to

13 compromise for money that is your prerogative.

14                   Now, it's very interesting because

15 we're following three directions. Number one,

16 there are four different areas, four different

17 nights where the meetings are held. The

18 direction is three minutes, he owes me two

19 minutes. But I probably have less than three

20 now I hope so. Then the last one is when are

21 they going to return the ancestral unused lands

22 and why are they asking for more? I am sorry

23 but that dollar sign is not going to be

24 negotiated by our family. If you want to do

25 it, that's your business.

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George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-543-001**

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

**I-543-001**

1           Tonight is the last opportunity for us  
2 to express that freedom of expression.  
3 Although the quality of it and the unity we  
4 expect out of it is one half of a quarter. I'm  
5 approaching this very differently from the  
6 previous nights. And I will go into questions.  
7 I don't expect any answer from the buildup.  
8 But if you want to say yes or no that's your  
9 prerogative. We have heard all the issues and  
10 there will be more coming up. I don't have to  
11 keep repeating them or keep repeating what I've  
12 already stated at the Legislature and the  
13 meetings in the various areas that were  
14 designated. But tonight, it's different.

15           I stand before you this evening because  
16 I don't expect to be answered, but nevertheless  
17 I'm going to ask. I've never been one to guard  
18 my tongue when something that I believe will  
19 hurt me and my family, will manifest itself in  
20 such a way that all that is left in fighting  
21 are nothing but words. Most of us are in that  
22 category now, but let me tell you,  
23 congratulations youths. Congratulations, I  
24 am very proud of you. As a teacher it's very  
25 difficult to teach a crowd like this, but we're

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George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

Thank you for your comment.

I-543-002

1 not going to be flunkies as Chamorros.  
2           The first question, the study was  
3 released for public comments in November of  
4 last year, and now, it's the military's job to  
5 sell the people of Guam that we are generally  
6 in favor of the buildup. Well, it's pretty  
7 obvious, we are not, some are not. And so, the  
8 question must be asked, what are you going to  
9 do about it? The buildup in inevitable people,  
10 no matter, if the Legislature were to post a  
11 question for the 2010 election ballot, forget  
12 it. Do you support the military buildup, and  
13 are you for or against it? It seems too late.  
14           Here are other questions that I must  
15 ask. Before I do, I will venture to say that  
16 none of you sitting as the buildup panel -- are  
17 you a buildup panel? No, he's not. The  
18 Chamorros and the Guamanians on this island,  
19 some of us will never be one of the called,  
20 "sugar gold", it's very obvious people, it's  
21 very obvious.  
22           Here are my questions and I'll go fast.  
23 Don't come closer to me. Is General Bice,  
24 David Bice doing a good job in selling the DEIS  
25 to the people of Guam? I wonder if the

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George B. Castro  
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Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

I-543-003

1 Department of Defense thinks so. Governor  
2 Camacho, formed his military task force to work  
3 with the Joint Guam Program Office but there  
4 was so much withholding of information from the  
5 Joint Program Office, that at one time the  
6 governor wrote to US, Secretary of Defense  
7 Robert Gates, asking that General Bice be  
8 removed and someone else who's more sensitive  
9 in understanding of Guam's issues, be  
10 appointed. That didn't happen. I wonder if  
11 the governor still feels this way.

12 Question, are the governor and the  
13 senators doing a good job in protecting the  
14 best interest of the people of Guam? Is the  
15 governor's military task force really helping  
16 the people of Guam on these issues? Concerns  
17 in the community have surfaced and refused to  
18 go away saying -- stay there (to Mr. Guzman) --  
19 the governor's task force is not transparent to  
20 the people of Guam. You have read the paper.

21 We were told that because of the  
22 anticipated number of people who will testify,  
23 will reach the hundreds, and it has, look at  
24 how many hundreds we have here. But we will  
25 only be given three minutes, you owe me two (to

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George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

I-543-004

1 Mr. Guzman).

2 So, I would still repeat, three minutes

3 to defend land condemnation and return the

4 unused lands to our ancestors and to their

5 descendants. We need more than three minutes

6 and four days. Three minutes is the magic --

7 almost -- then so be it. How will you compile

8 hundreds of three minute oral testimonies into

9 your final Draft EIS? Are you even taking

10 these testimonies? What a fool we are, it's

11 not going to happen people.

12 Here I -- and the hundreds who took

13 time from their routine lives to show up to

14 testify and vent, will the Department of

15 Defense host a town meeting in the future for

16 those of us who will be directly affected by

17 the military buildup? We cannot interact, we

18 cannot. They didn't give us the opportunity.

19 Don't get closer -- (to Mr. Guzman).

20 Sure you have hundreds who have shown

21 up, but can you honestly say that you can put a

22 name of the hundreds who have shared oral

23 testimonies plus the testimonies in writing?

24 This forum, people, is very impersonal, it is

25 very impersonal. Following orders of the

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 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-543-004**

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.

Commentors were limited to three minutes to ensure that everyone who attended the public hearings and wanted to speak had a chance to do so. DoD encouraged citizens to submit any additional comments via the mail, comment boxes at the hearings or through the EIS website: [www.guambuildupeis.us](http://www.guambuildupeis.us).

1 welfare of who? The US mainlanders, Japan,  
2 Okinawa. God Bless Guahan. Si Yu'us ma'ase.  
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George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094



I-544-002

1 integrity is not worth \$5.00 and for that  
 2 matter it's not worth millions of dollars. If  
 3 the military coming in is going to bring us  
 4 money but it's not going to benefit our  
 5 children, then it's not worth it. It's not  
 6 worth it even if you can afford to send your  
 7 children to private schools, you're going to be  
 8 living in the projects with kids who are just  
 9 being managed in class. They won't be getting  
 10 any kind of education.

11 I'm telling you that the EIS, that I've  
 12 read a good portion of it, and it's really hard  
 13 to get through. It's quite of long document.  
 14 It does not provide for the children of Guam.  
 15 And I would just invite you to consider that  
 16 most things that are important, all things that  
 17 are important should not be for sale.

18 You know, I'm a small business owner  
 19 and I know the potential that this buildup has  
 20 for my small company. You know what? I should  
 21 not be the only person who says I don't care.  
 22 I don't care if I don't make a \$100,000.00 or a  
 23 \$1 million dollars next year. If it  
 24 compromises my daughter's future, then it  
 25 shouldn't happen.

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 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-544-002**

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.

I-544-003

1           So, my comment -- I think that the  
2 entire education portion of the EIS needs to be  
3 reworked, reconsidered. I think the  
4 educational expert should be brought in. And  
5 us as residents, we need to really think do we  
6 want to be sending our children to school next  
7 door to someone who's going to the projects,  
8 because those kids are not only, they're going  
9 to suffer, but then there's going to be this  
10 huge gap. And if you think there's a gap  
11 already, that gap is going to become even  
12 wider. You're going to have children who have  
13 no education versus children who are in private  
14 schools, who are getting a decent education and  
15 you're going to start feeling that tension.  
16 And if you think there's tension now, multiply  
17 it by a hundred. And again, I've worked in the  
18 projects and we don't want Guam to become the  
19 projects.  
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**I-544-003**

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 (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 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.

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094



I-545-001

1 then you subtract them and multiply them in  
2 Guam and what do you have? A foreseen problem  
3 that could have been taken care of prior.

4 So, let me see exactly what I'm going  
5 to give up. Land that will never get back to  
6 the people, and I own land in Yigo. I own land  
7 from the military, they took from me. Jobs,  
8 they are already taken and a dump just for  
9 their waste. And we already have a problem  
10 with the waste. We're going to try to give  
11 something that we can't correct ourselves. And  
12 isn't it just funny how Guam is the only  
13 territory that has a DoDEA. And the whole  
14 purpose for the school is to give military kids  
15 in a foreign, in a foreign country, an  
16 opportunity to get an American education. And  
17 as far as I'm concerned, aren't we an American  
18 territory? No. We are unincorporated  
19 territory.

20 They want to build another base. And  
21 another base means more land. Jeez, these  
22 people are stingy. Imagine, like they will  
23 give us -- it means less for the people, less.  
24 And imagine, Andersen and Naval base could have  
25 already been villages. And all they do is take

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George B. Castro

**Court Reporter**

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I-545-001

1 and take and never give back.  
2           So, you know what? Hell, no, if I'm  
3 going to become a minority in my homeland!  
4 This is not just going to affect me but the  
5 children and the generation after us. So  
6 parents, ask yourselves, is the money worth it?  
7 No, you're right. How about instead of a  
8 buildup, we create a resistance to beat the  
9 system?  
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George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

1                   **COMMENTS BY MS. VERA DE ORO**

2  
3                   MS. DE ORO: No deal, no action. It's  
4 really hard to follow such a dynamic young  
5 person such the one that went before me and  
6 then the other women who worked in the  
7 projects. I work here in Guam. I educate  
8 dropouts. I am so proud to see Andrea's  
9 bringing out his kids to say build, rebuild  
10 JFK.

11                   I was looking for the information on  
12 schools and trying to ask people about the  
13 information on schools. I'm glad the person  
14 who spoke before me mentioned it. I, for the  
15 longest time have felt that DoDEA schools are  
16 segregated, it's a form a segregation. It's  
17 segregation mandated by the US Government. And  
18 because of that, our schools are suffering. We  
19 have overcrowded schools, and I am a parent  
20 with a child in high school public school and a  
21 private school middle school. I sent my  
22 daughter to a public school because I can't  
23 afford a private school. But I believe in the  
24 public school system. Most of the young  
25 students and the young people out there when we

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George B. Castro

**Court Reporter**

Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-546-001**

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.

I-546-001

I-546-001

1 are Guahan are products of our public school  
2 system. So, our public school system is  
3 working. We need to make it better. We need  
4 to say no more to this segregated school system  
5 that is DoDEA and is Guam Public School System.  
6 Our society is further being discriminated by  
7 separating our children from each other.

8 My husband talks about good times with  
9 his friends that he made in the military while  
10 they were classmates at GW. And he tells me  
11 about going on base and using the facilities on  
12 base and how much it encouraged him to be the  
13 person he is today. I went to a private high  
14 school here on Guam and it made me afraid. It  
15 made me afraid to take on the establishment.  
16 I'm very motivated by my daughter Moneka who is  
17 a graduate of GW High School. And I look at  
18 all the other people who are products of our  
19 school and say, "Wow, I wish I had that  
20 chance." And now I do.

21 I really say no to this buildup. I  
22 say, "No" because it is separating and creating  
23 a community that is not united. It is creating  
24 a community that is them versus us. It is  
25 creating a community of haves and haves not.

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George B. Castro

**Court Reporter**

Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

I-546-002

1 This buildup is negative all around. This  
 2 buildup is taking away land that will make the  
 3 military own 40% of our land. Would Hawaii do  
 4 that? Would California citizens say yes to the  
 5 military coming and say, "Yeah, go on and take  
 6 40%." Okay. You know, the world is -- all the  
 7 countries in the world are looking at how do we  
 8 make and challenge climate change. Most of the  
 9 nations and countries are concerned about the  
 10 degradation of the environment worldwide. This  
 11 buildup is doing the opposite. If the United  
 12 States wants to improve its image to the world,  
 13 let it start by promoting a peaceful and  
 14 greener earth. Thank you.

I-546-003

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 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-546-002**

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-546-003**

Thank you for your comment.

1                   COMMENTS BY MR. ART DE ORO

2  
3           MR. DE ORO:     First, I'd like to  
4 recognize John F. Kennedy High School, they  
5 need a new home.   Great bunch of teachers,  
6 great bunch of students, and they deserve as  
7 facility like this.   Let's do everything that  
8 we can to help them out.

I-547-001

9           My name is Art De Oro and I too am  
10 opposed to the military buildup.   I choose no  
11 action on the relocation of the Marines to  
12 Guam.   You know, there was a time when I stood  
13 in defense of this flag and I honored it with  
14 all my heart.   And I when I heard their words,  
15 "Yankee, go home," that offended me, because  
16 how dare they say that to me, I'm a proud  
17 American.   You know, there's one voice here on  
18 Guam that's saying that, and that's Howard  
19 Hemsing, Maga Aniti.   Every time you hear him  
20 talk, he says, "Yankee, go home," and we all  
21 just sit back and we just stay silent.

22           However, now, in today's newspaper, I  
23 found out Howard is not alone, the Japanese  
24 government supports Howard.       And the  
25 handwriting is on the wall for the United

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

I-547-001

1 States. Their biggest ally in Asia, Japan, not  
2 only wants Marines off Okinawa, they want all  
3 US troops off Okinawa completely. And some in  
4 the new Japanese government want them  
5 completely out of Japan. You know what that  
6 could mean for us? You know that number 8,000,  
7 and 30,000, and 79,000, we need to put up a big  
8 ticker that shows that number going up because  
9 if that happens, guess where they're going to  
10 go? Not 79,000, not 8,000, let's add more to  
11 that and we can't even keep track.

12 Secretary of State Hilary Clinton is in  
13 Hawaii to have talks with their Japanese  
14 counterpart on keeping the Potemkin Air Base in  
15 Okinawa. She's on her fourth trip to Asia in  
16 one year since becoming Secretary of States  
17 because she says this, that "we intend to  
18 exercise influence in Asia for another century  
19 and serve as a stabilizing force against  
20 China's rising power." And while Clinton  
21 continues to rack up Frequent Flyer miles, the  
22 United States continues to lose its foothold in  
23 Asia.

24 It now seems that it may be a good  
25 thing for the Japanese to renege on Potemkin

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George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

I-547-001

1 because in October, Secretary of Defense Robert  
 2 Gates said, "Our view is clear. The Potenma  
 3 relocation facility is a lynch pin of a  
 4 realignment road map. Without Potenma there  
 5 will be no relocation to Guam." So, that's  
 6 good news for us. And without relocation to  
 7 Guam there will be no consolidation of forces  
 8 and return of land in Okinawa.

9 You know, I have a lot more to say  
 10 about that but I want to tell you what's in my  
 11 heart. You know, I feel as strongly as you and  
 12 I felt that I didn't have a voice. But when I  
 13 heard We Are Guahan and my daughter, and they  
 14 stood up and they said, "We want to say, no."  
 15 I know all of you are silent and you want to  
 16 say, no. Let's stand together, call your  
 17 sisters and brothers. There are people out in  
 18 the world that want to help us. We need to let  
 19 them know and we're all doing it in silence.

I-547-002

20 We can stand up to this government. In  
 21 1776, that was their year, this is 2010, this  
 22 is our year! Stand up! Stand up! Be strong,  
 23 do not be afraid. This is our land. Don't let  
 24 them take it away.

25

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-547-002**

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

1                   **COMMENTS BY MR. AGUARIN IRIARTE**

2

3                   MS. AGUARIN:    Hafa adai everyone, my  
4 name is Aguarin Iriarte and I go to school here  
5 at Okkodo.    You know, initially, I was -- and  
6 excuse me if I'm using my phone to read, it's  
7 the 21<sup>st</sup> century after all.    Initially, I was  
8 quite hesitant to come up and speak because I  
9 was so nervous but I realized the importance of  
10 voicing my opinion.    And then if you look at  
11 the back of the room and how many posters and  
12 how each of it says what's going to change our  
13 island, it's very overwhelming especially if  
14 this was your first time coming to one of these  
15 military buildup hearings.    This is why I  
16 encourage all of you here if you're still  
17 indecisive about coming up and speaking, to  
18 come up and speak because this is very  
19 important, especially, the youth of this island  
20 because we are the future of this island and we  
21 need to protect it for future generations.

22                   Back to the EIS.    I firmly oppose the  
23 buildup for many reasons, one being the issue  
24 of land condemnation.    Many people have brought  
25 this subject up before about the Pagat area

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George B. Castro  
Court Reporter  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-548-001**

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

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-548-001

I-548-001

I-548-002

1 being taken and being slated for use as a  
 2 firing range. And I find it very, very  
 3 insulting that the Pagat area is being looked  
 4 at as a firing range. And I'm appalled that  
 5 the US Government's ignorance at regarding our  
 6 people's culture and -- excuse me, I'm a little  
 7 nervous. I'm just -- this is so important for  
 8 us and the US government is perfectly fine with  
 9 putting a firing range on our ancient Chamorro  
 10 burial grounds. But I bet if they were US war  
 11 veterans or mainlander citizens that were  
 12 buried in that area, they wouldn't even dare go  
 13 and desecrate their grave, but when it comes to  
 14 us here on Guam they have a total double  
 15 standard and it's very, very insulting. The  
 16 Pagat area is home to many ancestral spirits  
 17 and it is basically a slap in the face if they  
 18 were to come in and put a firing range there.

I-548-003

19 Now that I presented the problem -- and  
 20 I want to give a solution because I believe  
 21 that we all need to work together and because  
 22 fighting is not going to resolve anything, so,  
 23 the US should use the land that you have  
 24 already taken from my people. As I drive  
 25 around the island, I see many already condemned

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 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-548-002**

Thank you for your comment. DoD understands the importance of the cultural and historic issues related with land in Guam, and in particular those associated with the Pagat site. The 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. Discussion on the screening process associated with the firing ranges has been clarified in the FEIS. 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. A preservation plan would be generated for Pagat to protect this resource in the future.

**I-548-003**

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.

I-548-003

1 lands sitting idly there that isn't being used  
2 and I don't understand how you still want more.  
3 You already own more than 25% of the island and  
4 on a 232 mile square island, that is not a lot.  
5 And it show just how greedy the military is.  
6 And I know that people have said this before  
7 but if the military comes knocking on your door  
8 asking to buy or purchase your land, you tell  
9 them, no, because it's so important because our  
10 land is tied into who we are as a people and  
11 once we give up our land -- again, that's all I  
12 have to say and I encourage all of you to come  
13 up and speak because our island deserve so much  
14 more because -- thank you and Si Yu'us ma'ase.

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George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

COMMENTS BY MR. STEVEN LAFEVER

MR. LAFEVER: Hello everyone. Monica gave me her slot, so that I could speak, so, and thank you and I'll keep this short. Hafa adai and buenas to my people of Guam and to everyone else. My name is Steven Lafever from Nimitz Hill. I here to speak upon what the military is trying to advocate on our home, the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. However way they word it, whatever kind of euphemisms they express, the DEIS basically means that they are trying to bring in thousands of troops and their families in order to create a stronger military strategic point. What they haven't put into consideration or actually what they don't really care about is that in this action of theirs, they will slowly take away the values of our cultural lifestyle in order to gain in on whatever classified endeavors they have going on.

Now, I ask of the US military officers, wherever you guys are, what more war do you want to create? Because I feel that the outcome of this DEIS business will only produce

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 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

I-549-001

I-549-002

**I-549-001**

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-549-002**

Thank you for your comment.

I-549-002

1 a bigger war on earth, and in addition, they've  
2 already begun to create a war on the island, a  
3 civil war between the indifferences of us  
4 Guamanians and the soldiers that are forced to  
5 station here due to the power of the military.  
6 Do they see the anger that is already being  
7 created? Did they think this type of theory is  
8 only going to subside as this propaganda  
9 continues to be forced? May they find the  
10 heart to do the right thing for us, for them,  
11 and for the world. Si Yu'us ma'ase and God  
12 bless.

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Thank you for your comment.

1                   COMMENTS BY MS. JOSEPHINE JACKSON

2

3                   MS. JACKSON:    Buenas and hafa adai.  
4 [speaks in the Chamorro language; it is indeed  
5 a beautiful evening, Elders, with respect, and  
6 Chief of Staff, thank you for coming out  
7 regarding the military buildup.  Yes, I am one  
8 who said last night that I will defend our  
9 land, the island of Guam.  I will defend the  
10 air, the water, and our land because it is  
11 getting bad, bad things are showing up, bad  
12 things are showing up.

I-550-001

13                   My nephew and my niece are already  
14 getting older here on our island, and here we  
15 also have our neighbors Gloria and Ted.  This  
16 is all I will say, NO! NO! NO!  Do not sell  
17 your land, do not accept the money!  No!  
18 Because do you know what will happen if you  
19 accept the money?  You will kill your children,  
20 because they will not have land.  Believe me,  
21 because our children are our future, our next  
22 generation and their generation.  Our land is  
23 already getting bad, signs are showing already.  
24 They want to suck out the water, there will be  
25 no water for our families.  They will also suck

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**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

I-550-002 | 1 the electricity, we will have power sharing  
I-550-003 | 2 again. The sewers will also become full and  
3 blow up, Boom! Boom! Boom! Boom, there goes the  
4 sewer again. The roads will smell, the air  
5 will smell, this will be a bad situation. Look  
I-550-004 | 6 down there again at Kilo Warf, they want to  
7 extend it to bring in nuclear submarines, my  
8 God! The biggest US nuclear submarine to be  
9 based here on this small island. The US  
10 military nuclear submarine. My gosh, the  
11 children out there are suffering already, the  
12 children are heartbroken, the only thing they  
13 are thinking about are "chi ching" that is all  
14 they are thinking about, the money. Don't you  
15 know what that means G-U-A-M? Think about it,  
16 and I will tell you the reason why we want to  
17 change G-U-A-M to Guahan. Do you know what G-  
18 U-A-M means? I'll tell you "Give Us American  
19 Money." Hell no! Hell No! Deal? No Deal!  
I-550-005 | 20 Kilo Warf, they want to expose us to  
21 poison down there, where are our people going  
22 to fish? Where are the environmentalists?  
23 Where are their people? They are going to take  
24 over the water down there]. Where are the  
25 environmentalists on this issue? Where are

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George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

### I-550-002

Thank you for your comment. With the reconditioning of existing Guam Power Authority generating systems and upgrades to transmission and distribution systems, adequate power is projected for all of Guam. These system improvements would increase reliability for all of Guam. DoD proposes to arrange financing for these improvements and would pay for them through the customer service agreement and utility rates.

### I-550-003

Thank you for your comment. DoD is committed to ensuring that the utilities are appropriately upgraded as needed for the increased DoD personnel and induced civilian growth. Roads will also be upgraded to meet increased usage. DoD feels that these areas have been studied in depth and the proposed upgrades would accommodate the increased population provided Gov Guam utility entities do their part as well. DoD would assist the Gov Guam utility entities to improve their systems as much as legally possible.

### I-550-004

Thank you for your comment.

### I-550-005

Thank you for your comment. The DoD is committed to the protection and responsible stewardship of the environment. The DoD is committed to the safe handling and use of all hazardous substances, including lubricants, solvents, munitions and explosives of concern (MEC), nuclear materials, etc. In fact, when feasible, the DoD is attempts to reduce or eliminate the use of various hazardous substances to the greatest extent possible and substituting them for less toxic substances.

When using hazardous substances, environmental laws and regulations

I-550-006

1 they now? They are not around are they? But  
 2 when it comes to the fishing rights of the  
 3 Chamorros, oh boy do they talk out loud, do  
 4 they talk out loud, but when it comes to the  
 5 environmental of the impact of that nuclear  
 6 submarine, everything is quiet as of now.  
 7 That's how quiet these people are.

8 So, let's get out people, wake up  
 9 [speaks in the Chamorro language; wake up. You  
 10 know, the saying, wake up and smell the coffee?  
 11 [speaks in the Chamorro language; no] wake up  
 12 and smell the air of Guam, because it's getting  
 13 contaminated by this military build-up.  
 14 [speaks in the Chamorro language; God bless  
 15 you]. You know what? Say no, no, no, enough  
 16 is enough is enough. God bless you.

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(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. If a leak, release, or spill is suspected or confirmed, aggressive mitigation measures are used to first clean up the leak, spill, or release as quickly as possible, followed by an assessment of risks to the public and/or the environment and a plan to remediate these risk concerns to within regulatory acceptable levels. These actions generally include environmental media (e.g., groundwater, surface water, soil, air, and/or biota) sampling and monitoring to ensure that and hazards are mitigated quickly and effectively. In many cases, part of remediation plan includes the requirement to perform regularly scheduled long-term sampling and monitoring of environmental media to ensure that remedial actions have been effective. If long-term monitoring indicates that risks to human health or the environment are still unacceptable, more aggressive remediation approaches are considered. These actions (e.g., BMPs, SOPs, etc.) will protect public health, welfare, and the environment (including Kilo Warf) from adverse impacts associated with the use of solvents, herbicides, pesticides, fertilizers, PCBs, MEC, nuclear materials, and other hazardous substances.

**I-550-006**

Thank you for your comment.

1                   **COMMENTS BY MR. JAMES WHIPPY**

2  
3           MR. WHIPPY:   You can fool some people  
4 sometimes but not all the people all the time.  
5 [speak in the Chamorro language; good evening,  
6 I am James Whippy from Chalan Pago].   I am a  
7 graduate student in the Micronesian Studies  
8 Program of the Micronesian Area Research Center  
9 of the University of Guam and contract  
10 archeologist.   I consider myself a Guahan boy  
11 even though I am in no way Chamorro.   I am a  
12 proud indigenous Fijian islander who was born  
13 in Papua New Guinea and called Guahan my home  
14 since my family moved here when I was 5 in '88.  
15 I am a product of the Guam Public School  
16 System.

I-551-003

17           Guahan will never be the same following  
18 this buildup and history has shown that the US  
19 military does what it wants.   What is going on  
20 here is an attempt to sugarcoat and downplay  
21 what is going to happen during this  
22 reorientation of US military forces in the Asia  
23 Pacific Region to Guahan.   In doing so, they  
24 hoped to achieve the least resistance possible  
25 during this relocation because once it has been

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George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

I-551-001

1 completed there has no go going back.

2           The militarization of Guahan is going  
3 to occur whether we like it or not, nothing we  
4 say here is going to totally prevent this from  
5 happening. As a contract archeologist with  
6 military contracts, I am literally in the  
7 trenches of this buildup. Do they currently  
8 have an up-to-date cultural resource survey  
9 done for proposed lands to be taken from local  
10 landowners? I will answer this with another  
11 question. Did the US military recently  
12 contract any archeologist to survey Farallon de  
13 Medinilla in the CNMI before performing live  
14 fire and laser training today as I speak? No.  
15 The legislation currently in place and enforced  
16 by the historic preservation office allows  
17 developers to dig up and remove the bones of  
18 the pre-latte and latte period Chamorros. Ask  
19 any of this mili-taki around where the  
20 desecrated burial remains of the ancients go  
21 following archeological excavations on  
22 construction sites. After that, if you really  
23 want to know, ask me when I'm done here.

24           Because of the US military presence on  
25 island, we cannot simply stage a Coup D'etat

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George B. Castro

**Court Reporter**

Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-551-001**

Thank you for your comment. The DoD conducted historic property surveys of over 5,000 acres of areas of land that were considered under the alternatives in this EIS. This included 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. As part of the planning process, the areas that contained the highest densities of historic properties were avoided. No known burial sites will be impacted by the project.

1 like our brethren in my homeland of Fiji and  
 2 change the system to our liking, to attempt so  
 3 would be suicide. Our only non-violent option  
 4 is to work within the confines of their western  
 5 laws and regulations to achieve our goals.  
 6 When this fails, we shall see who is willing to  
 7 stand beside me in a caribou and bull cart  
 8 roadblock in front of military installations  
 9 asking rhetorically for identification.

I-551-002

10 As -- now, I will speak on eminent  
 11 domain invasion regulatory taking and  
 12 subsequently inverse condemnation. As an  
 13 unincorporated US territory, we are second  
 14 class citizens not fully covered under the  
 15 complete protection of the US constitution.  
 16 That is a fact.

17 However, we are granted the right's  
 18 guaranteed by the 5<sup>th</sup> amendment if you want to  
 19 put it that way. The takings clause of the 5<sup>th</sup>  
 20 amendment allows the US to take away any  
 21 privately owned lands through eminent domain  
 22 provided just compensation to the landowner.  
 23 Who defines just computation, just  
 24 compensation? Neither you nor I. Even if you  
 25 do not accept this set of property, they are,

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-551-002**

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

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

**I-551-003**

Thank you for your comment.

I-551-002

1 under US law, legally allowed to do so.  
 2 Landowners, keep in mind, inverse condemnation  
 3 proceedings may be initiated if as a result of  
 4 eminent domain regulatory taking and its  
 5 subsequent regulations placed on surrounding  
 6 lands, you are denied economically viable use  
 7 of your land. Even if it is a result of noise  
 8 from over flying aircrafts, you must be  
 9 compensated as well. What is the good of a  
 10 good education with no direction like the right  
 11 to vote with no one to vote for in an election?  
 12 Saina Ma'ase.

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**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

COMMENTS BY MR. TOM BARCINAS

1  
2  
3 MR. BARCINAS: My name is Tom Barcinas.  
4 I'm simply a fellow from Santa Rita, not  
5 representing a group. America needs Guam.  
6 Guam needs America. This, I'm sure we'll all  
7 agree. The following statements are made to  
8 indicate areas of concerns to address the goal  
9 to find ways to coexist and have a win-win  
10 situation and live harmoniously in our very  
11 small island, only 4 to 8 miles wide and 30  
12 miles long.

I-552-001

13 While flying out of Guam I can see both  
14 sides of the island. When flying from Houston  
15 to DC, on December 1, I was struck by the  
16 difference and started to think how Guam can  
17 accommodate the needs of the military and still  
18 be able to coexist and live harmoniously. The  
19 Federal Government already owns about one third  
20 of the island with requirements for more land  
21 space for road construction, firing range in  
22 the north and a trail run to Mount Lamlam in  
23 the south and for other purposes. It is sad to  
24 think that the people of Guam will be in  
25 minority in their land ownership. With the

I-552-002

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George B. Castro  
Court Reporter  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-552-001**

Thank you for your comment.

**I-552-002**

Thank you for your comment. Our acreage estimates indicate that non-federally controlled lands would continue to be greater than the federally-controlled lands. An estimated 2 percent increase in federally-controlled land is proposed. 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-552-003

1 anticipated drastic increase in population, it  
2 is also very sad to think that in time, the  
3 Chamorros as a people will also be a minority.  
4 I hope that the day will never come when the  
5 Chamorros will lose their identity.

I-552-004

6 In the interest of time and so others  
7 will have the opportunity to share their views,  
8 let me just give a summary of how the buildup  
9 will impact the island and the people of Guam  
10 and how we can live, have a win-win situation  
11 and live harmoniously. Just briefly, the  
12 impact will definitely compromise Guam's  
13 culture, values, custom, and even the language.

I-552-005

14 This is indeed a very high price to pay. You  
15 may not realize it right now, but I am a  
16 product who paid that price for what happened  
17 throughout history on Guam. Chamorros are once  
18 again called upon to endure the burden of  
19 patriotism and loyalty to America. Since most  
20 of the funds for the buildup will be spent on  
21 base, how about the Federal Government doing  
22 the following: One, on healthcare, all buildup-  
23 related personnel should utilize the Naval  
24 hospital since the Guam Memorial Hospital  
25 cannot accommodate the anticipated population.

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-552-003**

Thank you for your comment. The population estimates in the Draft EIS were based on the maximal scenario. The year 2014 includes the foreign worker population on Guam as well as the military and their dependents. However, after 2017, the population increase (from the 2010 baseline) would be approximately 33,500 (maximal scenario) primarily because the foreign worker population would leave Guam. The EIS identifies a number of significant impacts to Guam and its resources; this is summarized at the end of various impact chapters in volumes 2 through 6. Impacts to the Chamorro people are also addressed in the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) that is Appendix F, Volume 9 of the Final EIS. Chamorros, although considered a minority population in comparison to the U.S. as a whole, represented over 40% of Guam's population in the 2000 U.S. Census. Chamorro concerns involving political autonomy are impacted by the potential increase in non-Chamorro populations due to the buildup, increasing the likelihood of more non-Chamorro local political office-holders. More non-Chamorro voters would decrease the possibility of Chamorro political self determination. They would also decrease the possibility of successful plebiscites to achieve greater independence from U.S. control.

More information on this topic can be found in the Environmental Justice and the Protection of Children chapters of the Final EIS, specifically, Chapters 19 in Volumes 2, 3, 4, 5, and Chapter 20 in Volume 6, and under cumulative impacts (Chapter 4) of Volume 7.

**I-552-004**

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

I-552-005

1 Two, on education, for the DoDEA schools to  
2 accommodate all buildup-related civilian  
3 students.

I-552-006

4 Compact impact, keep current the  
5 compact impact reimbursement. On war  
6 reparation, give Guam what Congresswoman  
7 Bordallo is asking, on lands taken after the

I-552-007

8 war returned or provide compensation. Water  
9 resources, the military to pay 10 cents per  
10 gallon of water from any additional water  
11 wells, pay for all upgrades on the island  
12 infrastructure related to the buildup that is

I-552-008

13 power, water, sewer, road, public safety,  
14 health and social services. All military  
15 personnel who are declared as sex offenders  
16 will not be allowed to reside on civilian  
17 properties.

I-552-009

18 Sometime ago we see in the newspaper  
19 that somebody don't want somebody that  
20 personnel who was, you know, declared that to  
21 live on base will question why, out here?

22 Toxic contamination around Guam, clean them all  
23 up as soon as possible. Ladies and gentlemen,  
24 if you haven't seen this, this represents, this  
25 map shows the contamination around Guam. We

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

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-552-005**

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 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-552-006**

Thank you for your comment. Topics such as war experiences, war reparations, and veterans benefits are important issues but are not part of the proposed action. Comments related to these issues were numerous and indicate underlying social and political dissatisfaction with

I-552-009

1 like that all cleaned up and no more of that in  
 2 the future. No land excavation, dredging that  
 3 will alter the cultural or ecosystem of the  
 4 island. Persons affected by diseases related  
 5 to toxic chemicals from military intruders are  
 6 to be, are to receive financial assistance from  
 7 the Federal Government, as an example, the  
 8 Cocos Island situation. In conclusion, if both  
 9 sides could demonstrate efforts toward a win-  
 10 win situation, perhaps we can co-exist and live  
 11 harmoniously in our little but beautiful  
 12 island. Thank you.

I-552-010

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**DEPO RESOURCES**  
 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

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-552-007**

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.

**I-552-008**

Thank you for your comment. Many of the issues you raised are not part of the proposed project and the EIS. Military that are convicted of sex offenses are discharged. You have the right to know what sex offenders are living in your community. Refer to the Guam Sex Offender Registry for additional information.

**I-552-009**

Thank you for your comment. The DoD is committed to the protection and responsible stewardship of the environment. As with all industrial-type operations such as those being performed by the DoD, there are various chemicals (e.g., hazardous materials/wastes) that may be used. However, when feasible, the DoD is committed to reducing or eliminating the use of various hazardous materials/wastes to the greatest extent possible and substituting them for less toxic substances. Hazardous substances (e.g., hazardous materials/wastes) that may be used include: pesticides and herbicides; fuels, oils, and lubricants; solvents; explosives; cleaning agents; and corrosives. When using hazardous materials/wastes, environmental laws and regulations (e.g., RCRA) must be followed by DoD that are designed to be protective of human health, welfare, and the environment. In order to implement these laws and regulations, DoD has developed various procedures, protocol, and directives designed to proactively eliminate or minimize the inadvertent leakage, spill or release of pollutants to the environment. These actions involve comprehensive administrative, engineering, and operations mandates, best management practices (BMPs) and controls in place to prevent or minimize the inadvertent leakage, spill, or release of hazardous/toxic substances. These BMPs and controls are fully described in the EIS. If a leak, release, or spill is suspected or confirmed, aggressive mitigation measures are used to first clean up the leak, spill, or release as quickly as possible, followed by an assessment of risks to the public and/or the environment and a plan to remediate these risk concerns to within regulatory acceptable levels.

These actions generally include environmental media (e.g., groundwater, surface water, soil, air, and/or biota) sampling and monitoring to ensure that hazards are mitigated quickly and effectively. In many cases, part of remediation plan includes the requirement to perform regularly scheduled long-term sampling and monitoring of environmental media to ensure that remedial actions have been effective. If long-term monitoring indicates that risks to human health or the environment are still unacceptable, more aggressive remediation approaches are considered. In fact, many such sites on Guam have been or are in the process of being cleaned up/remediated by DoD. These and other actions will protect public health, welfare, and the environment from adverse impacts associated with the use of solvents, herbicides, pesticides, fertilizers, or other hazardous substances.

**I-552-010**

Thank you for your comment.

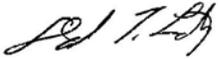
29 Dasco Court  
Yigo, Guam 96929  
4 February 2010

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

JGPO:

Attached are my personal comments on the DEIS/OEIS for the Guam and CNMI Military Relocation. Please advise me as to what specific changes you make in the DEIS as a result of my comments.

Sincerely,



DAVID T. LOTZ

**Dave Lotz JGPO Military Buildup DEIS Comments, February 1, 2010**

**Volume, Chapter-Page, Section: Discussion.**

- I-553-001** | ES-4, ES-3: These referenced agreements should be included in the Appendixes for reference to simply avoid the likely risk of bias summarization.
- I-553-002** | ES-6: Table ES-1 and the explanation of 75% off-island residents indicates a racial bias towards hiring practices in violation of the civil rights of the people of Guam.
- I-553-003** | ES-16, ES-5: Development of Future Training Ranges. This is a foreseeable project and is required to be included within this EIS. Otherwise the proponent is segmenting the development.
- ES-16, ES-5: With this discussion of limitations of training ranges, an alternative should be included of no training ranges on Guam and the CNMI with the Marines traveling elsewhere, as outlined, for this training.
- I-553-004** | ES-35: In Table ES-4, mitigation for noise should include additional alternatives to mitigation such as (1) limiting the days and hours such as not on Saturdays and Sunday and weekday only between 8 AM and 5 PM, (2) earth berms, (3) the development of alternative roads such as (a) through Andersen South as compared to Chalan Lajuana and (b) using interior roads in NCTS, and proper use of quiet vehicles, proper maintenance, and operation.
- ES-36: Regarding mitigation to cultural resources in Table ES-4, public education and a preservation plan is NOT acceptable mitigation to less than significant. What is the public education for, to tell the people that they cannot visit cultural sites or engage in traditional practices at traditional sites such as fishing. True mitigation should have the following: (1) developed by the Guam community, not DoD; (2) On-site management, improvements, and maintenance, and (3) a very specific program of public access.
- ES-36: In Table ES-4, a "suite of mitigation of measures... under consideration" is NOT acceptable for Socioeconomics and General Services. Mitigation should start with a legal commitment of DoD to preferential hiring residents of the Mariana Islands. Another mitigation is to spread out the time frame for construction to 12 years.
- I-553-005** | VI, 1-17, 1.4.1: There four points deal in generalities and lack specific details to justify a response to threats in the region. Without specific detailed justifications, for instance Develop Rapidly Deployable Capabilities, there is no basis to make the case for deploying a Marine Corps base on Guam.
- VI, 1-20 to 1-21, 1.4.2.2: The requirements of response time to a threat, in terms of maximum allowable hours and/or days, is not provided or adequately defined to justify not considering in the EIS Hawaii, Alaska, or California. In addition, the type(s) of forces is not described in relation to their ability to respond in hours/days. Further, there is no correlation between the type of forces(s) required to respond, perceived threats, and the types of units located on Guam. While Vol. 2, Ch2, lists the types of units for Guam, there is not discussion of their integration into response packages. A narrative of Marine

**I-553-001**

Thank you for your comment.

**I-553-002**

Thank you for your comment.

**I-553-003**

Thank you for your comment. The additional training ranges you refer to are reasonably foreseeable actions and are identified in Volume 7, Chapter 4, Cumulative Impacts. Many of these ranges are proposed for CNMI. Although initial notional plans have been developed to determine the maximum number of ranges that could be accommodated, there is insufficient detail on these projects to provide a detailed impact analysis. Additional NEPA environmental review documentation would be required for these future ranges.

**I-553-004**

Thank you for your comment. BMPs and mitigation measures proposed in the EIS have been updated in the FEIS based on comments received during the public comment period. Measures will continue to be updated as a result of agency consultation and construction permit application processes after the Final EIS is published. Mitigation measures committed to in the Record of Decision and attached as conditions to a permit will be implemented.

**I-553-005**

Thank you for your comment. The guidance of the IGBS and QDR discussed on page 1-17 are broad, but nevertheless are requirements that the proposed actions must meet. It is agreed that there can be various methods for meeting the IGBS and QDR. However, this guidance is but one part of the overall requirements relating to the purpose and need for the proposed actions. Section 1.4.2. provides

- I-553-005** | responses in the region should be included that could or could not make the case. While the Korean War and the war in Indochina may be cited, their illustrative use is risky as they were both unusual cases, which may not be present in today's world as the Asian Pacific Rim has changed vastly. The conclusion is that the DEIS is deficit in justifying why other U.S. locations are not subject to the DEIS. Further, of the four elements listed for Guam ((1) Command Element, Marine Expeditionary Force, (2) Ground Combat Element, (3) Air Combat Element, and (4) Logistics Combat Element, only 2 are combat elements, the GCE and ACE. Further there is no justification for the ACE on Guam when compared to Air Force and Navy carrier air combat units in the Western Pacific area. Regarding logistics, no alternate discussion of utilizing the existing pre-positioned ships is provided.
- V1, 1-21, 1.4.2.3: The statement is implied that only freedom of action can be made from bases in the U.S. The distinction needs to be made that Hawaii, Alaska, and California are States of the United States of America. Guam is not a State, the island is a territory as a result of the 1898 Treaty of Paris. All States chose to enter the Union. Guam was not afforded that provision. Furthermore, Article IX of the Treaty of Paris states the following: "The civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by the Congress". This has not occurred. Therefore, the underlying assumption that DoD can use Guam for a base is an inheriting conflict with this provision of the Treaty of Paris since the native inhabitants of Guam have not made a political status decision and furthermore do not have a decisive role in the proposed action.
- Furthermore, as a recognized non-self-governing territory by the United Nations, under international law the military buildup of Guam can only occur when approved by a majority vote of the people of Guam.
- V1, 1-21, 1.4.2.3: This section attempts to portray that Asian countries do not want permanent U.S. bases. However, it lacks specific references and details for this justification. No statement is made regarding the staving of Marines on the four main islands of Japan.
- I-553-006** | V1, 1-30, 1.6: There is apparently a deliberately vague discussion of private sector involvement. This needs details as it is an attempt to permanently enrich the private section at the expense of the people of Guam.
- I-553-007** | V1, 2-17, 2.2.4.5: This makes the case for an alternative for all Marines on Guam to have their training elsewhere and therefore this needs to be an alternative.
- I-553-008** | V1, 2-32, 2.7.1.4: There needs to be a discussion of the impact of hauling the waste to Layon.
- I-553-009** | V2, 2-35, 2.7.1.6: What are the advantages, disadvantages and environmental impacts of this housing pattern?

details of the analysis relating to Guam being the proposed location for the relocation.

Regarding comments on Section 1.4.2.2., it is permissible under NEPA to use qualitative rather than quantitative criteria. In this case, as articulated, the desire was to place forces so that response times would be kept to a minimum to protect the Asia-Pacific region. Regardless of the types of units, the units would be transported by either air or sea. These methods were discussed. In either case, the response times still must be minimized, as discussed.

Other locations are discussed in Section 1.4, but as indicated, they do not meet the purpose and need for the proposed actions.

The portion of the comment regarding Section 1.4.2.3. relates to Guam's status. 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.

The comment states that there should be specific citations and references to communications with various nation-states regarding the potential for placement of forces within their borders. Sufficient detail and specifics is provided to inform the reader regarding the constraints on the U.S. and the Department of Defense when evaluating potential locations for the relocation.

**I-553-006**

Thank you for your comment. The EIS discloses information on the

**I-553-010** | V2, 2-50, Table 2.3-2: There is no discussion and environmental review on where this training, especially the terrain flights, will occur and the routes between Andersen AFB and the landing zones. I recommend that the route between Andersen AFB and Andersen South be evaluated as a reasonable alternative over the ocean to avoid noise pollution to the numerous residences and the possibility of a crash. There has been a recent fatal crash of a helicopter while on a low level terrain flight at night.

V2, 2-51, 2.3.1.5: There is a discussion of a military flight corridor over southern Guam which, as a reasonably foreseeable action, is required to be in the EIS, which it is not, and the environmental impacts need to be stated.

**I-553-011** | V2, 3-33, 3.2.2.1 on: There is no discussion on the sources and volume for the limestone rock material necessary for this construction. Specifically, do the current quarries on Guam have adequate material or are additional quarries required and what is the environmental impact of the new quarries.

**I-553-012** | V2, 3-42 to 3-43, 3.2.2.4: The impact of training activities in the Naval Magazine is described as:

An increase in military training activities would result in localized disturbances to topographic features and soil. Training activities are conducted with established procedures aimed at minimizing topsoil loss, compaction, and erosion. Erosion potential for soil found at NMS can be found in Table 3.1-1. There would be minimal impact to soil and geological resources from training activities and short-term impacts on soil and geological resources during construction of munitions magazines. No significant impacts are expected.

No details of the training activities in these areas is provided. These soils are easily eroded even from just small groups of hikers over this type of topography. No details are provided to define “localized disturbances” and what “established procedures” are. Table 3.1-1 is labeled Soils Across Guam and only contains an “erodibility factor” and has no relationship to types of activity on the soils and thus cannot be used as guideline for concluding “minimal impact to soils...”

V2, 3-47, 3.2.3.5: The locations for the firing ranges are not flat.

**I-553-013** | V2, 4-99, 4.2.2.4: This section states:

*Operation*

This analysis assumes that proposed aviation training activity (flight operations) with the four new landing zones at NMS would have no effect on water resources. Consequently, no impact analysis of flight operations on water resources was conducted. Assumptions are clearly not acceptable. Will the constructed landing pads collect water and will the helicopter downdraft on the collected water create erosion?

This section further states:

proposed actions, alternatives and impacts associated with the proposed military relocation program. Similar to other military construction programs, there would be involvement of both the public and private sectors in implementation. The socio-economic sections of the EIS provide estimates of job opportunities and other economic data.

**I-553-007**

Thank you for your comment. As discussed in Section 1.4 and in Volume 3, Section 1.2.2., certain training, such as individual arms training, is required with such frequency that other training locations distant from the base are not practicable and do not meet the purpose and need. Volume 1, Section 1.4.2.5. and Volume 3, Section 1.2.2. explain why only the CNMI meets the purpose and need for certain training activities of 200-400 Marines.

Section 2.2.4.5. has been changed in the FEIS to accurately reflect that the action of the 2010 Quadrennial Defense Review is to evaluate all DoD training needs. The language is clarified to state that their focus is much broader than Marine Corps training as originally written.

Further, the Marine training discussed in this section are existing training activities that are occurring in other locations. If, as a result of the QDR effort, other training locations and opportunities are developed, those locations would be considered by the Marine Corps in accordance with NEPA. To include discussions regarding potential future alternative locations is speculative.

**I-553-008**

Thank you for your comment. The impacts of hauling waste to the Layon landfill are addressed in the Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Siting of a Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Facility, Guam dated July 2005.

**I-553-013** Proposed foot, wheeled, and tracked vehicle traffic near and through numerous surface water drainage feature crossings throughout the southern portion of NMS has the potential to result in localized, temporary impacts to surface water quality. To avoid excess sediment entering into stream channels, buffer zones would be established to prohibit training within 100 ft (30 m) of the stream channel except at designated crossings. Upon completion of transit through the stream crossing, any localized impacts to water quality would dissipate and revert to pre-disturbance conditions. There would be no anticipated long-term impairment to surface water drainage feature function due to the localized, temporary, and BMP-governed nature of operations in and around the surface water crossings.

This area is a watershed and a major source of drinking water for the island and erosion has already silted up Fena Reservoir even though no activities are allowed in the watershed. Vehicle and foot traffic will create permanent erosion channels and siltation to the Fena Reservoir. Provide a map of the buffer zones and streams. Further define streams to include intermittent runoff channels that carry significant volumes of water in heavy rainfall. By defining the streams accordingly and providing a map, the conclusion will be that only narrow isolated ridges will be available for this type of training which would then be not feasible to be utilized. Explain how “any localized impacts to water quality would dissipate and revert to pre-disturbance conditions” for continued repetitive activities. This is simply not possible. The BMP needs to be stated here so the reviewer can relate to the activity and resource. Otherwise this statement is meaningless and misleading.

**I-553-014** V2, 6-2: Figure 6.1-1 should include the types of military activities proposed. The only relevant activity is heavy trucks. How about aircraft noise and firing of guns?

V2, 6-33: Figure 6.2-3 regarding aviation noise and all other noise maps needs a clear distinction such as background color to distinguish the DOD lands from non-DoD lands. This figure does not indicate if it is current or proposed and the project footprint differs from the project footprints indicated in figure 6.2-4.

**I-553-015** V2, 6-36, 6.2.2.4: Are BMP going to be used to reduce the noise levels and what is the reduction specifically in noise levels? This should be stated as a mitigation measure. This should also be mapped to show the effect of mitigation.

V2, 6-52, 6.2.8: There are significant impacts of the live fire from the range onto nearby residences that have to be mitigated. In addition to the berms there should be a requirement to noise proof all nearby residences.

**I-553-016** V2, 8: There is no discussion of the changes in land use outside of DoD or proposed DoD acquired lands. They will be significant direct results of this proposed action on non-DoD lands. Reference the Dec. 28, 2009 PDN article on a \$200 million Harmon Annex housing for construction workers that specifically related to the military buildup.

**I-553-017** V2, 8-14: Table 8.1-1 has an incorrect application of the work “vacant” to current use. All these parcels have current uses by man and the ecosystem and should be stated. Using the word “vacant” implies there is absolutely nothing there and no one goes there. This is

### **I-553-009**

Thank you for your comment. The housing pattern depicted in the referenced figure is a notional layout. While the footprint would be the same should the proposed action be implemented, the exact layout or pattern has not been defined and would not be until during the design stage of the proposed project.

### **I-553-010**

Thank you for your comments. The text in Volume 2, Table 2.32 has been changed. Flights would follow random paths; military flight procedures and policy for overflight of populated areas would be followed including procedures for minimizing or avoiding flights over populated areas.

Since the flights along the southern part of Guam would be random, there would be no significant impacts to airspace management, or airspace use. Flights would follow Visual Flight Rules (VFR).

### **I-553-011**

Thank you for your comment.

Construction in Northern Guam would not require imported limestone. Fill at the construction sites will come from excavation at the same location, whenever possible. Guam's quarries will support what ever additional fill is required.

### **I-553-012**

Thank you for your comment.

Training activities are not detailed in individual resource chapters. For

**I-553-017** | incorrect and gives a false bias impression that this land is therefore available for use. An EIS needs to be written in unbiased objective language and is clearly not. All of the subsequent parcels in sections 8.1.2 such as Former PAA Parcel and GLUP 77 omit the cultural resources and recreational resources and uses of the property.

V2, 8-50, 8.1.5.2: Regarding the Non-DoD lands south and southeast of NMS that is within the Guam Territorial Seashore Park, the uses of this land is no described. There are significant cultural and recreational uses of this land.

**I-553-018** | V2, 9: While this is a reasonable attempt to portray recreation resources, there is no quantifying information on recreation use and therefore lacks the ability to evaluate the projects' impacts on recreation use. A comprehensive recreational carrying capacity analysis is listed as recommended mitigation when in fact this information is essential for an evaluation of the environmental impact. There is no discussion of the impact on non-DoD recreational facilities.

**I-553-019** | V2, 9-4, 9.1.2.4: A major attraction to hikers at Pagat is the features of the Chamorro village, an archaeological site listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

V2, 9-4, 9.1.2.4: More specific demographics need to be provided for all public sites that will be closed. The citation for Pagat of up to 60 is too low. On January 2, 2009, for example, there were over 100 hikers to Pagat.

V2, 9-7: Figure 9.1-4 does not include all the features of this area such as the cave and archaeological site at Pagat.

**I-553-020** | V2, 9-15, 9.2.1.1: Insufficient data collection in order for an objective analysis of the impact. Specific user data (collected over an entire year) and the carrying capacity study should be done prior to this DEIS. Otherwise it is deficit.

V2, 9-18, 9.2.2.1: There is no discussion of hiking and coastline recreation use of this parcel. The vague impacts of hiking access to be "likely inhibit access" and "use of the existing trail on-site would likely be lost" is just too vague. An objective statement should be stating the official DoD policy that only authorized DoD personnel will have access and the general public will be denied access.

The section on Former FAA Parcel states the following:

*Operation*

Upon completion of construction activities, the use of the existing trail on-site would likely be lost, replaced instead with family housing and community support facilities. Therefore, Alternative 1 would result in impacts to the access and the use of the existing recreational resource at the former FAA parcel. However, it is worth noting that the resource lost due to the proposed action is not unique to the region; comparable resources (e.g., jogging and walking trails) would be available in the adjoining properties. Therefore, Alternative 1 would have less than significant impact on the recreational resource at the former FAA parcel. The statement that "compatible recourse would be available in the adjoining properties.", which is found elsewhere in this section, lacks any specifics as to what those resources are and their ability to absorb additional users.

greater detail on training activities, please see Volume 2, Section 2.3 Proposed Action: Training Activities. Erodibility data, based on the USDA Soil Survey of Guam, is the best available information on erosion potential by soil type on Guam.

While all of the SDZ area related to firing ranges on Guam do indeed have varying topography, the actual range sites are indeed located on relatively flat surfaces.

**I-553-013**

Thank you for your comment. As described in the DOPPA, the five NMS landing zones would be unimproved; i.e., no improvements would be made that would increase erosion of runoff into Fena Reservoir, thus negligible impacts to water resources would occur.

The impact assessment for proposed foot, wheeled, and tracked vehicle traffic has been updated to include drainage channels, an example BMP, and revised analysis in response to this comment. At this time, no specific buffer areas are identified. Prior to implementing training activities, site-specific surface water quality measures would be identified and implemented as appropriate for each buffer area.

**I-553-014**

Thank you for your comment. Noise levels due to aircraft overflights and weapons firing are added to Figure 6.1-1. Figures 6.2-3 et. al. are color-coded for land ownership. Figure 6.2-3 shows the aviation training noise contours and Figure 6.2-4 shows the proposed contours due to hand grenade range training.

**I-553-015**

Thank you for your comment. The addition of berms would reduce noise levels 10-15 dBA. Soundproofing of homes is not proposed at this time.

I-553-021	<p>V2, 9-18, 9.2.2.1: This section states:</p> <p>To meet the demands of the Marines dependents, and civilian workers, the MCCS is proposing a wide range of QOL facilities. Examples of proposed uses include: hobby shop, indoor physical fitness centers, indoor recreational resources (e.g. bowling, skating rink), youth center, theater, and recreational pavilion. By presenting alternate recreational options to the potential users, impacts to the recreational resources on non-DoD lands in north Guam could be lessened. Therefore, does the proponent propose to restrict the Marines to these facilities? Of course not, but that is what this implies. There is an inheriting imbalance to this recreation impact. The Marine get new recreation facilities solely for their use while the total Guam community, including DoD users, will compete for the limited and overused public facilities.</p> <p>V2, 9-19, 9.2.2.1: The amount of loss of use of recreation resources needs to be quantified.</p> <p>V2, 9-22, 9.2.2.3: What is the solution and mitigation to the wear and tear on recreational resources. Mitigation should include an increased commitment of funding for this purpose. Education alone will not provide a solution and mitigation.</p>
I-553-022	<p>V2, 9-22, 9.2.2.5: Naval Munitions Site operations will restrict recreation and cultural uses, such as hiking, hunting, and the annual Good Friday process to Mount Jumullong-Manglo.</p> <p>V2, 9-31, Table 9.2-3 is incorrect as to "no impacts on Recreation" as the current public trails in the area will be closed during training.</p>
I-553-023	<p>V2, 9-32: Table 9.2-1 is labeled "Summary of potential mitigation measures" and yet none of the listed items are mitigation. The carrying capacity study, as previously stated, should be an essential study for this EIS. DoD resources for the VCO program are already on-going. An outreach program is not defined. What is it, a program to tell people what is off-limits? Why is the only meaningful item on page 9-23 of Marine Corps involvement of the coastline of Hilaan not included in the table?</p> <p>Mitigation should include the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Physical improvements, funded by DoD, to recreation resources to be determined by the people of Guam, not DoD, and to include areas off-base open to the public.</li> <li>2. A specific commitment for DoD to fund the maintain of these facilities.</li> <li>3. A specific program, with guarantees of management and public access and use, to DoD lands for recreational and cultural activities.</li> </ol>
I-553-024	<p>V2, 12-1: The DEIS is not revealing the information of the impacted cultural resources since the cultural resources are not sufficiently described (listing in a table is inadequate) and surveys are not included in the Appendix, under the guise of legal protection, without a clearly demonstrated threat. This effectively prevents the public from commenting on</p>

### I-553-016

Thank you for your comment. Consistency and compatibility with adjacent land uses is discussed in the land use chapters. DoD has no decision-making authority over projects and land uses beyond the military base boundaries. The Government of Guam controls the type and location of development and is responsible for ensuring the development is consistent with the existing and future community development plans. There are federally funded studies underway, outside of the EIS process, to address encroachment issues and other community concerns. The Office of Economic Adjustment has awarded millions of dollars to the Government of Guam specifically to shape outcomes of the proposed action that benefit and enhance the quality of life for the citizens of Guam. Workforce housing is outside the scope of the EIS, but is identified in EIS, Volume 6 Section 1.2, as a related action. There are private development proposals to provide workforce housing to support the military build-up described in the EIS. These proposals are being reviewed by the Guam Land Use Commission. The developers are likely to proceed with the construction or renovation for workforce housing before the EIS Record of Decision is signed. The Navy will issue construction contracts requiring the contractor to provide housing in accordance with specified health and safety standards. Contractors will be required to provide medical services and transportation for the workers. The Navy would not dictate the pay scale of the workers.

### I-553-017

Thank you for your comment. You are correct that there are cultural, recreational and natural resources uses of the land. The land use section of the EIS focuses on the physically developed versus undeveloped characteristic of the property. The uses you describe are transient activities that could occur on undeveloped or vacant land. The recreation and cultural resource chapters address activities that are not dependent on modern manmade facilities, such as hiking

I-553-024

this section. In addition the applicable ICRMPs should be included in the Appendix, and not just by reference. Cultural resource surveys have yet to be completed. Only showing project's in relation to archaeological probability is insufficient to provide an analysis of the impacts. Thus this section is deficient.

V2, 12-14: Table 12.1-8 omits any features from the Navy's use of NCTS as a communications station and communications intercept station from 1944 on. Features exist and should be included. This should include the original 1944 intercept foundations by the gas station, building 150, building 112, and building 200 including the circular antenna.

V2, 12-16, 12.1.2.3: The Former FAA Parcel was the location of the execution of war criminals. This is should be discussed.

V2, 12-16, 12.1.2.3: This section is incomplete without the required cultural resources study for Harmon Annex Area.

V2, 12-19, 12.1.3.3: "Route 15 Valley and Escarpment" term is continually used. This is an invention of JGPO. The appropriate Chamorro place names of Pagat, Sasayan, and Lajuna should be used. This is clearly a bias against the local culture. The survey is stated as incomplete and is required to be completed for the EIS. What is further missing from the Pagat cultural resource listing is the Cepeda Chamorro family ranch, in existence since 1959, that should be considered a traditional cultural practice according to federal regulations. In addition, the Taitano Chamorro ranch at Lajuna, in existence since the early 1950s is not discussed. This is also a traditional cultural practice.

V2, 12-19, 12.1.3.3: Only 60% of the Route 15 impact area is incomplete. This does not meet the requirements of NEPA and NHPA.

V2, 12-32, 12.1.5.2: The Access Road has no archaeological sites. What about the road itself, the concrete foundation atop of the false Mount Lamlam summit, and the traditional cultural property of the Good Friday procession for Mount Jumullong-Manglo.

I-553-025

V2, 12-39, 12.2.2.1: What are the specific adverse impacts to the Haputo Archaeological Site? Haputo Beach, reef, jungle, and village site will attract the thousands of Marines. There is a need for a detailed on-site management plan.

I-553-026

V2, 12-41, 12.2.2.2: The statements regarding audible change in Pagat and loosing public access to Pagat are adverse impacts to the cultural resource according to the ACHP section 106 regulations, and are not just a public perception. Again, a lack of an objective writing of this document. The audible impact needs to be clearly researched and defined. Pagat will have to be cleaned up for range activities as a related study calculates 1,000+ rounds will not be captured by the berms and traps of the range. To conclude that restricted access is beneficial lacks the meaningful use of a management plan and further has a bias against the civilian community. What is the vandalism and is it only caused by civilians? The military, which will still have access, has never done acts of vandalism?

or homage to ancestors. Other transient activities that are not dependent on modern facilities and not addressed under land use could include hunting or ceremonies and would be addressed outside of the land use chapter of the EIS.

The land use discussion throughout the chapter is limited to the project area and adjacent areas. No actions are proposed at or adjacent to the Guam Territorial Seashore Park or other south or southeastern coastal area.

### I-553-018

Thank you for your comment. Impact discussions on non-DoD lands are in Section 9.2 for Volumes 2, 3, 4, and 5; and Section 11.2 for Volume 6 of the EIS.

At the outset of the EIS, it was not believed that a carrying capacity study for the recreational resources was needed. As impacts were assessed, it became apparent that such study should be conducted; therefore, a mitigation measure was included in the EIS for a carrying capacity study to be performed.

### I-553-019

Thank you for your comment. 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. Information on the importance of Pagat is discussed in Chapter 12, Cultural Resources.

### I-553-020

Thank you for your comment. At the outset of the EIS, it was not believed that a carrying capacity study for the recreational resources was needed. As impacts were assessed, it became apparent that such study

I-553-027

V2, 12-48, 12.2.2.3: There is no discussion of the impact on the traditional cultural property of the crosses on top of Mount Jumullong Manglo and the traditional Good Friday procession up the mountain to the crosses.

V2, 12-48, 12.2.2.4: Construction on Non-DoD lands: refer to prior comments that there are cultural resources in the area.

V2, 12-48, 12.2.2.5: There is a failure to explain how proposed mitigation measures and the PA will inherently reduce significant impacts to less than significant levels. Significant levels needs to be defined.

Regarding Haputo, how do signs and brochures reduce vandalism? What is needed is an onsite management program to guide use. There will be thousands of Marines and civilians who want to visit Haputo. Just their impact of walking in the jungle of Haputo will change the character of the site.

V2, 12-50, 12.2.3.1: Operations will increase vandalism which is an adverse effect. How is this to be effectively prevented? For example, will base security be continually trained to identify artifacts and patrol these sites?

V2, 12-63, Table 12.2-1: How does public education mitigate to less than significant impacts? This is not justified. The public education is not described. It is not public education to tell the public they cannot access and/or the cultural resource no longer exists.

I-553-028

V2, 12-65: Comments on Table 12.2-6, Summary of potential mitigation measures:

1. Date recovery is sanctioned destruction.
2. The Pagat Preservation Plan should be developed by the public not DoD, but funded and implemented by DOD.
3. The cultural access statement is deliberately vague and meaningless affording DoD the flexibility to offer some sort of public access at their convenience and is not acceptable. Witness the occasional (not even once a year) Fena Massacre access. This should be a commitment of access every weekend day, holidays and selected weekdays all from dawn to dusk and DoD should develop and maintain, under local supervision, the plan and development. What is envisioned is a parking lot on the plateau and trail access. There will be no firing activities during this time frame.

I-553-029

V2, Chapter 13: A general comment that photos are credited to Google Earth and other public domain sources. Did the author of this actually go to these locations to verify the views? Given this point and the ones that follow, I question if the author actually when to these locations. Viewsheds have not adequately been defined.

V2, 13-31, Figure 13.1-37: This is not a picture of Pagat Point, but a view toward Pagat Point from Pagat. Pagat Point is hidden around the curve of the coastline.

V2, 13-32, Figure 13.1-38: This view does not show "...beyond Pagat Point". It does show Sasayan and Pagat.

should be conducted; therefore, a mitigation measure was included in the EIS for a carrying capacity study to be performed.

Ague Cove trail, which involves the use of the former FAA property, leading to the coastline, is included in the EIS and can be found in Volume 9, Appendix G. According to the Government of Guam, Department of Parks and Recreation, visitor counts to the recreational resources on its properties are not maintained. At present, the Government of Guam and private citizens comprise ownership of the former FAA parcel. As such, qualitative statements were used to assess potential impacts on site such as the former FAA parcel.

I-553-021

Thank you for your comment.

One of the intended effects of providing quality of life (QOL) facilities near the Main Cantonment is that, by providing recreational resources in convenient location for the Marines and their dependent, recreational resources on non-DoD lands may experience less visitors and potential impacts on these resources may be decelerated. There are no plans to restrict the Marines and their dependents to only the QOL facilities.

A recreational resources carrying capacity study is proposed to measure the capacity of the existing recreational resources on Guam. Quantifiable determination and appropriate mitigation measures may be made when baseline condition is established.

I-553-022

Thank you for your comments. The EIS has been revised as such.

I-553-030	V2, 13-67, 13.2.2.1: Regarding Finegayan, the view from Haputo Beach inland is impacted by the towering Marine Corps headquarters building. What is the Haputo Point Overlook mitigation that could lessen to a level of less than significant?
I-553-031	V2, 13-70, 13.2.2.4: The entire area is not “entirely under DoD ownership”, especially considering the proposed acquisition for an access road. Public views are not limited in the area. This area is heavily used by hikers. The new road, landing pads, and fencing are not “in keeping with the current features of the area”. Contrary to the statements conclusion, there will be impacts to the visual resources in the area.
I-553-032	V2, 16-45, 16.2.2.1, the issue of the massive number of DoD dependents coming to Guam that will compete with Guamanians for jobs on-island and therefore fill a significant number of positions in the federal, Government of Guam and private workforce and therefore excluding the local workforce is not addressed.
I-553-033	V2, 16-78: Table 16.2-46 portrays additional Government of Guam staffing requirements. For GFD, needing only 11 personnel is incredibly low. They probably need 3 to 4 new fire stations in the north alone will associated EMTs.
I-553-034	<p>V2, 16-99: Table 16,2-53 should include the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Spacing out of DoD construction to a 10 to 12 year time frame.</li> <li>2. DoD to fund ALL Government of Guam financial requirement for the life of the military buildup.</li> <li>3. Stop using the meaningless vague terms of “assist” and “recommend” and provide specific commitments.</li> <li>4. DoD can currently recruit for civil service positions solely on Guam or Congress can pass legislation for mandatory preferential hiring for all federal jobs on Guam for residents of Guam. In essence, if locals meet the qualifications, they have to be hired.</li> <li>5. What is an orientation course on local culture and history? When I took the newcomers orientation briefing at Andersen AFB, a Hawaiian came in for 5 minutes and told us where the local homosexuals hung out. The point being that a good idea became insulting and meaningless and certainly responsible groups of locals, should be hired to provide this orientation.</li> </ol>
I-553-035	<p>V2, 17: There is no listing of hazardous material to be generated by this proposed action. Without the listing, there can be no environmental impact statement relative to hazardous materials.</p> <p>Who is going to coordinate, fund, and monitor the mitigation? There needs to be a requirement for JGPO to coordinate the mitigation and an independent monitoring for compliance function separate, apart from DoD.</p> <p>V2, 17-66: Potential mitigation measures for hazardous materials and waste list virtually nothing with the statement of “No potential mitigation measures are required”. What should be required is that all hazardous materials and waste generate by the buildup shall be shipped off-island for disposal at DoD expense.</p>

### I-553-023

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-553-024

Thank you for your comment. Within this document, the locations of archaeological sites are withheld from the public in accordance with the Archaeological Resources Protection Act and National Historic Preservation Act, but the Guam State Historic Preservation Office and other consulting parties have had access to this data. The impacts to these sites are discussed in Chapter 12 of the DEIS and a summary of the surveys is included in Volume 9, Appendix G of the FEIS.

### I-553-025

Thank you for your comment. Impacts to Haputo as a recreational site are discussed in Volume 2, Chapter 9, section 9.2.2.1. Impacts to Haputo are also discussed in Volume 2, Chapter 12, Cultural Resources.

### I-553-026

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, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. As stated in the DEIS in Section 12.2, no direct disturbance to the Pagat site would occur from the construction or operation of the proposed firing range. Because of a drop of 300 feet in

- I-553-036** | V2, 18-13: There should be a requirement for aircraft routing to be away from residential areas to avoid potential fatalities.
- V2, 18-26, 18.2.8: I am appalled there are no potential mitigation measures for public health and safety: Just a few that needs to be required:
1. Funding to support all Government of Guam required facilities and operations due to the military buildup.
  2. Avoidance of residential, commercial, and hotel areas for aircraft operation in the event of crashes.
- I-553-037** | V3, 2-1, 2.1: This introduction divides the Marines' training into two components as follows:
1. Guam components of training ranges and maneuver areas for individual and crew weapons' qualification and familiarization.
  2. Tinian for the next state for tactical employment of the basic skills developed on Guam.
- This raised two concerns. First, should not the marines already have these skills prior to being ordered to these units or do not the Marines have these skills? Second, an alternative should be evaluated to have all the training accomplished on Tinian as there are inheriting advantages to have the training accomplished at one training location.
- I-553-038** | V3, 2-6, 2.1.1.3: This section discusses reasonably foreseeable training and should be included in this EIS. If not discussed in this EIS, then the document is flawed through segmentation.
- I-553-039** | V3, There is no discussion of relocating the International Broadcasting Bureau from Tinian to either Saipan or Guam. By removing the IBB from the EMUA, sufficient real estate is available for all Marines' training on Tinian.
- I-553-040** | V6, 2-84, 2-88, and 2-89, 2.3.7 and figure 2.3-4: There is listed under Long-Term Alternatives a new sewer outfall that is not subject to the required NEPA evaluation in this document. The route shown on the drawing traverses a scenic coastline with a pristine limestone forest and would traverse a portion of the Hilaan Archaeological Site of an ancient Chamorro Village. This is also a prime hiking destination.
- I-553-041** | V6, 6-9, 6.2.3: Without the completed Navy well and well field configuration study (stated here) it is pointless to make any objective impact statement on water. Finish the water study prior to a public review of the DEIS.
- I-553-042** | V6, 8-12 to 8-20: All these areas need to be mapped and using selecting representative areas is insufficient.
- I-553-043** | V6, 8-21, 8.2.6.1: Regarding Abatement Measures North, the first sentence is illogical and contrary to the requirements of an EIS. The only briefly listed abatement measure is a sound wall and then summarily dismissed, how about the alternative of the Haul Road

elevation from the plateau containing the firing range to the Pagat site on the coast, there would not be a visual impact to the site. Noise from the firing range would be equivalent to noise levels when the raceway is in use. It is the intent during the final design phase to contain all rounds and effects within the footprint of the range through the use of berms and other media. The existing preservation plan would be updated to protect this resource in the future. A Memorandum of Agreement also would be included in the Range Management Plan to allow regular access to this area.

#### **I-553-027**

Thank you for your comment. Impacts to Mount Jumullong Manglo from trail improvement or use are discussed in Volume 2, Chapter 16, Socioeconomics and General Services. No restrictions would be imposed on access to Mount Jumullong Manglo. Cultural resources and impacts due to construction on non DoD lands is discussed in Section 12.2 of the DEIS. All lands that could not be surveyed because of a lack of landowner permission would be surveyed prior to any ground disturbance. Determining significance levels under the NHPA is discussed in Section 12.2 of the DEIS. For archaeological sites eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D, data recovery would reduce impacts to less than significant levels. Haputo would be protected through a long term preservation plan in addition to signs and public education. Public education would include historic awareness training for incoming DoD personnel and would be used to prevent vandalism or collection of materials.

#### **I-553-028**

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

- I-553-043** | through Andersen South, earth mounds, limiting hours of hauling, limitations of size and speed for vehicles, instructing drivers to drive as quiet as possible, and implementing noise standards for vehicles. Then provide maps where these items are feasible.
- I-553-044** | V7, 3-1 to 3-83, 3; These series of summary of preferred alternatives impacts is subjective conclusions by the authors of the impacts. This lacks objective and should be a series of quantitative statements and tables that is objective. No maps This is inadequate and does not meet the requirements of NEPA.
- I-553-045** | V7, 4-1 to 4-25. There is NO quantifiable information on cumulative impacts and thus this section is seriously deficient regarding cumulative impacts. For example: cumulative noise levels for Yigo residences from the live fire training, haul road, and helicopters
- I-553-046** | General:
1. There is no discussion of global warming in the DEIS and it is a requirement.
  2. While there is a bibliography at the end of each chapter, the authors are not identified. This is a NEPA requirement to identify authorship.
  3. Identify when the authors visited Guam and the CNMI.
  4. Rewrite in a neutral object language that is not bias or racial.

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-553-029**

Thank you for your comment. The chapter preparers visited all locations directly affected by the proposed action.

The corrections you noted were reviewed as corrected where appropriate. Description for Figure 13.1-38 will be corrected to say that it shows the view of Sasayan and Pagat.

**I-553-030**

Thank you for your comment. The proposed Main Cantonment, which includes the Marine Corps headquarters building, is situated at least 300 feet from the Haputo Beach. Moreover, the proposed development is set back from the edge of the area of development where the trail to Haputo Beach begins. Looking inland from Haputo Beach, one is likely to see mostly the existing dense vegetation separating the beach from the proposed Main Cantonment.

**I-553-031**

Thank you for your comment. The Naval Munitions Site (NMS) is under the ownership of the Department of Defense (DoD). The Mt. Lam Lam trail (that branches off from the Mt. Jumullong trail) would be an access point to the NMS training area and is not under DoD ownership. The preferred alternative is to use the existing trail, rather than providing a paved or road access. The landing zones (LZs) at the Naval Munitions Site (NMS) would not require any improvements nor would fencing be

required.

It is the intent of DoD to maintain public access to the cultural and historic sites 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-553-032**

Thank you for your comment. Please see the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F of the DEIS) for information on economic impacts related to the proposed action. Analysis of Labor Force Demand (which begins on page 4-147), under both the unconstrained and constrained scenarios, assumes that some military dependents would be employed as civilian military workers - up to about 940 dependents working as civilian military workers. Analysis in the constrained scenario further estimates that other military dependents would participate in the Guam labor market, and would compete for jobs with other Guam residents.

**I-553-033**

Thank you for your comment. The analysis in this section utilized information provided by the GFD regarding staffing levels and was not meant to reflect existing deficits but to focus on the expected impacts of the proposed action. Although analysis focused on key staffing requirements, mention was made in the existing conditions section regarding facilities and equipment deficits that already exist for GFD. 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-553-034**

Thank you for your comment. Your recommended mitigation measures have been taken under consideration. Expanded mitigation discussion is provided in the FEIS.

**I-553-035**

Thank you for your comment. Volume 2, chapter 17 estimates the quantities of various hazardous materials, hazardous wastes, and toxic substances that may be used as part of the proposed DoD military expansion on Guam as well as their potential impact.

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. However, these are not considered mitigation measures since they are already being performed by law and do not represent new actions to "mitigate" hazardous substance usage issues. If a leak, release, or spill is suspected or confirmed, aggressive mitigation measures are used to first clean up the leak, spill, or release as quickly as possible, followed by an assessment of risks to the public and/or the environment and a plan to remediate these risk concerns to within regulatory acceptable levels. These actions generally include environmental media (e.g., groundwater, surface water, soil, air, and/or biota) sampling and monitoring to ensure that hazards are mitigated quickly and effectively. In many cases, part of remediation plan includes the requirement to perform regularly scheduled long-term sampling and monitoring of environmental media to ensure that remedial actions have been effective. If long-term monitoring indicates that risks to human health or the environment are still unacceptable, more aggressive remediation approaches are considered. These actions (e.g., BMPs, SOPs, etc.) will protect public health, welfare, and the environment from adverse impacts associated with the use of solvents, herbicides, pesticides, fertilizers, PCBs, MEC, nuclear materials, and other hazardous substances.

**I-553-036**

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. The FAA also controls the use of airspace. These regulations are intended to accommodate the various categories of aviation, whether military, commercial, or private aviation enthusiasts. The regulatory context for airspace and air traffic varies from highly controlled to uncontrolled within Guam and the CMNI. Less controlled situations include flights under Visual Flight Rules (VFR) or flights outside of U.S. controlled airspace. Examples of highly controlled air traffic situations are flights in the vicinity of airports where aircraft are in critical phases of flight (either take-off or landing) and flights under Instrument Flight Rules (IFR), particularly flights on high or low altitude airways. Special Use Airspace (SUA) is specially designated airspace that is used for a specific purpose and is controlled by the military unit or other organization whose activity established the requirement for the SUA. SUA in and surrounding Guam includes Restricted Areas (RAs) and Warning Areas (WAs). 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.

**I-553-037**

Thank you for your comment. Marines need regular training to stay current with Marine Corps training requirements. Individual-level training would occur on Guam as travel distances and logistics to Tinian would not be practical for individual-level training. The proposed training ranges on Tinian would support training in tactical scenarios, which requires a larger area than is available on Guam. See Chapter 1 of Volume 3 for additional details.

**I-553-038**

Thank you for your comment. The additional training ranges you refer to

are reasonably foreseeable actions and are identified in Volume 7, Chapter 4, Cumulative Impacts. Many of these ranges are proposed for CNMI. Although initial notional plans have been developed to determine the maximum number of ranges that could be accommodated, there is insufficient detail on these projects to provide a detailed impact analysis. Additional NEPA documentation would be required for these future ranges.

**I-553-039**

Thank you for your comment. Individual-level training must occur on Guam as travel distances and logistics to Tinian are not practical. Chapter 1 of Volume 3 provides additional detail on the purpose and need for training on Tinian.

**I-553-040**

Thank you for your comment. The long-term alternatives are presented only at a "programmatic" level and not in sufficient detail for a NEPA review. Should this long-term alternative be pursued, a full evaluation would be required along with a full NEPA review. The kinds of concerns you raise would be revealed at that time after additional studies were performed. DoD would like to avoid this long-term alternative since the EPA has expressed doubts that it would approve a new wastewater treatment plant outfall in north western Guam. The alternative you cite will not be part of the record of decision for this EIS.

**I-553-041**

Thank you for your comment. Water well locations are a very unique feature and exact location of wells is never completely known until the wells are installed and producing. Geology can change rapidly in a short distance and what is felt to be a good well location may not be viable due to localized rock formations and may require shifting the well (sometimes a very short distance and other times farther). Thus, at the EIS stage, it

is not viable to accurately pin point where wells will be sited. However, the aquifer subbasin in which water extraction is desirable is a known entity and has been described within the draft EIS. That is felt to adequately describe the action to meet EIS requirements.

**I-553-042**

Thank you for your comment. As indicated in Chapter 8, Volume 6 for the North area, Appendix G-2 provides area aerial photographs where the 66 dBA noise contours have been overlaid. Appendix G-2 was inadvertently excluded from the DEIS and is included in the FEIS.

**I-553-043**

Thank you for your comment. The section and sentence in question is under the analysis for the year 2030 when all construction would be complete and the roads would be in normal operation. The follow-on sentence provides the reason for why noise abatement modeling was not conducted - affected residential receptors have driveways with direct access to the roads and a discontinuous noise barrier would not be effective in reducing noise traffic. The suggested measures to mitigate noise from traffic in 2030 would not be appropriate as hauling materials by heavy duty trucks for the military buildup would have ceased and the haul road network would have reverted back as part of the overall Guam road network.

**I-553-044**

Thank you for your comment. This section has been updated in the FEIS.

**I-553-045**

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-553-046**

Thank you for your comment. The list of preparers is included in Volume 8 of the EIS. Many visits to Guam and Tinian were undertaken in preparation of this EIS. Additionally, many of the DoD staff and its contractors and subcontractors have offices and live on Guam.

Department of Defense Officials,

I'm Jessica Pettigrew. I am a Certified Nurse Midwife and I moved to Guam from Connecticut six months ago to accept a position in a private practice caring for local women, their babies and their families. In the short time I've been on the island, I have come to love the island community and the impending military build-up is a source of great distress to me and others in our community. Please consider the following points:

I-554-001

1. Pagat cave: One of the first hikes I did on the island was to the beautiful and culturally important Pagat Cave. Upon our arrival, the cave was lit up with many candles left by the previous explorers. We talked and swam in the cool cave water illuminated by several candles. I learned of the significance of this cultural site to the Chamorro people. Pagat has also come to symbolize things that will be taken away from the local people as a result of the build up. For this reason, is it possible to leave Pagat cave untouched? An alternative is to allow public access all the time except when it is being used for training exercises but there are a couple of problems with this suggestion. First, it is the DOD making the rules and "giving" the local people permission to visit one of their important cultural sites. It should be the other way around; the local people have access all the time and allow the military to use it on selected days. Second, as a cultural site, it is extremely disrespectful to conduct war training exercises on sacred ground.

I-554-002

2. Tourism revenue contributes significantly to the local economy. What effect will the dredging activities have on local beaches where tourists gather for some of the best snorkeling and diving in the Pacific? How can these effects be lessened? One suggestion is to relocate the dredging activities to the island of Tinian.

I-554-003

3. Life on Guam is very expensive, even for a young professional like myself. How are the local people, mostly middle class, to absorb the increased cost to utilities that will result from the buildup? Could green energy and sustainable development be part of the build up plans?

4. Finally, aside from specific issues relating to the DEIS, the addition of several thousand young men on the island, their cars congesting the streets, their alcohol (I have many friends in the military here and they drink...and drive), their general lack of respect for local culture will significantly impact the quality of life for island residents. Although Guam is a wonderful place that I am happy to call home, it is likely that within a few years I will choose to leave the island due to the effects of the buildup: increased cost of living, difficulty in finding housing, decreased access to public land for hiking and camping and the overall significant cultural impact that will undoubtedly accompany the build up. The US government has forced things like this through for many years dating back to the 1800s when Native Americans land was seized, to the invasion of Iraq. Although people here don't necessarily realize it, as an outsider I am aware that the DOD does not care what the people of Guam think, nor what the Government of Guam thinks and that these comments are all just a benign exercise in "democracy" for a territory whose citizens are denied the right to vote. Before dropping thousands of soldiers onto our tiny island and essentially saying "deal with it", please consider an alternative scenario. This could include transferring military personnel to Hawaii (a much larger collection of islands), or taking a step back, slowing down the time line and working with local people in a real and meaningful way to ensure that the effects of the buildup are minimized.

Kindly,

Jessica Pettigrew



I-554-004

\* currently, military personnel get overseas housing allowance, this encourages them to spend all of their housing allowance. If this was switched to domestic housing allowance where they keep the ~~used~~ unused portion of the allowance, it would increase competition + decrease housing costs for nonmilitary + military alike.

## I-554-001

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 area. 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 continue public access should these properties be acquired. DoD looks forward to working with stakeholders in developing plans for access that balance operational needs, public safety concerns, and the continuing public use and enjoyment of these sites.

## I-554-002

Thank you for your comment. Please see the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F of the DEIS) for information on impacts the proposed action would have on Tourism. Tourism impacts are discussed in section 4.3.7 and your specific concern is discussed in a subsection titled "Impacts on Ocean-Based Tourism from Environmental Degradation."

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.

## I-554-003

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.

**I-554-004**

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).



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 416

Received: 2/10/2010 7:07:47 AM

I-555-001

The people of Tinian are until now already suffering from possible contaminatin on this island. Military build here will continue to harm everyone. I am a person with a history of medical illness called Eczema. I have resided in California and in Guam but I have never experienced worsening of my skin until I have moved here in 1995. For many years I know of my allergies but living here on Tinian has given me more suffering than ever. I have witnesses who have known me and how I have looked before. In March, June and September of 2007, I have been constantly in and out of the clinic due to unknown infections of my skin. I met a man who claimed he was stationed here in WWII and asked me what was wrong. I showed him my skin and he said "You don't know what was dumped in your waters." I have seen non-resident workers come from Nepal, China and Phillipines to this island completely flawless, yet they suffer an allergic reaction to something. People who have passed on with cancer but yet they are not smokers or beetlenut chewers.

I kindly ask of you that before the military begin their training here on Tinian, please check the levels of contamination and I believe the people of Tinian should be compensated for the suffering they have been enduring for so many years.

## I-555-001

Thank you for your comment. The DoD is committed to the protection and responsible stewardship of the environment. As with all industrial-type operations such as those being performed by the DoD, there are various chemicals (e.g., hazardous materials/wastes) that may be used. However, when feasible, the DoD is committed to reducing or eliminating the use of various hazardous materials/wastes to the greatest extent possible and substituting them for less toxic substances. Hazardous substances (e.g., hazardous materials/wastes) that may be used include: pesticides and herbicides; fuels, oils, and lubricants; solvents; explosives; cleaning agents; and corrosives. When using hazardous materials/wastes, environmental laws and regulations (e.g., RCRA) must be followed by DoD that are designed to be protective of human health, welfare, and the environment. In order to implement these laws and regulations, DoD has developed various procedures, protocol, and directives designed to proactively eliminate or minimize the inadvertent leakage, spill or release of pollutants to the environment. These actions involve comprehensive administrative, engineering, and operations mandates, best management practices (BMPs) and controls in place to prevent or minimize the inadvertent leakage, spill, or release of hazardous/toxic substances. These BMPs and controls are fully described in the EIS. If a leak, release, or spill is suspected or confirmed, aggressive mitigation measures are used to first clean up the leak, spill, or release as quickly as possible, followed by an assessment of risks to the public and/or the environment and a plan to remediate these risk concerns to within regulatory acceptable levels. These actions generally include environmental media (e.g., groundwater, surface water, soil, air, and/or biota) sampling and monitoring to ensure that and hazards are mitigated quickly and effectively. In many cases, part of remediation plan includes the requirement to perform regularly scheduled long-term sampling and monitoring of environmental media to ensure that remedial actions have been effective. If long-term monitoring indicates that risks to human health or the environment are still unacceptable, more

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



I-556-001  
Comment noted.

## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 417

Received: 2/10/2010 8:40:00 AM

I-556-001

Hello military,

After all the hearings you well know the issues, more traffic, no plan;  
more crime, no plan; more cost to all citizens of Guam, no plan;

During the last month how many DUI crime incidents with your present profile on Guam, do you even know or care?

How about keeping all military on base all the time, at the very least DUI checkpoint on weekend nights at the gate, discharge the drunk trailer trash after sentence served on Guam.

Most preposterous, you seriously think anyone could possibly believe that you will mitigate the issues between local population and jarheads, what sunday school classes to re-orient? Didn't work so well in Japan did it, why would the Japanese otherwise want to pay billions of dollars to get rid of the US military??? That is the true arrogance of you asses, or perhaps it is all just a stupid sham to conform to the law, do you really give a shit?

Here is a suggestion: there is a dick in Wyoming, scared of his shadow among other things (shot his hunting buddy right?), why don't you put the jarheads there, surely the dick would love it and feel much more secure. Hawaii would love the aircraft carrier and you savages of life would not have to dredge 39 acres of reef.

You are the evil, who will protect this small island from this evil?

Sincerely

A white old man who says "fuck off and kiss my ass"

please put me on your NSA list and watch me carefully, I most definitely will curse any military I ever encounter in my hopeless and helpless plea for you all to just piss off and stop ruining small communities.

## COMMENT SHEET

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



Website Comment Number: 419

Received: 2/10/2010 11:05:08 AM

After the military stay on island, how will the local Chamorros cope with the sudden and substantial change to the environment?

I-557-001

### I-557-001

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

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

## COMMENT SHEET

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



Website Comment Number: 420

Received: 2/10/2010 11:07:11 AM

What if the dredging kills endangered species of coral? What if the dredging kills indigenous coral?

I-558-001

#### I-558-001

Thank you for your comment. Corals have a global distribution, occurring mostly in tropical waters. Up until recently, their widespread range has prevented any possible listing of corals as endangered species either locally or globally. In May of 2006, two species of Acropora corals were listed by the United States as Vulnerable under the Endangered Species Act. These species have not been observed in Apra Harbor during dive surveys. No indigenous coral species are listed. As identified in Volume 4, Section 11.2.2.5 - 11.2.2-7, federal law recognizes the value of irreplaceable marine resources and requires compensatory mitigation. Compensatory mitigation is defined as the restoration, establishment, enhancement, and/or preservation of aquatic resources to offset unavoidable impacts to waters of the U.S. (including special aquatic sites, such as coral reefs). The compensatory mitigation is subject to approval by USACE, under the CWA, through the Section 404/10 permit requirements. The Navy is considering a suite of potential options for compensatory mitigation for the loss of coral in Outer Apra Harbor as identified in Volume 4, Section 11.2.2.7. Compensatory mitigation for unavoidable coral community impacts includes the following options: Option 1: Artificial Reefs within Apra Harbor or Other Locations; Option 2: Watershed Restoration and Management (Aforestation, Apra Harbor and/or Philippine Sea Riparian Enhancement, Stream bank stabilization component [all project goals to reduce sediment discharge into nearshore waters]) Option 3: Coastal Water Resource Management (Shallow Water Reef Enhancement); and Option 4: In-Lieu Fee or Mitigation Banking Program. 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. Both artificial reefs and watershed management projects would be considered as potential compensatory mitigation, and it is possible that a combination of those potential mitigation efforts that are listed below would be appropriate. 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.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 421

Received: 2/10/2010 11:08:00 AM

I-559-001

Where will the displaced coral be put?

#### I-559-001

Thank you for your comment.

As identified in Volume 4, Section 11.2.2.5 - 11.2.2-7, federal law recognizes the value of irreplaceable marine resources and requires compensatory mitigation. Compensatory mitigation is defined as the restoration, establishment, enhancement, and/or preservation of aquatic resources to offset unavoidable impacts to waters of the U.S. (including special aquatic sites, such as coral reefs). The compensatory mitigation is subject to approval by USACE, under the CWA, through the Section 404/10 permit requirements. The Navy is considering a suite of potential options for compensatory mitigation for the loss of coral in Outer Apra Harbor as identified in Volume 4, Section 11.2.2.7. Compensatory mitigation for unavoidable coral community impacts includes the following options: Option 1: Artificial Reefs within Apra Harbor or Other Locations; Option 2: Watershed Restoration and Management (Aforestation, Apra Harbor and/or Philippine Sea Riparian Enhancement, Stream bank stabilization component [all project goals to reduce sediment discharge into nearshore waters]) Option 3: Coastal Water Resource Management (Shallow Water Reef Enhancement); and Option 4: In-Lieu Fee or Mitigation Banking Program. 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. Both artificial reefs and watershed management projects would be considered as potential compensatory mitigation, and it is possible that a combination of those potential mitigation efforts that are listed below would be appropriate. 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.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 422

Received: 2/10/2010 11:09:44 AM

After the military finish their stay on Guam, how will Guam and Chamorro people be compensated for their loss in tourism economy?

I-560-001

#### I-560-001

Thank you for your comment. Closure of military bases and releases of federal lands on Guam is not evaluated in this EIS. These actions would be addressed in future NEPA documentation upon identification by the Base Closure and Realignment Commission.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 426

Received: 2/10/2010 7:04:22 PM

I-561-001

How will the Military protect the freshwater lens, the islands most significant source of drinking water, from any munitions waste that leaches or permeates the limestone aquifer near or around proposed firing ranges of Marbo Caves, Anderson South and Finegayan?

USGS Water Resource Investigation 2003 - "Ground water supplies about 80 percent of the drinking water for the islands 150,000 residents and nearly one million visitors per year. In northern Guam, water is obtained from wells tapping a fresh ground-water lens in a highly permeable limestone aquifer."

#### I-561-001

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 and groundwater from potential contaminants. Refer to Volume 9, Appendix D, Project Description Technical Appendix, Munitions, for a discussion of the munitions and constituents of concern associated with the proposed ranges. Range designs include targets with physical barriers behind the target, such as an earthen berm, that are designed to stop and contain the spent round. Best Management Practices (BMPs) are used to further contain spent rounds, fragments and materials from weapons firing, and reduce any impacts to the environment. The proposed ranges will be designed and maintained in accordance with all applicable federal and Government of Guam regulations. Specifically, Military Handbook 1027/3B contains procedures for reducing potential impacts from ranges through the implementation of BMPs. These include introducing soil amendments, vegetation management, engineering controls, instituting contaminant monitoring, reclaiming, and recycling. With ranges, lead is the primary leaching contaminant of concern and best management practices can minimize or prevent leaching of this constituent. Impact rounds from pistol rounds generally stay intact and impact rounds from rifle rounds often fragment. Intact rounds and rounds fragmented into relatively large pieces are not easily transported by natural transport mechanisms (such as groundwater) and are largely contained within the berm or physical barrier where they can be recovered and disposed. Through the proper design of ranges, application of BMPs, and monitoring, the potential for groundwater contamination would be minimized. BMPs can reduce or eliminate the leaching of lead to the environment. These procedures include controlling soil pH to between 6 to 8 to prevent dissolution of lead, mining of lead from back stop berms, implementing a soil leaching monitoring program, and adding phosphate containing soil

amendments to bind dissolved lead to the soil. Prior to building the ranges, an engineering study would determine the minimum depth of soil cover to ensure sufficient soil cover of the limestone, and to assess the suitability and optimum technique to add soil amendments such as phosphate to prevent lead leaching. In addition, when percolating water reaches the porous limestone the pH will increase, encouraging the precipitation of lead out of solution. The DoD will monitor for selected contaminants of concern. If monitoring identifies significant impacts, such as indications that chemicals of concern may exceed regulatory standards, reduce beneficial uses, result in adverse human or environmental health effects, or conflict with federal or Government of Guam regulations, then additional action would be taken to address these impacts. Furthermore, the EIS will be revised to explain how volcanic basement rock protrudes up through the limestone of the NGLA, thus separating nearly all of the proposed ranges from groundwater supply wells. The low permeability of the volcanic rock acts as a barrier to groundwater movement. A figure in the EIS will support this text description. However, there are two ranges where leaching contaminants would have the potential to impact the groundwater within the capture zone of water supply wells. The northwestern most grenade range proposed under Alternative B overlies the capture zone of the Marbo Wells. In addition, leachate from the southwest most small arms range under Alternative B may have the potential to reach the NGLA inside of the capture zone of wells M08 and M09. Alternative B is not part of the Preferred Alternative considered in the EIS.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 427

Received: 2/10/2010 8:33:35 PM

I-562-001

We the people of Guam need to work on ourselves before we can accomodate others. why should such a small island house the military anyways. i could understand back in world war 1 and world war 2 how each foreign country needed Guam. because it acted as a stop between Asia. i feel that lack of technology and lack of intelligence back then were not as complex as today, that is the reason for creating a pit stop or base. but i feel that now a days there is enough technology to fix the problems of the world which in the problems gives the need for military's for every single country. i know there will be a percentage of my brethren in the CNMI who will dislike what i am about to say but i fell that the military should be put in the CNMI. after all they need the support. GUAM already has two branches of the military. we dont need a third. the CNMI is only 15 minutes away from Guam and i feel that its all the same island range.

### I-562-001

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.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 430

Received: 2/11/2010 12:07:59 AM

I-563-001

The Environmental Protection Agency needs to take a look at how the military treated our island in the past. There are several water wells that exist on Anderson Airforce Base that may not be used as a water source for the island because of well contamination. A responsibility the Airforce had to protect a precious resource. They also dumped hundreds of vehicles off a cliff of Ritidian point. The jungle hides this mountain of wreckage created by the military. Did you know that the Navy bulldozed an entire powerplant off Orote point into the ocean? That is why the waters off Agat contain PCB's. The same thing happened in Merizo. The military contaminated the waters. USDA Rural Development just concluded a waste clean up in the village of Dededo, where a homeowner buried thousands of pounds of car batteries in the ground soils, a dirty federal secret from the public. How can we trust the Federal Government with our island? They have not even began to clean up the damage they have caused in the recent past. Do not allow this marine build up. It will destroy our island paradise.

#### I-563-001

Thank you for your comment. The DoD is committed to the protection and responsible stewardship of the environment. The DoD is committed to the safe handling and use of all hazardous substances, including lubricants, solvents, munitions and explosives of concern (MEC), nuclear materials, etc. In fact, when feasible, the DoD attempts to reduce or eliminate the use of various hazardous substances to the greatest extent possible and substituting them for less toxic substances.

When using hazardous substances, environmental laws and regulations (e.g., RCRA) must be followed by DoD that are designed to be protective of human health, welfare, and the environment. In order to implement these laws and regulations, DoD has developed various procedures, protocol, and directives designed to proactively eliminate or minimize the inadvertent leakage, spill or release of pollutants to the environment. These actions involve comprehensive administrative, engineering, and operations mandates, best management practices (BMPs), standard operating procedures (SOPs), and controls in place to prevent or minimize the inadvertent leakage, spill, or release of hazardous/toxic substances. These BMPs, SOPs, and other controls are fully described in the EIS document.

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

remediation approaches are considered. In fact, many such clean-up efforts are ongoing on Guam.

These actions (e.g., BMPs, SOPs, etc.) will protect public health, welfare, and the environment from adverse impacts associated with the use of solvents, herbicides, pesticides, fertilizers, PCBs, MEC, nuclear materials, and other hazardous substances.



**COMMENT SHEET**

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas  
Environmental Impact Statement  
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Website Comment Number: 431

Received: 2/11/2010 1:41:30 AM

**I-564-002** ||

Volume Three, is a beneficial area for agricultrre to raise crops and livestock esp. beef and pork. It has been used by our ancestors and should be protected.

**I-564-003** |

You need our help, we too need your help, so say yes and agree to Prohibition on the subject matter of a military build up.

Thanks,

Pls reply.

**I-564-001**

Thank you for your comment. Effects to agriculture are addressed in Chapter 8 (Land Use) and Chapter 16 (Socioeconomics).

**I-564-002**

Thank you for your comment. The Navy has re-evaluated the need to terminate all subleases in the leaseback area and will only propose to terminate subleases in the leaseback area that are within the range footprint and associated Surface Danger Zone of the proposed firing ranges.

As to possible sites for the relocation of any leases, such actions would be under the control of Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) officials as they are responsible for non-federal land use decisions on Tinian. DoD will work with CNMI land use and natural resource officials to ensure that native forest habitat concerns for Endangered Species Act (ESA) listed species are taken into account in any relocation effort.

**I-564-003**

Thank you for your comment.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 432

Received: 2/11/2010 2:25:31 AM

Could you please make sure you get as much local input as possible when/if the draft is finalized? You cannot make assumptions about our island unless you get the information from us. Thank you.

I-565-001

### I-565-001

Thank you for your comment. EIS preparers include team personnel on Guam and in the CNMI. Data collection for the EIS included interviews with local government personnel and private sector representatives, and obtaining documents from a variety of on-island sources.



**COMMENT SHEET**

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas  
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Website Comment Number: 434

Received: 2/11/2010 8:10:39 AM

**I-566-001**

"There will be a recession-like period after 2014 where business would have to end or cut back. Many workers would have to out-migrate due to job loss." Volume 9, Appendix K, pg.147  
Guam is already going through a recession as it is. My question is who is this really going to effect? It's going to effect us, the children of Guam. The children who in a few years would become the young adults of this society. It makes it harder for us to find jobs, it makes it harder for us to try and support ourselves, our families. In the year 2014 I would be 21 years of age. I would most likely be fresh out of college, having this recession-like period doesn't help me. It doesn't anyone in my situation. All this is causing more and more people to become bankrupt and have to depend on the government, and that causes more problems for the government. They're so corrupt they cant depend on themselves.  
A solution would be to instead of having people from off-island come for jobs, they should try and see first if the people of Guam can fulfill their jobs, and if the employers feel as if they cannot do the jobs they want, then they send for off-island workers. That not only saves the people of Guam from becoming unemployed, but also the earth. It will save the earth from all that pollution being used by those planes that would be taking and sending back the workers that come from off-island.

**I-566-002**

**I-566-001**

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.

**I-566-002**

Comment noted.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 435

Received: 2/11/2010 8:27:15 AM

I-567-001

The document doesnt seem to address the water demands for the 1000's and 1000's of cubic yards of concrete needed for this massive buildup. I am sure there are standard calculations for 1 cubic yard of concrete and the amount of water needed. That needs to be in the document. When home depot was being built, there was a waiting list for concrete delivery to homes. Imagine the shortage when there are a new base being built.

Also.. Looking at the air force base and the new marine air force area, that looks like a lot of concrete. that amount needs to be put into the the eis to show everyone and GWA that they will be pumping lots of water to make that concrete..

this is no where in the document.. I believe since i didnt read all gazillion pages. if you start to think about how much concrete is needed, it really blows you away.. i have seen the quarries when i go there and the one in barrigada heights is so deep that it the aquifer is exposed.

**I-567-001**

Thank you for your comment. Approximately 50,000 gallons of water will be needed on average per day for concrete production based on the total square footage of the planned facilities. This quantity been added to the GWA industrial water demands.



**COMMENT SHEET**

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

Website Comment Number: 436

Received: 2/11/2010 8:37:05 AM

**I-568-001**

how can the DOD just state in an EIS that they need property off Dod property? its very scary to think that at a whim, people in DC or whatever are looking at maps and say "lets put a range there, put that in the EIS".

in the eis, there is absolutely no discussion on why the the on-base ranges were not looked at. the reason is: its not enough... so, then just put it off base right? its that easy right? sure, if we they locals dont sell, we will just condemn it right? Bin laden is still out there, we need it to train and find him.

**I-568-002**

the eis needs to effectively explain to those that arent in the military or involved in these decisions WHY it is not feasible!! The amount of words to explain why you didnt put it in the EIS really is disappointing - it seems to correlate to how much the military thinks about people off base.

why not the air force golf course? bulldoze that and put the range. why not? because the air force commander will say "i need to golf" or "god forbid we make it noisy for the af base housing people". But, if there are 11 golf courses on guam and only 1 race track, does that make sense to get rid of our race track? Of course not, but to military people, that dont matter.

**I-568-001**

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-568-002**

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: 437

Received: 2/11/2010 8:40:43 AM

You folks haven't considered the mass lawsuits that we could file as citizens on Guam when you put your firing range in Marbo Cave Area that would destroy the area, and lower the land values in the area. We have big landowners

I-569-001

### I-569-001

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: 438

Received: 2/11/2010 8:50:35 AM

I-570-001

I am a resident proximal to the Big Navy Base on Guam in Sumay, and I notice the increase of large "Military Personnel Carriers" down our two lane roads in Santa Rita Village proximal to the Naval Magazine. These roads are one way north and one way south in great need of repair with potholes and no shoulders. IT is nervewracking to drive with them on the road. The thought of more traffic with vehicles this large and the large long bedded trucks going back and forth to the military housing sites are causing hazards to the local drivers.

We are already pretty upset at the Navy for Neglecting these roadways and feel that they are burdening our highways. They need to seriously consider taking some part of repairing roads. Quit using the faulty local government as an excuse for your act of negligence.

### I-570-001

Thank you for your comment. The off-base roadway projects may be funded through the Defense Access Road (DAR) Program and annual allocations through the US Department of Transportation (USDOT) Federal Highway Administration. The Defense Access Road Program provides the means for the Department of Defense (DoD) to pay a fair share for public highway improvements required as a result of a sudden or unusual defense-generated traffic impact or unique defense-related public highway requirement.

Volume 6, Chapter 1 has been updated to include a list of potential DAR projects. The DoD commits to seeking funding for these projects.

The DoD, Guam Department of Public Works and Federal Highway Administration are continuing to work together to identify projects eligible for funding under the DAR program. The DoD will lead an interagency council which includes the USDOT to assist the Government of Guam in seeking funds for projects that are not eligible for the DAR program.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 439

Received: 2/11/2010 10:10:45 AM

I-571-001

The proposed military build-up on Guam presents a direct assault against indigenous Chamorro culture, identity, land tenure, economic sustainability, and health care. In this comment, I will focus specifically on the results of demographic minoritization that will occur as a direct result of the build-up.

The DEIS 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)

The DEIS also states that "an expansion in non-Chamorro voting population could eventually affect the proportion of Chamorro office-holders and government workers; thereby affecting the current government budgets and activities dedicated to cultural issues and practices. It could also affect outcomes of any future plebiscites about Guam's political status." (Volume 7, Chapter 3, page 3-64)

These two quotations reflect JGPO's explicit awareness that the proposed build-up will have a significantly adverse impact on the Chamorro people's continued existence as an indigenous group. As such the Department of Defense is required by law to seek adequate forms of mitigation that would avoid or minimize this from happening.

I assert the follow acceptable forms of mitigation:

1. DoD-secured federal funding for War Reparations;
2. DoD-secured federal funding for a Chamorro language immersion program for grades K-12;
3. DoD-secured federal funding for after-hours Language programs for Adults;
4. DoD-secured federal funding of the Guam Museum;
5. DoD-secured federal funding of a Chamorro Cultural Center;
6. DoD-secured federal funding of an Artisans-in-Training program at GCC;
7. DoD-secured federal funding for a Chamorro Studies Program at UOG;
8. DoD-secured federal funding for Chamorro language publications;
9. DoD-secured federal funding for Chamorro cultural performance organizations;
10. DoD-secured federal funding for the preservation of historic structures both on and off-base;
11. DoD application of Sumay Village as a National Historic District.

## I-571-001

Thank you for your comment. While issues of war reparations are not part of the proposed action and therefore not addressed in the EIS, your remaining mitigation measures have been taken into consideration. Mitigation discussion has been expanded in the FEIS.

The population estimates in the Draft EIS were based on the maximal scenario. The year 2014 includes the foreign worker population on Guam as well as the military and their dependents. However, after 2017, the population increase (from the 2010 baseline) would be approximately 33,500 (maximal scenario) primarily because the foreign worker population would leave Guam. The EIS identifies a number of significant impacts to Guam and its resources; this is summarized at the end of various impact chapters in volumes 2 through 6. Impacts to the Chamorro people are also addressed in the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) that is Appendix F, Volume 9 of the Final EIS. Chamorros, although considered a minority population in comparison to the U.S. as a whole, represented over 40% of Guam's population in the 2000 U.S. Census. Chamorro concerns involving political autonomy are impacted by the potential increase in non-Chamorro populations due to the buildup, increasing the likelihood of more non-Chamorro local political office-holders. More non-Chamorro voters would decrease the possibility of Chamorro political self determination. They would also decrease the possibility of successful plebiscites to achieve greater independence from U.S. control.

More information on this topic can be found in the Environmental Justice and the Protection of Children chapters of the Final EIS, specifically, Chapters 19 in Volumes 2, 3, 4, 5, and Chapter 20 in Volume 6, and under cumulative impacts (Chapter 4) of Volume 7.



**COMMENT SHEET**

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

Website Comment Number: 440

Received: 2/11/2010 10:23:57 AM

I-572-001

I-572-002

Why do we have to dredge the coral reef when the aircraft carriers can come in and just be pulled out without any trouble, without dredging and destroy our reefs. They took hundreds of years to develop, and in just a week or so, our islands only barrier against tsunamis and flooding of the shores nearby. I feel that it is unnecessary for such a factor to happen. What so hard to just be pulled out by tugboat? It would take more money to repair from tsunamis than to pull out an aircraft carrier. People will lose their homes, businesses will be loss, and lands would be destroyed, making the economy for guam a whole lot worse. I am standing by this all the way!

**I-572-001**

Thank you for your comment. Chapters 1 and 2 of Volume 4 provide detailed informatiion as to the pupose and need behind the transient CVN berth. The Navy plans to have six operationally available and sustainable aircraft carriers in the Pacific Fleet AOR, with the majority deployed in the Western Pacific and Indian Oceans, including the referenced transient carrier. To maximize operational availability, the carriers would remain deployed for longer periods of time and utilize the proposed wharf for unscheduled repairs. This can only be accomplished if the carrier docks in Apra Harbor for crew changes, logistics support, and crew recreation. Kilo wharf is not able to meet the requirements of a transient CVN berth. The preferred location of the new berth at Polaris Point will require dredging. In addition 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-572-002**

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.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 441

Received: 2/11/2010 10:33:41 AM

I-573-001

Our aquifer is very important to our island. Yes, it can sustain the amount of people coming from the military, but what about the rest of the island? Our aquifer would burst and salt deposits would enter in the water that we use everyday. And if salt deposits do enter, our water would to be boiled to able to use in cooking. That means the power bill would rise for all the amount of gas containers, and electric stoves being used just to have decent water to shower in. Saipan had suffered, and I have heard that from this, when people shower, there are no bubbles from the soap and shampoo. I like my water the way it is. And I hope it stays that way!

#### I-573-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD agrees with you that the aquifer is important for all of Guam and must be carefully managed. That is why DoD has initiated discussions with Guam Waterworks Authority and GEPA to form an aquifer management team. The proposed DoD expansion would increase water extraction from the aquifer. The sustainable yield study done in 1991 estimates the sustainable yield at about 80 million gallons per day. A recent report by the Water and Environmental Research Institute of the University of Guam confirmed that the assumptions made in that 1991 study remain valid today. Yes, some of the current GWA wells are showing increases in salinity. It is felt the cause of this is overpumping of individual wells. The issues facing GWA are that they have an inadequate number of extraction wells and the ones they have are not adjustable for pumping rate; they are either on or off. Additional wells with adjustable flow pumps would allow a better management of the aquifer.

Boil water orders do not occur due to elevated salinity. In fact, boiling makes salinity worse since water is boiled off leaving a higher percentage of residue (other items that do not boil off, such as salt). Boil water orders are issued due to reduced water pressure in the supply lines which could allow infiltration of other water that could be contaminated with germs or parasites. The boiling kills the germs and parasites.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 442

Received: 2/11/2010 11:46:26 AM

I-574-001

Volume 2, Chapter 6, Page 30

"No aviation training would occur at non-DoD lands and therefore no noise impacts would occur. "  
Comment: Untrue. I live within the path of the Guam Airport and my land is considered "outside the boundaries" according to the FAA's sound solutions project. However, to this day Military planes do fly over the area and are far more louder than the commercial planes. There IS an impact. And it should be considered significant.

**Recommendation:**

Houses within both military and non-military flight paths and beyond should all be sound-proofed. If the FAA has taken measures to do something, then the military should share the expense and help to further sound-proof homes that they have yet to cover.

### I-574-001

Thank you for your comment. No aviation training is proposed for the northern portion of Guam except for at Andersen AFB and Northwest Field (NWF). Training over non-DoD lands are not planned by the USMC. 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.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 443

Received: 2/11/2010 6:03:46 PM

"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-575-001

### I-575-001

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: 444

Received: 2/11/2010 10:11:00 PM

I-576-001

I am very against the military buildup and relocation to the island of Guam. I do not agree with the relocation of thousands marines to the island of Guam. Having a nuclear carrier ship on island will not be beneficial to the island, who wants to vacation in a place where a nuclear ship will be housed? Do you think the Japanese tourist will come to Guam for vacation knowing the very Marines that they've been trying to relocate from Okinawa are NOW stationed on Guam, NO!

I-576-002

I also believe that dredging the apra harbor will not be beneficial to the preservation of coral life and fish in that area. Only certain species of fish live in apra harbor and taking that away will erase them from the island. I do not believe the alternatives given are sufficient. I think that no action should be taken on the dredging until better alternatives/solutions are presented.

I-576-003

Guam is a beautiful tropical paradise. The infrastructure on Guam cannot sustain 80,000 more people.

#### I-576-001

Thank you for your comment. Please see the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS - Appendix F of the EIS) for information on the economic impacts of the proposed action. The economic impacts of the proposed action are expected to be positive in general and for the majority of Guam's population. For information on the expected impacts the proposed action would have on Tourism, please see Section 4.3.7 of the SIAS.

#### I-576-002

Thank you for your comment. The EIS acknowledges there would be impacts associated with the proposed construction of a new deep-draft wharf in Apra Harbor to accommodate a transient nuclear powered aircraft carrier. 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. 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 from Primary to Secondary Treatment. This action alone will assist GWA in meeting its coastal water quality standards, providing benefit to the sea life and people of Guam.

**I-576-003**

Thank you for your comment.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 445

Received: 2/11/2010 10:58:20 PM

I-577-001

What effect will the disposal of dredged material from Apra Harbor at the proposed ODMDS locations have on the newly created Marianas Trench National Marine Monument? What permits are required for open water disposal of potentially hazardous dredged material into or near a national marine monument?

Vol. 9, Apx. D, Pg. 17 #1.3.2 - The ODMDS would be located greater than 9 nm from the west coast of Apra Harbor (Figure D-1) (USEPA 2009).

#### I-577-001

Thank you for your comment. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) is pursuing the designation of an ODMDS approximately 11 to 14 nm (20 to 26 km) from the west coast of Apra Harbor. An ODMDS EIS is being prepared concurrent with this EIS. Ocean disposal is regulated under Title 1 of the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act (33 USC 1401 et seq.) Formal designation of an ODMDS does not constitute approval of dredged material for ocean disposal.

Results from additional analysis and testing would be required to develop a dredged material management plan and the USACE Section 404/10/103 permit application. Ocean disposal is only allowed when USEPA and USACE determine that the project dredged material: 1) is environmentally suitable according to testing criteria, as determined from the results of physical, chemical, and bioassay/ bioaccumulation testing that is briefly described in Section 2.7 (USEPA and USACE 1991); 2) does not have a viable beneficial reuse; and 3) there are no practical land placement options available. Should dredged material be deemed unsuitable for ocean disposal, it would have to be disposed of in an upland placement site on land.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 446

Received: 2/11/2010 11:23:37 PM

There's was enough time for Tinian residents to review the entire EIS documents. It has come to my attention that there are many mistakes and misinformation within the current drafts of the EIS. I request that there will be given more time to comment and see to correcting the mistakes within the EIS.

Thank you

### I-578-001

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-578-001

P.O. Box 501068  
Saipan, MP 96950

January 20, 2010

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

Attention: GMPO

Gentlemen:

I-579-001

I am one of the attendee on the Public Hearing held on Friday, January 15, 2010 at Pedro P. Tenorio Multi-Purpose Center in Susupe Village, Saipan. First of all, I want to extend my sincere appreciation to the members of the arm forces for taking their time to visit our beautiful islands and to let the local people participate in this very important development to relocate approximately 8,600 Marines and their 9,000 dependents from Okinawa, Japan to Guam.

I mentioned on the meeting that the U. S. Military must clean the waste, such as chemicals from PCV, chemicals from fuel farm, debris from corroded fuel tanks, and other existing debris from the military activities during World War II. This will provide the military good Public Relations to the people of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

In addition, I mentioned that since the military build-up is in Guam, the military will demand more electricity for buildings, homes and other facilities. Instead of investing in power plant that is run with diesel oil, the military should seriously look in investing money in green energy, free energy by utilizing the thermo energy from the active volcano on Pagan Island. Connect the thermo energy to Guam, by connecting energy outlets to Saipan, Tinian and Rota to provide sufficient energy requirements for the Military and to the people of Guam. The investment of the Military on this thermo energy will not only benefit the Military but the entire population of the Mariana Islands.

## I-579-001

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. 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. Volume 6, Section 2.1 evaluates a number of alternative energy sources, but not geothermal energy from Pagan is not mentioned. It was considered in the power utility study prepared to support the EIS. There was very little baseline information on the feasibility, except for a 1975 document. An engineering study would require 2-3 years of evaluation to determine feasibility and there would be an additional 3 or more years to develop the resource. Geothermal wells would require an EIS and potentially impact the groundwater lens due to drilling required to access the geothermal resource. For these reasons, it was not evaluated in the EIS. No argument regarding benefit of geothermal, question existence based on limited documents available when we looked for them and ability to get to resource if it requires significant drilling into or through the water resources in Guam. We would have looked further if there were any resources identified in the literature researched during the study.

Fossil fuel and its by-products are pollutants and health hazard to human, animals, plants and our environment. With the direction of the federal government under the leadership of President Barrack Obama, green energy is a top priority of his administration. Millions of Dollars have been appropriated to address green energy, for cars, houses, electricity, food, etc., President Obama is leading the charge to address green and reliable energy sources. If the Military utilizes the thermo energy from Pagan Island successfully, the people of Marianas will have cheap and dependable energy source. The military does not have to rely on the unpredictable sources and fluctuation of prices for fossil fuel.

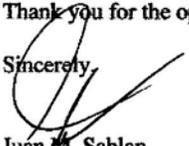
For your information, Governor Benigno Fitial proposed to use thermo energy for electricity from Pagan Island since he came into office four years ago. His plan is to provide cheap and reliable energy for the island of Saipan. But, the real challenge is the cost of harnessing thermal energy from volcano and transmitting it to Saipan. It is beyond the financial capability of the CNMI government to make this project feasible.

Please consider the above recommendations seriously because it is good for the Military and very good for the people of Marianas.

I do not have any concern regarding the Environmental Impact Statement prepared for the CNMI. I know and I have faith in the U.S. Military in mitigating the negative Environmental Impact on Guam and the CNMI. If military makes honest mistake, the military will correct its mistake and will provide compensation to whatever collateral damages to the private owner or to the government.

Thank you for the opportunity to participate on the public hearing.

Sincerely,



Juan M. Sablan

cc: Honorable Governor Benigno R. Fitial  
Honorable Lt. Governor Eloy S. Inos  
Congressman Gregorio Kilili Camacho Sablan  
Senate President, Paul A. Manglona  
Speaker of the House, Froilan C. Tenorio



**COMMENT SHEET**

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

Website Comment Number: 447

Received: 2/12/2010 12:15:56 AM

Volume 2, Chapter 19, Page 16

**I-580-001**

The proposed action that the federal government wants to acquire private lands near Andersen South is SO WRONG. After world war II, the federal government took 27 hectares of farm land (P15.18 municipality of Dededo) near Andersen South from my grandfather (Geronimo Dela Rosa Mesa) with the understanding that the federal government would give it back if they did not need it. One would think that after 65 years of the land being dormant, that the federal government really does not need the property and should give the property back to my grandfather's heirs. The same land grabbing by the federal government is going to happen again on Guam. Why don't the federal government use land they already have on base to construct their firing range. The federal government claims that they have to protect the endangered species at Andersen rather than use the land for firing range but they have just the opposite attitude when it comes to destroying the coral reef and other endangered species at Apra Harbor so they can bring in their big ships.

**I-580-002**

**I-580-001**

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-580-002**

Thank you for your comment. Under the Endangered Species Act, the Navy is consulting with the USFWS regarding potential impacts on terrestrial species under their jurisdiction (e.g., those species you reference on Andersen AFB). The Navy is also consulting with the National Marine Fisheries Service regarding potential impacts to marine species under their jurisdiction (e.g., threatened and endangered sea turtles within Apra Harbor). There are alternative areas that have been considered for the placement of the proposed firing range on Guam, but

the only location for the proposed CVN and other ships associated with the proposed action is within the existing port at Apra Harbor.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 448

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

I-581-001

Sites of the Range Development on Tinian is not acceptable. Alternate site needs to be considered that are outside the prime Agriculture land and within the military exclusive zone which is north of long beach.

Thank you

### I-581-001

Thank you for your comment. Please see Volume 3, Chapter 2 for a description of the selection of alternatives carried forward for analysis.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 453

Received: 2/12/2010 3:05:31 AM

I-582-001

Please accept these comments on the EIS for the U.S. Marine Corps relocation to Guam. I am writing to ask for an extension in public comment review of the EIS. The EIS is over 11,000 pages. 90 days is not enough time to review all the documents, and the online comment form only allows for 2500 characters per comment.

I am pleased that the Navy and Marine Corps policy encourages LEED certification to be pursued for this development and encourage DoD to use LEED - Neighborhood Development and to build projects to achieve LEED Gold certification. Pg. 74 of Vol. 2, Ch. 2 states, "Other sustainability features would be incorporated where appropriate and feasible."

I-582-002

The project should include onsite renewable energy. The current lack of renewable energy in the Guam Power Authority means the facility will be unsustainable. Conventional fossil fuel generation is susceptible to outages, fuel price spikes, and fuel insecurity. Instead of costly upgrades to dilapidated electricity generation systems, the EIS should discuss investment in renewable energy generation (solar, wind).

I urge the EIS to include wind power and solar power onsite. The State of Hawaii has a goal of sourcing 70% of its energy from renewable sources by 2030, and requires 2% of electricity to be generated from biofuel systems starting in 2015. Hawaii's Governor Lingle has proposed a ban on construction of new power plants that burn fossil fuels and a general excise tax rebate on electric and plug-in hybrid vehicles as well as charging stations.

Vol. 2, Ch. 5, and Vol. 9, Appendix I, Section 2.5 discuss greenhouse gas (GHGs) resulting from the project, but conclude there is no significant impact. On the contrary, sea level rise will be felt on Guam over the next few decades, and there should be a section for climate change adaptation, as well as a discussion of how the GHGs resulting from the project could be mitigated over time.

I-582-003

I support the U.S. EPA's denial of a 301(h) variance for the Guam Water Authority (GWA). GWA must meet secondary wastewater treatment standards.

I-582-004

Guam's landfill is discussed in Vol. 7, Ch. 3, pg. 25. Landfill gas (methane) is monitored on a quarterly basis. Methane is a potent greenhouse gas. Please consider the development of recycling and composting infrastructure as well as capturing the methane from the landfill and using it as a source of natural gas to generate electricity or power natural gas vehicles.

### I-582-001

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-582-002

Thank you for your comment. Renewable energy was considered up front but discarded for base load supply. Base load supply must be much more reliable than renewable energy. Solar energy only works when the sun is shining. Wind only works when the wind is blowing within the acceptable range, and a 40% operational site is considered about as good as it gets for wind energy. These technologies also do not come cheaply. On the mainland, there are mandates currently being met for alternative energy production and many users are experiencing sticker shock due to the high costs and need for duplicate energy production facilities (alternative backed up by conventional). 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." (Reference: IREA "Watts and Volts" newsletter of December 2009).

Although alternative energy sources were not considered viable alternatives for providing baseload power, alternative energy sources may be explored in the future by the Guam Power Authority in consultation with DoD, Guam EPA and EPA Region 9. Currently, geothermal energy (heat energy from the earth) and ocean thermal energy conversion (wave energy) are two options that may prove viable

in the future on Guam.

For the new Marine base, solar orientation and water heating would be considered. This is discussed in the DEIS, but not in the baseload area. Also energy conservation techniques would be incorporated into the new facilities to obtain at least a silver LEED rating. Future alternative energy initiatives would be pursued to meet current and future Executive Orders, laws, and regulations.

The greenhouse gas emissions from the proposed buildup are but a very minor fraction of the entire global production and their elimination would not impact global warming in any discernable amount.

**I-582-003**

Thank you for your comment.

**I-582-004**

Thank you for your comment. DoD does not have authority to dictate what is done at the Gov Guam landfill at Layon. Collecting and using methane gas from the landfill may be economical and worth pursuing, but that is a decision for others.

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.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 454

Received: 2/12/2010 4:27:38 AM

I-583-001

I would like the military to be more transparent, all this public meetings that I have attended was only for proper producer. The public made commence but no reply. How do we really know what is going on with this military buildup. In the eis it said small arms but it also mentioned artillery and mortar and missile rounds.

I-583-002

About the night fire there is no mention about mitigation. I don't know if anyone is from Tinian in the eis committee but when it is night is pretty quiet and when you have hundreds of devil dogs firing their rifle that ripple sounds will be a nuisance In my house.

We need more mitigation to be done regarding our tourist and ranchers.

#### I-583-001

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.

All comments and responses are presented in Volume 10 of the Final EIS.

#### I-583-002

Thank you for your comment. Mitigation measures have been updated in the FEIS. A list of proposed mitigation measures is provided Volume 7, Chapter 2.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 455

Received: 2/12/2010 4:55:54 AM

I-584-001

Please accept these comments on the EIS for the U.S. Marine Corps relocation to Guam. I am writing to ask for an extension in public comment review of the EIS. The EIS is over 11,000 pages. 90 days is not enough time to review all the documents, and the online comment form only allows for 2500 characters per comment.

I am pleased that the Navy and Marine Corps policy encourages LEED certification to be pursued for this development and encourage DoD to use LEED - Neighborhood Development and to build projects to achieve LEED Gold certification. Pg. 74 of Vol. 2, Ch. 2 states, "Other sustainability features would be incorporated where appropriate and feasible."

I-584-002

The project should include onsite renewable energy. The current lack of renewable energy in the Guam Power Authority means the facility will be unsustainable. Conventional fossil fuel generation is susceptible to outages, fuel price spikes, and fuel insecurity. Instead of costly upgrades to dilapidated electricity generation systems, the EIS should discuss investment in renewable energy generation (solar, wind).

I urge the EIS to include wind power and solar power onsite. The State of Hawaii has a goal of sourcing 70% of its energy from renewable sources by 2030, and requires 2% of electricity to be generated from biofuel systems starting in 2015. Hawaii's Governor Lingle has proposed a ban on construction of new power plants that burn fossil fuels and a general excise tax rebate on electric and plug-in hybrid vehicles as well as charging stations.

Vol. 2, Ch. 5, and Vol. 9, Appendix I, Section 2.5 discuss greenhouse gas (GHGs) resulting from the project, but conclude there is no significant impact. On the contrary, sea level rise will be felt on Guam over the next few decades, and there should be a section for climate change adaptation, as well as a discussion of how the GHGs resulting from the project could be mitigated over time.

I support the U.S. EPA's denial of a 301(h) variance for the Guam Water Authority (GWA). GWA must meet secondary wastewater treatment standards.

I-584-003

Guam's landfill is discussed in Vol. 7, Ch. 3, pg. 25. Landfill gas (methane) is monitored on a quarterly basis. Methane is a potent greenhouse gas. Please consider the development of recycling and composting infrastructure as well as capturing the methane from the landfill and using it as a source of natural gas to generate electricity or power natural gas vehicles.

I-584-001

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-584-002

Thank you for your comment. Renewable energy was considered but dismissed in the EIS for baseload energy generation. Baseload energy supply must be very reliable and uninterruptable. Unfortunately, most renewable energy sources like wind and solar are not reliable enough to be used for baseload.

The best sites for wind energy can generate power roughly 40% of the time. Solar works only when the sun is shining. While these technologies can be used to offset the use of conventional energy sources (hydrocarbons such as oil, coal, or natural gas) or as a supplement on the energy grid, they cannot replace the need for conventional power supply availability and facilities. Nevertheless, DoD does support any efforts that are made in the future to move Guam towards more renewable resources for energy. DoD would be willing to partner with the Guam Power Authority, the Guam EPA and other environmental and energy agencies in efforts to introduce renewable energy sources on the Guam island-wide power grid. The EIS does identify both geothermal energy and Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion as the most promising renewable energy options for Guam. DoD is also evaluating whether solar energy for hot water heaters is an option at the new Marine base. DoD is also pursuing LEED Silver rating for new facilities and would utilize energy conservation techniques. The additional greenhouse gases that would be produced by the proposed

expansion would be a very minor amount in comparison to the global production of these gases.

**I-584-003**

Thank you for your comment. DoD does not have authority to dictate what is done at the Gov Guam landfill at Layon. Collecting and using methane gas from the landfill may be economical and worth pursuing, but that is a decision for others.

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.

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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.



**COMMENT SHEET**

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

Website Comment Number: 456

Received: 2/12/2010 5:26:04 AM

**I-585-001**

Although I do not want to take sides on the military build up there has been a lot of talk about the revenue being brought to Guam. One of my main concerns is that only the bases will see an economic boom while the military takes away our land without any compensation. It was noted in many documentaries that the military took the best land on Guam and no one was compensated for it. Is there anyway that military can also help Guam economically and not just itself? Also since there will be new job opportunities is it possible for the locals that do not have military access to be able to work on base? Also as a future educator will the military be able to employ and provide to the local Gov't education agency? Like I have stated we as locals have to work on the land we give up. Lastly, will and could the military help to preserves Guam's coral reefs, they are a big part in protecting our island from being severely damaged by typhoons.

**I-585-001**

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.

The FEIS identifies approximate numbers of civilian employees to be hired by the DoD. Specific hiring procedures, however, are not addressed in the EIS. DoD follows standard Federal hiring procedures to fill DoD civilian positions. Those can be reviewed at [www.opm.gov](http://www.opm.gov). It is possible that those coming to Guam due to the buildup will contribute to the workforce in Guam's school system.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 457

Received: 2/12/2010 5:37:09 AM

**I-586-001**

Please accept these comments on the EIS for the U.S. Marine Corps relocation to Guam. I am writing to ask for an extension in public comment review of the EIS. The EIS is over 11,000 pages. 90 days is not enough time to review all the documents, and the online comment form only allows for 2500 characters per comment.

I am pleased that the Navy and Marine Corps policy encourages LEED certification to be pursued for this development and encourage DoD to use LEED - Neighborhood Development and to build projects to achieve LEED Gold certification. Pg. 74 of Vol. 2, Ch. 2 states, "Other sustainability features would be incorporated where appropriate and feasible."

**I-586-002**

The project should include onsite renewable energy. The current lack of renewable energy in the Guam Power Authority means the facility will be unsustainable. Conventional fossil fuel generation is susceptible to outages, fuel price spikes, and fuel insecurity. Instead of costly upgrades to dilapidated electricity generation systems, the EIS should discuss investment in renewable energy generation (solar, wind).

I urge the EIS to include wind power and solar power onsite. The State of Hawaii has a goal of sourcing 70% of its energy from renewable sources by 2030, and requires 2% of electricity to be generated from biofuel systems starting in 2015. Hawaii's Governor Lingle has proposed a ban on construction of new power plants that burn fossil fuels and a general excise tax rebate on electric and plug-in hybrid vehicles as well as charging stations.

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**I-586-003**

I support the U.S. EPA's denial of a 301(h) variance for the Guam Water Authority (GWA). GWA must meet secondary wastewater treatment standards.

**I-586-004**

Guam's landfill is discussed in Vol. 7, Ch. 3, pg. 25. Landfill gas (methane) is monitored on a quarterly basis. Methane is a potent greenhouse gas. Please consider the development of recycling and composting infrastructure as well as capturing the methane from the landfill and using it as a source of natural gas to generate electricity or power natural gas vehicles.

### **I-586-001**

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-586-002**

Thank you for your comment. Renewable energy was considered but dismissed in the EIS for baseload energy generation. Baseload energy supply must be very reliable and uninterruptable. Unfortunately, most renewable energy sources like wind and solar are not reliable enough to be used for baseload. The best sites for wind energy can generate power roughly 40% of the time. Solar works only when the sun is shining. While these technologies can be used to offset the use of conventional energy sources (hydrocarbons such as oil, coal, or natural gas) or as a supplement on the energy grid, they cannot replace the need for conventional power supply availability and facilities.

Nevertheless, DoD does support any efforts that are made in the future to move Guam towards more renewable resources for energy. DoD would be willing to partner with the Guam Power Authority, the Guam EPA and other environmental and energy agencies in efforts to introduce renewable energy sources on the Guam island-wide power grid. The EIS does identify both geothermal energy and Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion as the most promising renewable energy options for Guam. DoD is also evaluating whether solar energy for hot water heaters is an option at the new Marine base. DoD is also pursuing LEED Silver rating for new facilities and would utilize energy conservation techniques.

The additional greenhouse gases that would be produced by the

proposed expansion would be a very minor amount in comparison to the global production of these gases.

**I-586-003**

Thank you for your comment.

**I-586-004**

Thank you for your comment. DoD does not have authority to dictate what is done at the Gov Guam landfill at Layon. Collecting and using methane gas from the landfill may be economical and worth pursuing, but that is a decision for others.

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.

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## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 458

Received: 2/12/2010 6:23:55 AM

Are you kidding? Military build up in Tinian? Please! First of all, Tinian has NO space for it. Think of the environmental impact it will have. And what economic benefits? Do you think tourist will go to Tinian because of military?...I don't think so! Tourist are looking for peace and quiet. Common sense people! I vote NO to bringing military to our islands. Let Guam deal with it....wait and see.....those so called "Chamorros" from Guam will be taking a flight out to our islands for permanent residency! I have seen the impact of military and believe me...it ain't pretty!

#### I-587-001

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 Tinian, 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 Tinian.

I-587-001



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 460

Received: 2/12/2010 7:54:06 AM

I-588-001

Do not drill 22 new waters wells up North without consulting the government of Guam as this is our aquifer and our water.

I-588-002

Also, if you were to bring 8,000 Marines and their dependents here to train, bring local Marines back to the island because they will at least have some respect for the culture.

#### I-588-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD has been consulting with Guam Waterworks Authority and Guam EPA on any new wells. In fact, the permits require approvals from both of these entities.

#### I-588-002

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.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 461

Received: 2/12/2010 9:28:12 AM

I-589-001

Why hasn't the military come forward with the true reason the Marines are relocating from Okinawa to Guam?

I've been through many fact finding information and day by day I've become very uncomfortable about why the military is holding back on vital information from the public. In the DEIS report, the word "mitigate" was so commonly used that I am starting to worry about the military's efforts of bringing into consideration the environmental, social, and cultural impacts, because it seems to me that the military did not properly "mitigate" the issues they faced in Okinawa. I am starting think that all the public hearings held and the availability of the DEIS report is just a formality to protect the military from further criticism.

Thank you for your time and have a wonderful day.

#### I-589-001

Thank you for your comment. Sections 1.3 and 1.4 of Volume 1 describe the purpose and need, and the global perspective background for the proposed actions.

DoD recognizes the importance of managing efforts in implementing the proposed military relocation to reduce adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources and infrastructure. The FEIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to ensure that the short term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam. Through the process of public involvement that has accompanied this proposed action, the Chamorro people of Guam have voiced clearly and concisely their concern that the traditional Chamorro culture, including dance, language and traditions, will be forgotten. While population increases can highlight cultural differences, they also present unique opportunities for cultural learning and sharing. As noted in the FEIS, the DoD plans for cultural sensitivity orientation and awareness programs will focus on mutual respect and tolerance and strive to educate all incoming and currently present military personnel on the rich and varied cultural history that has created the culture that is Guam today. Finally, the DoD plans to increase military civilian joint activities in order to foster strong and mutually beneficial military civilian relationships that include the sharing and understanding of culture.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 462

Received: 2/12/2010 12:43:42 PM

I-590-001

I have many concerns and disagreements towards the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. First, I would like to comment by pointing out part of the draft, which is Volume 4, chapter 11, section 11.2.2.2 on page 45. I noticed how the proposed dredging project in Apra Harbor does not include a complete study 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 the dredging will occur. These corals may be deeper than 60 feet, but these reef areas are very vulnerable to the impacts from dredging. Also, there's an additional 70 acres of reef that may be impacted by the dredging, but which are not included in the plan. 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. I propose that dredging should not occur. There will many bad consequences if any dredging is done. I propose that we do not have these air craft carriers come to Guam's port because we cannot risk the destruction of the homes of millions of living organisms, which include many species of fish, coral, endangered turtles, and sharks. The place where the DoD proposes to dredge is place that will affect the breeding area of many sharks, turtles, and fishes. The idea of dredging is terrible because the DoD plans to remove and destroy millions of living coral. You must know that coral takes hundreds of years to grow. Coral is one of the slowest organisms to settle and grow. You must know also that the coral has been very beneficial to our island. The coral reefs prevent massive tsunamis. So if they destroy all the coral that is left to help us, what will we do? Please do not dredge our waters. There are other alternatives.

## I-590-001

Thank you for your comment. The Navy collected a robust data set to include coral distribution, benthic cover, fish biomass, and fish and invertebrate species abundance. A standard functional assessment technique that accurately characterized and quantifies losses and gains of coral aquatic resource functions, would ideally be used. However, functional assessment methodologies are an evolving science and the adequacies of existing methodologies are heavily debated in the scientific community. Further, the Compensatory Mitigation Rule recognizes the evolving nature of science on this issue and does not mandate any particular assessment methodology. The Navy assessment used a historically approved methodology followed by the USACE and NMFS for quantifying impacts to coral reef ecosystems. For well over 30 years coral reef ecosystem monitoring and impact assessments have been based on percent coral cover. Due to the complexity of this ecosystem percent coral cover has been identified as "the best current available science" standard (or proxy) to attempt capturing the thousands of elements that comprise a coral reef ecosystem.

In light of the continued dispute on what parameters need to be collected to fully capture the impact to coral reefs, the Navy's assessment is currently under review by USACE. Upon completion of that in-depth review, if USACE feels additional information is warranted the Navy will seek additional data and revise its analysis appropriately. The Navy has already overestimated the impacts to the dredged area in depth and laterally. See EIS Section 11.2.2.5. The Navy does not plan to survey deeper than 60 feet. The indirect impacts are addressed in the EIS. 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.

There is no correlation between the proposed dredging in Apra Harbor and increased chance of a Tsunami reaching the island.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 463

Received: 2/12/2010 12:44:00 PM

I-591-001

I have many concerns and disagreements towards the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. First, I would like to comment by pointing out part of the draft, which is Volume 4, chapter 11, section 11.2.2.2 on page 45. I noticed how the proposed dredging project in Apra Harbor does not include a complete study 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 the dredging will occur. These corals may be deeper than 60 feet, but these reef areas are very vulnerable to the impacts from dredging. Also, there's an additional 70 acres of reef that may be impacted by the dredging, but which are not included in the plan. 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. I propose that dredging should not occur. There will many bad consequences if any dredging is done. I propose that we do not have these air craft carriers come to Guam's port because we cannot risk the destruction of the homes of millions of living organisms, which include many species of fish, coral, endangered turtles, and sharks. The place where the DoD proposes to dredge is place that will affect the breeding area of many sharks, turtles, and fishes. The idea of dredging is terrible because the DoD plans to remove and destroy millions of living coral. You must know that coral takes hundreds of years to grow. Coral is one of the slowest organisms to settle and grow. You must know also that the coral has been very beneficial to our island. The coral reefs prevent massive tsunamis. So if they destroy all the coral that is left to help us, what will we do? Please do not dredge our waters. There are other alternatives.

## I-591-001

Thank you for your comment. Habitat assessment methodologies that evaluate the function of affected aquatic resources, such as coral reef ecosystems, are an evolving science and the adequacies of existing and new methodologies are heavily debated in the scientific community. Ideally, a standard assessment technique that accurately characterizes and quantifies losses and gains of coral reef ecosystem functions would be used. However, rulemaking for the Compensatory Mitigation Rule recognizes the wide variety of aquatic resources present in the United States and the evolving nature of science regarding aquatic ecosystem restoration make the establishment of standard assessment methodologies impracticable. The assessment for this EIS used an historically approved methodology (percent coral cover), supplemented by other methods such as the use of Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) satellite photos, for quantifying impacts to affected coral reef ecosystems impacted by the proposed transient CVN wharf and associated dredging. DoD believes that use of the percent coral cover methodology, supplemented by use of LIDAR satellite photos, is the "best currently available science" to attempt to capture the thousands of elements that comprise the function of a coral reef ecosystem. DoD's assessment is currently under review by the US Army Corps of Engineers, the agency charged with implementing dredge and fill permits under CWA Section 404, and other Federal agencies. The FEIS will be updated to reflect the latest developments in this review.

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: 464

Received: 2/12/2010 12:45:23 PM

I-592-001

I have many concerns and disagreements towards the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. First, I would like to comment by pointing out part of the draft, which is Volume 4, chapter 11, section 11.2.2.2 on page 45. I noticed how the proposed dredging project in Apra Harbor does not include a complete study 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 the dredging will occur. These corals may be deeper than 60 feet, but these reef areas are very vulnerable to the impacts from dredging. Also, there's an additional 70 acres of reef that may be impacted by the dredging, but which are not included in the plan. 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. I propose that dredging should not occur. There will many bad consequences if any dredging is done. I propose that we do not have these air craft carriers come to Guam's port because we cannot risk the destruction of the homes of millions of living organisms, which include many species of fish, coral, endangered turtles, and sharks. The place where the DoD proposes to dredge is place that will affect the breeding area of many sharks, turtles, and fishes. The idea of dredging is terrible because the DoD plans to remove and destroy millions of living coral. You must know that coral takes hundreds of years to grow. Coral is one of the slowest organisms to settle and grow. You must know also that the coral has been very beneficial to our island. The coral reefs prevent massive tsunamis. So if they destroy all the coral that is left to help us, what will we do? Please do not dredge our waters. There are other alternatives. I believe that we are fine with how our port is now. We do not need to host air craft carriers. If the U.S. has been doing well with hosting other air craft carriers then we must go on as the way we were and make things better in a positive and economical way. I can not let DoD take over as it is planned in the DEIS. There are many smart leaders in the U.S. and so they must be more optimistic and find other reasonable and environment-friendly alternatives to this plan. It is not right to our people, our land, and our waters.

I-592-002

**I-592-001**

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**I-592-002**

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.

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. 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.



**COMMENT SHEET**

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

Website Comment Number: 465

Received: 2/12/2010 12:46:34 PM

I-593-001

I have many concerns and disagreements towards the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. First, I would like to comment by pointing out part of the draft, which is Volume 4, chapter 11, section 11.2.2.2 on page 45. I noticed how the proposed dredging project in Apra Harbor does not include a complete study 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 the dredging will occur. These corals may be deeper than 60 feet, but these reef areas are very vulnerable to the impacts from dredging. Also, there's an additional 70 acres of reef that may be impacted by the dredging, but which are not included in the plan. 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. I propose that dredging should not occur. There will many bad consequences if any dredging is done. I propose that we do not have these air craft carriers come to Guam's port because we cannot risk the destruction of the homes of millions of living organisms, which include many species of fish, coral, endangered turtles, and sharks. The place where the DoD proposes to dredge is place that will affect the breeding area of many sharks, turtles, and fishes. The idea of dredging is terrible because the DoD plans to remove and destroy millions of living coral. You must know that coral takes hundreds of years to grow. Coral is one of the slowest organisms to settle and grow. You must know also that the coral has been very beneficial to our island. The coral reefs prevent massive tsunamis. So if they destroy all the coral that is left to help us, what will we do? Please do not dredge our waters. There are other alternatives. I believe that we are fine with how our port is now. We do not need to host air craft carriers. If the U.S. has been doing well with hosting other air craft carriers then we must go on as the way we were and make things better in a positive and economical way. I can not let DoD take over as it is planned in the DEIS. There are many smart leaders in the U.S. and so they must be more optimistic and find other reasonable and environment-friendly alternatives to this plan. It is not right to our people, our land, and our waters. You must not approve of this

I-593-002

**I-593-001**

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**I-593-002**

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## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 466

Received: 2/12/2010 12:48:33 PM

I-594-001

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I-594-002

## I-594-001

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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. 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-594-002**

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. 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. 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.



**COMMENT SHEET**

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

Website Comment Number: 467

Received: 2/12/2010 12:49:20 PM

**I-595-001** |

why are we only limited 2500 characters in our comments?

**I-595-001**

Thank you for your comment. While each webform comment was limited to 2,500 characters, there was no limit to the number of comments an individual could submit via webform.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 468

Received: 2/12/2010 12:57:29 PM

I-596-001

There is no sufficient and accurate data collected by the so called researchers. It is a fact that some of the people that wrote the draft have never been to Guam. So they do not know of how great and terrible these disturbances will impact the people of Guam. The writers are inconsiderate and selfish. How would they like it if someone came to they homes and decided to take over more than half of their properties? Please be considerate when you make the decisions of others because apparently the true people living on Guam and those who will be impacted have no say or choice. we are left with having to give in to the arrogant choices of strangers thousands of miles away that do not know what we are going through. while they are sitting comfortably in their million dollar homes we are becoming suppressed and oppressed again. I believe the people of Guam should be able to make decisions for their own property.

### I-596-001

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.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 469

Received: 2/12/2010 12:58:28 PM

I-597-001

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**I-597-001**

Thank you for your comment. Many of the authors of the DEIS and the supporting studies have visited Guam on one or more occasions to complete research for reports such as the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study. This study is Appendix F of Volume 9.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 471

Received: 2/12/2010 9:35:06 PM

I-598-001

Please accept these comments on the EIS for the U.S. Marine Corps relocation to Guam. I am writing to ask for an extension in public comment review of the EIS. The EIS is over 11,000 pages. 90 days is not enough time to review all the documents, and the online comment form only allows for 2500 characters per comment.

I am pleased that the Navy and Marine Corps policy encourages LEED certification to be pursued for this development and encourage DoD to use LEED - Neighborhood Development and to build projects to achieve LEED Gold certification. Pg. 74 of Vol. 2, Ch. 2 states, "Other sustainability features would be incorporated where appropriate and feasible."

I-598-002

The project should include onsite renewable energy. The current lack of renewable energy in the Guam Power Authority means the facility will be unsustainable. Conventional fossil fuel generation is susceptible to outages, fuel price spikes, and fuel insecurity. Instead of costly upgrades to dilapidated electricity generation systems, the EIS should discuss investment in renewable energy generation (solar, wind).

I urge the EIS to include wind power and solar power onsite. The State of Hawaii has a goal of sourcing 70% of its energy from renewable sources by 2030, and requires 2% of electricity to be generated from biofuel systems starting in 2015. Hawaii's Governor Lingle has proposed a ban on construction of new power plants that burn fossil fuels and a general excise tax rebate on electric and plug-in hybrid vehicles as well as charging stations.

Vol. 2, Ch. 5, and Vol. 9, Appendix I, Section 2.5 discuss greenhouse gas (GHGs) resulting from the project, but conclude there is no significant impact. On the contrary, sea level rise will be felt on Guam over the next few decades, and there should be a section for climate change adaptation, as well as a discussion of how the GHGs resulting from the project could be mitigated over time.

I-598-003

I support the U.S. EPA's denial of a 301(h) variance for the Guam Water Authority (GWA). GWA must meet secondary wastewater treatment standards.

I-598-004

Guam's landfill is discussed in Vol. 7, Ch. 3, pg. 25. Landfill gas (methane) is monitored on a quarterly basis. Methane is a potent greenhouse gas. Please consider the development of recycling and composting infrastructure as well as capturing the methane from the landfill and using it as a source of natural gas to generate electricity or power natural gas vehicles.

Thank you.

#### I-598-001

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-598-002

Thank you for your comment. Renewable energy was considered but dismissed in the EIS for baseload energy generation. Baseload energy supply must be very reliable and uninterruptable. Unfortunately, most renewable energy sources like wind and solar are not reliable enough to be used for baseload. The best sites for wind energy can generate power roughly 40% of the time. Solar works only when the sun is shining. While these technologies can be used to offset the use of conventional energy sources (hydrocarbons such as oil, coal, or natural gas) or as a supplement on the energy grid, they cannot replace the need for conventional power supply availability and facilities.

Nevertheless, DoD does support any efforts that are made in the future to move Guam towards more renewable resources for energy. DoD would be willing to partner with the Guam Power Authority, the Guam EPA and other environmental and energy agencies in efforts to introduce renewable energy sources on the Guam island-wide power grid. The EIS does identify both geothermal energy and Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion as the most promising renewable energy options for Guam. DoD is also evaluating whether solar energy for hot water heaters is an option at the new Marine base. DoD is also pursuing LEED Silver rating for new facilities and would utilize energy conservation techniques.

The additional greenhouse gases that would be produced by the

proposed expansion would be a very minor amount in comparison to the global production of these gases.

**I-598-003**

Thank you for your comment.

**I-598-004**

Thank you for your comment. DoD does not have authority to dictate what is done at the Gov Guam landfill at Layon. Collecting and using methane gas from the landfill may be economical and worth pursuing, but that is a decision for others.

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.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 473

Received: 2/13/2010 2:10:37 AM

I-599-001

The DEIS states that Pagat village will be used by the military as a firing range. The military should not impact cultural sites. The people of Guam have a right to their land. Pagat village is important to us. One of the most historical places on the island and we find out that the military is planning to take it away from us. Guam's culture is gonna be greatly affected by the military build-up so we should at least get a say on which land they take. If the military is still planning on using pagat site, residents of Guam should at least have access to the trail on weekends.

#### I-599-001

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  
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Website Comment Number: 474

Received: 2/13/2010 9:44:01 AM

I-600-001

I-600-002

I-600-003

This buildup would impact our island so much. I think that it would be good for the economy because it would bring more jobs. The tourism industry would'nt be affected that much because only a small amount of our island's attractions will be taken away from us. For example, to build the aircraft carrier wharf in Apra harbor, they would have to dig up corals to make more space for these gargantuan boats. This in turn would cause sedimentation, the process by which the dirt under the dug-up corals to excrete cloudy sediments that would float in the water for quite some time and reduce visibility by 60%. This would take away the diving attraction, thus reducing the amount of incoming money from this attraction. But on the other hand, this military buildup could bring in more money even by sacrificing what we have. In Okinawa, when they first build a military base, it was in the middle of nowhere. But slowly, over the years , civilization continued to grow around that area because it had the resources for people to depend on. This could also happen on Guam, if they build a new base, more tourist attractions could be built around it. Guam would be like a giant city, new roads and building would be built for the sake of the mass incoming populous. I think that it would be good for our island, this is for the good of future generations to come. The government is already in need of dire help, but the military is coming to help us. They may change our roads, buildings, and economy, but one thing they can't change is our culture. It would strive no matter what goes wrong, there will still be fiestas, cultural villages, and storytellers. I am a Filipino born and raised on Guam and am proud to be an American. I don't want to deny what our nation is offering us, it's the real deal, we need this help

**I-600-001**

Thank you for your comment.

**I-600-002**

Thank you for your comment. The EIS acknowledges that dredging would result in short-term, localized impacts to water quality as discussed in Section 4.2.2.2, Volume 4. As noted in this Section, there would be short-term increases in turbidity, short-term decreases in dissolved oxygen, and resuspension of sediments possibly containing metals. Wharf construction and dredging activities in Apra Harbor have shown that there has only been short term, localized impacts to water quality with the use of BMPs. There have been no violations of water quality standards reported. It is anticipated that construction and dredging activities associated with the proposed transient CVN wharf would be consistent with previous actions regarding impacts to water quality.

As part of the CWA Section 404 permitting process, the DoD would conduct appropriate modeling prior to obtaining a CWA Section 401 Water Quality Certificate for in-water construction.

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.

**I-600-003**

Thank you for your comment.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 476

Received: 2/13/2010 1:07:40 PM

I-601-001

I strongly agree with the return of more military personnel to Guam. As a young boy growing up in Guam, the military was part of the fabric of our community. The BRAC Commission in the 1990s greatly reduced the military presence on Guam, including civil servants who worked on the bases. In the late 1980s through the mid 1990s, Guam experienced a tourism boon and built many hotels in Tumon during this period. Construction was booming. From the early 1970s, we went from welcoming about 25K visitors primarily from Japan, to about 1M visitors per year now from various Asian countries. On any given day in Guam, we have about 7,000 to 8,000 visitors in our hotels enjoying their vacations. The arrival of these Asian visitors improved the lifestyle of many on Guam. It also provided jobs and many other benefits for the people of Guam: Great choices in restaurants, shopping malls, entertainment variety, etc. The visitors effectively replaced the BRAC reductions of military personnel and civil servants on Guam. Now, we have the Marines coming from Okinawa, and planned increases of personnel with the other services. Times have changed since the military pretty much controlled everything on Guam post WW II. Now, we have a dynamic maturing government, and we have the US EPA to make sure any development does not hurt the environment and the health and welfare of the residents near and around the development. One thing about the military, they have a mission to protect our citizens and our way of life. Their purpose is to provide security for all of us. Guam is part of America, whether we vote for a President or not. We are free just like all of our fellow Americans because of the might and dedication of our military. As much as the military must focus on their mission, they will do their best not to disrupt our way of life on Guam. In fact, the arrival of the Marines and other service personnel will bring us more jobs, more choices of things to do and enjoy. I want this for my children and grandchildren. The increase of people on Guam will challenge our government and the services they provide. But that is good. We adapted and improved our roads and infrastructure when our visitors from Asia chose us over other destinations to enjoy a few days or rest and recreation. Guam is a great place to live. We should be honored and proud to do our part to protect our country's shores and those of our allies in Asia. Welcome back Marines! Welcome home!

I-601-001

Thank you for your comment.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 477

Received: 2/14/2010 5:13:54 AM

I-602-001

We the native of the islands need more time commenting on the draft.

I-602-002

The EIS FAILS to accommodate our cultural impacts of the island. The EIS also FAILED in mentioning that the soil on TINIAN ISLAND, CNMI is top quality by the US Dept. of Agriculture.

Our farming industry is all we have left since our ancient ancestors arrived here in the 1500. Please protect our homeland don't destroy it. Give us more time.

#### I-602-001

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-602-002

Thank you for your comment. The Final EIS is revised to identify the location of Prime farmland soils as defined by the US Department of Agriculture. The draft EIS identified a significant impact on agricultural leases in the Lease Back Area in Volume 3, Chapter 8. The mitigation measures are being developed and will be included in the Final EIS, if available in time for inclusion.

The activities on Tinian will be expeditionary or transient; therefore, there would be minimal interaction with the Tinian community and influence on local culture. Potential access restrictions to the Military Lease Area may impact access to cultural sites or cultural practices. The socioeconomic chapter (Volume 3, Chapter 16) and the cultural resource section (Volume 3, Chapter 12) discuss these impacts.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 478

Received: 2/14/2010 5:14:59 AM

The EIS did not mention Biological security sections. We were told that they are still working on it. We need more time to comment on this section. Why isn't there enough public hearing and education about these issues?

We need more time.

I-603-001

#### I-603-001

Thank you for your comment. The DoD is developing a Micronesia Biosecurity Plan (MBP) to address potential non-native invasive species impacts associated with this EIS as well as to provide a plan for a comprehensive regional approach. The MBP will include risk assessments for non-native invasive species throughout Micronesia and procedures to avoid, minimize, and mitigate these risks. It is being developed in conjunction with experts within other Federal agencies including the National Invasive Species Council (NISC), U.S. Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA-APHIS), the US. Geological Survey (USGS), and the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center (SERC). The plan is intended to be a comprehensive evaluation of risks in the region, including all Marine Corps and Navy actions on Guam and Tinian. The Navy will develop biosecurity measures to address non-native invasive species issues that will supplement existing practices. 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 for terrestrial species and Volume 2, Chapter 11, Section 11.2.2.6 for marine species. Volume 2 Chapter 14 has been updated to include information on projected increased marine traffic associated with both organic growth and increases due to the military buildup.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 479

Received: 2/14/2010 5:16:17 AM

don't take my grandpa's farm land away. this is how we eat everyday. we are poor and if you take my grandpas farm we have no food to eat.

i am sad.

I-604-001

#### I-604-001

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: 480

Received: 2/14/2010 5:17:30 AM

I heard about the rapes in Futema Japan bases, about a 12 year old girl. I am 14 years old. How will you protect me since the EIS did not mention about possible violent crimes and how to protect the people of the land.

please take this seriously. we need more time.

I-605-001

### I-605-001

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: 481

Received: 2/14/2010 5:18:57 AM

I-606-001

I am a great grandmother and all my life people have been telling the native people what to do. You need to provide the negative side of the EIS and allow us to have more time to place our concerns. please do this.

i do not want to lose hope for my childrens' children. thank you.

#### I-606-001

Thank you for your comment. 1) The EIS contains an objective analysis of impacts. 2) 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: 482

Received: 2/14/2010 8:10:23 AM

I-607-001

The people of Guam have already taken into consideration the possible effects of the relocation of 8,600 Marines and their some 9,000 dependents from Okinawa, to the small island of Guam. One of these effects includes the job employment and unemployment. Although the military buildup is said to create 30,000 jobs on the island, we should ask ourselves if any of these jobs will be open to the Guam community once Guam's population increases by the thousands. The island of Guam is home to the Chamorros, along with a variety of cultures too. Although 30,000 new jobs will be created due to the buildup, many of those jobs will be temporary construction jobs filled by foreign workers. I strongly believe that having the Marines and their families relocated to the island of Guam will benefit us, but will greatly impact us in a difficult manner. It's bad enough already that Guam is already struggling with eight percent unemployment. Once the military personnel arrive on the island, they are going to be searching for new jobs, and those some 30,000 new jobs be occupied quickly. I believe that once the Marines and their families arrive on Guam, there will not be enough jobs for the people of Guam, and for those who have lived on the island their whole lives. Some people find Guam as their only home and the only place that they would seek to live. How can those already residing on the island get a good job if they are all taken by the military coming in? There is no true solution relating to the demand for jobs off base with those 8,600 Marines and 9000 permanent military dependents. Also, due to the build-up, there will be a huge development and construction of facilities and infrastructure to help support the training and operations on the both Guam and Tinian for the relocated Marines. Guam's infrastructure is bad enough as it is. If we can't fix the problems that are hurting the people of our island today, then the people of Guam will hurt so much more when the military personnel arrive on the island in the near future. Guam is definitely in a critical situation that will impact the lives of each individual on the island. Our concerns should be important to those who are making these decisions concerning the military build-up because it will affect the people of Guam whether we like it or not. If we do not take matters into our own hands, then we will be facing a major crisis.

-Roselyn Carino

## I-607-001

Thank you for your comment. It is not expected that many Marines (who are already employed full-time as Marines) would be searching for jobs on Guam, the 30,000 jobs you refer to are all civilian jobs that would be open to current Guam residents. As far as military dependents are concerned, please see the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F of the DEIS) for information on economic impacts related to the proposed action. Analysis of Labor Force Demand (which begins on page 4-147), under both the unconstrained and constrained scenarios, assumes that some military dependents would be employed as civilian military workers - up to about 940 dependents working as civilian military workers. Analysis in the constrained scenario further estimates that other military dependents would participate in the Guam labor market, and would compete for jobs with other Guam residents.

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: 483

Received: 2/14/2010 9:44:34 AM

The increase in sortie generation at Andersen AFB will create noise pollution for the surrounding community. To mitigate this, aircraft should stay in their defined approach and take off corridor and not deviate. In addition, hours for sortie generation should be held to an absolute minimum between 2130 - 0630 hours, incorporate this requirement in all Prior Permission Requests. In addition, low altitude flying should not be permitted above schools and housing areas; if this is not possible, noise insulation should be installed and paid for by the DOD, in advance of the anticipated increase in air traffic.

#### I-608-001

Thank you for your comment. The USMC would follow approach and departure procedures in accordance with the Andersen AFB flight procedures. Deviations are generally not allowed. Night flying and flying over schools and housing would be kept to a minimum.

I-608-001



**COMMENT SHEET**

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas  
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Website Comment Number: 485

Received: 2/14/2010 4:16:02 PM

A. Reference: Volume 2, page 16-88, Second paragraph on Increase in Sexual Assault: "This data conveys the impression that the impact on sexual assaults by any branch of the military would not be significant. That conclusion, however, should be viewed with some caution, as detailed information on Marines is lacking".

I-609-001

Issue: Lacking or complete information of Marines on this issue of assault does not lessen the gravity of the impact of sexual assault on the individual or its victims.

Discussion: As a social worker, I have observed on cases where the damage affecting the individual is not just a long term issue but even a lifetime that is not only faced by the victims themselves but even to the families and society at large.

I-609-002

B. Reference: Volume 2, pages 16 – 99, 16 -100, 16 -101: 16.2.5 Summary of Mitigation ensures.

Issue: While it is relieving to see these mitigation measures, but one cannot ignore the volumes of its implications on the people of Guam and the environment.

Discussion: The bottom line is: all these realities will complicate the peaceful life enjoyed by the people of Guam now. Military build-up is like shaking the life of Guam upside down. Inside the fence of the military, everything is in place. But my deep apprehension as a social worker is the possible overwhelming social problem & crucial economic effect on the life condition of the people outside the fence of the military despite these mitigation measures.

Yes, the business sector will rejoice with this but eventually the local government will suffer the consequences of the usual trend and trickle-down effect of the limitations that negative human tendencies bring about in any given situation such as the society of military build-up. Guam is in a situation that is confronted without option being a territory. It is like destined for sacrifice, but it does not have to be that way if the decision makers over this matter will be sensitive enough to consider its voiced concerns!

While I realize how important it is to have a place for US military build-up because of its role in the global society that is to protect our freedom / peace in the world, it is very necessary that the voiced concerns of the people of Guam on land issues, and all that is cited in the "Summary of Mitigation Measures" be considered in a human way within the terms of the local culture!!!

**I-609-001**

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-609-002**

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

The DoD has kept the public informed as required by NEPA, which includes holding public scoping meetings and public hearings and allowing the public to comment on the DEIS. DoD has had ongoing discussions with Cooperating Agencies (those federal and local agencies with special expertise or regulatory oversight) throughout the preparation of the DEIS and will continue these discussions with agencies through the completion of the FEIS. As part of the engagement with Cooperating Agencies, they were asked to conduct an early technical review of the partially completed DEIS in late July 2009. The DoD has also met with elected officials and community leaders.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 486

Received: 2/14/2010 8:03:06 PM

Hello;

Who pays for the Draft EIS and EIS? and what is the cost of each?

#### **I-610-001**

Thank you for your comment. DoD is the lead Federal agency for the proposed actions. Federal employees and contractors prepared the EIS. The list of preparers is included in Volume 8 of the EIS.

**I-610-001 |**



**COMMENT SHEET**

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas  
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Website Comment Number: 487

Received: 2/14/2010 11:04:29 PM

I-611-001

The massive amount of items and new activities and new areas to be discussed in this DEIS, along with the incredible environmental impacts that they will have really warrants individual EIS documents for each project. These are the firing range at Pagat, The housing and offices at Finegayan, infrastructure improvements for Guam inside the fence for the military, infrastructure improvements outside the fence for the citizens of Guam, the port improvements to birth a carrier in Apra Harbor, training activities at Tinian, and I am sure there are more. Due to all of these events happening at once, more time should be given for review, about 5 to 10 times the normal review period is my recommendation. To do it in less time needs to be explained as it short-changes the people trying to adequately review this DEIS and provide comments. To me clearly more study and planning and options need to be provided for each of the activities previously listed in order to properly make this decision. It just seems that DOD is rushing this through and setting themselves up for a lawsuit. Please explain the reasons for the rush job that we are seeing with this EIS and provide more study, planning, and review before proceeding with this huge project to transform Guam. If you must proceed, please be sure that Guam benefits as they will be effected for the rest of their lives, not just a two or four year tour of duty on the island. The residents of Guam are not just visiting, but dealing with these impacts forever. First would be that the workers of Guam benefit, so that local workers of Guam should be hired first, given a preference for hiring and a certain percent like 25% to 50% should have to be local workers, Guam residents. Second the taxes for the companies that are coming to Guam need to be paid to the Government of Guam. Write this into contracts and send letters for each project to Gov. Guam Dept. of Revenue and Taxation to let them know who should be paying them taxes and how much, so that they can pursue them. Third would be to forgive Gov. Guam federal debt, pay the WWII war reparations to survivors, settle the outstanding land disputes on Guam with reparations or land exchange, and fix all of Guam's long standing issues with infrastructure, schools, roads, etc... make the Guam outside the fence as nice as the Guam inside the fence. If you don't find ways to benefit the people of Guam like the ones I listed, then locals will not support this buildup.

I-611-002

I-611-003

**I-611-001**

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-611-002**

Thank you for your comment. The FEIS identifies approximate numbers of civilian employees to be hired by the DoD. Specific hiring procedures, however, are not addressed in the EIS. DoD follows standard Federal hiring procedures to fill DoD civilian positions. Those can be reviewed at [www.opm.gov](http://www.opm.gov).

GovGuam's tax collection procedures are not part of the proposed action.

**I-611-003**

Thank you for your comment. Topics such as war experiences, war reparations, and veterans benefits are important issues but are not part of the proposed action.

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.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 484

Received: 2/14/2010 12:39:05 PM

I-612-001

I believe in defending our country, but I also believe in being a good steward of the land and preserving it for generations to come. Defending the country on the backs of the indigenous people of Guam and destroying their socioeconomic and environmental conditions, is not only unconscionable, but also preposterous.

As an indigenous people we now find ourselves seriously threatened by the planned military expansion. The damaging mistakes following WWII are still in place.

This military buildup is a continuance of the wrong actions that took place over sixty years ago. The destruction to Guam's economy, the erosion of the environment, and the effects on our culture, language, identity, and future wellbeing all adversely affected. They are about to be attacked again in an unimaginable unprecedented catastrophic proportion.

As a people we have never been allowed to be at the table in discussions that predated the decision to significantly increase Guam's overall population or drastically change land use. America's insensitivity to Guam is not only an understatement, but also dreadfully counterproductive.

Even if one carefully reads the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, it is not clear how Guam's history, economy, language, culture, and future will be protected as a result of the troop expansion articulated in the DEIS. Guam's needs cannot continue to be overlooked.

What must be done before the buildup is to correct the mistakes of the past. The North and Central Guam Land Use Plan for the military buildup are not acceptable. Guam has needed a comprehensive and holistic master land use plan for the entire island for safety, maximum and best use of the land, and conservation. But to take one example, there is not an island community of Guam's size anywhere that could sustain without serious damage to its cultural identity the influx of 80,000 people in the timeframe envisioned by the DEIS.

When and how and within what forum will these issues be dealt with? Surely, it is not the intent of the US military with its expansion, consolidation, and relocation plans to permanently press the Chamorro people to the point of losing their identity. Neither do I believe that it is the intent of the US Congress, the President, or Americans in general to bring about permanent negative changes to the people of Guam. The Joint Guam Program Office's responsibility is to bring our concerns to the attention of those who are guiding the relocation of Marines.

## I-612-001

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

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



**COMMENT SHEET**

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas  
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Website Comment Number: 489

Received: 2/15/2010 12:00:04 AM

I-613-001

I-613-002  
I-613-003

Im against military build-up not because i hate the military. It's just i think having a lot of people here on Guam causes too much traffic already, that we cant handle more people to add. Instead of having all marines transfered here on Guam, i think its best to divide and spread them to other islands instead. DON'T JUST PUT THEM ALL HERE ON GUAM, WE CANT HAVE THEM ALL. Also, the military did leave some toxic waste here on the island that wasnt even cleaned yet. It sure will be nice if they clean that before they make more. And lastly, i know that the military does help us, but i feel bad enough that most of the chamorro land here on guam is owned by the military. Do you guys dont feel bad enough, or you guys are just that selfish?

**I-613-001**

Thank you for your comment.

**I-613-002**

Thank you for your comment. The DoD is committed to the protection and responsible stewardship of the environment. The DoD is committed to the safe handling and use of all hazardous substances, including lubricants, solvents, munitions and explosives of concern (MEC), nuclear materials, etc. In fact, when feasible, the DoD 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.

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 ongoing on Guam.

These actions (e.g., BMPs, SOPs, etc.) will protect public health, welfare, and the environment from adverse impacts associated with the use of solvents, herbicides, pesticides, fertilizers, PCBs, MEC, nuclear materials, and other hazardous substances.

**I-613-003**

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.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 490

Received: 2/15/2010 12:16:56 AM

This is just a quick comment to let you know how this buildup affects not only those living on Guam now, but also future generations.

The land that is planned on being taken from the people of Guam is very precious to us all. On such a small island, you can understand how it is very valuable. The US government has already taken over 1/3 of the island, promising payment or land exchange to those from whom the US took land. However, to this date, many families have not yet received the land exchange that was promised. Presently, those families have grouped together to get parcels of land back. However, with this buildup, this goal is even less attainable.

The group of families have mapped out 2 possible parcels of land that would be large enough to finally come through with all outstanding land exchanges. This was done in an attempt to make things as simple as possible for the government, rather than having to find hundreds of small parcels. These parcels encompass part of the East side of the island, near Pagat Caves and Pagat Point. With a plan to leave the actual archeological sites and ocean front public property with public access, the families want to finally get their promised land because they have been waiting for over 50 years. My grandmother is one of three surviving siblings in a family of nine children. She is still waiting for her promised land and hopes to receive it before she dies. She is 80 years old. This land will pass on to my mother and her siblings, and eventually to myself, my brother and cousins. We do not plan to sell the land because as I said, land is very precious to us. We simply want what our ancestors rightfully owned - land on our island.

What is most disturbing about the US government taking this land, is that the EIS states the land will be used for firing practice for the military. Not only is the US taking land that is rightfully ours, but they are using it to destroy what we hold most precious. If you ever visit the east coast of the island, you will see it is breath-takingly beautiful. It should remain public property for all residents of Guam to visit. The US has already taken so much of the land on Guam, including some of the most beautiful places. It is truly evil to take more land so that future generations and those currently on the island may never see how amazing Guam is.

#### I-614-001

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-614-001



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 496

Received: 2/15/2010 2:42:29 AM

I-615-001

The buildup as envisaged makes Guam not just the tip of the spear, but fortress Guam. Effectively, the entirety of Guam will be "inside the wire" with impact on its infrastructure not foreseen and for which it is unprepared, particularly with respect to roadways. Immediate improvement needs to be made to route 15 to make it a five lane highway to relieve pressure on Route 1, Marine Corps Highway.

#### I-615-001

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 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. The expected levels of congestion along Route 15 did not indicate a need for widening. Additionally, motorists would not likely travel out-of-direction for Route 15 to be a viable alternative to Route 1.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 514

Received: 2/15/2010 3:37:12 AM

I-616-001

Specifically found in the Executive Summary of the DEIS an assessment was pointed out, in regards to the impacts due to proposed mitigation efforts. The mitigation measures impose significant burdens on the government of Guam, and its regulatory agencies to upgrade potable water system, the wastewater treatment plant, and the power plants here on island. there is a lack of ability to quantify and qualify the impacts as well as appropriate mitigation actions and resource needs presenting a significant unknown for Guam, where will these resources come from and how does the federal government expect the local government of Guam to come up with this. Where is the money to support this buildup, if the federal government intends on increasing the population of Guam which currently has little resources and money to do all this, will the federal government commit to coming up with majority if not most of the financial and resource increase that will be needed for such upgrades. The local government of Guam should not be held accountable nor should they be responsible for funding such upgrades since Guam was left out of much of the major decision makings for this plan. This population boost was not something the island is ready for up until this day and until such resources, processes, and plans can be detailed and shown as to where the money is going to come from, such plans to be released from the federal government there should be a plan of mitigation to reduce the impacts by having no action until such upgrades are done and proven to be abiding to the standards and are properly in place and correct. The federal government should not move forward with everything until such infrastructure upgrades are made and are working correctly. The short term impacts as written in the executive summer are significant, they place an extreme amount of stress on public services as GovGuam will have to accomodate the rising population without such public services already established and ready to account for the current existing population who have been residing here and paying taxes that have benefited the population locally. the cost of living will increase as public utilities may be increased which will make it more difficult for local members of the community to keep up with. Unless the federal government can come up with such resources or MONEY for resources their should be no plan of action taken, or swiftly taken without the process of making it CLEAR to GOVGU

#### I-616-001

Thank you for your comment. Subsequent to issuing the draft EIS, DoD and Guam Waterworks Authority (GWA) have been actively discussing ways to resolve the wastewater treatment needs. They have agreed in principle to have a special private entity (SPE) borrow money from the Japanese investment bank to construct the required primary treatment plant upgrades to the North District Wastewater Treatment Plant (NDWWTP) and operate the plant. The loan would be repaid by collection of user fees from DoD for the primary treatment plant upgrades. Future upgrades of NDWWTP to secondary treatment per EPA requirements would also be funded by user fees, with DoD paying for thier percent (based on flow to the plant) and all other users paying for their percent.

For water, DoD would accelerate its installation of 22 new water extraction wells and make excess water available to GWA. Also any additional water available from Fena Reservoir in excess of the currently promised 4 million gallons per day would be made available to GWA. These additional water supplies would be made avialable to GWA in the near term during the DoD buildup to allow GWA time to make necessary system improvements and expansion. DoD would be an advocate for GWA to find grants and low-cost loans in making those improvements. Also, GWA is in the second year of a three year project to locate system leaks. In the first year alone, about four million gallons per day of leaks were located. Fixing the high unaccounted for water (leaks or metering issues) of over 50% would go a long way toward solving GWA system problems and future water needs.

For power, DoD and Guam Power Authority have been working together at reaching a mutually beneficial solution to the power generation and distribution challenges. Reconditioning the existing combustion turbines would be a prudent method to meet demand in the short term. This would provide the generating capacity to ensure reliable electric

power for all of Guam. The customer service agreement between DoD and GPA would be revised and renewed to establish appropriate user fees in light of the required reconditioning of those combustion turbines and transmission system upgrades. That will ensure DoD pays for these investments. Some of the key transmission lines currently overhead would be put underground to enhance reliability.

We must realistically face the fact that some of the existing utilities on Guam require substantial upgrades even without the DoD buildup. Those notably are water and wastewater, both of which are subject of ongoing regulatory issues with EPA. The DoD buildup would expand the user base and provide the opportunity of imposing up-front development fees on new development spurred by the construction and induced civilian growth. That would provide additional funds and an increased user base to spread out the costs of required improvements. Without the DoD buildup, Guam residents are faced with the likelihood of increased utility costs to refurbish the existing civilian water and wastewater systems. The DoD buildup would likely reduce those increases.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 515

Received: 2/15/2010 3:54:37 AM

I-617-001

Civilian military employees are projected at 238 in 2010; 522 each for 2011, 2012, and 2013; 3,511 for 2014 and 3,743 each from 2015 to 2020 (unconstrained), "Vol. 9 Appendix F page 4-147 table 4.3-3. It is projected that 50% of these federal civil service jobs be taken up by Okinawa transfers, while 25% would be absorbed by military spouses (page 4-6), leaving only 25% available for local Guam residents.

I understand that most of the workers in Okinawa are Japanese nationals and not U.S. citizens nor "permanent resident aliens". Is the U.S. Government going to make exceptions to provide visa exemptions or special categories status to these Japanese nationals to come to Guam and work for the Marines?

If not, will the best alternative be to hire back U.S. citizens on Guam, who lost their federal civil service jobs during the four (4) failed BRACC decisions that were imposed on Guam by the U.S. Navy, when it was decided to outsource over 4,000 federal civil service employees from 1993 to 1999? I believe that this will be the most prudent thing to do and possibly help alleviate some of the negative comments on the DEIS and the military build-up.

#### I-617-001

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.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 516

Received: 2/15/2010 3:59:06 AM

Reference: DEIS Volume 4 Chapter 2 and Volume 6, Chapter 2 Sect. 2.5:

Sea level rise impacts will occur during the planned future use periods of the proposed coastal developments, including the military haul roads, the CVN berthing facilities and other Apra Harbor proposed activities. Adaptation and mitigation for sea level rise has not been addressed adequately in the plans for these projects and its affects are not considered in the DEIS. Besides designing for 100 year storms, designs must be done that incorporate adaptation to estimated climate change impacts.

The Final EIS must consider climate change and resulting sea level rise and the adaptations needed because of this for proposed DOD developments and likewise show the projected impacts from these adaptive changes in the Guam facilities plans.

This factor of sea level rise should also be considered in all other coastal development plans by DOD.

#### I-618-001

Thank you for your comment. The Navy acknowledges there is potential for their existing and future coastal facilities to be adversely affected by sea level rise, inundations from more extreme storm events and other consequences of climate change. However, predictive models on future sea level rise are subject to variability, due in part to unknown future greenhouse gas emissions. The variability increases with the period of time being assessed. Risk assessment methodologies and technologies are being developed to predict the potential impacts of climate change on existing Navy coastal facilities. As new design criteria relevant to climate change are adopted by the Navy, they will be incorporated into project design.

I-618-001



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 517

Received: 2/15/2010 3:59:28 AM

I-619-001

Within the Executive Summary of the DEIS, in ES-8, two types of mitigation are brought up, avoidance and minimization yet in terms of proposed actions in the buildup such mitigation measures are hardly considered. Avoidance is described in the document as not taking certain actions that would cause the environmental effect, in terms of the dredging of coral reefs in Apra Harbor to constructing a new deep draft wharf with shoreside infrastructure improvements to create the capability in Apra Harbor and support a transient nuclear powered aircraft carrier, why is there no mitigation of Avoidance since this is obviously a severe environmental impact for Guam. The function of the NATURAL reefs play an important part to the structure of the island and how we are able to protect ourselves from tsunamis, severe earthquakes among other natural disasters related to the surrounding ocean. Such mitigation of avoidance of destroying the natural coral reefs in Apra Harbor were clearly avoided as the construction has already begun. Such actions were not considered to be avoided at all. Who will suffer in the end with a damaged and unsustainable reef in the end long after the buildup ...Guam and its people.

I-619-002

In terms of the mitigation measure of minimization, minimization impacts by changing the intensity, timing, magnitude, or duration of the action and its implementation, in terms of the relocation of 8,600 Marines and dependents from Okinawa to Guam why hasn't there been the proper act of Minimization of such a number and magnitude of population buildup. Could the number not be cut in half in terms of their move and presence on island. Is there no way to phase in such a number to minimize the harmful effects of all 8,600 members of the Marines and their dependents. Such a number has proven to be too much and too overwhelming for the population of Guam and size of Guam to support so why has there been no mitigation to MINIMIZE the affects, the federal government only hopes to get that number here within time yet, the means of supporting this population has not clearly been shown. The local government of Guam is expected to come up with much of the burdens of experiencing a loss of land, noise pollution, traffic and roadway safety, and infrastructure issues, nothing has clearly been defined, and the consideration of minimizing this huge increase has never been considered. What mitigation against this buildup in its entirety has really been made?

#### I-619-001

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.

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-619-002

Thank you for your comment and recommended mitigation measure. Expanded discussion regarding this issue is available in Volume 7 of the FEIS.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 518

Received: 2/15/2010 4:52:02 AM

Reference: DEIS Volume 4 Chapter 2 and Vol. 6 and Vol. 7 :

I-620-001

Serious problems have arisen when recent Navy Guam project's imported aggregate from Asia. This practice of importing aggregate and fill materials must be minimized. This EIS must indicate the approximate estimated amounts and characteristics of aggregates and fill materials that will be needed for all planned DOD projects on Guam, including ones not covered by this DEIS. What are the capacities for local production of this aggregate and fill materials? How much of the dredged material can be used for each proposed project? What steps are the DOD planners, engineers and designers taking to implement the ability to use the dredged materials when future DOD construction projects are implemented? The FEIS and ROD must include specific plans and commitments to include in SOW of RFP's of DOD and SPE contracts the use of locally produced dredged materials as beneficial use required under Guam policy. EPA permission for ocean disposal of material off Guam should not be permitted, because all dredged material can be used on the Island for beneficial uses.

I-620-001

Thank you for your comment.

Aggregate materials will be imported only for use on roadways. 141,543 tons of aggregate will be imported from Japan. The EIS has been updated to reflect this information.

Between 1 and 1.1 million cubic yards of dredged material from Apra Harbor will be re-used on Guam. The EPA requires that whenever possible, dredged material be put ot beneficial use. Volume 2, Section 2.3.5 Dredging covers beneficial reuse of the dredged material in futher detail.

Fill required for Main Cantonment construction will be generated on-site, and will not require imported fill. The geology and soils sections of the Final EIS will be updated to include information about the source of fill. Whenever possible, cut soil will be used for fill for on-site or nearby projects to minimize impacts and cost.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 519

Received: 2/15/2010 4:54:44 AM

Ref: Vol 6, Chap. 2, Page 2-39 and Vol 7 Chap 2, Section 2.3.4

I-621-001

The DEIS does not clearly explain why Option 2: "Rehabilitate, Replace, or Treat Well Water from Existing Wells that Are Not Currently in Production Due to Contamination, Structural, and/or Mechanical Problems" is not prioritized and planned for implementation. The large, but not measured, amount of TCE and PCE from previous military uses that contaminates the prime source of drinking water for Guam is partly being removed by the GIAA carbon filtering at a Tiyan well transferred to GIAA by the Navy. The Air Force attempted to remove this from the Yigo/Tumon Groundwater Subbasin by air stripping, which was not practical. Millions of gallons per day of water can be made usable from previously used production wells if this option is followed. And threats of the TCE and PCE contaminants at the bottom of the Guam Northern Lens causing risk to the public from existing and future wells should be removed by the DOD while implementing this option. It is not clear why this rehabilitation of facilities with treatment to remove the contaminants is not being prioritized and is not being required by the US EPA in protection of the Guam Sole Source Aquifer.

I-621-001

Thank you for your comment. The option of extracting water from wells that are not currently in production due to contamination is considered in section 2.2.3.4 of the DEIS. This option is included in the Basic Alternatives 1 and 2 to lower the capacity required from newly installed wells. However, the option to rehabilitate inactive DoD wells does not provide sufficient water supply to meet the full demand required by the Marine Corps relocation. Newly installed wells are necessary to meet the full demand of the relocation.

At the time the July 2008 Guam Water Utility Study was prepared, there were 12 DoD wells where were inactive due to problems including microbial contamination, volatile organic carbon (VOC) contamination such as trichloroethene (TCE), high salinity and structural/mechanical issues. The DoD has since begun or completed rehabilitation or replacement of several of the Navy-owned wells. The inactive wells with VOC contamination, Marbo #2 and Tumon Maui 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. Basic Alternative 2 includes installation of 12 replacement wells on Navy Barrigada.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 520

Received: 2/15/2010 5:39:33 AM

Reference: Entire DEIS in general.

**I-622-001**

The document is confusing and cannot be reviewed by the public, in the way it is presented, as such a huge unmanageable and difficult to understand document. This is contrary to NEPA intent.

Why aren't three separate, less unwieldy EIS's being done for the individual Army, Navy and Marines actions? The Air Force is also expanding facilities on Guam which must relate to and coordinate with the other three branches, but the Air Force actions are being treated separately under NEPA. If there is justification to combine the three main actions, then the associated develop of Air Force facilities and the training activities, covered in the separate MIRC EIS/OEIS, would also need to be included. Having all five activities in a single EIS is just as problematical and inexcusable as having the three Army, Navy and Marines proposed activities being covered by this single EIS.

**I-622-002**

Because of serious problems on the DEIS content and methods used in assessing CVN impacts on losses of marine ecological functions and calculation of compensatory mitigation, the CVN section of the EIS should be removed from the overall EIS and reconsidered through a supplemental EIS or similar approach. This would allow the more urgent Marines Relocation activities to be addressed in a ROD and proceed to be implemented, while the CVN assessments could be redone to be acceptable as a separate action.

#### **I-622-001**

Thank you for your comment. The proposed actions are complex and have many components. In order to characterize the affected environment and potential impacts, sufficient detail needed to be included in the Draft EIS. The Draft EIS was broken down by Volumes for each major action, and the Executive Summary provides an overview of the proposed actions to facilitate readability. The Draft EIS was developed with the intent to balance readability with sufficient technical information.

#### **I-622-002**

Thank you for your comment. The proposed transient berthing for the CVN on Guam is part of the proposed actions addressed in this EIS.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 521

Received: 2/15/2010 5:53:45 AM

I have several concerns about the Guam buildup:

I-623-001

1) It is out of scale with the size and population of the island and, therefore, will have a disproportionate impact on the island, especially from a cultural standpoint.

2) I am concerned that the taxpayers of Guam will be forced to pay for the infrastructure extensions and upgrades required to sustain the rapidly enlarged population. Not all of them will live on-base--and they will all go off-base. They will drive on the roads, drink water, consume electricity, generate garbage, park their cars, attend school (support personnel will not all be eligible for DODEA schools), etc. The federal government and the government of Japan are spending a lot of money inside the fence, but what about what is needed outside?

I-623-002

3) The federal government already owns 1/3 of Guam's land area. Most of that is sparsely used. I don't believe the island should have to cede even more of its limited land area to the federal government, rendering it unusable--and even inaccessible--by the population as a whole.

I-623-003

4) After the construction boom has ended, the civilian jobs generated by the buildup will likely be taken mostly by military dependents or by the dependents of other support personnel, rather than by local people. Therefore, what is the benefit for local people?

5) I fear that this buildup will create a more unequal society than what we already have, with the military and support personnel having a much higher standard of living than the majority of Guam's permanent residents. This will cause serious resentments.

I-623-004

6) It seems to me that the federal government has little regard for the culturally significant areas of Guam, such as Pagat, Mt. Lamlam, etc. The fact that these areas have been selected to be impacted sends a negative message to those of us who live here and realize what these places mean to the local culture.

I-623-005

7) If our lives are to be disrupted by this huge influx of military, we should be compensated for that: i.e. "cherried out" infrastructure and schools, higher wages, etc. I don't see those things happening. What's in it for us? Nothing that I can see.

### I-623-001

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-623-002

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 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-623-003**

Thank you for your comment. Please see Section 4.3.1 of the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F of the DEIS) for more information on employment related to the proposed action. It is expected that 25% of civilian military jobs would be held by current Guam residents.

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.

It is also expected that, overall, the proposed action would have a beneficial effect on standard of living on Guam. 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-623-004**

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.

**I-623-005**

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 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.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 522

Received: 2/15/2010 6:07:45 AM

Ref: Vol 2, Chap 2 Sect. 2.5 PP 92 to 97:

Although discussion of LCAC's and AAV's avoids mention of training sites proposed for Dadi Beach and Tipalao Beach on Agat Bay, the DEIS needs to include the impacts of these additional crafts when they are used in training. The FEIS must describe and mitigate for the impacts of use of these additional craft being brought to Guam with the Marines Relocation. Those areas on Agat Bay should be noted as not usable because of impacts on spinner dolphin pods that are there daily and the daily tourist boat businesses for viewers of dolphins there, as well as damage to healthy coral reef resources from training landings.

I-624-001

I-624-002

#### I-624-001

Thank you for your comment. LCAC and AAV use associated with the Proposed Action is described in Section 2.5 of Volume 2. Although no amphibious training or maneuvers conducted in Inner Apra Harbor are analyzed in this EIS, any amphibious training or maneuvers that would be conducted in Apra Harbor are described in the MIRC EIS.

#### I-624-002

Thank you for your comment. Volumes 2 and 4, Chapter 11 discuss the potential impacts to marine resources from the proposed action. The current training operations and impacts from these water craft were addressed previously in the MIRC EIS and 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: 523

Received: 2/15/2010 6:13:26 AM

Reference: DEIS Volume 4 Chapter 2:

What are the levels of contamination in recently dredged materials from Inner Apra Harbor and near Bravo Wharf that are in confined areas on Navy Base now? Are there restrictions on their re-use and have beneficial uses been planned for them? Can they be included in beneficial uses to be identified for dredging actions addressed in this EIS?

I-625-001

#### I-625-001

Thank you for your comment. Sediment samples were collected from Alpha and Bravo wharves in 2006 and tested for general chemistry characteristics (e.g., sulfides, chlorides, and nitrogen), 13 metals, 25 organochlorine pesticides, 7 congeners of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), 4 organotins, and 68 semivolatile organic chemicals. The results of the analyses on samples from the Bravo Wharf area indicate that the sediments near Bravo Wharf contained detectable but non-hazardous levels of metals and PCBs. The material dredged from Bravo Wharf was slated for disposal as fill at the Port of Guam expansion project or within a CDF where, when dry, the material would be reused, as needed, as landfill cover, construction fill, or other beneficial material or by the Government of Guam. Additional analysis (e.g., geotechnical) of the dried material would determine suitability for a specific reuse. Please refer to Volume 9, Appendix D, Project Description Technical Appendix, Dredge Best Management Practices (BMPs) for a discussion of potential example dredge beneficial reuse options.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 524

Received: 2/15/2010 6:26:49 AM

Ref: Vol 4, Chap 2, Sect. 2.3.5

I-626-001

The EIS needs to explain briefly in this section why mechanical dredging is claimed to be environmentally worse than hydraulic dredging. Experience with dredging to proposed depths for CVN use, using mechanical dredging, as at Kilo Wharf, proves that silt curtains are not able to contain silt at depths over 30 feet. Wouldn't hydraulic dredging create less silt and sediment impacts at dredge impact sites at these depths, if proper dewatering to protect the marine waters is practiced? If so, it should be the preferred method. The EIS and ROD should require in the SOW of RFP's of DOD contracts the use of hydraulic dredging rather than mechanical, and specify additional management practices for silt and sediment control besides silt curtains.

#### I-626-001

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.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 525

Received: 2/15/2010 6:30:48 AM

February 15, 2010

Comments to the DEIS for the Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

By Doris Flores Brooks, Public Auditor of Guam

The following are major concerns:

1. Rather than have 10,552 Marines and 9,000 dependents arrive suddenly in 2014, phase in the Marine relocation over at least four or more years.

2. Ensure that DOD military contractors are duly licensed on Guam and pay all applicable taxes, include income tax and Gross Receipts Tax on their Guam-source income and regulatory fees that are imposed on local businesses.

At page 4 of the Open House/Public Hearing Handout given to the public is Table 1 Estimated (Maximal) Off-Island Population Increase on Guam Direct and Indirect. This is the same table in the Executive Summary Table ES-2 page ES-7.

Phase in the Arrival of Marines

Of concern is the sudden impact of 10,552 active-duty Marines and 9,000 Marine dependents all arriving in 2014. In preparation for the Marine arrival that starts in 2011, we see off-island construction workers go from 3,238 in 2010 to 8,202 in 2011. This is a more than 250% increase. Also noted is the increase in dependents of off-island construction workers. Off-island construction workers increase to 14,217 in 2012 and continue to increase to a high of 18,374 in 2014.

Under this proposed scenario in 2014 Guam will see the largest influx of people at 79,178, with a gradual tapering until 2017.

The astronomical growth in just four years is being driven because of the 2014 arrival of Marines and dependents. However in years 2010 to 2013 we see a more modest increase of Marines.

This is to request that the Marine relocation of 2014 be extended and spread out more gradually over at least the next four years so if not longer so as to minimize the number of off-island construction workers that will be needed. If the Marine arrival were phased in, construction activity would also be more gradual and the arrival of people would be similarly more gradual. As planned, it is questionable that Guam's infrastructure could not handle such a sudden growth.

#### I-627-001

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-627-002

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.

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-627-003**

Ensure that DOD contractors are duly licensed and pay all appropriate taxes such as Income and Gross Receipts Taxes

While it is the Government of Guam's responsibility to collect taxes from all contractors doing business on Guam, the nature of the buildup is such that the Department of Revenue and Taxation (DR&T) may not have ready access

**I-627-003**

Thank you for your comment. Mitigation measures have been proposed, and are under consideration, that reflect your concerns regarding tax collection.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 526

Received: 2/15/2010 7:03:16 AM

I-628-001

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. Customs will also experience a workload due to the increase of cargo inspections and processing of inbound passengers at the Guam International Airport. 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.

#### I-628-001

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.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 527

Received: 2/15/2010 7:06:51 AM

Volume 2, chapter 18 of the DEIS states that the peak construction period (2014) will contribute to the increase of sexually transmitted diseases within our community with an alleged increase of 76 cases of STDs per year. The DEIS alleges that the impact on our community is less than significant as military installations have their own hospitals and clinics. Research states that Marines and sailors on shore leave are notorious for sex industry consumption (Lutz, n.d.).

What resources and treatment options will the military provide to address the impact on our community?

How will the military regulate the notorious sex industry consumption of their personnel?

I propose no action as these concerns, and numerous others, are not addressed.

I-629-001

### I-629-001

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.

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

The 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.

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.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 528

Received: 2/15/2010 7:06:58 AM

Ref: Vol 8 Chap 1 Sect. 5.8.1.1, pp. 8-5 and 8-7

The Navy's failure to coordinate with Government of Guam in protection of the designated and justified Marine Preserve of Sasa Bay needs to change.

Recognition and support of management in this protected area will improve DOD/civilian relations and can be a form of mitigation for impacts in Apra Harbor.

I-630-001

#### I-630-001

Thank you for your comment. The designation of the Sasa Bay Preserve is a Government of Guam designation. This issue is not part of the proposed action and any discussion would occur outside of the EIS process.

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: 530

Received: 2/15/2010 7:08:50 AM

Vol. 4, Chapter 11, Sect 11.2.5 p. 11-105

The text says, "To date, the coral community in the potentially affected area has not been documented to be comprised of unique species that could be lost from the Apra Harbor system." This lack of documentation is a failure of the DEIS and one of many reasons that the CVN section of the DEIS must be rejected and replaced with better assessments and a revised HEA.

Although most of the coral community to be destroyed by dredging is made up of the common species *Porites rus*, unique communities containing dense coverage of "rare" corals, including *Pectinia paeonia* and *Leptoseris gardineri*, also were observed there by the Federal and Government of Guam resource regulators team conducting impact assessment surveys. These make up healthy coral habitats apparently found no where else in the Marianas or any other US controlled waters. They could be permanently lost under direct impact of the dredging for the CVN channel and turning basin. Basing impact values and mitigation on simply live coral coverage does not recognize values of such special and unique coral communities. Mitigation for potential loss of such unique coral communities also is not satisfactorily addressed in the DEIS.

I-631-001

I-631-001

Thank you for your comment. Habitat assessment methodologies that evaluate the function of affected aquatic resources, such as coral reef ecosystems, are an evolving science and the adequacies of existing and new methodologies are heavily debated in the scientific community. Ideally, a standard assessment technique that accurately characterizes and quantifies losses and gains of coral reef ecosystem functions would be used. However, rulemaking for the Compensatory Mitigation Rule recognizes the wide variety of aquatic resources present in the United States and the evolving nature of science regarding aquatic ecosystem restoration make the establishment of standard assessment methodologies impracticable. The assessment for this EIS used an historically approved methodology (percent coral cover), supplemented by other methods such as the use of Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) satellite photos, for quantifying impacts to affected coral reef ecosystems impacted by the proposed transient CVN wharf and associated dredging. DoD believes that use of the percent coral cover methodology, supplemented by use of LIDAR satellite photos, is the "best currently available science" to attempt to capture the thousands of elements that comprise the function of a coral reef ecosystem. DoD's assessment is currently under review by the US Army Corps of Engineers, the agency charged with implementing dredge and fill permits under CWA Section 404, and other Federal agencies. The FEIS will be updated to reflect the latest developments in this review.

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: 531

Received: 2/15/2010 7:11:49 AM

I-632-001

Volume 2, chapter 18 of the DEIS states that our local community will need a 26% (n=15) increase in additional MDs and 26% in RNs (n=91). Without the increase in health care providers, local patients will face longer wait and response time; fewer or no available providers for chronic or acute issues; complications or death from delayed treatment; off-island treatment.

Government of Guam is responsible for providing the resources and necessary improvements. Our government currently struggles to meet the demands of medical providers and the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse is presently noncompliant with federal guidelines and under receivership.

I propose the no action alternative as our local government is unable to meet the demands of our community and an influx of people will increase the strain on our already overburdened health care system.

### I-632-001

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: 532

Received: 2/15/2010 7:16:07 AM

I-633-001

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).

The Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse is presently noncompliant with federal guidelines. I propose a no action alternative as the impact on our local community already suffering from mental health issues, including PTSD, has not been addressed.

#### I-633-001

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.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 533

Received: 2/15/2010 7:34:21 AM

I-634-001

Vol. 4, Chap. 12, Table 12.2-3, p. 12-9

The text says that there would be no adverse impacts to National Register of Historic Properties eligible or listed submerged resources or objects. But the known listed historic sites in Apra Harbor are not in the impact areas of proposed dredging. The DEIS preparation failed to survey the deeper channel areas that are to have dredging impacts. It is incorrect to assume there are no NRHP-eligible submerged resources that would be affected. A survey for submerged cultural resources in the areas to be impacted by dredging should be done as part of the EIS. During World War II and soon after, historic items may have settled in the channel depth, deeper than what had been previously dredged. Such items will be damaged or buried by the proposed dredging to new greater depths.

This is another of many reasons why the CVN section of this DEIS must be rejected and replaced with better assessments.

#### I-634-001

Thank you for your comment. The identification of submerged resources in Apra Harbor in the area of proposed dredging was based on a series of underwater surveys conducted by the Navy, National Park Service, and the Guam Historic Preservation Office. No historic properties were identified within the proposed project area.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 534

Received: 2/15/2010 7:47:15 AM

Guam is a small island in the Pacific Ocean consisting of nineteen villages. It is thirty miles long and four to twelve miles wide and in 2009 had a population estimated at 178,430. Guam's lands are occupied by twenty nine percent of military bases and the other lands are occupied by Chamorros (who are still fighting to get their lands), Filipinos, Pacific Islanders, and other races, and local businesses. Okinawa, Japan is one of the forty seven prefectures of Japan and consist of eleven cities. It is one thousand miles long and in 2009 had a population estimated at 1,379,338. Okinawa's main island is occupied by eighteen percent of military bases and the others are occupied by Japanese locals, Filipinos, and local businesses.

In 2007 majority of the Japanese locals wanted the US military "OUT!" due to noise pollutions, environmental degradation, and an increase in crime rates. They proposed to move soldiers in Guam and CNMI and the controversy began. Many had questions in mind such as, "Is Guam and CNMI prepared for this build up?" "Can we handle the pollution this may cause us?" "Are we ready for any crime increase or violence?" "If twenty nine percent of land are for US military, and the additional will probably take eighteen percent more, how many percent are for the locals?" "Will our locals be treated fairly and respected?" "Are there other solutions perhaps: Bring some soldiers in other states?" There are many questions with very few answers.

In my opinion, the build does not sound so bad. However, I think we should fix our local problems first and then we can let more people in. Problems such as lands for our local people, funds for more local law enforcements and hospitals, the conservation of our historical land marks, and other problems more important. If the government cannot handle the problems we are facing right now, what more with this build up?

I-635-001

Thank you for your comment.

I-635-001



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 535

Received: 2/15/2010 8:58:10 AM

I-636-001

Within ES-1, the summary of direct military population changes on Guam, it is quoted that the proposed actions and increase in population overtime would conservatively be estimated at 30,190, this number is a huge increase from the number of the amount of Marines in the relocation as well as the 600 proposed of Army members who will also be relocated not including their dependents. The number over time continues to increase, what is the guarantee that this number after many more years won't be any higher. the federal government seems to be taking advantage of facts and figures and estimates that show bigger numbers as the timeline of the buildup in years gets bigger. the local government as well as Guam's people should have a say as to the cap in this number.

I-636-002

ES-1 also talks about uniformed military personnel would be supported by civilian personnel some of whom would be newly relocated to Guam and some Guam residents, it states that of this huge amount of DoD civilian workforce needed 75% of the workforce a far bigger majority will come from off island and only 25% would be current Guam residents. Instead of 75% of people coming from off island the federal government should consider hiring more of the current Guam residents to this workforce needed. Increase the percentage of locals to be allowed to be trained and working so that the federal government wouldn't need to bring in all these people from off island when the island has a willing workforce here who may just need some training and education. This would phase in the number more and minimize the environmental impact of adding in so much unnecessary numbers to the population, when this island is faced with so much problems and issues with a lack of money and resources, work with the population and locals here so DoD can lessen the amount spent on moving a population here and having to come up with the cost of amping up facilities and infrastructure here to support THEIR troops on island. There could be a major cost benefit in hiring more locals then just a measling 25%, as this would increase sustainability in the local workforce and minimize cost and environmental impact, something DoD doesn't seem to be considering.

#### I-636-001

Thank you for your comment. Please see Section 4.2 of the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F of the DEIS) for more information on the expected population increase that would be associated with the proposed action. The expected population increase by the year 2020 is 33,608; this increase is projected as 'steady state' meaning that population related to the proposed action would not foreseeably increase.

#### I-636-002

Thank you for your comment. Public comments on the Draft EIS are an important part of the decision-making process. Comments received from the public allow DoD to make changes to the EIS before the document is finalized. This information becomes part of the Final EIS and is evaluated when DoD issues a Record of Decision at the end of the NEPA process.

On-island residents would be hired if they are qualified for the positions during the construction and operations periods. Because the number of qualified on-island residents would be exhausted, especially in the anticipated years of construction (2010 through 2016), thousands of H2B workers are anticipated. See the detailed discussion on workers in Section 4.3 of the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F of the EIS).

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](http://www.opm.gov)



**COMMENT SHEET**

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

Website Comment Number: 536

Received: 2/15/2010 9:37:30 AM

President Obama said the military build up will not be successful if it doesn't benefit the people of Guam. I believe we can all agree there are a couple of things in this document that doesn't benefit guam. 2,600 acres of being taken away from us is not beneficial. Pagat Cave, parts of Mount Lam Lam and areas our coral reefs rest need to be kept in the same state for cultural purposes, not military purposes. I'd also note that our island's infostructure is not ready for 80,000 marines by 2014. Guam already has problems with roads, water, and power. we don't need to share our problems with the marines or even suffer for their benefit. traffic, water shortages and power outages from misplaced mixed up lines will only get worse with thousands of people to share it with.

fred bordallo  
UOG student

I-637-001  
I-637-002

I-637-003

**I-637-001**

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-637-002**

Thank you for your comment. The DoD has a vigorous program of managing and protecting historic properties on its lands on Guam. Properties managed by the DoD comply 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. If historic properties would be affected by future projects, all installations would comply with the National Historic Preservation Act and go through the Section 106 process to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects to these resources.

**I-637-003**

Thank you for your comment. To clarify, the proposed actions described in the EIS state that 8,600 marines would relocate to Guam, not 80,000 marines as stated in your comment. The DoD will work to minimize any adverse impacts associated with the proposed actions.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 544

Received: 2/15/2010 11:43:26 AM

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

ORGANIZATION: Private Property Owner  
E-MAIL: dr\_martero@yahoo.com  
Tract 34000, Urunao Guam  
(Abutting Northwest Field, Andersen AFB)

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

Volume 2: Marine Corps Relocation – Guam, Chapter 2, Page 2-5 and Table 2.2-1 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 very low-density levels, with few permanent buildings. The uses associated 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

I-638-001

Thank you for your comment.

I-638-001



**COMMENT SHEET**

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas  
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Website Comment Number: 538

Received: 2/15/2010 10:34:29 AM

I-639-001

What is joint about the Joint Guam Program Office when you clearly do not interact with the people of Guahan? No JGPO representatives attended the Governor's workshops, the Legislative hearings, nor the Congresswoman's Town Hall meetings. Thus, I suggest you change your name and redo the DEIS for there are many many flaws in it. You need to hire the right people to provide accurate information and not companies like Pearson's where their employees are not even Chamoru. I wonder if you will accurately translate the testimonies provided at the JGPO hearings that were said in Chamoru. I recommend that the No Action Plan be taken and that NO Marines be relocated to Guahan. Further, I recommend that Apra Harbor not be dredged nor they set up a Missile Defense System in Radio Barrigada. Biba Guahan!! Biba Taotao Chamoru!

I-639-002

**I-639-001**

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-639-002**

Thank you for your comment.



## COMMENT SHEET

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Website Comment Number: 540

Received: 2/15/2010 10:49:35 AM

I-640-001

The DEIS states that there will be 54,649 more patients needing services at GMH and approximately 30,000 more people needing services at Public Health, Social Services and Mental Health and Substance Abuse. Will funding be provided to these agencies so that services can actually be attainable? Will Naval Hospital open its doors and allow civilians to receive services? I do not think GMH can handle even half of this influx due to the military buildup. There are currently no funds to improve GMH nor will there be in the upcoming years unless DoD allots much needed money to GMH to handle this buildup. I recommend that the No Action Alternative be chosen and that NO Marines be relocated to Guahan. If they do relocate then I recommend that Naval Hospital serve all citizens from the Federated States of Micronesia under their agreement with the United States (Compact Aid) and that Naval Hospital also delivers ALL services to H2 workers who relocate to Guahan for the construction period.

#### I-640-001

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 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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Website Comment Number: 541

Received: 2/15/2010 11:04:49 AM

When I think about what exactly our island is going through, it is extremely sad and unbelievable. Sad because it seems as if the military do not hold any remorse whatsoever on the Chamorro people. Unbelievable because the change is occurring during my life time and there is little to do about it. Whether we like it or not, change will occur. It is not necessarily a bad thing, but when it is in this type of situation, then how can it even be good. Guam already suffers enough with its people alone. Times are hard and it is a struggle to even get by. Let's face it, our government is not as strong as we'd all like it to be, so how can we expect that to change once the military buildup occurs? An intelligent person can answer that question within seconds, the government will worsen. Morning traffic is already horrible, even in the south, which I am from. Yes, road construction is being "planned", but at what cost? Taking more land. It is really a lose, lose situation. More jobs for the people. Really? If the military are bringing in workers along with the marines, what jobs are left to be offered to the people? Is that not why they're bringing in "workers", so that they already have them on hand? With the land issues, why must they take more, when land they already own are not being used? Many people make that point, yet it is still not taken into consideration. How much more obvious can we make it, they do it themselves with the cover of their magazine. Let's not be greedy and selfish now. The people have provided you with great supplies of lands, there is only so much we can offer. This is how it goes: The generous people offer, it is then polite to accept (which happened), then in return you are grateful and give your utmost respect for the remaining of the relationship. This is what should not happen: The generous people give, the receivers take, then they abuse and take advantage of the generosity, and continue to ask for more despite their knowledge of their disrespect. Which sounds more familiar? If the wrong thing to do is so obvious, then why do it. You learn as a child what's wrong from right and it's so sad and somewhat embarrassing that this is happening. Not only between a certain set of people. But leaders none the less. The ones who we rely on and are supposed to have trust in. Those are the people betraying us and harming us. Guam is an island. Beautiful ocean surrounding its every corner. We are known for it and the people are proud of that. That's why it is so hard when we know for a fact that it will be ruined.

I-641-001

I-641-003

I-641-004

**I-641-001**

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 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-641-002**

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-641-003**

Thank you for your comment. On-island residents would be hired if they are qualified for the positions during the construction and operations periods. Because the number of qualified on-island residents would likely be exhausted, especially in the anticipated years of construction (2010 through 2016), thousands of H2B visa foreign workers are anticipated. See the detailed discussion on workers in Section 4.3 of the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS).

**I-641-004**

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of reducing adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources, and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the

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



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 542

Received: 2/15/2010 11:12:18 AM

I-642-001

1. Harbor Shoals. As an avid diver I am particularly concerned about the effect on Marine Habitat. The Apra Harbor Shoals contain some very unique marine habitats. Large sponges, many tropical fish species, much more dense coral growth than the more exposed reefs, and undiscovered marine species. In addition, it provides sheltered setting for Guam's many divers, both resident and tourist. This is especially important on the fairly frequent day swells and surf make diving outside the harbor hazardous. Therefore I strongly favor the plan for the harbor which causes the least amount of reef destruction and dredging. Also any dredging must be done most carefully to prevent silt damage.

I-642-002

2. Firing Range. I understand the need for firing ranges, and the logic of setting it in Guam's northeast. However, I am hoping for a couple of compromises or concessions which could make this much more acceptable to most of Guam's people. a. Guam Raceway Park. A lot of hard work and personal money has gone into developing the racetrack and it is enjoyed by many. Hopefully the boundaries of the firing range could be adjusted to allow it to continue at its current location. b. Pagat Caves, etc. This area contains some important and revered Chamorro historical and cultural sites, and is a favored site for weekend hikes. Perhaps at frequent scheduled the range could be shut down and this area opened to the public to allow hiking and access to historical sites. This would be a win-win situation.

I-642-003

c. Navy Firing range. Currently there is a firing range overlooking Orote Point at Naval Station. When it is in operation, access and diving off Orote Point is severely restricted, closing a number of very popular dive sites. If there are to be major firing ranges up north, then presumably the navy can also use that and leave Orote Point open to divers.

I-642-004

Infrastructure. This remains, I think the largest area of unresolved concern. Guam's current infrastructure and facilities (water, sewerage, hospital, mental health, etc) is barely adequate for Guam's current size, and NEW FLASH11 GovGuam is BROKE. It will require major improvement of all sectors to accommodate the estimated 70,000 more people living on Guam. Guam cannot pay for this infrastructure expansion and so far we have seen no evidence that the federal government or DOD is willing to help. A frightening stalemate. The build up cannot occur without major infrastructure improvement.

I-642-001

Thank you for your comment. The location of the new Navy wharf was chosen as the least environmentally damaging alternative in efforts to avoid the most amount of live coral in the area. The proposed dredged area within the active commercial harbor was previously dredged over 60-years ago and maintenance dredging continues. The proposed dredged area consists mainly of a sand, rubble, and algae zone. 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. Direct impacts of dredging to the shoal areas within Apra Harbor (Western Shoals, Middle Shoals, Jade Shoals, and Big Blue Reef) will be avoided. The indirect impacts (from sedimentation) to these areas from in-water activities will also be avoided based on computer tide/current modeling performed within the project area (see Figure 11.2-3).

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-642-002

Thank you for your comment. The Proposed Action would result in the acquisition of lands on the east side of Guam near Route 15 and the

existing Andersen Air Force Base South property and the construction of a live fire training range complex on the site. The lands consist of Government of Guam controlled parcels as well as a few privately owned parcels. The Government of Guam parcels are held by two entities, the Chamorro Land Trust and the Ancestral Lands Commission. These entities manage certain Government of Guam land holdings to support native Chamorro interests and compensate land owners for lands currently controlled by the federal government.

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

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

In the event DoD acquires the land, the Guam International Raceway would have to decide whether to continue operation in another location. If it chose to continue operations it may be eligible for relocation assistance from DoD pursuant to the Uniform Assistance and Real Property Acquisition 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.

**I-642-003**

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-642-004**

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: 543

Received: 2/15/2010 11:29:49 AM

Greetings, I am an agriculture Extension Agent on the island of Tinian. I have the following comments on the DEIS.

•Recommendations for Volume 3 of the DEIS. It is obvious in reading Volume 3 of the Draft EIS for the Marianas that the need to certify soldiers on live-fire ranges is the only driving force behind Tinian's inclusion into this Draft EIS for the Marianas. It is obvious that the many good people who have put together this report have done so from a distance and made little effort to reference the tons of information that our United States government have produced for the very purpose of including this information into an Environmental Impact Study for Tinian island, in anticipation of its continued use as a forward base and protectorate of the United States. It would be impossible to make up for the lack of information in the DEIS Volume three and the incredible number of mistakes and inaccuracies (mostly due to the referencing of Mainland standards and information in developing the draft) in the current DEIS in their entirety before the deadline of Febr. 17th, 2010. Because of this, it is recommended that much more time and attention be devoted to the development of an EIS just for Tinian. Please reference all of the Studies done by the Water and Environmental Research Institute(WERI)of Guam (United States Geological Survey), Natural Resources Conservation Service surveys, and other, that clearly state that the Calcium Carbonate(Karst-Coral) structure of our entire island of Tinian( and Northern Guam) is highly porous, with little to no filtration occurring due to the fact that fissures, cracks, and underground caves control and distribute water from Rain events ,in a random way(not clearly understood), all of which are deposited and stored in our underground water aquifers. For this reason alone, Tinian's water resources are highly susceptible to damage and contamination from abusive activities on the surface of the land, such as military live fire ranges. It is therefore NOT justifiable or recommendable that live-fire ranges (or any other alternative that maintains a high probability of contamination of groundwater resources) be developed on the island of Tinian since contamination of water aquifers is of a high probability due to the volatile nature of live-fire ranges and water aquifers are irreparable once contaminated, no matter how much money you have available for mitigation. In further support of this, the well-

I-643-001

I-643-002

#### I-643-001

Thank you for your comment.

#### I-643-002

Thank you for your comment. The DoD and regulatory agencies are equally concerned about preventing contamination of surface waters and groundwater (particularly drinking water aquifers). The EIS describes numerous programs and actions that will be taken to protect surface waters and groundwater from potential contaminants. Refer to Volume 9, Appendix D, Project Description Technical Appendix, Munitions, for a discussion of the munitions and constituents of concern associated with the proposed ranges. Range designs include targets with physical barriers behind the target, such as an earthen berm, that are designed to stop and contain the spent round. Best Management Practices (BMPs) are used to further contain spent rounds, fragments and materials from weapons firing, and reduce any impacts to the environment. The proposed ranges would be designed and maintained in accordance with all applicable federal and Government of Guam regulations. Specifically, Military Handbook 1027/3B contains procedures for reducing potential impacts from ranges through the implementation of BMPs. These include introducing soil amendments, vegetation management, engineering controls, instituting contaminant monitoring, reclaiming, and recycling. With ranges, lead is the primary leaching contaminant of concern and best management practices can minimize or prevent leaching of this constituent. Impact rounds from pistol rounds generally stay intact and impact rounds from rifle rounds often fragment. Intact rounds and rounds fragmented into relatively large pieces are not easily transported by natural transport mechanisms (such as groundwater) and are largely contained within the berm or physical barrier where they can be recovered and disposed. Through the proper design of ranges, application of BMPs, and monitoring, the potential for groundwater contamination would be minimized. BMPs can reduce or eliminate the leaching of lead to the environment. These

procedures include controlling soil pH to between 6 to 8 to prevent dissolution of lead, mining of lead from back stop berms, implementing a soil leaching monitoring program, and adding phosphate containing soil amendments to bind dissolved lead to the soil. Prior to building the ranges, an engineering study would determine the minimum depth of soil cover to ensure sufficient soil cover of the limestone, and to assess the suitability and optimum technique to add soil amendments such as phosphate to prevent lead leaching. In addition, when percolating water reaches the porous limestone the pH will increase, encouraging the precipitation of lead out of solution. The DoD will monitor for selected contaminants of concern. If monitoring identifies significant impacts, such as indications that chemicals of concern may exceed regulatory standards, reduce beneficial uses, result in adverse human or environmental health effects, or conflict with federal or Government of Guam regulations, then additional action would be taken to address these impacts. Furthermore, the EIS is revised to explain how volcanic basement rock protrudes up through the limestone of the Northern Guam Lens Aquifer (NGLA), thus separating nearly all of the proposed ranges from groundwater supply wells. The low permeability of the volcanic rock acts as a barrier to groundwater movement. A figure in the EIS supports this text description.



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Website Comment Number: 545

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I-644-001

I-644-002

As noted in ES-36, in terms of the graph that shows the impacted resources, which are not potentially impacted but IN FACT impacted, and the significant impacts and potential mitigation, in which there should be full mitigation made in terms of Guam's Cultural Resources, Utilities, socio-economics and general services offered on island. As highlighted under utilities, which brings to mind if this buildup should occur at all to the level that the Federal Government seems to demand without minimization of impact, as emphasized in terms of the effects on utilities, Guam will be "overburdened" with its utilities infrastructure. The projected water demand for Guam's civilians specifically its LOCAL population has been proven within this decade and not even accounting for the population increase with the military buildup, that it in fact exceeds the current Guam Water Authority (GWA) water system capacity that currently exists. The projected water potable water demand, exceeds the sustainable yield in the Northern Marianas. This elludes to a known shortage of water on Guam that the Federal Government has not guaranteed or made clear that they will bear the burdens of accomodating the needs in utilities as opposed to having the local Government of Guam take care of such upgrades where water and power on the local people will in turn go up and be raised due to the population influx that is directly coming from the federal governments decision. This should not be the burden of the local people or government to raise taxes on utilities with the local people who are already struggling with current rates of utilities and cost of living here. the federal government should make clear there involvement in improving and upgrading such utilities before planning this buildup and getting its troops ready, when the local people's utilities will be taken at their expense, and used to its capacity. This should be the federal governments responsibility in taking care of the cost and upgrade entirely. Yet there are no plans outlined in the DEIS, of how, when, and where the upgrades will come from.

**I-644-001**

Thank you for your comment.

**I-644-002**

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: 550

Received: 2/15/2010 12:45:32 PM

I-645-001

My comment is pertains to Volume 9, Appendix F, page 147, table 4.3-3 (Human Resources). Local residents would have only a 25% chance of getting a Federal job out of the 3700 coming to Guam. This is highly unacceptable, with our community hosting this military buildup the best thing to give the middle class is a stable, secure civil service job! A job that we can raise a family or pay a mortgage with. When Ratheon lost the bid to DZSP 21, thousands of workers were affected, these are people with house payments, family's that need medical insurance and food on the table. For the past 13 years Guam Shipyard has been in the practice of "furlouging" it's employee's whenever a ship wasn't in port Do you think this would ever happen if it was still PWC or SRF?

With Volume 4, if they are going to destroy the coral and put a nuclear powered aircraft carrier in the middle of the Apra Harbor why can't the Navy operate a IMF with local workers instead of bringing them from the states on TDY? Give us something back that will be here long after the build up winds down, give us the ability to help ourselves. Why can't the fed's give us back our civil service jobs that we lost to BRAC in 1995?

### I-645-001

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>.



## COMMENT SHEET

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Website Comment Number: 551

Received: 2/15/2010 12:56:01 PM

Reference: DEIS Volume 4 Chapter 2, Section 2.3, p. 2-26:

Options are given for disposal of dredged materials. The option of "mixed beneficial use and ocean disposal" should be replaced by "beneficial use and upland placement".

Ocean disposal is the least preferred option. If all dredged material cannot be put to beneficial use, the additional option of "beneficial use and upland disposal" should be priority, with the ability to use the material in upland disposal for future beneficial uses. The DEIS fails to adequately ensure that plans are made for beneficial uses of the dredged material, which can be valuable asset.

I-646-001

#### I-646-001

Thank you for your comment. While beneficial reuse is a priority for the DoD, the final decision on dredged material management will be made during the final design and permitting process. This is because there must be an identified need for beneficial reuse projects that coincides with the timing of the proposed action. Some of these potential reuse projects have been identified in Chapter 2 of Volume 4 of the EIS.

Additional sediment testing will also be conducted. This will determine the suitability of the dredged material for potential reuses.

The United States Environmental Protection Agency is pursuing the designation of an ocean dredged material disposal site (ODMDS) and an EIS was prepared. Should any of the dredged material be deemed suitable for ocean disposal, the DoD would comply with all necessary laws and permits, including Title 1 of the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act, in which the objective is to "prevent or strictly limit the dumping into ocean waters of any material that would adversely affect human health, welfare, or amenities, or the marine environment, ecological systems, or economic potentialities."



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 552

Received: 2/15/2010 12:57:57 PM

Ref: Vol 4, Chap 4, p. 4-10

The DEIS says that during post construction operations it is the intent that all designs would result in 100% capture and treatment, if required, of stormwater runoff. This has not been the Navy practice on Guam, even in recent construction, such as Bravo Wharf at Polaris Point. The EIS must explain why this design practice will be followed for the proposed CVN projects. The EIS should cite regulations, laws and policies that will make Navy follow this design practice.

I-647-001

#### I-647-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD and regulatory agencies are equally concerned about preventing contamination of surface waters and groundwater (particularly drinking water aquifers). The EIS describes numerous programs and actions that will be taken to protect surface waters and groundwater from stormwater runoff. Construction of new facilities will use Low Impact Development (LID) principles to the extent practical. LID is a design philosophy that seeks to reduce the impact to the environment from new construction projects through the reduction of impervious surfaces. LID's principles incorporate the design of facilities with the use of native vegetation, pervious (porous) surfaces to reduce storm water runoff and encourage recharge of groundwater, and water conservation. DoD is currently conducting a LID study that will identify specific types of alternative designs that can be incorporated into the construction of facilities associated with the buildup. DoD is also preparing a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) and will apply for permits that regulate stormwater discharges during construction. The permit and plan is focused on reducing the amount of earth and soil that is exposed to stormwater during earth-disturbing activities (such as land clearing and grading), providing stabilization of soils during construction through the use of ground covers, and sediment ponds and traps/screens to reduce pollutants getting into storm runoff and from percolating into the ground. These plans also have specific requirements for containment of potential pollutants at construction sites (such as storage areas for equipment fuel). Lastly, DoD is developing a recycling plan in consort with the stormwater construction plan that calls for the use of mulch on exposed soils, mulch that will be generated during the clearing of trees and low growth during land clearing activities. Once construction is complete, a SWPPP will be developed to control stormwater runoff and infiltration from base operations. This is being done on a regional DoD Guam-wide scale, and has the involvement of Guam EPA.



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Website Comment Number: 553

Received: 2/15/2010 12:59:28 PM

I-648-001

Vol. 4, Chapter 11:

The proposed CVN channel, turning basin and preferred berthing area contain unique and rare habitats, apparently found nowhere else in US waters of the North Pacific. This is a deep water, coral reef, sheltered lagoon habitat adjacent to mudflats and the largest forest of native Pacific mangroves under US jurisdiction. As a second criterion for HAPC the site is going to be heavily stressed by development activities. Not enough studies have been done to show the significance of ecological functions there, nor their sensitivity to human degradation and the impacts from the proposed dredging and berthing facilities construction.

#### I-648-001

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



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 554

Received: 2/15/2010 1:00:42 PM

I-649-001

Vol. 4, Chapter 11, p. 11-83:

Artificial Reefs are proposed for mitigation within Apra Harbor or other locations. Artificial reefs receive public favor by producing increased concentrations of fishes where they are located. The DEIS appendices include a study by expert local fish biologists from the University of Guam. But the results were not used in this DEIS for estimation of resource losses from the impacts of the proposed actions nor for mitigation calculations. If artificial reefs are proposed to be utilized to make up for losses of reef fishes, why aren't such quantitative assessments of fishes in the impact areas before dredging being utilized in mitigation calculations?

#### I-649-001

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



**COMMENT SHEET**

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Website Comment Number: 555

Received: 2/15/2010 1:01:01 PM

I-650-001

I-650-002

In volume 2, 9-19, within the DEIS, it is stated that there will be several recreational resources that the public and locals on Guam would in fact lose access to including, the Guam International Raceway, one of the only places residents of Guam could go to, for car/bike/truck activities, that in actuality kept people out of danger/trouble given the extreme sports of operating and racing vehicle, also taking away access to the legendary landmark of Marbo Cave, one of the only historical sites where one could safely go snorkeling, also Pagat trail and associated trails, around it, including the off-shore fishing that goes on near Marbo Caves. These are huge impacts that the local community has to suffer all due to the Federal governments plans to using such lands for firing ranges. The federal government is seizing valuable land and sites that were historical and monumental to the native population and also tourism. Taking such lands and monumental and recreational sites should be AVOIDED completely in this DEIS, because each site/recreational place holds and stand unique and one of its kind. It is wrong and against the will of the people who have lived in the land and taken care of and respected such important aspects of the lifestyle and culture. The Federal government possesses much land already in the confines of what they currently already own and possess, having majority of Apra Harbor already and a huge part of the northern part of Guam in Anderson Air Force base. There are areas that the Federal Government in the possession already of these lands don't use and can use instead of taking such historical and monumental areas from the local people. It is completely unacceptable that the Federal government looks to seize and condemn the peoples land in such a way, with these recreational points posing such a strong importance to the people and especially the youth of Guam who may never be able to experience these historical sites, and in turn, will be robbed of their history, all for the need for the Federal Government to possess these landmarks and destroy what they can never compensate back to these individuals they did not ask or openly discuss with the taking of what was there's.

**I-650-001**

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 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.

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.

**I-650-002**

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

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



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 556

Received: 2/15/2010 1:03:21 PM

I-651-001

Vol. 4, Chapter 11, minor corrections

Sect. 11.1, Par. 2, p. 11-1

Jade Shoals is northeast of the Western Shoals, not northwest of Western Shoals and Big Blue Reef

Sect. 11.2.2.4, p. 11-73

Should say Guam Division of Aquatic and Wildlife Resources, not Guam Department of Water Resources (GDAWR)

Sect. 11.2.2.4, p. 11-73

Replace

"those EPA suggested for the Kilo Wharf dredging activities.

o Cessation of dredging operations during the period of peak coral spawning (7-10 days after the full moon in July) in consultation with the Guam Department of Water Resources (GDAWR)."

with

"those Guam EPA required under the 401 permit suggested for the Kilo Wharf dredging activities.

o Cessation of dredging operations during the period of peak coral spawning (7-10 days after the full moon in June, July and sometimes August) in consultation with the Guam Division of Aquatic and Wildlife Resources and the University of Guam Marine Lab."

p. 11-78

"The shape of the recovery curve, the period over which losses are calculated, expected project timing and an appropriate discount rate." is an incomplete sentence and needs at least a verb to make sense.

I-651-001

Thank you for your comment. The document has been reviewed and modified as appropriate based upon your comments.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 557

Received: 2/15/2010 1:05:19 PM

I-652-001

Vol. 4, Chapter 11, PP. 11-83 and 11-90

Transplanting corals: As part of the artificial reef proposal, the HEA restoration project would include the potential use of transplanted coral as part of its compensation strategy. And for Shallow Water Reef Enhancement corals are proposed to be transplanted. But transplanting coral from the dredging area can not be charged to compensatory mitigation costs. However, it should be donated as a management practice.

Instead of proposing that potential DOD Guam INRMP projects associated with the artificial reef could include assessment of functions that these structures provide, the numerous rejected proposals for compensatory mitigation as well as the creation of artificial reefs should all be incorporated in actions under the INRAMP.

#### I-652-001

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



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 558

Received: 2/15/2010 1:07:17 PM

Vol. 4, Chap. 16, Sect. 16.2, Table 16.2-24, p. '6-21

Potential Mitigation Measures are given. But only listing potential mitigation without committing the DOD to provide the necessary resources to mitigate negative impacts caused by DOD actions and identifying how the DOD would implement these, is not sufficient. Saying the DOD will "assist" GovGuam in seeking funding from other sources has already proven futile and frustrating to Guam in repeated JGPO attempts in past years. A DOD budget commitment for these and other mitigation actions is required.

I-653-001

### I-653-001

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: 559

Received: 2/15/2010 1:08:57 PM

I-654-001

Vol. 4, Chap. 18, Sect. 18.2 and Chap. 19, Sect. 19.2.2.1

The DEIS claims that the potential increase in the number of traffic accidents and fatalities would be minimal and no adverse impact on the health and safety of the citizens of Guam from traffic incidents is anticipated. But The haul road highway plans for Marine Corps Drive, carrying all traffic to and from the alternative berthing sites, apparently will not provide for bicycle lanes (nor stormwater contamination management). However, CVN crew members use bicycles in Guam and should be encouraged to do so, if traffic safety is provided. The Navy appears to be increasing risks to bicyclists, including CVN crew as they increase days in port, by not incorporating safe bicycle lanes in the reconstruction of Marine Drive, where there exists a history of bicycle accidents and even a fatality along Navy property frontage.

#### I-654-001

Thank you for your comment. Bicycle facilities such as paved shoulders will be incorporated into off-base roadway projects as much as practical. Guam public law (Bill 273) requires the consideration and construction of bicycle and pedestrian paths with all new road construction projects. The 2030 Guam Transportation Plan also identifies a plan for bicycle facilities that includes detached paths, paved shoulders, and wide outside lanes, depending on the roadway.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 560

Received: 2/15/2010 1:10:41 PM

Vol 4, Chap. 19, Sect. 19.2.2.2, p. 19-4

Refers to Chapter 16 describing potential impacts related to crime and social order issues and community cohesion, and claims that recommended potential mitigation measures would reduce impacts to a less than significant level. Therefore, the DEIS is claiming these impacts would not have a corresponding impact with regard to environmental justice and protection of children. But only listing potential mitigation without committing the DOD to provide the necessary resources to mitigate negative impacts caused by DOD actions and identifying how the DOD would implement these, is not sufficient. Saying the DOD will "assist" GovGuam in seeking funding from other sources has already proven futile and frustrating to Guam in repeated JGPO attempts in past years. A DOD budget commitment for these and other mitigation actions is required.

I-655-001

### I-655-001

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: 561

Received: 2/15/2010 1:12:11 PM

I-656-001

Vol 9 Appendices Chap. J, Draft Comparison of a Photographic and an In Situ Method to Assess the Coral Reef Benthic Community in Apra Harbor, Guam. July 10, 2009.

This comparison study brings out many questions on the acceptability of the assessment methods used in the DEIS to evaluate marine resources in Apra Harbor that are at risk from the proposed action to develop the CVN Berthing Facility. Very serious concerns are expressed by the authors over the methods applied in the DEIS assessments and in the data used for the HEA approach to mitigation determination. And they are strongly supported by representatives from the resident permanent experts of Guam regulatory agencies (Guam Department of Agriculture's Division of Aquatic and Wildlife Resources, Guam EPA, and Guam Bureau of Statistics and Plans' Coastal Management Program) and from regional offices of the national regulatory agencies (NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service and Coastal Zone Management Program, US DOI's F&WS, USGS, US EPA).

The data and analyses presented in this document provide extensive, valid and timely information that must be considered, incorporated, and expanded on, in developing a Supplemental EIS for the proposed CVN Berthing Facilities and an improved HEA for the marine resources functional losses and compensatory mitigation recommendations, rather than just appending this information to the Final EIS. This draft was completed July 10, 2009. A final version should have been provided in the DEIS in November but was not.

#### I-656-001

Thank you for your comment. The report you refer to is a final report and will not be edited. There may be updates to the report to support the Army Corps of Engineers permits, but they would be considered new reports with new information.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 562

Received: 2/15/2010 1:13:35 PM

I-657-001

Vol 9 Appendices Chap. J, Assessment of Benthic Community Structure in the Vicinity of the Proposed Turning Basin and Berthing Area for Carrier Vessel Nuclear (CVN), Apra Harbor Guam. Figure 33. p 144/305

This figure is a map of impacted areas showing extent of assessed coral cover. This summarizes results of the assessment completed by Navy contractors for coral cover. It shows that direct and indirect impacts in the two mapped zones contain large areas of unknown substrate conditions (colored gray). These unsurveyed areas are all those greater than 18 meters deep. They are interspersed among the areas to be dredged. Live coral colonies apparently occur in these deeper areas and they may contain species that are only found within these depths. Living coral reef communities in these deeper sites will be severely impacted by dredging and are not being assessed for mitigation needs. Therefore this map illustrates a major failing of the DEIS assessment approach and a failing of the resulting proposed HEA.

#### I-657-001

Thank you for your comment. Habitat assessment methodologies that evaluate the function of affected aquatic resources, such as coral reef ecosystems, are an evolving science and the adequacies of existing and new methodologies are heavily debated in the scientific community. Ideally, a standard assessment technique that accurately characterizes and quantifies losses and gains of coral reef ecosystem functions would be used. However, rulemaking for the Compensatory Mitigation Rule recognizes the wide variety of aquatic resources present in the United States and the evolving nature of science regarding aquatic ecosystem restoration make the establishment of standard assessment methodologies impracticable. The assessment for this EIS used an historically approved methodology (percent coral cover), supplemented by other methods such as the use of Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) satellite photos, for quantifying impacts to affected coral reef ecosystems impacted by the proposed transient CVN wharf and associated dredging. DoD believes that use of the percent coral cover methodology, supplemented by use of LIDAR satellite photos, is the "best currently available science" to attempt to capture the thousands of elements that comprise the function of a coral reef ecosystem. DoD's assessment is currently under review by the US Army Corps of Engineers, the agency charged with implementing dredge and fill permits under CWA Section 404, and other Federal agencies. The FEIS will be updated to reflect the latest developments in this review.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 563

Received: 2/15/2010 1:14:48 PM

I-658-001

Vol 9 Appendices Chap. J, Quantitative Assessment of Reef Fish Communities in Apra Harbor

The Navy contracted four local fish biologists associated with the University of Guam Marine Lab to produce a limited quantitative assessment of reef fish communities within the areas to be impacted by dredging and construction for the proposed CVN developments. Although this study could help provide a basis within HEA for estimating losses of valuable fish resources and for calculation of mitigation for impacts on the fishes from CVN developments, it was not used in this DEIS for those purposes. This fish community assessment could be improved and expanded to be applied to an improved Supplemental EIS, if one is done for the CVN impact assessment. But some faults in this study that could be corrected include:

- 1) No assessment was done of any fish communities at depths greater than 18 meters, where dredging impacts will be greatest.
- 2) No night surveys of fishes were done, which could provide better data on the total fish species diversity and biomass that will be impacted.
- 3) Squirrel fishes (Holocentridae), which are preferred by local consumers and cardinal fishes (Apogonidae) as well as some rarer fish species were not included in the analysis or even counted in the surveys.
- 4) Data collected were composited by grouping into families for analysis, not showing values of individual species and species diversity.

### I-658-001

Thank you for your comment. Habitat assessment methodologies that evaluate the function of affected aquatic resources, such as coral reef ecosystems, are an evolving science and the adequacies of existing and new methodologies are heavily debated in the scientific community. Ideally, a standard assessment technique that accurately characterizes and quantifies losses and gains of coral reef ecosystem functions would be used. However, rulemaking for the Compensatory Mitigation Rule recognizes the wide variety of aquatic resources present in the United States and the evolving nature of science regarding aquatic ecosystem restoration make the establishment of standard assessment methodologies impracticable. The assessment for this EIS used an historically approved methodology (percent coral cover), supplemented by other methods such as the use of Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) satellite photos, for quantifying impacts to affected coral reef ecosystems impacted by the proposed transient CVN wharf and associated dredging. DoD believes that use of the percent coral cover methodology, supplemented by use of LIDAR satellite photos, is the "best currently available science" to attempt to capture the thousands of elements that comprise the function of a coral reef ecosystem. DoD's assessment is currently under review by the US Army Corps of Engineers, the agency charged with implementing dredge and fill permits under CWA Section 404, and other Federal agencies. The FEIS will be updated to reflect the latest developments in this review.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 564

Received: 2/15/2010 1:16:07 PM

I-659-001

Vol 9 Appendices Chap. J, Peer Review of Assessment of Benthic Community Structure in the Vicinity of the Proposed Turning Basin and Berthing Area for Carrier Vessel Nuclear (CVN), Apra Harbor Guam.

Eight appropriately qualified marine scientists were contracted to review and comment on the assessment approach to CVN impacts as expressed in the Assessment of Benthic Community Structure in the Vicinity of the Proposed Turning Basin and Berthing Area for Carrier Vessel Nuclear (CVN), Apra Harbor Guam. July 12, 2009. Their input contributes to the value of the DEIS, but is somewhat nullified because they were presented with six questions to answer that were formulated by Navy staff and consultants without knowledge or input of regulatory agency scientists, who universally challenge the assessment the Navy presents in the DEIS. These paid reviewers apparently were not provided a copy of the July 10, 2009, Comparison Paper on the Navy Photographic Survey methods versus the In Situ Survey methods (preferred by the regulatory agencies), to make them aware of better options needed for the DEIS assessments. The interpretation by the drafters of this DEIS of these reviews (as limited by the six questions) appears to note positive comments while overlooking questions and criticisms. For example, the DEIS summary of the peer review says that reviewers did not suggest that using coral colony size frequency or coral colony density would be better for measuring the functions of the area. However, that was not one of the questions presented to the reviewers.

#### I-659-001

Thank you for your comment. Habitat assessment methodologies that evaluate the function of affected aquatic resources, such as coral reef ecosystems, are an evolving science and the adequacies of existing and new methodologies are heavily debated in the scientific community. Ideally, a standard assessment technique that accurately characterizes and quantifies losses and gains of coral reef ecosystem functions would be used. However, rulemaking for the Compensatory Mitigation Rule recognizes the wide variety of aquatic resources present in the United States and the evolving nature of science regarding aquatic ecosystem restoration make the establishment of standard assessment methodologies impracticable. The assessment for this EIS used an historically approved methodology (percent coral cover), supplemented by other methods such as the use of Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) satellite photos, for quantifying impacts to affected coral reef ecosystems impacted by the proposed transient CVN wharf and associated dredging. DoD believes that use of the percent coral cover methodology, supplemented by use of LIDAR satellite photos, is the "best currently available science" to attempt to capture the thousands of elements that comprise the function of a coral reef ecosystem. DoD's assessment is currently under review by the US Army Corps of Engineers, the agency charged with implementing dredge and fill permits under CWA Section 404, and other Federal agencies. The FEIS will be updated to reflect the latest developments in this review.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 565

Received: 2/15/2010 4:30:11 PM

I-660-001

The Proposed Build-Up Undermines Chamorro Survival

#### DEIS References:

The DEIS states, "Guam's indigenous Chamorro population has strong concerns about whether incoming military populations would recognize them as both American by nationality and also as a unique ethnic culture worthy of respect and preservation. This could be mitigated by orientation programs designed in cooperation with the Department of Chamorro Affairs. However, an expansion in non-Chamorro voting population could eventually affect the proportion of Chamorro office-holders and government workers; thereby affecting the current government budgets and activities dedicated to cultural issues and practices. It could also affect outcomes of any future plebiscites about Guam's political status." (Volume 7, Chapter 3, page 3-64)

The DEIS further states, "Overall, the analysis indicates a sustained increase of approximately 33,500 people on Guam. Most of these people would have political rights as U.S. citizens. Therefore, their sustained presence could affect Chamorro culture in a number of ways, politically and culturally." (Volume 2, Chapter 16, Page 16-91)

"A reduction in Chamorro voting power may also be felt on the policy level. For example, it is commonly agreed among Chamorro politicians that public funds should be spent to support funeral and wake activities. However, non-Chamorro elected officials may not appreciate this cultural tradition and support such things." (Volume 2, Chapter 16, Page 16-91)

My comment: The cumulative effects of the buildup (Marines, Navy, Air Force and Army) are too much for this small island to bear. It will overwhelm the already threatened culture of the Chamorro people. I propose there be no action. However, if that is not possible, I suggest that the build up be slowed down. I'd like to see all those coming to Guam, both soldiers and families, take an online course (using Guampedia resources) to learn about Guam's history and the Chamorro culture so they can be more sensitive and respectful while they live here.

#### I-660-001

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: 566

Received: 2/15/2010 4:36:07 PM

I-661-001

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)

My comment: The Chamorro language is already threatened and will be more so with the build up. My preferred alternative is NO ACTION. However, if the build up does go forward, I would like to see it slowed down and pared down, possibly shared with the Northern Marianas. As an acceptable mitigation I would like to see money put into language resources, including Guampedia, Guam's Online Encyclopedia. A Chamorro English dictionary needs to be funded, as well as a language translation program, and other online resources making it easier for people to learn and use the language.

### I-661-001

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

Mitigations measures for significant adverse impacts were addressed in the DEIS and will continue to be addressed in the Final EIS. These mitigations include: avoidance, reduction of adverse impacts, and compensation for impacts.



**COMMENT SHEET**

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

Website Comment Number: 567

Received: 2/15/2010 4:42:31 PM

**I-662-001**

Issue: Build-Up Threatens Important Chamorro Cultural Sites

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)

My comment: NO ACTION! We do not want these sites to be destroyed or made inaccessible. These are important cultural sites and deserve to be set aside for future generations. The cumulative effects of the military build up (Navy, Marines, Air Force and Army) is too much for this little island. We do not want to have people training for war all around us! Its not fair and creates a hostile environment for island residents. Helicopters and drones and planes over head, ships and fast boats in our waters, soldiers climbing through the hillsides, gun shots at the training ranges. This is not what we want for Guam.

**I-662-001**

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: 568

Received: 2/15/2010 4:47:45 PM

I-663-001

Issue: Build-Up Threatens Chamorro Economic Stability

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)

My comment: NO ACTION. A more acceptable build up would be to scale it down and slow it down. Why does every thing have to come all at once. How about having a smaller workforce and just build it up over a longer time period. And how about sharing some of the build up with the Northern Marianas? They need the economic activity too.

I-663-002

A suggestion for mitigation: Fund Guampedia, Guam's Online Encyclopedia, to create an online course that will be mandatory for new military and families coming to Guam so that they could learn the history of Guam and about the Chamorro culture. If the newcomers knew how to behave properly before they even got here, we might have less friction with the new people.

### I-663-001

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-663-002

Thank you for your comment. DoD will continue to work with stakeholders on this issue.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 569

Received: 2/15/2010 4:54:23 PM

I-664-001

Issue: Build-Up Threatens Chamorro Physical and Mental Health

The DEIS states, "Without corresponding increases in health care providers, potential health and safety impacts could include:

- o Longer wait/response times for patients
- o Fewer or no available providers on island for chronic or acute issues
- o Complications or death from delayed treatment, and/or
- o Requirements for patients to travel off-island to receive adequate treatment" (Volume 2, Chapter 18, Page 18-16).

My comment: The DEIS documents that access to health care will be jeopardized, and, as the DEIS points out, with rates of dialysis five times higher than the U.S. mainland (and having increased by 540% in the last 10 years), health care access is more critical than ever. The DEIS points to numerous negative effects of the proposed build-up – literally every aspect of life will be adversely affected and the very livelihood of the Chamorro people is at risk.

I prefer NO ACTION alternative. The cumulative effects of the build up are just too much for our small island. We have enough problems to deal with as we now stand. If a build up must occur, however, I prefer that it be slowed down to 15 years and spread out with some of it occurring in the Northern Marianas.

I-664-002

Proposed mitigation: Support Guampedia, Guam's Online Encyclopedia, in creating an online course that the military assigned to Guam and their dependents would be required to take before coming to Guam. This course would be designed to help them be more sensitive to the island's history and the Chamorro culture which will hopefully help everyone get along better, lessening the impacts they will have on our island way of life.

## I-664-001

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.

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.

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.

Volume 2, Section 16 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. These measures could aid in increasing the number of health care professionals on Guam.

**I-664-002**

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.



**COMMENT SHEET**

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

Website Comment Number: 570

Received: 2/15/2010 5:12:04 PM

**I-665-001**

The proposed build-up undermines Chamorro survival, threatens Chamorro language, as well as Chamorro cultural sites, natural habitat, economic stability and mental and physical health, according to the DEIS.

The combination of these actions will result in significant negative impacts on the Chamorro people. These include a rapid and intense minoritization of Chamorros will threaten the demographic integrity of the Chamorro population of Guam, endangering culturally significant issues and programs, including Chamorro language programs, and historic preservation and restoration programs. Irreparable damage will be inflicted upon Guam's natural habitat, further adversely affecting already endangered species and encroaching upon the Chamorro people's right to a clean, healthy environment. Resolving Guam's on-going colonial status would also be threatened, as the increased minoritization of Chamorros would subvert any real movement towards the fulfillment of Chamorro self-determination and their right to decolonization and holding of a plebiscite in which they alone would determine the next political status of Guam. This directly violates United Nations mandates concerning the rights of non-self-governing territories.

**I-665-002**

The DEIS-predicted economic recession on Guam will be potentially catastrophic for the many Chamorro families, especially those living near or below the poverty level. Limited access to fishing, hunting, and foraging grounds due to environmental destruction caused by the build-up will further limit Chamorro opportunities to obtain any real level of subsistence. The DEIS documents that access to health care will be jeopardized, and, as the DEIS points out, with rates of dialysis five times higher than the U.S. mainland, health care access is more critical than ever.

**I-665-003**

The DEIS points to numerous negative effects of the proposed build-up – literally every aspect of life will be adversely affected and the very livelihood of the Chamorro people is at risk. Because of the devastating effects on Chamorro culture that will occur as a result of the proposed build-up, the DoD must take aggressive, responsible actions to mitigate against this cultural genocide. The mitigation measures noted in the DEIS are grossly insufficient to prevent the cultural genocide that the proposed build-up projects, and instead offer only superficial palliatives for what should be a critical concern.

**I-665-004**

I propose NO ACTION on the military build up.

**I-665-001**

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.

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 EIS identifies a number of significant impacts to Guam and its resources; this is summarized at the end of various impact chapters in volumes 2 through 6. Impacts to the Chamorro people are also addressed in the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) that is Appendix F, Volume 9 of the FEIS. 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. Chamorro concerns involving political autonomy are impacted by the potential increase in non-Chamorro populations due to the buildup, increasing the likelihood of more non-Chamorro local political office-holders. More non-Chamorro voters would decrease the possibility of Chamorro political self determination. They would also decrease the possibility of successful plebiscites to achieve greater independence from U.S. control.

More information on this topic can be found in the Environmental Justice and the Protection of Children chapters of the FEIS, specifically,

chapters 19 in volumes 2, 3, 4, 5, and chapter 20 in volume 6, and under cumulative impacts (chapter 4) of Volume 7.

**I-665-002**

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.

**I-665-003**

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.

**I-665-004**

Thank you for your comment.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 571

Received: 2/15/2010 5:43:48 PM

I-666-001

I believe that US Military build up to a certain extent might do the island of Guam and the military some good. However, it should be done with utmost care to preserve our natural resources including our drinking water sources (aquifer), reefs, beaches, cultural sites and to provide public access to them at all times. This island is for all ( visitors including the military families and guests)to enjoy.

I-666-002

Please no more firing range in Guam. To convert the areas of Pagat cave, Sasayan and Marbo as a firing range would definitely ruin the sights and sounds of that beautiful area. This is the beautiful Eastern Guam where you can see some of the most gorgeous sunrises. If anything, let's enhance their beauty for everyone to enjoy. I know some landowners wanting to build a bed and breakfast there, overlooking the ocean, with gardens and trails. Our children are counting on building their own homes there someday. Let's not destroy paradise and its habitat. We do not have too much left of this kind in this little island.

I-666-003

I dread the fact of destroying nature to make room for a battleship. But whatever you do, please do it with utmost care and consideration with minimal damage.

I-666-004

Increased air pollution, health care, social services, utility services, overcrowding, road maintenance, sanitation, public safety and education should all be carefully mapped out and financially provided for.

As a Registered nurse, the hospital is one of my primary concerns. It's inadequate in all respects. More of the following are needed even now: money, rooms and beds, updated medical and surgical equipment, medical, nursing and support services. Since 2008, GMH has been working vigorously towards its accreditation by the US Hospitals Accreditation and might get it this year, 2010. However, the above needs have to be met consistently in order to keep the accreditation.

The presence of an expanded military hospital is great. If possible, would the federal government be kind enough too, to assist our struggling only civilian hospital, Guam Memorial Hospital, since the build up will sorely cause its overload? GMH cannot financially afford now and worse later.

Change for progress' sake is a give and take proposition. Let's work together, be sensitive and considerate of one another's needs. After all, PEACE and HARMONY with man and nature is our goal. Prosperity and happiness usually follow if we allow them to be.

Thank you for this opportunity.

I-666-001

Thank you for your comment.

I-666-002

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

I-666-003

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.

I-666-004

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: 572

Received: 2/15/2010 8:27:34 PM

I-667-001

I, along with 8 other USAF Military Scientists and Engineers, were deployed to Tinian Oct-Dec '73 to a conduct background Environmental Study of Tinian to support the EIS to move the Marines from Okinawa to Guam with training on Tinian. I ran an environmental laboratory on Tinian to conduct time-sensitive analysis on the water, air, solid waste and radioactive background. Samples were taken for more detailed analysis in the CONUS. Four of the team were AF Meteorologists to set up and operate a weather measurement capability. There were 9 of us deployed for the environmental study and three more military scientists deployed to do Flora and Fauna studies in early '74. All of our analysis and findings from this 2-phase study became an integral part of the Final EIS which was published in '74 or '75 and classified Secret. In order to determine where the likely areas of contaminants were, I had the US Navy (Agana, Guam) over fly Tinian with photo recon aircraft to provide high and low level B&W photography and low level IR photography on 8 inch continuous run film. This too was supplied to HQ, PACAF and PACOM to be included in the EIS document. The aerial photos identified old fuel tanks and a large storage site containing hundreds of 55 gallon barrels of tar for road and runway construction. The barrels had rusted and the tar flowed into a small quarry and beyond. The hazardous contaminants from this "tar pit" posed the greatest threat to the Island's drinking water source unless remediated. The reason we took many samples of the Bomb Pits was to determine if the 2 initial nuclear weapons were "dirty" as had been thought to be the case. The proposed action for the current EIS was the same as for the EIS done in '74-'75 for Tinian. The US government owned real estate in '74 was essentially the same real estate still reserved today for the US Government. The key Engineers and Scientists leading the environmental background study are all available to the Navy for questions. We are Colonel (Ret) Donald Kane, PhD, 210-240-8101 (water, air, solid waste); Colonel (Ret) Victor Furtado, PhD 830-438-4493, radiological issues; and Col (Ret) Stephen Valder, PhD. All were assigned to the Environmental Health Lab at Clark AB, PI at the time. My mailing address is Donald A. Kane; 3123 Sable Creek; San Antonio, TX 78259. E-mail address is as above. For questions on the Tinian Environmental Background study/final EIS call 210-240-8101.

I-667-001

Thank you for your comment. This EIS has been prepared with the best available information; more recent than the information mentioned in your comment.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 573

Received: 2/15/2010 10:50:50 PM

I am for the military buildup and will always be pro-military.

However I have a few concerns that I know many other Chamorros and Guamanians have.

I-668-001

1. Population Explosion

Guam is far too small to handle the burden of an additional 80,000 people in such a small time frame. 80,000 people is what would normally take place in a 15-20 year time frame. Suggestion is to spread it out. There has to be something done about the timeline that is given. The DOD CAN make it work. Please do not bring an entire base at one time. The effects are damaging and will not be beneficial to the local population, or the military folks.

I-668-002

2. Reef Dredging

Please find an alternate way for the ships and harbor to function other than dredging our precious reef. The reef is there for a reason, and we have to respect that. It protects our land and is home to millions of living organisms in our beautiful ocean.

I-668-003

3. Land use/condemnation

PLEASE PLEASE PLEASE do not take any more land than you already have. DOD has 1/3 of our tiny island's land and we simply ask that you take no more. Alternate places have been offered - Tinian and Saipan for example would be happy to have training grounds on their islands. Guam cannot handle any more taking of land. Use what you have. Be resourceful. But please, don't take away any more land.

I-668-004

My main point here fall under one word: RESOURCEFULNESS.

There are brilliant minds under DOD and the Federal Government, and I KNOW you can find other ways, other than what was presented in the DEIS.

Please - show us that you care in the FINAL eis. Show us that you are listening.

Si Yu'os Ma'ase

I-668-001

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.

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.

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)."

**I-668-002**

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

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-668-003**

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. Additionally, there is not enough land on Tinian and Saipan to accommodate all required operational elements of the USMC.

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-668-004**

Thank you for your comment.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 576

Received: 2/15/2010 11:51:36 PM

I-669-001

In regards to the military base relocation to Tinian I personally feel that the natural resources of the island as well as adequate farming areas for the local population should be safe guarded. I do not feel that natural resources, culture, and subsistence should be overlooked for a quick buck. If the people truly feel that the military relocation to Tinian is a positive move, adequate land should be protected for the purposes of preserving indigenous species and for farming and cattle grazing. If there are promises of better shipping of supplies and resources for the people that come forth because of the military build up I do not think that the culture and natural resources should become insignificant. Being mindful to protect those and treasure that way of life is important for the people to continue to invest in their natural resources for future generations. When the land is no longer needed for military purposes, they should be returned to the people clean and usable for future sustainability.

On another note, the build up may allow the islands an opportunity to be better understood by the people in U.S. congress. The strategic location of the islands, the way the islands are formed across the 13 island archipelago is important for the U.S. to know when grants are needed for projects that take place between islands for the purposes of travel expenses and such. The dynamics of the population is also a good thing that we may be able to share with the U.S. government. In terms of relationships with U.S. and better education to the world of who we are is important and should be one of the reasons why we would welcome this type activity to take place here.

I-669-002

The ultimate decision should be inclusive of the people whom this would directly affect. Educating the public of the pros and cons and conducting some type of summative survey may help show the voice of the people.

**I-669-001**

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-669-002**

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.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 577

Received: 2/15/2010 11:58:39 PM

I-670-001

I do not like military build up here on Tinian. I want to know the real reason you guys come to CNMI, Tinian. They tell us because of pollution and rape in Japan.

I-670-002

What will you do protect our teenagers here and the environment since there is a lot of pollution from WWII back there in north field and the nuclear waste is still there? what will you do to protect the people of Tinian through environmental safety and violence that your marines commit? are we able to prosecute them in our jurisdiction when they do crimes on our island? or will you take them away and discharge them like you have done before in Futema Japan by a rape of an Australian female?

I-670-003

Give us more time. we do not have \$120 million budget like those who drafted the D-EIS. thanks

I-670-004

#### I-670-001

Thank you for your comments. The purpose and need and the global perspective background for the proposed actions are contained in Sections ES-2 and ES-3 of the Executive Summary and Sections 1.3 and 1.4 of Volume 1.

#### I-670-002

Thank you for your comment. The DoD is committed to the protection and responsible stewardship of the environment. The DoD is committed to the safe handling and use of all hazardous substances, including lubricants, solvents, munitions and explosives of concern (MEC), nuclear materials, etc. In fact, when feasible, the DoD 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.

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 of these clean up actions are ongoing.

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.

**I-670-003**

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 CNMI, 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 effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens while on Tinian.

**I-670-004**

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.

**I-671-001**  
Comment noted.

**I-671-001**

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**COMMENTS BY MR. LARRY TAITANO**

MR. TAITANO: My name is Larry Taitano,  
I'm a resident of Yigo. I'm giving my chance  
to Gloria Nelson.

MR. GUZMAN: Gloria Nelson.

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

1                   **COMMENTS BY MR. TED NELSON**

2

3                   MR. NELSON: [speaks in the Chamorro

4 language; Good evening, ladies and gentlemen.]

5 Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. My name is

6 Ted Sgambelluri Vitali Flores Torres Nelson.

7 To the most honorable mayor, the best mayor on

8 Guam, and one of my *subreno* (phonetic), please

9 let's give this to our leaders, our leaders in

10 this great district. A [speaks in the Chamorro

11 language; a big thank you] because they are the

12 one who's fighting, who's fighting for the

13 people and the landowners. And of course, I

14 like to recognize General Bice, I haven't seen

15 him. I am going to be as cool, not like Mrs.

16 Nelson. These guys have a lot of emotions.

17                   But, General Bice, I want to say good

18 evening, sir, and I hope that whatever we say

19 probably would not be worth anything, would not

20 be even considered, because it's quite obvious

21 that everything is a done deal, very obvious.

22                   General Bice, I am directing -- is

23 General Bice here? Major General Bice, please

24 don't waste my time. I want to say to General

25 Bice, I want to make perfectly clear, I suggest

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-672-001**

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-672-002**

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-672-001

I-672-002

I-672-002

1 and I request that to delete the Sasayan Valley  
2 Firing Range in your final report and that  
3 would just wait. He will delete it because he  
4 has no other choice and this is what the people  
5 of this territory want. No more rifle range in  
6 our area.

7 Support military build-up? No problem.  
8 This buildup, bring them in, bring them on,  
9 build, build, build, but one thing for sure,  
10 General Bice, build inside the fence [speaks in  
11 the Chamorro language; stay inside the fence.]

12 And the reason why I'm saying this,  
13 General, to build inside the fence, but if you  
14 look at the properties that are under the  
15 military control, from Andersen Northwest Ville  
16 all the way to NCTAM, all the way down to Naval  
17 Station, Nimitz Hill, Andy South, these are all  
18 properties there, real estate, and they are  
19 many unused millions and millions of square  
20 meters that have not been used for the last 40  
21 years. Why can't we? Why can't you, General,  
22 use this land first?

23 Show us what you want. Show us what  
24 you're going to do to all these properties that  
25 are not being occupied and then perhaps after

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**Court Reporter**  
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I-672-002

1 exhaust you reprogram your activities. You can  
 2 come out to the private sector and say, "Hey,  
 3 look, [speaks in the Chamorro language; people  
 4 of Guam, can we use your land? Don't, don't  
 5 accept the buildup.] We support the build-up.  
 6 I support the build-up, but my God, do it  
 7 inside the base. (to Mr. Guzman) That's what  
 8 I was afraid of.

I-672-003

9 Do it in Tarague, General Bice. Just  
 10 go to Tarague. In Tarague, you can do all the  
 11 shooting, all the firing. And the space there  
 12 is available. How about Tinian, anyway?

13 I, just a couple of things, General  
 14 Bice, Bice, sir, sir, I heard you say over the  
 15 radio, over the television, that there was a  
 16 firing range approved in NCTAM, it's approved.  
 17 It was approved already but just because -- and  
 18 these are what he said. Just because, and I  
 19 have to repeat what Senator Ben said, the  
 20 Double Reef for recreational facilities and  
 21 some of the mayors are complaining about the  
 22 military trucks that have not been running yet.  
 23 That's why I don't want to go to our area,  
 24 that's why I don't want to go to Andy South.  
 25 That's where they want to build the rifle range

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**Court Reporter**  
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**I-672-003**

Thank you for your comment. The DEIS describes the intensive selection process that the DoD went through to select alternatives for the location of the firing range on Guam in Section 2.3.1. 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. 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 prohibitive to move every Marine to an off island location to meet these reoccurring training requirements. Discussion on the screening process associated with the firing ranges has been clarified in the FEIS.

I-672-003

1 for recreational purposes.

2           What about the human needs? [speaks in  
3 the Chamorro language; what kind is that?] What  
4 kind of logic?       If General Bice would say  
5 "Look, I need Andy South for military purposes  
6 because we got to stop North Korea, we're going  
7 to stop China, perhaps, we can do it." But  
8 when he came out openly to say that for  
9 recreational purposes, I say it's hogwash. I  
10 say, for General Bice, to report that he made a  
11 mistake. He lied to us. He lied to the people  
12 of this territory.

13           He said that there is a need for the  
14 8,000 Marines to come to Guam [speaks in the  
15 Chamorro language; come on, don't lie. The  
16 8,000 Marines from Okinawa, why are the  
17 Japanese] are willing to pay \$12 billion to  
18 bring all the good stuff over. \$12 billion.

19           Clifford, my time is due. I promise  
20 you I won't go over two minutes. But, ladies  
21 and gentlemen, this is a very serious issue.  
22 And all I'm saying to General Bice, forget  
23 about the rifle range and the Sasayan valley.  
24 Leave us alone. Go back to where you were  
25 before and get all your activities inside the

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George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

1 bases, and we support you 100 percent; all  
2 military activities inside the base for the  
3 buildup.

4           And Clifford and everybody else, thank  
5 you and *Si Yu'us Ma'ase* to everyone out there.

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1                   **COMMENTS BY MR. DANNY JACKSON**

2  
3                   MR. JACKSON: [speaks in the Chamorro  
4 language; good evening, everyone. I am Matao  
5 Pagat. I am here in front of you to ask all of  
6 the native people, can you can stand for a  
7 moment, please stand and shout. We are here,  
8 we are here, we are here.] We are here, we are  
9 here, we are here. [speaks in the Chamorro  
10 language; I, for one, am not wanting  
11 communication. But there are many senators, we  
12 have a congresswoman, we have a governor, but  
13 they have disgraced us. They have disgraced  
14 us. They have left us behind. They have  
15 abandoned us. And if you want a difference,  
16 don't vote for me, just write me in, because  
17 there will be a difference. I will do  
18 everything in my power to defend Pagat, Route  
19 16, because that is why I have been nicknamed  
20 "Pagat."

21                   There is a reason that I am here. To  
22 tell the full bird colonel, "Colonel, take your  
23 military and your own soldiers and go back home  
24 where you came from."] This is a disgrace for  
25 the homeland people here in Guam. We do not

I-673-001

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I-673-001

1 accept you, and we will not tolerate with what  
2 you are doing. Whatever you say and whatever  
3 that we have heard, there is nothing, there is  
4 nothing for us, the indigenous people of the  
5 land. So, I will say again, pack your stuff  
6 and go back home. [speaks in the Chamorro  
7 language; Elders, thank you, and I love you  
8 all.]

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Thank you for your comment.

COMMENTS BY MR. RAND COFFMAN

1  
2  
3 MR. COFFMAN: Thank you, Clifford. My  
4 name is Rand Coffman. I'm a captain. I've  
5 been to every island of the Marianas. I even  
6 have a voting registered card for Agrihan  
7 island, an island north of Pagan. How cool is  
8 that?

I-674-001

9 This is directed to General Bice and  
10 his colleagues, and I'd like you to take this  
11 message to President Barrack Obama, Congressman  
12 Ike Skelton, who is the Chairman of the Armed  
13 Forces Committee, and Senator Carl Levin, the  
14 Chairman of the United States Senate Armed  
15 Forces Committee. Now, let's listen very, very  
16 closely to what President Eisenhower had to  
17 say. "In the councils of government, we must  
18 guard against the acquisition of unwarranted  
19 influence, whether sought or unsought, by the  
20 military-industrial complex. The potential for  
21 the disastrous rise of misplaced power exists  
22 and will persist. We must never let the weight  
23 of this combination endanger in our liberties  
24 or democratic processes. We should take  
25 nothing for granted. Only and an alert and

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I-674-001

1 knowledgeable citizen can compel the proper  
2 meshing of the huge industrial and military  
3 machinery of defense with our peaceful methods  
4 and goals, so that security and liberty may  
5 prosper together."

6           Change the military industrial complex  
7 into the environmental industrial complex. Use  
8 the same energy and machinery to protect the  
9 earth from nuclear devastation by communicating  
10 from Micronesia, *Where America's Day Begins*,  
11 that we support nuclear disarmament, not  
12 misplaced military industrial power plays.  
13 China owns 24 percent of the United States  
14 treasury notes. North Korea needs help and  
15 assistance to develop an economy to lift their  
16 people from poverty.

17           General Bice, take this message to the  
18 President and the Armed Forces Committee.  
19 Listen, change the military industrial complex  
20 into an environmental industrial complex and  
21 clean the world's rivers, lakes, and oceans.  
22 Take people out of poverty by reforesting our  
23 continents, removing invasive plants and  
24 protecting all indigenous plants throughout the  
25 world. Protect our seventh generation of

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George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
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I-674-001

1 unborn children and protect and defend Mother  
2 Earth because she is you. I don't want to see  
3 a military buildup, I want an environmental  
4 buildup. Thank you.

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Thank you for your comment.

COMMENTS BY MS. JENNY COFFMAN

1  
2  
3 MS. COFFMAN: A lot of issues here  
4 that's addressed tonight. [speaks in the  
5 Chamorro language; good evening and how are all  
6 of you here doing? God bless] all my brothers  
7 and Chamorro brothers and sisters here tonight  
8 and most especially to my elders and my  
9 ancestors [speaks in the Chamorro language; God  
10 bless you all. I am Mahalang.]

11 But let me state for the record, my  
12 birth name is Jenny Chargualaf Coffman. I am a  
13 child of Mother Earth, a warrior for peace, a  
14 caretaker of Mother Nature, and I am a proud  
15 native daughter of our Island of Guam and of a  
16 nuclear free world.

17 I am deeply concerned about nuclear  
18 weapons currently being stored in our island,  
19 berth in our waters. And with the potential  
20 military buildup bringing more massive arms of  
21 destruction, that threatens and endangers our  
22 inherent birth right to life, liberty and the  
23 pursuit of happiness. And that is why I am  
24 here today demanding for a free world. And it  
25 must start now, right here, *Where America's Day*

I-675-001

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I-675-001

1 *Begins*, on our Island of Guam.

2 I give a lot of credit and admiration  
3 to our brothers and sisters, and the beautiful  
4 women, strong women of Palau, most especially  
5 to Gabriela Ngirmang, the female matriarch who  
6 was instrumental in giving the world its first  
7 nuclear free constitution in 1979. This was  
8 the first time a clause banning and restricting  
9 nuclear activities have been included in any  
10 nation's constitution anywhere in the world.  
11 This achievement can be repeated right here on  
12 our Island of Guam.

13 I also got to give credit to the U.S.  
14 Government, this industrial complex that they  
15 are a master. They are a master not in their  
16 land, but in the land of the Chamorro people.  
17 General Bice, JGPO Staff, everyone in this room  
18 and every citizen of planet earth, I call on  
19 each of you to join me and move in the right  
20 direction by living in a world of free from  
21 nuclear weapons. Let us all follow in the  
22 footsteps of Gabriella Ngirmang and the women  
23 of Palau in creating a nuclear free  
24 constitution on our island of Guam.

25 We need to take action now and say no

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**Court Reporter**  
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I-675-001

1 to the proposed action in the DEIS Volume 4 to  
2 construct a deep draft wharf to support a  
3 nuclear aircraft carrier and carrier strike  
4 group in Apra Harbor.

5 I demand a nuclear free Guam. Everyone  
6 here can send a message that our unborn  
7 children, seven generations from now, will live  
8 in a nuclear free world. From *Where America's*  
9 *Day Begins*, from this moment on, please join me  
10 in ensuring a nuclear free world as lived and  
11 realized by all. *Si Yu'us Ma'ase*.

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1                   **COMMENTS BY JOSEPHINE JACKSON**

2

3                   MS. JACKSON: [speaks in the Chamorro

4 language; Good evening and how are you people

5 of the land and people, indigenous? This is

6 why, this is why we are fighting today for our

7 home] the next generation of the Chamorro

8 children. We are fighting for their freedom,

9 for their life, their generation, their

10 generation, their generation.

11                   What would happen if the military

12 buildup comes to Guam? Boom! Boom! Boom!

13 Boom! [speaks in the Chamorro language; We are

14 finished here on our land. Our children will

15 stand up and look down and ask, mother, where

16 were you all on that day when the outsiders

17 came in and destroyed our culture, our water,

18 our air? Where were you? I will tell them, my

19 son, nephew and niece, I was there with

20 grandfather on that night, when we were

21 punished, we didn't want this scenario. It's

22 bad. I already said, that I will die here on

23 my land defending my culture, my language, my

24 land, my air and water.

25                   One day, Senator Santos approached me

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George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-676-001**

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

I-676-001

I-676-001

1 about land condemnation. I stopped and took  
2 the carabao rope and I promised my children  
3 that I would take the carabao rope back to my  
4 home and will tell the outsiders, if you want  
5 to take my land, kill me! If you want it, kill  
6 me, because I will defend my children, nephew,  
7 niece and your children.

8 Elders, with respect, thank you.  
9 Elders, with respect, thank you.

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1                   **COMMENTS BY MS. BERNICE BORJA SANTOS**

2

3                   MS. SANTOS: I'm Bernice Borja Santos.

4 I'm a survivor of World War II. I was born in

5 Sumai right next to the Marina, and I wasn't

6 planning on speaking. But now that I'm up

7 here, I'm going to say what I feel, so excuse

8 me if it offends you. I don't mean to be

9 offensive, but, you know, that United States,

10 do you think that their enemies are the

11 Taliban, Russia, China, and other nations? But

12 to be honest with you, America is biggest

13 enemy, is overpopulation. And that's what

14 we're going to have here. Overpopulation

15 destroys any place because it attacks the

16 environment, it attacks the resources, it

17 creates social problems, overcrowding, and name

18 it. And this is my objection to the military

19 buildup.

20                   And I didn't want to be sarcastic, but

21 if there's going to buildup, buildup from the

22 sky. Buildup to the sky, have a stars trek,

23 suspend your military because you have the

24 technology. Why put it on land? Am I not

25 making any sense? Unless -- I don't hate

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George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-677-001**

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-677-001

Thank you for your comment.

1 anyone of you from the military, you know. As  
 2 a matter of fact, I'm married to a military,  
 3 ex-military person, and I have no animosities  
 4 to America. I pray for America all the time.  
 5 I pray for Guam. Because I feel that, you  
 6 know, people's greatest entertainment is sex,  
 7 and the next one is eating food. Okay?  
 8 Neither one is good if it's over done. And the  
 9 world is really oversexed and the world is  
 10 overfed.

I-677-002

11 But sometime in the future, we're all  
 12 going to be starving because we have overused  
 13 the resources from the ocean and we're killing  
 14 the resources on land, and we are destroying  
 15 the air. So, where is that going to lead us?  
 16 Nothing but self-destruction.

17 So, I say, think from the global point  
 18 of view, okay? If you want to preserve the  
 19 world, you want to preserve the human race,  
 20 think of something so that you discourage  
 21 people from, you know, overpopulating and over-  
 22 exhausting our resources. That's all I'm going  
 23 to say. *Si Yu'us Ma'ase.*

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 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

1                   **COMMENTS BY JANE RAYPHAND**

2  
3           MS. RAYPHAND:       My name is Jane  
4 Rayphand. I have been a resident of Guam since  
5 1964. This is my home and I want it to be here  
6 for the rest of my life.

7           I have some questions and some concerns  
8 about the Pagat land that is wanted to be used  
9 for a firing range, especially the land that is  
10 below this as you face the ocean. There is a  
11 whole strip of land there that belongs to some  
12 family. I don't know who they belong to. But  
13 they won't have access to it if this firing  
14 range goes into being. Also, the only access  
15 right now to this lower land down near  
16 Carnation Road in -- I'm sorry, I can't  
17 remember the name.

18           Anyway, if that land is taken, then  
19 that road that goes through that, right now is  
20 mainly a trail on up north, the people in Anao  
21 Point will not have access to that property  
22 because the firing range is between the road  
23 and Anao Point. The firing range, they are  
24 planning a firing range in Tinian. I don't  
25 know what they're doing there. I'm not trying

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George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-678-001**

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-678-002**

Thank you for your comment. The EIS looked at various firing range alternatives and screened out those alternatives that were not feasible. The remaining alternatives have been analyzed in detail regarding their location, planned use, and potential impacts. This information is all documented within the EIS.

The DoD is committed to conducting its mission in an environmentally sound manner. There are various Best Management Practices (BMPs) and standard operating procedures (SOPs) will be used to ensure the protection of human health and the environment at these proposed firing ranges. These BMPs and SOPs are also documented within the EIS.

I-678-001

I-678-002

I-678-002

1 to say that this is good idea or not, but if  
 2 they have the firing range there, why can't  
 3 they use that for the firing range, they are  
 4 talking about here on Guam? In other words,  
 5 consolidate. Make one firing range instead of  
 6 two, my proposal. If they have to have a  
 7 firing range here on Guam, have it on Andersen.  
 8 There is property up there. What about the  
 9 golf course that the generals love to use? How  
 10 many of you local people have ever used that  
 11 golf course. Any hands? Okay. And that  
 12 concerns me. Let's have them give up some of  
 13 their privileges if they're going to start  
 14 taking away our few assets. An island that is  
 15 32 miles long and 49 miles wide doesn't have a  
 16 lot to give up. And I'm concerned for that.

I-678-003

17 Also, our recreational facilities, the  
 18 hiking areas, the artifacts in many places.  
 19 There is a couple of walking places that have  
 20 been used recently. One of them is by the fire  
 21 station in Yigo. I understand that if they do  
 22 what they want to do, this will be all fenced  
 23 in. This is an excellent place for people to  
 24 walk. There is a flat area for those who are  
 25 more industrious. There is a little bit of a

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 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-678-003**

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-678-003

1 hill, and so it's been really good and utilized  
2 by our people.

3 We're saying we need to have our people  
4 healthier. Don't take our spots away from us.  
5 As it is now, there's places in Tarague and  
6 there's places in Sumai that are no longer  
7 accessible to the people here. I haven't been  
8 to Tarague in like 10 years. In order to get  
9 there, I have to have a military person escort  
10 me on, stay with me, and escort me off. I'm  
11 frustrated.

I-678-004

12 46,000 people in 2014, that's 196,000  
13 people on the island. That's a massive buildup  
14 in very close time. Thank you. Oh, I do have  
15 a question for the general. Who will make  
16 these final decisions?

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**I-678-004**

Thank you for your comment. The National Environmental Policy Act and the EIS process are intended to disclose the proposed actions of the lead federal agency (DoD) and inform the public and decision makers on the project alternatives and environmental impacts. The EIS process is concluded with the issuance of the Record of Decision that follows the publication of this FEIS. The Record of Decision will be signed by a representative of the lead federal agency; in this case, the Secretary of the Navy.

1           **COMMENTS BY MR. PETER SGAMBELLURI NELSON**

I-679-001

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          MR. NELSON:    Buenas, this is Peter  
Sgambelluri Nelson. [speaks in the Chamorro  
language; this is my brother.] I will speak  
for him. Okay. I am Peter Sgambelluri Nelson.  
I live with my family in the Sasayan Valley. I  
served in the U.S. Army and was awarded the  
Purple Heart during my tour in the Korean War.

          I oppose the military buildup and any  
land taking for this purpose. Additional  
comments will be submitted. Okay. These are  
my two younger brothers.

**I-679-001**

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

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George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

1                   **COMMENTS BY MR. TONY NELSON**

2  
3                   MR. NELSON: Okay. Buenas. [speaks in  
4 the Chamorro language; I am Antonio Nelson from  
5 Yigo, and I stay in Yigo. They will overrun  
6 this land when they come here.]

7                   My name is Tony Nelson. I live in Yigo  
8 and I welcome everybody and [speaks in the  
9 Chamorro language; I forgot to tell that we  
10 welcome everyone here to Yigo.] I'm also a  
11 land caretaker in the Valley of Sasayan.  
12 [speaks in the Chamorro language; I am a  
13 caretaker for my families property.] What that  
14 means is that I am a caretaker for that was  
15 handed down to me from my mother, from her  
16 father and hopefully, hopefully, I could also  
17 hand it down to my children and to their  
18 children.

19                   I served four years in the U.S. Air  
20 Force and additionally with the Air Force  
21 reserve. I fulfilled my military obligations  
22 and duties in defending and fighting for my  
23 country.

24                   I protest this proposed buildup. If  
25 allowed, it would drastically contribute in the

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**I-680-001**

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 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.

I-680-001

I-680-001

1 further deterioration of our culture, heritage,  
 2 tradition, limited sources, and our fragile  
 3 environment. I plea that this plan be  
 4 revisited, reviewed, reassessed, and other  
 5 options to be considered based on all the  
 6 testimonies given.

7 Additional comments will be provided.  
 8 I just want to touch a few points on the  
 9 hospitals.

I-680-002

10 Senator Cruz talked about the problems  
 11 at GMH. I went to Naval Hospital. It's a  
 12 minor thing. I waited over five hours in the  
 13 emergency room for a minor, you know. My point  
 14 is, it was no emergency things going on. In  
 15 contrast to GMH, you go there to the ER room,  
 16 you know, you are in the ER room definitely.  
 17 The point is that both hospitals better be  
 18 ready.

I-680-003

19 Overpopulation, 80,000 additional  
 20 people is alarming. 10,000 or more vehicles on  
 21 Guam is insane. Overcrowding tends to instill  
 22 and breed social disharmony, friction, and  
 23 tension. I see the civilian, the military so  
 24 sure our relationship will be taxed definitely.  
 25 I frequent the commissary base a lot. I hear

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 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-680-002**

Thank you for your comment. As you have noted, there are ongoing problems with the Guam hospital (Guam Memorial Hospital); these include overcrowding, economic problems (collection of monies owed to the hospital from patients), and effective medical care. The population serviced by the Naval Hospital has been planned (this population includes the proposed relocated Marines and other military dependents and military beneficiaries).

DoD recognizes the importance of managing efforts in implementing the proposed military relocation to reduce adverse effects on the people of Guam, including medical services. 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-680-003**

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

I-680-003

1 the remarks. I see their gestures when our  
 2 locals load up at the commissaries for the  
 3 fandangos. It's there. I hear short-timers in  
 4 the military, they count off how many days they  
 5 have left on the rock. I've met personnel on  
 6 base that are, for some reason, are reluctant  
 7 to leave the campus -- I mean, the base, for  
 8 some reason. I see there is a need to bridge  
 9 the gap between the civilian and the military  
 10 relationship.

I-680-004

11 Employment and business opportunity,  
 12 upon announcement of the buildup, immediately  
 13 there was a group, off-island group providing  
 14 training for local contractors on how to go  
 15 through their loops in getting contracts of the  
 16 military. Okay. I've learned the process, and  
 17 one of the condition is that you have to be  
 18 eligible to be on a data list. And also I  
 19 found out that everybody else who are eligible  
 20 on that list will be qualified. My question  
 21 is, where does the local small business -- what  
 22 are their chances in competing for these bids?

I-680-005

23 The other concern is the H2 concern. I  
 24 have several experiences, but that's going to  
 25 take a while. I have other issues that I'll

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 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

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-680-004**

Thank you for your comment. NAVFAC Marianas does award contracts to small businesses and local businesses. NAVFAC Marianas coordinates with the Small Business Administration to determine the capability of small businesses to fulfill contract requirements, however, the particulars of individual contracts related to the proposed action are not part of the DEIS because contracts related to the proposed action are not warranted until the proposed action is approved. Please contact NAVFAC Marianas for general information on small business contracting procedures.

**I-680-005**

Thank you for your comment. Please see response to I-680-003.

I-680-005

1 bring up to the General. Regarding the  
2 civilian and the military social relationship,  
3 I think there is a need to work on that. It  
4 got personal with me when my daughter told me  
5 while she was protesting down by the Chief  
6 Kapuha statue, that she believes there was a  
7 young military personnel that gave her the  
8 finger. Now that's personal with me. I  
9 deplore violence, but who knows what would  
10 happen if I was there?

11 So, definitely, that must be addressed,  
12 the relationship where there must be some kind  
13 of sensitivity training as well given to the  
14 military people regarding our issues on the  
15 island in cases like this.

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George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

1                   **COMMENTS BY MS. CATHY ILLARMO**2  
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MS. ILLARMO: In order to stay within the allotted time, I'm going to read real fast. So, I apologize.

*Buenas noches*, I am Catherine Nelson Alarimo from Mangilao, originally from Yigo. I must preface my statements by saying that I am a loyal citizen of the United States of America, who loves her country and her island home, Guahan. I come from a background of strong personal and professional ties with the U.S. military. My husband and I had spent much of our adult lives in service of the U.S. military.

My primary concern about the buildup is the manner in which decisions were made. I was raised and educated to believe that I am, as American citizen, I have certain inalienable rights and these rights essentially ensure my right to have a voice on what is decided about my ultimate fate. English is my second language, and I am fascinated by words and their meanings and correct usage.

I recently became aware of the word

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I-681-001

1 disingenuous. I was not sure of its meaning  
 2 and could not adequately explain this meaning,  
 3 but now I think I got it. In June 2009, before  
 4 the issuance of the draft, I received a  
 5 certified correspondence with the commanding  
 6 officer of Naval Facilities Engineering Command  
 7 Marianas respectfully requesting my kind  
 8 permission to allow the Department of Navy  
 9 access to my property for the sole purpose of  
 10 performing surveys of natural and cultural  
 11 resources. This seemingly polite and benign  
 12 letter was the harbinger of the alarming intent  
 13 of the buildup to turn Sasayan valley into a  
 14 rifle range.

15 When the details of the DEIS became  
 16 public, I was also alarmed to learn of the  
 17 sheer numbers of the projected new occupants.  
 18 I use the term "occupants" since the people  
 19 said to arrive for the purpose of the buildup  
 20 on the most part do not do so for the intention  
 21 of permanently residing here. The figure of  
 22 70,000 plus new applicants within such a short  
 23 period of time will have serious implications  
 24 for our quality of life. The neutral and  
 25 polite language used in the initial

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**I-681-001**

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. The DoD has also met with elected officials. NAVFAC Marianas played an important roll in providing information to potentially affected residents. DoD requested access to some properties so that comprehensive studies could be performed to ensure the Draft EIS contained accurate information to help assess potential impacts from the proposed military relocation.

I-681-001

1 correspondence about the survey for land and  
2 the buildup in general served to mask the  
3 gravity of the sacrifices the U.S. military  
4 plan to force on us.

I-681-002

5 This property has been a part of my  
6 family for generations. My mother inherited  
7 this property from my grandfather, a veteran of  
8 a U.S. Navy who served in the Spanish-American  
9 war. My mother survived the nightmare of  
10 Japanese occupation of Guam during World War  
11 II. She willed her children the property to  
12 ensure the well-being of her descendants in  
13 years to come. As a mother, I am angered. The  
14 anger is fueled by the sense of loss of  
15 opportunity for my descendants to enjoy the  
16 land as I had as a child, and denied them the  
17 security of having property on which to raise  
18 their families.

I-681-003

19 In addition, I am concerned by the  
20 sheer by the sure numbers of the projected new  
21 occupants. I understand the change in  
22 population increase is a reality of life.  
23 However, what is being proposed is artificially  
24 imposed, the increase for which Guam is not  
25 prepared nor I sincerely doubt can sustain.

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George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-681-002**

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.

**I-681-003**

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-681-003

1 This rapid increase of population over a short  
2 period of time will have dramatic and negative  
3 impact on the permanent residence  
4 infrastructure in island as a whole. Our way  
5 of life is forever changed. I do not deny the  
6 many contributions the military has made to our  
7 island and its livelihood.

8 However, the single-mindedness of  
9 purpose and the manner in which decisions are  
10 being made and the projected outcomes are  
11 unacceptable. The buildup is likened into a  
12 tsunami, fast approaching our shores inundating  
13 us with foreign flotsam and jetsam and forever  
14 changing the landscape and our way of life. My  
15 heart breaks by the turn of the events and the  
16 turmoil that we as a community are  
17 experiencing. The very government in which I  
18 believed and trusted is using its might to  
19 trample on the very principle that it claims to  
20 uphold throughout the world in foreign lands.  
21 I fear that if the Department of Defense  
22 prevails in implementing the current buildup  
23 plan, our beautiful island will once again  
24 become an occupied territory. Thank you.

25

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George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

1                   **COMMENTS BY MS. MARTINA NELSON**

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3                   MS. NELSON:     Hafa adai, my name is  
4 Martina Nelson and I am from this beautiful  
5 village. I stand here not because I am anti-  
6 military, but because I am pro-Guahan. I have  
7 numerous concerns regarding the Draft  
8 Environmental Impact Study. But for the  
9 interest of time, I will address my main  
10 concern regarding the proposed firing range.

11                   Of concern regarding the proposed  
12 firing range is a lack of alternatives  
13 presented in the DEIS. The DEIS cites the west  
14 coast and east-west combination as not  
15 feasible. The document also cites the  
16 anticipated public concerns of the west and  
17 east-west combination. And thus, they were not  
18 considered as alternatives. Volume 2.1 and  
19 Volume 2, Chapter 2 describes the Sasayan  
20 Valley as mostly undeveloped with the exception  
21 of stone quarry operation and a few residences.  
22 Few residences, is that why Sasayan is an  
23 option? Perhaps the authors of the DEIS  
24 thought people would not express concerns. If  
25 that was the case, will the military have

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George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-682-001**

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-682-001**

I-682-001

1 proposed to use a portion of the 27 percent of  
 2 the island they already own? It appears that  
 3 the authors underestimated the historical,  
 4 cultural, and ecological significance of that  
 5 land. I am immensely insulted by the  
 6 marginalization of this land and of our people  
 7 and resources throughout the document.

I-682-002

8 Alternative B states that land  
 9 acquisition or long-term leasing would be  
 10 required for development and ranges and control  
 11 of land. Today's PDN quotes General Bice,  
 12 saying that he too is "a farmer and a  
 13 landowner," and he is "not going to get  
 14 involved with any process that takes over other  
 15 people's lands." He refers to our sentiments  
 16 as inappropriate worries. You have no right to  
 17 marginalize our sentiments as inappropriate as  
 18 long as these options are on the table.

19 I am here to say that the proposed  
 20 firing ranges will impact more than a few  
 21 residences. You heard several family members  
 22 comment before me generations of families stand  
 23 to be displaced the landowners and their  
 24 families have rich histories immersed in the  
 25 land. It is heartbreaking to think that

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 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-682-002**

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-682-002

1 generations of veterans before me stand to lose  
2 their legacy.

3           My father was a Vietnam veteran. My  
4 uncle Dee, a veteran of the Korean War. You  
5 gave him a purple heart. Now, you tell him  
6 that his land may be taken away? I say no  
7 action. Thank you.

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George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

1                   **COMMENTS BY MR. MELVIN WON PAT BORJA**

2  
3                   MR. BORJA: My name is Melvin Won Pat  
4 Borja. I am a grateful son and a proud  
5 brother. Growing up with two sisters and a  
6 tough mom was no easy task. Those of you who  
7 know my mom, know that she doesn't mess around.  
8 I was raised to know that physical violence  
9 against my sisters would not be tolerated. My  
10 father made sure that I learned this lesson the  
11 hard way. Now, I am a man who defends the  
12 women in his life, even if it could cause me my  
13 own.

14                   And it makes me wonder if these 8,600  
15 Marines and their 9,000 dependent were raised  
16 as well as I was. And it makes me wonder if  
17 they will respect our women the way that I do.  
18 And it makes me wonder if our women will be  
19 safe with 80,000 more people roaming our  
20 streets with no family, or history to instill a  
21 sense of responsibility to this island and its  
22 people.

23                   And I can't help but think about 1995  
24 when that poor little girl from Okinawa, who  
25 was only 12 years old, was abducted and

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George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-683-001**

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-683-001

I-683-001

1 brutally raped by a U.S. Navy sailor and two  
2 U.S. Marines and how the Department of Defense  
3 refused to take responsibility for their  
4 people. And even worst, I think of the  
5 hundreds of women in Okinawa who have cried in  
6 isolation, too ashamed to report these heinous  
7 crimes of rape.

8 And then there's the military who has  
9 their own court of law and a legal system  
10 completely disconnected from the community in  
11 which they live.

12 And I have to ask, how can you expect  
13 us to believe in such things as peace and  
14 justice when your soldiers are not held  
15 accountable for their actions? How can you  
16 expect us to believe that what has been  
17 happening in Okinawa will not happen here on  
18 Guam when your EIS claims that it has limited  
19 access to data on crime on violence in Okinawa  
20 and no data on Marines? But they can say that  
21 these soldiers are here for safety and that an  
22 increase of military presence is vital to our  
23 national security.

24 But the EIS states that this buildup is  
25 necessary in order to protect the U.S. and

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George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

I-683-001

1 Japan's interest in the Western Pacific Region.  
2 But nowhere in this document do they mention  
3 the interest of Guam and its people. Nowhere  
4 do they mention how they will mitigate crimes  
5 committed by these soldiers and their  
6 dependents. Nowhere do they mention anything  
7 about justice for Guam or Okinawa for that  
8 matter.

9 Do not be mistaken, my people. Do not  
10 be fooled. This buildup is a move between  
11 Japan and the United States. America wants  
12 these troops here so that they don't have to  
13 deal with a foreign government. And if this  
14 military presence is so good for Guam, then why  
15 is Japan and Okinawa fighting so hard to kick  
16 them out? Why is Japan willing to spend  
17 millions of dollars to make this happen? Why  
18 the 20,000 people take to the streets in  
19 protest to get these Marines out of Okinawa?  
20 If these Marines are so good with so many  
21 benefits, then why would a country like the  
22 Philippines turn all that money away? Because  
23 they know that the safety of their people  
24 cannot be bought. The people of Okinawa have  
25 been fighting for over 15 years to close this

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George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

I-683-001

1 base, but we can stop it now before it happens.  
2           So, pledge to your daughters, your  
3 sisters, your mothers, your friends, that you  
4 will stand and defend them no matter the cause.  
5 Pledge that you will stand by and you will not  
6 stand by and watch them die. Pledge that you  
7 will fight alongside them until the last breath  
8 of life leaves your lungs. And I pledge to  
9 defend your right to remain safe and secure,  
10 and I will use my life to defend Guam the  
11 island that we all call home.

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George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

Thank you for your comment.

1                   COMMENTS BY MS. TRINI TORRES  
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3                   MS. TORRES:   *Biba Chamorro, biba.*   I  
4 just want to say, I'm really grateful, I'm  
5 happy, and glad that our people are coming up  
6 defending. That's what it means to stand up,  
7 defend and protect your homeland. And I'm  
8 glad, I'm so happy that the young youth are  
9 coming up and speaking up because it's their  
10 future. I keep telling them that I'll  
11 disappear in maybe a year or less, I don't  
12 know, but they'll be here. They're the one  
13 who's going to face this giant demon.

I-684-001

14                   My brother said, if you want to visit  
15 the military, he said, "Go to hell," because  
16 that's where their office is, in hell. They  
17 don't care about our people and we must admit  
18 that they did some of the similar atrocities,  
19 like, raping our women, our Chamorro women here  
20 before. Not just in Okinawa, the Philippines,  
21 they did it on Guam and they keep quiet about  
22 it. My mother was raped by them, and I  
23 watched. Demons! That's what they are. And  
24 they come back and they want us to uplift them,  
25 uphold them, admire them.

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George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

1 Yes, there were two servicemen who came  
 2 to our ranch in the jungle and we were very  
 3 little, but I remember it. And General Bice,  
 4 get this through your head because you are  
 5 upholding the military. Yes, you need to  
 6 defend the people, but that's as much as you  
 7 go. Defend and protect, not abuse, not open up  
 8 a fortress on Guam for the military. Because  
 9 that's the ultimate purpose of what you are  
 10 doing, that's your ulterior motive. There's  
 11 always a motive to something.

I-684-002

12 Because, why Guam? We are so little.  
 13 It's less than 212 square miles, less than  
 14 that. There's so much land in the states, but  
 15 you want to separate yourselves so you can have  
 16 a kingdom on this little island in the Pacific.  
 17 And you will gain and build up your power and  
 18 the President and the civilian, U.S. Congress,  
 19 in the States, will not know what you're up to.  
 20 That's what you're up to. Yes, those  
 21 servicemen came to our house in the jungle and  
 22 they were masturbating in front of me, to rape  
 23 me and my sisters.

24 So, don't say that they only committed  
 25 the ugliness in Okinawa, they commit it on

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 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-684-002**

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.

1 Guam. Shame on you, [speaks in the Chamorro  
2 language; stand up Chamorro and defend your  
3 family, the people, the land and everything.  
4 We will do what it takes to protect what we  
5 have. Biba Chamorro.]

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1           **COMMENTS BY MR. RAYMOND L. G. TAIMANGLO**

2  
3           MR. TAIMANGLO: My name is Raymond L.  
4 G. Taimanglo. I live in the village of Yigo.  
5 In the interest of time, I will begin my  
6 presentation.

7           The DEIS did not fully explore viable  
8 military sites for training and firing ranges  
9 because it dismiss them for various reasons,  
10 which raises some concerns. The military sites  
11 reviewed to construct firing range on the west  
12 coast were easily dismissed. As a result,  
13 these sites, or a combination, did not go  
14 through the rigorous step through analysis,  
15 which may deny the decision makers the option  
16 to select a site or a combination thereof. The  
17 reasons given to dismiss the west coast sites  
18 didn't seem justified enough to drop them as an  
19 alternative.

20           Concerns such as denying the use of  
21 recreational areas, restrictions on favorite  
22 dive spots, restricted ocean travel for  
23 boaters, restricted hiking trails and possible  
24 impact on tourism all hold true when applied to  
25 the east coast alternative of Sasayan, which is

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George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-685-001**

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. 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.

I-685-001

I-685-001

1 the only alternative given in the DEIS. The  
2 advice given by the Office of the Governor to  
3 explore the eastern side of the island for  
4 possible alternatives made it easier to dismiss  
5 a host of federal sites located in the west  
6 coast of Guam.

7 In addition, all military sites had a  
8 common caveat in dismissing potential sites  
9 that were considered incompatibility with  
10 future military missions. To simply dismiss  
11 the alternative to put a range at Tarague  
12 Valley because it was incompatible with future  
13 military missions is questionable, especially  
14 when this land is used to dismiss all military  
15 sites that was considered.

16 Once again, the decision makers could  
17 be denied the benefit of selecting this  
18 alternative because of the one casual  
19 statement.

20 The Tarague Valley alternative is a  
21 good alternative since it is a convenient  
22 location for training and ranges, that Tarague  
23 Valley complements the activities that are  
24 described in the requirements list of the DEIS.  
25 This alternative must be explored and if

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**Court Reporter**  
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I-685-001

1 possible selected for training and range  
2 operations in lieu of the east or west coast.

3 The military must strive hard to  
4 resource the buildup from within their land  
5 inventory.

6 In addition, this alternative is  
7 consistent with the initial statement by JGPO  
8 that only existing federal land will be used  
9 for military buildup. You should not take  
10 lightly the fact that a viable alternative  
11 within the military reservation has been  
12 dismissed.

I-685-002

13 You have a duty to inform the approvers  
14 of the EIS prior to the *Record of Decision* that  
15 there are other viable alternatives besides  
16 east coast alternative even if the Tarague  
17 alternative possesses some constraints.

I-685-003

18 I call upon the decision makers and  
19 responsible federal officials and military  
20 leadership to challenge their planners and  
21 staff to make this alternative work for the  
22 military. The only two alternatives offered  
23 for training and firing ranges are in the east  
24 coast of Guam and it's really just one  
25 alternative. In reality it is an alternative

**I-685-002**

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.

**I-685-003**

Thank you for your comment. The DEIS describes the intensive selection process that the DoD went through to select alternatives for the location of the firing range on Guam in Section 2.3.1. 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. The remaining alternatives, although located in proximity to each other, do have different impacts in terms of cultural resources, socioeconomic resources, and biological resources.

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George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

I-685-003

1 within an alternative. The only real  
 2 difference is the rerouting of Route 15 and  
 3 number of acres. This is the only alternative  
 4 that received the Step 2 analysis, because all  
 5 other military sites were dismissed.

6 The only two alternatives presented in  
 7 the DEIS appears to take the easy way out. As  
 8 a matter of fact, the impact table shown in the  
 9 DEIS seem to communicate that in all assessment  
 10 categories there were no real impact. Very  
 11 one-sided if you ask me, all in favor of the  
 12 preferred alternative which is the east coast  
 13 alternative.

I-685-004

14 The military buildup is so large of a  
 15 project that it warrants close scrutiny and  
 16 review. The consolidation of all the military  
 17 buildup projects into one DEIS document serves  
 18 no justice for the environment, the military,  
 19 and the people of Guam.

20 As I go over the DEIS, I noticed a  
 21 pattern of cut and paste. Many of the writings  
 22 are used typically in every volume. This  
 23 indicates to me the level of effort and  
 24 scrutiny needed to produce a good EIS might  
 25 have been jeopardized. Each major project

**I-685-004**

Thank you for your comment. The proposed actions are complex, inter-related, multi-service proposals and are not discrete individual actions of the different military services. The National Environmental Policy Act specifically prohibits segmentation of a large proposal into smaller actions for environmental analysis. As this EIS shows, the proposed and related actions are having effects on the same resource areas and must be considered together to determine the full potential for environmental effects. Further, a comprehensive analysis helps define the best mitigation and management practices to lessen adverse effects.

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 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

I-685-005

Thank you for your comment.

I-685-004

1 should be a stand-alone project with its own  
 2 EIS so it receives a good review and all viable  
 3 and feasible alternatives explored and weighed,  
 4 so the best decision is made.

I-685-005

5           It is evident by some of the tables  
 6 that the buildup will have little to no impact  
 7 on our environment or people. The DEIS is so  
 8 voluminous, that shortcuts could have been  
 9 taken just to end the misery of preparing such  
 10 a large document. I urge you to re-look the  
 11 DEIS as it is prepared. The DEIS should be  
 12 redone of the approach of one project, one EIS.

13           Although, there is a sense of urgency  
 14 to get the DEIS approved, you must also  
 15 recognize that we can only do this once. Once  
 16 you take our lands away, we lose it forever.  
 17 And I'm talking from experience, because my mom  
 18 gave up 18 hectares to the military and we  
 19 don't have it back. Thank you.

20  
 21  
 22  
 23  
 24  
 25

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 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

1 MR. GUZMAN: Once again, I invite you to  
2 submit your written documents for the record  
3 and please try to summarize them so that we can  
4 get, so everybody can have an opportunity  
5 tonight. Bernice Borja Santos followed by Jane  
6 Rayphand and then followed by Tony Nelson.  
7 Bernice Borja Santos.

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George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

1                   **COMMENTS BY MRS. GLORIA NELSON**

2  
3                   MS. NELSON:     Thank you, Mr. Guzman.  
4 I'm shaking already.     Good evening, Mayor  
5 Lizama, General Bice, and friends.   And if Mrs.  
6 Bice is here, greetings to you too.

7                   I am here tonight to address a very  
8 serious issue that according to General Bice,  
9 with the media statements, feels it's something  
10 we should not be so upset about.   He believes  
11 the public should relax because it is just two  
12 or three families being affected by DEIS plans.  
13 This morning's paper claimed that three  
14 landowners have negotiated with the military.  
15 If it says by three landowners, three families,  
16 three families on Guam could total hundreds,  
17 especially in our area.

18                  When you say two or three families on  
19 Guam, you're speaking not only for three  
20 [speaks in the Chamorro language; elderly] like  
21 me; you're speaking of countless children,  
22 grandchildren, great grandchildren, siblings,  
23 nieces and nephews.   The beautiful expanse of  
24 land is not owned by three individuals at  
25 Sasayan.     And the people should not relax

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George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-686-001**

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-686-001

I-686-001

1 because this is the most important issue for a  
2 tiny island already lacking untouched, precious  
3 land.

4           General Bice should not feel confident  
5 that he will find a compromise, because there's  
6 no compromise. There is only my decision that  
7 you will find some other place that you already  
8 own to have your firing range, throw grenades  
9 and dump your toxic waste on. There is no  
10 compromise because this is not about money,  
11 this bears no market value for something that  
12 is not on the market, not there and incapable  
13 of holding numerical value.

14           There is no number to adequately  
15 address the root of my home, which is given  
16 freely with love to friends who seek its gifts.  
17 The coral people is white gold, the livestock  
18 is so abundant there has never been given a  
19 charge. It has always been shared with those  
20 who needed it; the medicinal herbs are free to  
21 those who come lately looking for cures. The  
22 colorful vegetation is there for the taking, of  
23 all who wish to decorate their Belens or  
24 Fatimas at with Amot in worship. I have the  
25 space that, according to your documents, many

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George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

I-686-001

1 do not have. But when it's mine many have  
2 access to it. Will you promise all those  
3 people the same? I do not believe you will.

4 If this was about money, I would have  
5 sold it long time ago. How many times has this  
6 family been asked to sell? Many times, and we  
7 have always said, "No, no". We will teach our  
8 children and some are here, make sure you say,  
9 "No". You will hear our children no today.

10 The price offered by developers will  
11 exceed any price you would offer us. If it was  
12 about money, you will not be who we negotiate  
13 with. We would negotiate with someone who was  
14 required to barter fairly because they did not  
15 have the case, the capability of automatically  
16 taking it by force. If we could not reach an  
17 agreement, this confidence projected by General  
18 Bice must be called what it is, a military  
19 public relations campaign.

20 If the military seeks to appear  
21 humanistic, if you want to help us see your  
22 humanity, it is not by giving a caterer,  
23 bringing dinner to the public hearing. It is  
24 by making use of your own resources before  
25 taking the resources of those around us for our

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George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
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1 children.

I-686-002

2           The military is a city in itself on  
3 this island. The military has the best beaches  
4 and recreation sites, the best affordable  
5 shopping centers, movies, the commissary, fast  
6 food outlets, and you can go on and on.  
7 Schools are so crowded. You have everything  
8 you need and there is no excuse -- (aircraft  
9 noise) that's being disrespectful. No excuse  
10 for you to go beyond your fence, leave us in  
11 our fence.

I-686-003

12           You cannot shove more locals off the  
13 space you want to use for relaxation and  
14 targeting activities. Your main cantonment  
15 plans call for wide open green space within  
16 your neighborhoods. Have you looked at the  
17 amount of wide open green space left for the  
18 children of Dededo and Yigo? When you put your  
19 migrant workers, how much wide open green space  
20 will they have? Your children already play on  
21 the whitest sands and swim in the cleanest  
22 water, your children already have the nicest  
23 and safest playgrounds. You claim to want to  
24 help us feel united, you want to be seen as an  
25 institution that helps us from "one Guam."

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George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

### I-686-002

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-686-003

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

The military base, in itself, is a community. It includes military personnel, housing for the military and their dependents, medical and dental facilities, discount stores, recreational areas, and schools. These are provided for the benefit of the military personnel and their dependents. The cohesion of the military base, like any social group, is based on the similarity of their jobs and duties, objectives, age, situation, and other military affiliation. Subsequently, their similarities and benefits within the base are not the principal reasons for what appears to be "a separation from the local community." DoD recognizes the importance of managing efforts in implementing the proposed military relocation to reduce adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to work with the people and Government of Guam to ensure

1 Your plans only create this divisiveness you  
 2 are warning others not to provoke. As long as  
 3 your formula for unity involves being inviting  
 4 them, agree with us and as long as becoming us  
 5 requires joining them, then you will always  
 6 facilitate divisiveness.

7 The children and the young people who  
 8 are here, do you honestly think they will look  
 9 back on this situation and see themselves as  
 10 one with you after they have seen how they make  
 11 plans for us? No. These are not our concepts  
 12 to understand. This 11,000 pages of DEIS  
 13 jargon, is it a unifying document? You tell us  
 14 how convenient it is, because it is also on the  
 15 internet. Many homes don't have internet.  
 16 Even some of our schools don't have internet.  
 17 The expectations you have, exceeded the  
 18 availability resources on this island.

19 My conclusion is one of strong  
 20 opposition to the taking of my home through  
 21 condemnation or any other method. I will also  
 22 recommend that those who are already recognized  
 23 as under the poverty level on Guam be provided  
 24 better financial assistance for the  
 25 availability of water, power and medical needs.

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 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
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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-686-004**

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.

DoD provided multiple means to review and comment on the Draft EIS. Copies of the Draft EIS were placed in local libraries and at the Agana Mall and was available for review at the four public hearings held on Guam in January 2010.

#### **I-686-005**

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-686-004

I-686-005

I-686-006

1 You will also have your final draft -- just  
2 relax, Mr. Guzman. Maybe you should help me  
3 when we get to the next village. Thank you.

4 MR. GUZMAN: Ladies and gentlemen, we  
5 have two other people here who have given up  
6 their time to Mrs. Mr. Nelson.

7 MS. NELSON: Don't worry. It's almost  
8 over. Consider the opportunity for the United  
9 States military to return unused lands to the  
10 original owners and their descendants. This  
11 government is funded by the currency carrying  
12 the words, "In God We Trust." I trust in God,  
13 but can I trust in General Bice and the federal  
14 government? We trust in God, but can we trust  
15 our local leaders? Can I trust in a final  
16 report that focuses on the benefit and the  
17 welfare of the future generations who will  
18 inherit this island? God help Guahan. *Si*  
19 *Yu'us Ma'ase*. This is Gloria Nelson. Thank  
20 you to the clerk.

21 MR. GUZMAN: For the record, Auntie  
22 Lola, and you do still had two minutes left  
23 based on the yielding --

24 MS. NELSON: If I have two more  
25 minutes, I would like to give anybody that

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George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

### **I-686-006**

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-686-007**

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-686-008**

Thank you for your comment.

I-686-007

I-686-008

1 wants a copy of my testimony and what I gave  
2 the legislature and what I have shared, you're  
3 welcome to it. Thank you, Mr. Guzman.

4

5 MR. GUZMAN: Mrs. Nelson has offered  
6 that if anyone would like to have a copy of her  
7 testimony here, as well as what she gave at the  
8 legislature, that she has the copies with her,  
9 and she'll be happy to share it.

10 Once again, I thank everybody in  
11 advance for your cooperation and trying to  
12 speak within the three minutes. And we  
13 appreciate the importance of Mrs. Nelson's  
14 testimony, so much so that other people  
15 generously yielded their time. So, we are  
16 still sticking to the three-minute time. Thank  
17 you for you cooperation. Janet Aguon.

18

19

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George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

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](http://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:

- 2/1/10*
- \* Regarding Volume # 2, Chapter 18 - Public Health and Safety*
- Please provide statistics of crimes committed by the Marines in Okinawa for the last 50 years. These statistics need to be in the DEIS (FINAL)*
  - Please provide the "HAACMP" "Hazard Analysis and Control Mitigation Plan" to DETER these crimes from happening on Guam.*

I-687-001

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.

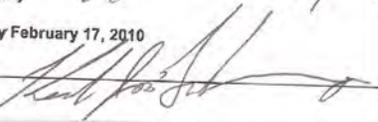
I-687-001

I Recommend AS A Detonants - Add to EIS

- ① Require "Guam Police Dept. Clearance" for Personnel ~~to~~ leaving Military Property on Guam. Renewed - Annually!
- ② Military conduct 100% ID checks on Personnel leaving the Bases at the Gates!
- ③ Require GPD (Guam Police Dept.) Clearance Desk at each Base Pass + ID office to update clearance procedures.

\*\*\* Please Print Clearly\*\*\*  
Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

Signed,



(671) 876-0000 Kenneth J. Leon Guerrero

**I-687-002**

Thank you for your comment. Expanded mitigation discussion is available in the FEIS.

**ENVIRONMENTAL QUESTIONS AND POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS FOR  
MILITARY BUILDUP OF GUAM**

**I-688-001**

**1. With the increased need for more, efficient, and reliable power what needs to be done to make sure the power is always available?**

a. Due to the many typhoons that Guam experiences, more reliable underground utilities need to be installed and the old system of telephone poles need to be removed. In the past, after large storms have hit the Island, it took from 1 week to more than a month in some of the outlying areas for power to be restored. This is because of wind damage to power lines and equipment. With current technology available, this is unacceptable.

Also the current equipment should be maintained better, complete the required maintenance as required to make sure the brown-outs and power outages that seem to happen much too often, stop occurring.

b. New sources of power will be needed such as methane from the Ordot Dump, wind generation, and solar power due to the increased pollution that will be generated using diesel fuel. We need to develop alternate energy sources to curtail global warming.

**I-688-002**

**2. What are your plans to make sure the residents of Guam have safe, reliable, drinking water?**

a. On Guam, there has been a problem of having enough water pressure to take showers, etc, in a number of areas such as Mangilao, for example. After Typhoons, many residents are without water for extended periods. Fix the existing water storage towers and tanks and install new ones to increase the water pressure and to provide better water treatment.

**I-688-003**

**3. What will you be doing to about the waste stream generated by 30,000 new residents (79,000 for the short term)?**

a. A recycling program to include aluminum cans, cardboard, plastics, glass, and paper needs to be in place with the influx of additional personnel on the Island. Curb-side recycling of these materials needs to begin very soon and this should be provided by the Government.

b. A deposit on all white goods, TV's and other appliances, aluminum cans, plastic bottles, and glass needs to be initiated.

c. For additional waste, a smokeless incinerator should be installed. This could also provide more power and remove the waste to increase the life of the new landfill.

**I-688-001**

Thank you for your comment.

1. a. Power distribution systems would be improved with some key transmission lines that are currently overhead being put underground. This would improve system reliability for all Guam power users. However, not all transmission lines would be put underground. That is a very costly endeavor. It is our understanding that GPA has plans for doing this over time. System maintenance is a responsibility of GPA not DoD.

1. b. Renewable energy was investigated for baseload power requirements, but was discarded due to reliability concerns. Wind only produces power when the wind is blowing within required speeds, with the best global wind sites yielding power about 40% of the time. Solar power only produces energy when the sun is shining. These technologies can offset use of hydrocarbon fuels but cannot eliminate the need for conventional power generating facilities. Renewable energy systems, while attractive from a pollution standpoint, are expensive and do utilize a fair amount of land. DoD would likely use solar hot water systems for new installations as well as integrating energy conservation techniques into the new installations. DoD would pursue LEED Silver rating for the new installations.

**I-688-002**

Thank you for your comment. DoD is aware of current deficiencies with the Guam Waterworks Authority (GWA) potable water systems. DoD will actively encourage GWA to make system improvements and be an advocate for GWA in finding grants and low-cost loans to make system improvements. For the DoD buildup, DoD would accelerate installation of their new water extraction wells and make excess water production available to GWA in the short-term, during buildup construction. In addition, if more than the promised 4 million gallons per day of potable

I-688-004

4. What are you planning on doing to make Guam's roads better for travel with the increased traffic load? Where will the new highway between Anderson and Naval Station be located?

- a. Guam's roads need to be resurfaced in many areas on Guam and also need proper signage.
- b. We need a good, reliable, mass-transit system. Guam's bus system is not very reliable, at present.

I-688-005

5. What will happen to Apra Harbor with a Carrier coming to port all the time? Where will the berth be located?

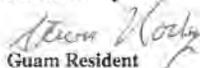
- a. I heard rumors of destroying the Shoals in Apra Harbor to create a turn-around for the Carrier that will make frequent visits to Guam. The various Shoals, Western Shoals, Middle Shoal, Dry-dock Shoal, and Jade Shoal are beautiful coral areas with many fish and invertebrate species alike. These are areas that the tourist industry as well as the local population and Military residents utilize for sport scuba diving, and snorkeling excursions.

Outer Apra Harbor is one of the cleanest in the world, with its clear waters and numerous fish and invert species. These Shoals are an extension of Gab Gab Beach that is located on Naval Facilities. Due to the biodiversity of species in these areas, and their beauty, I believe that these Shoals should be protected.

- b. One thing that does need to be done is better boundary marking of the various Shoals with proper buoys.
- c. I was serving in the Navy and stationed on Guam from May 1986 through June of 1989. I spent many hours in the waters of Guam, snorkeling and scuba diving Jade, Western, Dry Dock, and Middle Shoals. In addition, I spent a lot of time at Family Beach. Before the New Ammo Warf project began, the waters around Dog Leg Reef, located at Family Beach on the harbor side of Glass Breakwater were clear and healthy. During the project, I observed a lot of change in this area. The waters became cloudy and there was a lot of silt present on the corals and suspended in the water column. This was especially apparent on the inside edge of Dog Leg Reef.

With the impending dredging of the area around the Shoals, what are you going to do to reduce the impact on the existing coral species in this area?

Steven Norby



Guam Resident

water is available from Fena Reservoir, DoD will also make this available to GWA in the short term. This will give GWA some additional time to make necessary system improvements and expansions to meet both current and future water demand. In the first year of a three year leak detection project, GWA has found about 4 million gallons per day of leaks. Fixing these and remaining leaks would go a long way toward improving the GWA system as well as providing water for future needs. GWA is already under a stipulated order from EPA to make many of the system repairs you mention below.

### I-688-003

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.

Per Guam Public Law 25-175, it is unlawful for any person to construct or operate a municipal solid waste incinerator or waste-to-energy facility on Guam, as defined by the rules and regulations of USEPA or the laws of the U.S.

**I-688-004**

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 DEIS 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.

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.

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-688-005**

Thank you for your comment. The proposed location of the new Navy wharf was chosen as the least environmentally damaging alternative in efforts to avoid the least amount of live coral in the area. The proposed dredge area within the active commercial harbor was previously dredged over 60-years ago and maintenance dredging continues. The proposed dredged area consists mainly of a sand, rubble, and algae zone. 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. Direct impacts of dredging to the shoal areas within Apra Harbor (Western Shoals, Middle Shoals, Jade Shoals, and Big Blue Reef) will be avoided. The indirect impacts (from sedimentation) to these areas from in-water activities will also be avoided based on computer tide/current modeling performed within the project area (see Volume 4, Chapter 11).

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.

Please see Volume 4 Chapter 2 for discussion on the alternative locations for the berth.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 578

Received: 2/16/2010 12:00:32 AM

I-689-001

WE NEED MORE TIME BECAUSE THEY TOLD THAT IT IS INCOMPLETE ESPECIALLY ON THE BIO-SECURITY SECTION!

#### I-689-001

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: 579

Received: 2/16/2010 12:15:48 AM

I-690-001

In volume 9, Appendix F –The DEIS Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study indicates;  
That the increase in the islands population due to this proposed action will also mean an increase in access to services for the following agencies amongst others:

Which will peak in 2014 -

Guam Memorial Hospital – 54, 639

Department of Public Health & Social Services – 28, 662

Department of MH & SA – 28, 662

Department of Integrated Services for Individuals with Disabilities – 67,880

Guam Department Of Youth Affairs – 10, 547

These are numbers of new people accessing services and does not include those who are currently receiving services. Although we would never deny anyone services or supports, unlike stateside communities Guam has a cap on its Medicaid therefore does not have access to Medicaid Waivers and does not have SSI, these are funding sources that all U.S communities have access to provide services and supports.

Recommendation: Guam residents will be eligible for SSI, the cap on Medicaid will be removed and will allow for Guam to have access to community based waivers, rehab options, etc., the Community Mental Health Block grants and Project for Assistance to Transition from Homelessness Block Grants will be raised to reflect the increase in population and high cost of living. U.S. HUD funds will be increased including but not limited to the Section 8 voucher programs.

I-690-001

Thank you for your comment. Expanded mitigation discussion is available in the FEIS.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 580

Received: 2/16/2010 1:34:35 AM

I-691-001

Thanks for the opportunity to comment. Guam has been my home for the past 33 years. I'm in favor of the troop realignment and believe it represents a tremendous opportunity for Guam to move forward and prosper. Unfortunately, the issue has become a political football and emotional hook for local elected officials interested in nothing other than prospects for election or re-election to public office. The document is comprehensive and professionally done. There are legitimate concerns for many local residents, many of whom are ill-informed and apprehensive as a result of fear-mongering and largely unfounded scare tactics promoted by the aforementioned local politicians. Please rest assured that contrary to much of what you may hear and read, the great majority of the people of Guam welcome the buildup. Public comment and commentary to the contrary are fueled by emotionalism and misinformation, and comes from a tiny segment of Guam's population. I have this cautionary note: any contractual or other arrangement with the Chamorro Land Trust Commission (CLTC) is risky, as the Land Trust has been declared unconstitutional by federal courts at two levels and through a 1995 legal opinion rendered by the Guam Deputy Attorney General. That opinion advised that any contract with the CLTC would be invalid.

I-691-001

Thank you for your comment.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 581

Received: 2/16/2010 1:42:40 AM

I-692-001

According to the Ghyben-Herzberg theory as used in Volume 6 page 6-12 to further describe and estimate the water replacement methods and guideline for mitigation efforts, the relationship with water inland and coastal waters is based on a hydrostatic relationship. It has since been questioned and further described as being rather hydrodynamic. This questions the whole bases of assessment and further discredits the study done. I request further studies done using the latest in environmental research tools and at least 2 other research teams' reviews to further safeguard a non bias impact statement of Guam.

Also, I find it hard to describe and understand any future uses and there volumes of usage on not just Guam, but the rest of the world considering the perplexity and immeasurable future of man and his actions.

Sina Ma'ase,  
Sean R. Sanchez

#### I-692-001

Thank you for your comment. The Ghyben-Herzberg principle is used to show that the impact of increased groundwater withdrawals on the pools and caves would due to the nature of the overall freshwater lens system. Increasing withdrawal from the aquifer will decrease the thickness of the freshwater lens, but majority of the thinning occurs as a shallowing of the bottom freshwater lens rather than a drop in the elevation of the water table. The Ghyben-Herzberg principle states that for every foot the top of the groundwater table drops the mid-point of the freshwater/saltwater transition zone becomes 40 feet shallower. Also, the average sea level itself imposes a constant boundary condition that water table would remain slightly above the ocean level. Thus, due to the boundary imposed by ocean and the nature of the freshwater lens, the change in water table elevation in the pools and caves near the coast will experience very little change due to increase groundwater withdrawals.

## COMMENT SHEET



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

Website Comment Number: 582

Received: 2/16/2010 2:05:21 AM

I-693-001

My biggest concern about this buildup is the dredging project that will take place in Apra Harbor. Guam has a unique coral reef that can sustained many marine life animals. If it is taking away and replaced by artificial reef, many coral reef habitats will be lost and could never be replaced to the way it was originally. It will take years for it's natural beauty to grow and formed (Volume 4, Chapter 11, Section 11.2.2.7, page 81).

#### I-693-001

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



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 583

Received: 2/16/2010 2:31:04 AM

Volume 7, Chapter 3, Section 3.3.10, (Page 32)

The Draft EIS must provide and include detailed studies of the impact of a massive increase in population in regards to Guam's reefs and fisheries. It must be cognizant of the fact that a great percentage of people's livelihood is the access to our natural reefs and ocean for their harvest. The Draft EIS should provide solutions and regulations as to how it will maintain the reefs and oceans sustainability.

I-694-001

#### I-694-001

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



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 584

Received: 2/16/2010 2:32:50 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-695-001

### I-695-001

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: 585

Received: 2/16/2010 3:02:52 AM

Vol. 9, Chapter 3 (SIAS), page 3-47

Issue: Concern that very little was written regarding the negative effects of the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) initiatives on the federal civil service workers on Guam. It is a well known fact that Guam did not fare well in three (3) of the four (4) rounds of BRAC decisions. BRAC 91 led to the closure of Naval Air Station, which was followed with the dis-establishment of FISC-Guam in BRAC 93 and the closure of SRF-Guam in BRAC 95. Over 2,546 federal civil service employees were affected. BRAC 95 closed down and realigned PWC-Guam, as well as realigned Naval Activities-Guam. About 2,193 federal civil service employees were affected.

Questions: 1. Why was this information not mentioned in the DEIS? 2. Will some of these career federal civil service employees, who are still living on Guam, be given an opportunity to be re-employed during the military build-up? 3. Can some of these employees, who took advantage of the "Voluntary Separation Incentive Pay" (VSIP) and the Voluntary Early Retirement Authority" (VERA) be allowed to be re-employed during the military build-up?

#### I-696-001

Thank you for your comment. BRAC is not part of the proposed action and is not discussed in the EIS.

The FEIS identifies approximate numbers of civilian employees to be hired by the DoD. Specific hiring procedures, however, are not addressed in the EIS. DoD follows standard Federal hiring procedures to fill DoD civilian positions. Those can be reviewed at [www.opm.gov](http://www.opm.gov)

I-696-001



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 586

Received: 2/16/2010 3:48:59 AM

Executive Summary, page ES-7, Table ES-2

Issue: Civilian military workers are projected at 102 in 2010; 244 each for 2011, 2012 and 2013; 1,720 in 2014 and 1,836 each from 2015 to 2020. It was assumed that of the DOD civilian workforce: 75% would be coming from off-island and 25% would be current Guam residents.

Questions: 1. Are some of these employees coming from Okinawa? 2. Are these employees U.S. citizens or permanent resident aliens, or are they Japanese nationals? 3. Will the Japanese nationals be given temporary or permanent work permits or visas? 4. What Guam residents will be given jobs during the military build-up? 5. Will there be vacancy announcements on Guam for these civilian military jobs?

#### I-697-001

Thank you for your comment. It is likely that some civilian U.S. Citizens currently working for DoD, in Okinawa, would relocate to 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](http://www.opm.gov)

I-697-001



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 587

Received: 2/16/2010 4:03:11 AM

Vol. 2, Chapter 16, page 16-48, Table 16.2-10

Issue: Civilian military employees are assumed to be created by the build-up at 204 in 2010; 468 each for 2011, 2012 and 2013; 3,421 each from 2014 to 2020.

Questions: 1. How are these civilian military positions going to be filled? 2. Will former employees be given an opportunity to be re-employed during the military build-up? 3. During the military build-up, will there be any attempts to out-source the workforce, as what had happened with PWC-Guam and Naval Activities-Guam? 4. Are these employees represented by a labor organization?

#### I-698-001

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>.

I-698-001



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 588

Received: 2/16/2010 5:17:12 AM

I-699-001

It is anticipated that there will be significant increase in overall crime, namely drug use/substance abuse related crimes. Gov Guam has not been successful in prosecuting or apprehending the latest drug/substance crime offenders. Unless there is an increase in the Police force such issue should be sustained during and after the build-up.

#### I-699-001

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: 589

Received: 2/16/2010 5:18:36 AM

I-700-001

I request an extension of time for 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 which is 10,000 pages long and the potential impact on the residents of Guam.

I-700-002

Is DOD going to pay for the entire relocation costs to include additional infrastructure, i.e. healthcare, public safety, public works, commercial port, education, social services as a result of the buildup & influx of 60,000+ support personnel? Are we, the local taxpayers going to be burdened with the massive costs?

I-700-003

It is very troubling to read about plans for extensive dredging & the potential destruction of 100+ acres of reef to make way for a nuclear carrier berth. I understand the harbor is the only protected deep water lagoon environment on Guam which hosts over a 100 species of rare coral, fish and sea turtles. This is a precious resource that can never be replicated once it is destroyed. Furthermore, our Chamorro people have been very dependent on fishing for sustenance and any impact which may affect the harvest ability through migratory changes is culturally unconscionable. How are you going to address the possible impact to the adjacent marine environment? Have marine biologists been consulted to address the full effects of increased turbidity levels, sound disturbances, disposal action, and increased activities on marine mammals? Has the Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council which is responsible for the management of fisheries off the coast of Guam been included as part of the study?

I-700-004

Plans to use a large tract of private lands near the Pagat Cave area for construction of a firing range is a big concern. This area contains the buried remains of a 3500 year old ancient village and is currently utilized as a recreational area for hikers. The desecration of ancient burial grounds

I-700-005

for bombing and shooting is unacceptable, sacrilegious & culturally insensitive. How are you going to mitigate the noise impact for the surrounding communities which are densely populated? Are you going to install

I-700-006

sound barrier windows in each home directly impacted by the noise?  
Can a land grab be justified knowing that a third of the island is already owned by the military?

#### I-700-001

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-700-002

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.

#### I-700-003

Thank you for your comments. The DoD is committed to performing its mission in an environmentally responsible manner with minimal damage to sensitive ecosystems and marine resources.

All of the marine biological resources the commenter has mentioned have been evaluated in Volumes 2, 3, and 4, Chapter 11 of the EIS in regards to the implementation of the proposed action. Socioeconomic and General Services and Cultural Resources Chapters discuss subsistence fishing and other potential impacts on the Chamorro people. These have been addressed in Volumes 2 and 4, Chapters 16 and 12, respectively.

The WPRFMC and resource agencies (NOAA, NMFS, Guam BSP, UoG, and GEPA/EPA, etc. ) responsible for protection of the marine biological resources and water quality have reviewed and commented on the Preliminary DEIS and Draft EIS. The Navy has responded to these comments and made changes to subsequent documents based on these comments, which are provided in Volume 10 of the Final EIS.

**I-700-004**

Thank you for your comment. 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 stated in the DEIS in Section 12.2, 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. For safety reasons, however, all of the lands under the safety danger zones would need to be unoccupied when the ranges are in use. Public access will included in the Range Management Plan to allow regular access to this area.

**I-700-005**

Thank you for your comment. The FEIS contains additional mitigation measures. These measures are listed in Volume 7, Chapter 2. Sound proofing homes is not proposed at this time. 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.

**I-700-006**

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

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

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



**COMMENT SHEET**

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

Website Comment Number: 590

Received: 2/16/2010 5:23:39 AM

**I-701-001**

**I-701-002**

**I-701-003**

The DEIS is an overwhelming 11,000 pages long and a truly cumbersome document to read, digest and comment to within the allotted time frame. Ninety days is insufficient time for Guahan citizens to adequately comment on all potential areas of concern since the DEIS well exceeds the 300 page limit of a typical EIS, as described in 40 CFR § 1502.7. Additionally, the current DEIS does not fulfill the NEPA requirement of identifying authorship nor does the DEIS present reasonable alternatives that could avoid or reduce impacts or enhance the quality of the environment.  
.According to the United States Environmental Protection Agency's review of the DEIS, they have rated it as "Insufficient Information"  
(<http://www.epa.gov/region09/nepa/letters/MarianIslandsRangeComplexMIRC-DEIS.pdf>). EPA states that "the DEIS frequently concludes that project impacts will not be significant without substantiating these conclusions". This underestimation of the impacts is of extreme importance since the people of Guahan will be subjected to adverse situations associated with such impacts. Was cumulative impacts purposefully omitted because the DEIS is already too lengthy or was JGPO in too much of a hurry to print the DEIS before the deadline? I recommend that the commenting period be extended to 120 days and furthermore, that the No Action Alternative be chosen and No buildup occurs on Guahan.

**I-701-001**

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-701-002**

Thank you for your comment. The list of preparers of the EIS is presented in Chapter 8 of Volume 8. Alternatives for each component of the proposed action are presented in Chapter 2 of Volumes 2 through 6. The DoD is responding to USEPA comments along with comments from other agencies and the public. Cumulative impacts are addressed in Chapter 4 of Volume 7.

**I-701-003**

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



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 591

Received: 2/16/2010 5:24:37 AM

I-702-001

I am concerned with the layout of the DEIS since there are several examples in the DEIS where sections have been cut and pasted in different areas throughout the document. Is there a reason for this redundancy? Was the DEIS even proofread for fluency and accuracy? For instance, (Vol. 2 Chap. 16 Sec. 2.2.4 pg. 87) the DEIS states "While the volume of prostitution may be assumed to grow consistent with the significant increase in transient population during the construction period, it cannot be conclusively determined whether the rate of prostitution would increase". On the very next page, a similar statement reads: "The overall volume of prostitution may be assumed to grow consistent with the significant increase in both military and civilian population stemming from the buildup, but it cannot be conclusively determined whether the rate of prostitution would increase". Was the DEIS intentionally designed this way so that it would only appear to provide all the necessary information? Was it the plan to reiterate certain sections verbatim to cover up the fact that alternatives were not justifiably identified and to mask the reality that many alternatives are similar and do not meet NEPA requirements?

I-702-002

To address the above discrepancies found within the DEIS, I strongly recommend that a new DEIS be created wherein site-specific information regarding direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts are included. Secondly, I recommend the current DEIS be separated into 3 DEIS: Relocating Marines from Okinawa, Visiting Aircraft Carrier Berthing, and Army Air and Missile Defense Task Force. It is crucial that the DEIS be divided accordingly so that all Government of Guam agencies, residents, and political leaders can focus solely on the pertinent issues one DEIS at a time. My third recommendation involves an extension of time for the public comment period. I feel an extension is justified due to the length, complexity, and the magnitude associated with the DEIS. It is near impossible to read the DEIS in its entirety and still provide well researched comments all within a mere 3 months. Thus, I suggest that the commenting period be extended to 120 days.

#### I-702-001

Thank you for your comment. The proposed actions are complex and have many components. In order to characterize the affected environment and potential impacts, sufficient detail needed to be included in the Draft EIS. The Draft EIS was broken down by Volumes for each major action, and the Executive Summary provides an overview of the proposed actions to facilitate readability. The Draft EIS was developed with the intent to balance readability with sufficient technical information.

#### I-702-002

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**

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

Website Comment Number: 592

Received: 2/16/2010 5:35:01 AM

**I-703-001**

The military build-up has been consistently marketed as an economic golden opportunity. The local community has been told that it will ultimately benefit from the increased job opportunities as well as the various contracts to be awarded during this build-up. Contrary to this image however, the DEIS has reported that the bulk of contracts will go not to local companies but to larger off-island companies. The majority of construction jobs will not go to the local people but to off-island workers who habitually send most of their paychecks back home instead of spending it on the island. Our local government must spend millions of dollars on preparing the island for this build-up yet the DEIS has failed to address how this funding will be provided.

**I-703-002**

The military already owns 1/3 of the island. Yet it is proposing to take more land from their rightful landowners to accommodate firing ranges, training grounds, and military housing. The DEIS fails to address the issue of land condemnation, an issue that traces back into the history of the Chamorro people when, after World War II, land had already begun being taken for military affairs. To date there has been little to no compensation for the lands that the Chamorro people have lost.

**I-703-003**

The DEIS has not fully explored all viable military sites for purposes involving the build-up. It seems that the lands already possessed by the military are dismissed arbitrarily or are being over-looked in favor of accumulating more local land. These local lands which are still lush in greenery will be devastated by the intrusion and demolition caused by the build-up. This case is emphasized especially in the north where much of the northern greenery will be removed to accommodate expanded highways and larger military housing.

**I-703-004**

If the military wishes to further invest their presence on our island they need to address the unresolved issues of the past i.e war reparations, proper compensation for land seizures. How can the people of this island trust in the good future promised by the military when the past and present have continuously been marred with unjust treatment. If the military has chosen Guam as their first class destination for their military affairs they need to stop treating the island people as second class citizens.

**I-703-001**

Thank you for your comment. Your concern is addressed in the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS, which is Appendix F of the DEIS). Economic Impacts in the SIAS assume that 17.5% of construction dollars and 7% of base operational dollars will be spent on Guam. Even with these seemingly low rates, there are substantial economic benefits projected for the Guam economy to be associated with 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.

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.

**I-703-002**

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-703-003**

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.

**I-703-004**

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: 593

Received: 2/16/2010 5:38:36 AM

Citation: Volume 9, Appendix F, Page 147, Table 4.3-3

It is projected that 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 Guam from Okinawa. 25% are anticipated to be taken by military spouses leaving less than 1,000 jobs for Guam residents.

What the draft EIS states: 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.

My Comment: The Draft EIS needs to be more specific of how these jobs will affect Guam and its economy. Why, it will be taken up by the Okinawa Transfers and their military spouses. They also need to study on how the economy will engage with the minimum wage and where current employees will pick up after they have been laid off. Not too many people are thinking about after the military buildup as opposed to what we can make of the situation.

\*the military buildup will affect all aspects of those living on guam.

- The infrastructure
- The traffic
- The hospital
- The schools

\* For this reason more than 25% of jobs should be afforded to local people.

\*The buildup should not only benefit the military and their families. (75% of jobs will be given to the transferees leaving guam with only 25% of employment.)

\* There should be equality between the local and military workforce to help stimulate GUAM's economy. (For example, if 75% of the military are in the workforce, they will spend all their money elsewhere as to here on Guam. Ex: internet shopping, base privileges, etc.) which is what we need for our economy to circulate.

\* Local workers should be hired so that after the military buildup our local workers can use the skills they have to work elsewhere. (This is the issue many people haven't been aware of as to the military buildup. What will happen to our local workers if they choose to only hire military, which are skilled workers? So what happens after our current employees get laid off to hire military skilled workers? This is an issue that needs to be brought forth\*

## I-704-001

Thank you for your comment. Public comments on the Draft EIS are an important part of the decision-making process. Comments received from the public allow DoD to make changes to the EIS before the document is finalized. This information becomes part of the Final EIS and is evaluated when DoD issues a Record of Decision at the end of the NEPA process.

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

The FEIS identifies approximate numbers of civilian employees to be hired by the DoD. Specific hiring procedures, however, are not addressed in the EIS. DoD follows standard Federal hiring procedures to fill DoD civilian positions. Those can be reviewed at [www.opm.gov](http://www.opm.gov).

I-704-001



**COMMENT SHEET**

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas  
Environmental Impact Statement  
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Website Comment Number: 594

Received: 2/16/2010 5:48:08 AM

Vol. 2, Chapter 16, Page 16-48, Table 16.2-10

**I-705-001**

Issue: The BRACC rounds of 1991, 1993, and 1995 seriously affected thousands of federal civilian employees. Many of these employees had to voluntarily leave their civil service jobs or take early retirement. Many had to leave the island to continue their civil service careers at military bases in the U.S. Mainland. With the military build-up, it is assumed that federal civil service will return to the island at 204 in 2010; 468 each for 2011, 2012 and 2013; 3,421 each from 2014 to 2020. The DEIS did not specify how these jobs will be filled. With BRAC, the Navy on Guam was forced to downsize and/or outsource its workforce. The Navy BOS contract was an excellent idea, but was not as effective and efficient as it was thought out to be. One major lesson was learned that seasonal employment and contractual services would only give rise to an unskilled labor force with skilled labor outsourced to areas off-island. The services afforded the military are contractual by nature and as a result, long-term job security goals are difficult to realize. The 7-year BOS contract that was awarded to Raytheon in 1997 and subsequently to DZSP is a prime example. Both companies have used the local workforce, but have failed to provide continuity incentives. An employee of Raytheon may not be considered for continued employment under DZSP or salaries may have to be re-negotiated at a starting date. Overall, the stability of employment continues to remain obscure.

Questions: 1. What are the chances that the military build-up will continue the practice of privatization? 2. As an alternative, will the Marines in-source its workforce vice out-sourcing it? By in-sourcing its workforce, many of the federal civil service employees who left the island to continue their civil service careers elsewhere will have the golden opportunity to return home to Guam. 3. Also, as another alternative, will many of the former Navy employees who left government service or took early retirement be able to be re-employed. Many of these employees are employed by DZSP and still hold journeyman credentials under the Navy Apprenticeship Program.

**I-705-001**

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).



**COMMENT SHEET**

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas  
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Website Comment Number: 596

Received: 2/16/2010 5:58:52 AM

**I-706-001**

NO MILITARY BUILD UP ON GUAM! I never agreed to a military build-up on Guam. The relocation of the Marines to Guam will be extremely overwhelming to our island in all aspect; the environment, infrastructure and it's people. For every statement I read in the Draft EIS, there was a negative impact - For instance the size, scope or complexity of the proposed dredging in Apra Harbor will destroy the coral, sponges and other organisms some that may be quite rare and may not be found any where in the world. The impact study does not include a complete analysis.

**I-706-002**

Recommendation: 1) NO DREDGING! 2) Include a detailed analysis in the final EIS that is supported by all required agencies and include appropriate studies the suggest that expert personnels in their field have conducted/participated in the study and have documented their investigations and observations. Better assessment must be conducted. Reefs create a home for fishes and much of it will be already under threat because of the proposed military build up. Volume 4, Chapter 11.

**I-706-003**

-No land taking for any training functions such as firing ranges, non-fire maneuvers and other live munitions training. Training should be conducted within the military base footprints. Local communities do not have to be overwhelm or exposed to multiple hazardous because of military training needs.  
Recommendation: There will be no land acquisition by the federal government from local property owners. Public right of ways will be retained. Conduct military training within the military base footprints. Volume 2

**I-706-001**

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-706-002**

Thank you for your comment. Habitat assessment methodologies that evaluate the function of affected aquatic resources, such as coral reef ecosystems, are an evolving science and the adequacies of existing and new methodologies are heavily debated in the scientific community. Ideally, a standard assessment technique that accurately characterizes and quantifies losses and gains of coral reef ecosystem functions would be used. However, rulemaking for the Compensatory Mitigation Rule recognizes the wide variety of aquatic resources present in the United States and the evolving nature of science regarding aquatic ecosystem restoration make the establishment of standard assessment methodologies impracticable. The assessment for this EIS used an historically approved methodology (percent coral cover), supplemented by other methods such as the use of Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) satellite photos, for quantifying impacts to affected coral reef ecosystems impacted by the proposed transient CVN wharf and associated dredging. DoD believes that use of the percent coral cover methodology, supplemented by use of LIDAR satellite photos, is the "best currently available science" to attempt to capture the thousands of elements that comprise the function of a coral reef ecosystem. DoD's assessment is currently under review by the US Army Corps of Engineers, the agency charged with implementing dredge and fill permits

under CWA Section 404, and other Federal agencies. The FEIS will be updated to reflect the latest developments in this review.

**I-706-003**

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

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

Website Comment Number: 597

Received: 2/16/2010 6:28:22 AM

Vol. 2, Chapter 16, Page 16-48, Table 16.2-10

I-707-001

Issue: DOD plans to increase its military presence on Guam from about 15,000 to more than 39,000 by 2020 at a cost of more than \$13 billion. The growth will create temporary construction jobs and permanent civilian jobs with the military, with contractors, and in the Guam community. Civilian military employees are assumed to be created at 204 in 2010; 468 each for 2011, 2012 and 2013; 3,421 each for 2014 to 2020. DOD and the Government of Guam have done some preliminary labor planning. For example, the Navy determined the range of the number of workers needed based on infrastructure costs, using a standard planning factor to estimate the size of the temporary construction workforce. Specifically, the Navy estimated that annual construction spending of \$1 billion would require about 5,000 to 10,000 workers and that at its maximum the workforce could consist of 20,000 construction workers. However, since the Navy expects its contractors to be responsible for hiring and maintaining their labor force to construct the DOD facilities, the actual temporary construction workforce will not be known until contracts are awarded and the contractors begin to hire local residents and transfer other workers to Guam from other locales. The Government of Guam is also trying to prepare island residents with the construction and related skills needed to effectively compete for temporary construction employment and also plans to focus on training residents to compete for more permanent jobs after the construction phase is over. In the meantime, DOD has started to identify permanent federal and non-federal civilian positions that will accompany the Marines moving to Guam. DOD has identified more than 1,600 civilian jobs will be needed.

Questions: 1. As an alternative, will the Marines consider in-sourcing its workforce by identifying and inviting former residents of Guam with the skills and trades needed to return to Guam? 2. During the military build-up, will the Marines consider re-establishing the Navy Apprenticeship Program to grow the workforce from within? This is a win-win approach with the cooperative effort and academic collaboration with the two learning institutions on Guam (GCC and UOG). It would be like old times.

## I-707-001

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.

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

Relating to civilian jobs for the military, 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](http://www.opm.gov)



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 598

Received: 2/16/2010 6:53:13 AM

I-708-001

The Draft Environmental Impact Study thoroughly identifies cultural properties and outlines possible impacts of any action on and to them. In the nine volumes of the DEIS five chapters are dedicated to describe the potential environmental consequences to cultural resources. Cultural resources are any district, site, building, structure or object considered to be important to culture, subculture, or community for scientific, traditional, religious or any other reason. (V2,Ch12, Pg 1)

The completed versions of all surveys needs to be included in the final EIS appendices. The document is a great place to start in creating a much needed heritage resource database for the Marianas.

The DEIS asserts that there will be significant to adverse impacts to over 30 sites in the Marianas, sites like Pagat. Data recovery or the total removal and documentation of artifacts, as a mitigation step is not adequate. There should be no impacts on any cultural resources. Furthermore, there is a growing need for more intensive education based archaeological research. Historic resources and sites should be analyzed with lenses much broader than mitigation investigations.

One major issue that the DEIS does not address is the oversight capacity of local preservation agencies. GovGuam's Parks and Recreation Historic Resources Division and the CNMI's Historic Preservation Office are tasked with protecting and promoting heritage materials. These agencies approve permits for all development projects on and off the bases. These agencies also provide the technical support in nominating the 120 or so, historically significant sites on the National and Local Register of Historic Places. Currently these offices are under-funded and under-staffed and Guam does not have a State Archaeologists. The increase workload needs to be augmented with an increase in properly trained administrative and support staff.

### I-708-001

Thank you for your comments. The locations of archaeological sites are withheld from the public in accordance with the Archaeological Resources Protection Act and National Historic Preservation Act, but the Guam State Historic Preservation Office and other consulting parties have access to this data. The impacts to these sites are discussed in Chapter 12 of the DEIS.

Current consultations are working toward a Programmatic Agreement (PA) which will mitigate indirect and cumulative impacts to historic properties in a number of ways. For example, on Guam, the DoD is planning to do a historic property inventory survey of the Haputo Site (Site 08-0007), updates of preservation plans for Haputo and Pagat/Marbo Cave Sites (Sites 04-0021, 04-0022, 04-0024; 04-0642), interpretive and informational signage for Latte Stone Park (Site 08-0811), publication of a Guam synthesis written for the public audience, and producing a Cultural Landscape Report for Military Installations located in northern Guam. For Tinian, mitigation in the PA for indirect and cumulative impacts includes updating the Navy's self-guided historic resource tour pamphlet, thematic synthesis publications focusing on Camp Churo, Japanese Farmsteads, and West Field, and a Cultural Landscape Report for the North Field National Historic Landmark.

Once implemented, the PA will also help the Guan and CNMI SHPOs with staffing issues by streamlining the Section 106 process so that extraneous review in areas where there are no historic properties and for projects that do not affect historic properties have already been consulted upon. Therefore, the Guam and CNMI SHPOs can concentrate their efforts on specific projects which may have an effect on historic properties.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 599

Received: 2/16/2010 6:55:08 AM

I-709-001

The online comment box is too limiting for people to fully comment on the 11,000 page document. 2500 characters does not allow people to make informed decisions and submit a comprehensive report. 2500 characters forces people to mail in their comments, which limits access. With technology moving at a rapid pace (facebook, email, twitter, etc), the 2500 character box limits accessibility, thus limits more people from commenting on the DEIS. I have tried twice to submit online but was rejected because of the 2500 character limitation. Thus I have been forced to mail my comments, which is less accessible and inconvenient.

Was there a proposal for the 2500 character to be expanded? What is the reason for the 2500 character limit?

### I-709-001

Thank you for your comment. There were several ways to submit comments on this project during the public comment period. Comments could be made on the project website, in writing at the public hearings, as verbal comments at the public hearings or by mail. The DoD provided a webform on the project website where people could easily leave their comments without the limitation of having an email account. While each webform comment was limited to 2,500 characters, there was no limit to the number of comments an individual could submit via webform.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 600

Received: 2/16/2010 7:00:21 AM

I-710-001

To construct a firing range, the DEIS is proposing acquiring or obtaining a long-term lease for non-DoD lands. There are currently three DoD firing ranges on Guam. According to Volume 2, Chapter 19 Page 16 of the DEIS, DoD is proposing two firing ranges on Route 15 near Andersen South. These lands on Route 15 are owned by private owners and GovGuam. The proposed action would include that the federal government acquire these lands through negotiations. I think that the DEIS must explore and find ways to utilize the lands that they already own and the firing ranges that they already have. They own almost half of the land on Guam, so why can't they find ways to utilize those lands? Why do they have to take up more of our privately and government owned lands?

#### I-710-001

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



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 601

Received: 2/16/2010 7:17:16 AM

I-711-001

The alternatives examined in the DEIS, and the information provided, are inadequate and do not meet meet NEPA requirements and CEQ Regulations for examination and comparison of alternatives, especially with regard to the "No-Action Alternatives".

1. The "No-Action Alternative" (Vol.3, Chapt.2.5.4) for development and construction of live fire training ranges on Tinian comprises only two sentences, merely stating that the proposed construction would not occur and that the purpose and need for training as described in Chapter 1 would not be met.

It is reasonable to believe that some or all of this training could be provided elsewhere in the world, possibly at existing facilities, such as but not limited to 29 Palms, California, where over 50,000 soldiers undergo training each year (..... included by reference). Going to Chapter 1 cited above, we find that a primary advantage given for providing this proposed new training facility on Tinian is a saving of travel time for some soldiers undergoing one-week training sessions as they transit to and from Guam, as well as command efficiencies (1.2.2). We also find that the proposed facility is, in fact, not just for soldiers stationed on Guam but also for "training by transient US military forces...joint and multi-national use.... (1.2.5).

Given the serious environmental and economic impacts of constructing the new live-fire training areas on Tinian, this No-Action Alternative should explore other possible locations for conducting this training, with No-Action on Tinian. Merely dismissing the No-Action Alternative without exploring other ways this alternative could address purpose and need fails to comply with CEQ Regulations Sec. 1502.14:

\* "Rigorously explore and objectively evaluate all reasonable alternatives.... "Include the alternative of no action."

\* "...present the 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."

CONTINUED...

## I-711-001

Thank you for your comment. The No-Action Alternative is analyzed in the EIS in accordance with CEQ regulations. Tinian was determined to be the suitable location for firing range alternatives, as described in Section 1.2 of Volume 3.

Joint and Multi-national use of the proposed training ranges are not a part of the proposed action. Chapter's 1 and 2 of Volume 3 have been updated to clearly reflect this.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 602

Received: 2/16/2010 7:17:59 AM

I-712-001

CEQ advice on implementing the Regulations states:

\* "In determining the scope of alternatives to be considered, 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."

- The DEIS fails to provide sufficient information for decision-makers and the public to decide whether any possible disadvantages in meeting training program needs at other locations, rather than on Tinian, is sufficiently off-set by avoiding the environmental impacts on Tinian.

- The DEIS fails to clearly identify the extent to which these proposed new training facilities will be used by transient US and foreign soldiers who are actually stationed elsewhere (not on Guam/CNMI).

This is continued from 1st comment. (ALL POINT #1)

### I-712-001

Thank you for your comment. The No-Action Alternative is analyzed in the EIS in accordance with CEQ regulations. Tinian was determined to be the suitable location for firing range alternatives, as described in Section 1.2 of Volume 3.

Joint and Multi-national use of the proposed training ranges are not a part of the proposed action. Chapter's 1 and 2 of Volume 3 have been updated to clearly reflect this.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 603

Received: 2/16/2010 7:19:59 AM

I-713-001

#### COMMENTS AND CONCERN #2

2. Similar inadequacies as those discussed above are present in the No-Action Alternative for the proposed construction of a transient-capable port in Apra Harbor (Vol. 4).

This No-Action Alternative fails to explore any alternative actions that could meet purpose and need consistent with No-Action at Apra Harbor.

Furthermore, neither the No-Action Alternative nor the action alternatives provide information that would allow the decision maker or the public to assess how much benefit in terms of increased presence in the Western Pacific could be expected to be derived from the proposed new transient harbor.

The justification provided for the new transient port is that it "increases aircraft carrier presence, as required by the QDR, by reducing the non-availability that occurs when a carrier must perform a long transit to its homeport."

The QDR is a broad conceptual policy document, general in nature, and does not "require" any particular solution. In another location the document more accurately describes the QDR objectives: "One of the QDR conceptual policy initiatives is that the U.S. should strive to position strike forces, which include aircraft carrier and airwing capabilities, in forward locations that support flexibility and speed of response to anywhere in an unpredictable environment. (1.1.3.1.). It is reasonable to believe that there are a variety of ways these objectives of the QDR could be accomplished other than construction of a new transient-capable port at Apra Harbor.

CONTINUE NEXT.... (POINT #2)

#### I-713-001

Thank you for your comment. The No Action Alternative does not meet the purpose and need for the proposed action and this is discussed in Volume 2, Section 2.7. A No Action Alternative analysis does not require the studying of "actions". The purpose of studying no action is to determine whether inaction meets the purpose and need.

To refine the concept, however, an appropriate location still had to be determined. NEPA is only applicable to proposed actions. There was no "proposed action" and NEPA, with its alternatives analysis, was not applicable.

When the action proponent chose to move forward with its concept and consider potential berthing locations, NEPA became applicable to the development of alternative locations. 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.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 604

Received: 2/16/2010 7:21:14 AM

I-714-001

CONTINUING FROM POINT #2

The DEIS states that an aircraft carrier would be expected to be at the new transient port at Apra Harbor for up to 63 days a year, compared to approximately 14 days per year at Apra Harbor in recent years. (1.1.1). However, this should not be interpreted as increasing the availability of a carrier near potential crisis areas. An aircraft carrier docked in the proposed new transient port is likely to be undergoing resupply or repairs, and the document states that response out of a transient port is slower than for ships on port visits. Therefore, one of the other five carriers assigned to the Pacific may be more likely to be available for first response in a crisis than a carrier docked at the proposed transient-capable port at Apra Harbor. Also, the document states that transient ports do not provide family accommodations, so carriers would still need to return to home port periodically, putting a limit on the "enhanced rotational presence" (1.1.2) expected by reducing trips to the home ports.

With regard to coral reefs present in Apra Harbor, Executive Order 13089 Coral Reef Protection, states in Sec. 2. Policy:

(a) All Federal agencies whose actions may affect U.S. coral reef ecosystems shall:

- (a) identify their actions that may affect U.S. coral reef ecosystems;
- (b) utilize their programs and authorities to protect and enhance the conditions of such ecosystems;
- and
- (c) to the extent permitted by law, ensure that any actions they authorize, fund, or carry out will not degrade the conditions of such ecosystems.

(b) Exceptions to this section may be allowed under terms prescribed by the heads of Federal agencies:

- (1) during time of war or national emergency;
- (2) when necessary for reasons of national security, as determined by the President;
- (3) during emergencies posing an unacceptable threat to human health or safety or to the marine environment and admitting of no other feasible solution; or
- (4) in any case that constitutes a danger to human life or a real threat to vessels, aircraft, platforms or other man-made structures at sea, such as cases of force majeure caused by stress of weather or other act of God.

WILL FINISH POINT #2 Next Comment

### I-714-001

Thank you for your comment. You are correct that the aircraft carrier in Guam would not be the first to respond to an incident in the Western Pacific Region; however, it will be able to respond much faster than an aircraft carrier that is at its homeport in California. Only minor or emergent repairs are proposed in Apra Harbor. Scheduled maintenance and repair would be done at the homeport, not Guam.

The relevant Executive Orders, including the one you mention, are summarized in Volume 8.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 605

Received: 2/16/2010 7:21:50 AM

#### FINISHING POINT #2

- The DEIS fails to explain how the project proponents propose to comply with Executive Order 13089, in light of the need to dredge extensive areas of coral reef in order to construct the proposed new transient harbor in Apra Harbor.
- The DEIS fails to provide specific information that would allow the decisionmaker and the public to assess how much benefit in terms of increased presence in the Western Pacific could be expected to be derived from the proposed new transient-capable harbor, and thus to evaluate potential environmental trade-offs.
- The DEIS states: "Australia, Singapore, Hong Kong, Japan, and Guam are much closer to potential crises areas and the response times would be significantly shorter (than California or Hawaii); therefore, they were retained as potential locations for development of extended aircraft carrier transient capabilities." However, the document fails to examine these possible locations, as an alternative to Apra Harbor.

#### I-715-001

Thank you for your comment. Discussions regarding the impacts of dredging on coral are contained in Volume 4.

Volume 1, Section 1.4.3. and Volume 4, Chapters 1, do provide the details for the reader and decision-maker to determine whether the proposed action meets the purpose and need. The requirement, as discussed, is for increased presence in the Western Pacific. The rotational presence was validated as a successful means to increase presence in the region. The long transits back to Hawaii or the continental U.S. are eliminated, providing more time in the region, as discussed in Section 1.4.3.3.

The final paragraph of the comment indicates that other foreign locations such as Australia were not analyzed since they met the response criteria. On the contrary, foreign locations are analyzed in the other sections. Section 1.4.3.1., "Treaty and Alliance Requirements," indicates that foreign locations did not meet treaty and alliance requirements given the reluctance of allies to increase U.S. military presence in their countries. Section 1.4.3.2., "Freedom of Action and Force Protection," discusses that U.S. locations provide are most feasible and provide the best capability to meet these requirements.

I-715-001



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 606

Received: 2/16/2010 7:31:45 AM

I-716-001

After learning more about NEPA, there seems to be a problem with this document. Why is the only "alternative" bringing 8,000 marines and their dependents to Guam? The NEPA alternatives should analyze various numbers coming to Guam such as 8,000, 6,000, 4,000, etc... The alternatives on how the new base will look is really not a true alternative. The impacts are really the same. 8000 marines no matter how you configure their city at ncts will still result in "significant" impacts.

The document needs to do this..

#### I-716-001

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: 607

Received: 2/16/2010 7:32:00 AM

I-717-001

#### Inadequate Time for Public Hearing/Comment on TINIAN

As a threshold matter, the people of Tinian objects to the limited time the DoD/Navy has allowed for public review of the DEIS. While styles as a "draft" to the DEIS the Navy released in 2009, the DEIS is, in fact, a wholesale revision. It is simply unreasonable to expect the public to plow through the hundreds of pages of main text and appendices in the 30 days since the hearing here on January 14, 2010. It is only in English which the CNMI's National language is Chamorro and Carolinian. Not one word on the DEIS is in this native language. The difficulty of the task is increased by the Navy's failure to redline the revised document to direct the public's attention to the portions of the original draft analysis that have been altered.

In light of the limited time available, I focused my review on the major structural flaws in the Navy's analysis that that compel preparation of a revised draft and its circulation for additional public review and comment. When the Navy circulates the revised DEIS, it hopefully will give the public adequate time to scrutinize all aspects of the document.

#### I-717-001

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.

Chamorro and Carolinian translations of a summary of the Executive Summary were made available at the public hearings, the DEIS Reading Room in Agana Shopping Center and on the project website ([www.guambuildupeis.us](http://www.guambuildupeis.us)). Additionally, Chamorro and Carolinian translators were available at the public hearings to assist attendees.



1 it his own social system. Everyone impose his  
2 own social system as far as his Army can reach.  
3 It cannot be otherwise." If anybody remembers  
4 this guy, he was Marcial Joseph Stalin in the  
5 Crimea, Iota and he was talking to President  
6 Roosevelt and Winston Churchill. Are we seeing  
7 this today? Winston Churchill quotes -- once  
8 said, here is the message of the British and  
9 the American people to mankind, I suppose this  
10 is throughout the world, let us preach what we  
11 practice. Let us practice what we preach. Is  
12 this true American democracy today?

13           Whenever there is any discussion about  
14 the Pacific Islands in Washington D.C., the  
15 islands are looked at as an ethnographic zoo  
16 and the cloak under which the military and the  
17 U.S. sovereignty justified their free access to  
18 these islands is strategic prerogative. When  
19 is the indigenous people and the ideals of  
20 democracy a prerogative in Washington, D.C.?

21           [speaks in the Chamorro language; I am  
22 Juan Perez Diaz from Santa Rita. My family is  
23 from there, my relatives are from there. We  
24 were in Sumai before the war. Let me tell you  
25 about this buildup. Today I don't agree with

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

I-718-001

1 the buildup and I want to tell you it will be  
 2 the same destruction when the buildup comes.  
 3 But for me I have a lot to wonder about because  
 4 I don't know what they are going to do. They  
 5 say it will bring a lot of good when it comes,  
 6 but for me I have some reservations about  
 7 opening up our place, because I don't know,  
 8 this might destroy -- we need to learn more  
 9 about it. I see this against our culture and  
 10 the people of the land. Don't go for this  
 11 buildup. *Si Yu'us Ma'ase.*]

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**I-718-001**

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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 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

1 MR. GUZMAN: Ladies and gentlemen, I'd  
2 like to remind you that if you have written  
3 comments you can submit them very easily over  
4 there. And perhaps this is a good opportunity  
5 to summarize those comments that are written,  
6 but make sure that they are put in for the  
7 record.

8 Again, we still have all of these who  
9 would like to speak. I beg your indulgence and  
10 I ask you once again, please help me with the  
11 three-minute limit so that we can get to all of  
12 those who want an opportunity to speak their  
13 mind. Moving right along, we have Mr. David L.  
14 Sablan followed by Mala'et Joe Garrido and Al  
15 San Agustin. David L. Sablan.

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George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-719-001**

Thank you for your comment.

**I-719-002**

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.

1                   **COMMENTS BY MR. DAVID SABLAN**

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3                   MR. SABLAN:     Again, [speaks in the  
4 Chamorro language; Hafa adai.]     For the  
5 military, only half a day.

6                   You know, it's a damn shame that we're  
7 still going through this, should I say, baloney  
8 or what. You know, in this modern time and  
9 age, I cannot see why that this strategic point  
10 of the military here in Guam when we can read  
11 anybody's license plate from the satellite, you  
12 know.

13                   So, what is about this strategic point  
14 that were, well, you know, the military. They  
15 haven't given us, yet, our war reparation. The  
16 land that they have taken, they haven't given  
17 back. And they're going to take some more.  
18 And then I only have three minutes to say,  
19 "No." So, I'll stay up here for three minutes  
20 and I'll keep saying, "No." No buildup. Shout  
21 with me, no buildup, no buildup, no buildup, no  
22 buildup. No, buildup. You stood up for me?  
23 Okay. I'm getting more comfortable now.

24                   You know, it's really a damn shame that  
25 these patriotic people here in Guam are helping

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George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

1 out the people that are stepping on our head,  
2 because when Iran says he was going to  
3 eradicate Israel, United States say, I'm going  
4 to defend him.

I-719-003

5 How about the eradication of the  
6 Chamorro people here? This is going to be the  
7 eradication of the Chamorro people when the  
8 80,000 people come into this small island. No,  
9 I am not going to sit back and watch this  
10 thing. I am not. I will rather die fighting  
11 down than to die of a heart attack or diabetes  
12 because of all this.

13 One more time, no buildup. No buildup.  
14 No buildup. No buildup.

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**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-719-003**

Thank you for your comment. The population estimates in the Draft EIS were based on the maximal scenario. The year 2014 includes the foreign worker population on Guam as well as the military and their dependents. However, after 2017, the population increase (from the 2010 baseline) would be approximately 33,500 (maximal scenario) primarily because the foreign worker population would leave Guam. The EIS identifies a number of significant impacts to Guam and its resources; this is summarized at the end of various impact chapters in volumes 2 through 6. Impacts to the Chamorro people are also addressed in the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) that is Appendix F, Volume 9 of the Final EIS. Chamorros, although considered a minority population in comparison to the U.S. as a whole, represented over 40% of Guam's population in the 2000 U.S. Census. Chamorro concerns involving political autonomy are impacted by the potential increase in non-Chamorro populations due to the buildup, increasing the likelihood of more non-Chamorro local political office-holders. More non-Chamorro voters would decrease the possibility of Chamorro political self determination. They would also decrease the possibility of successful plebiscites to achieve greater independence from U.S. control.

More information on this topic can be found in the Environmental Justice and the Protection of Children chapters of the Final EIS, specifically, Chapters 19 in Volumes 2, 3, 4, 5, and Chapter 20 in Volume 6, and under cumulative impacts (Chapter 4) of Volume 7.

1           MR. GUZMAN: Once again, I would like  
2 also to remind everyone that the best  
3 opportunity that you have is to focus your  
4 comments on the contents of the DEIS. I know  
5 that this is a passionate time, but the goal  
6 here is to get the comments on the DEIS and  
7 keep them focused on those issues so that we  
8 try to get as much out of this and make sure  
9 that our voices are heard.

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**Court Reporter**  
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Thank you for your comment.

COMMENTS BY MR. ART DE ORO

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MR. DE ORO: You know, I'm here tonight because I'm inspired by my daughter and all of the fine young people of *We are Guahan*. How about a big hand for, *We are Guahan*, for inspiring us to stand up! Oh, and it's my daughter Moneka's birthday today, she's 24, and she's here tonight instead of celebrating her birthday. Happy Birthday Moneka. [speaks in the Chamorro language; I am Art Antonio Calvo De Oro, I am from Guam.]

I-720-001

You know, I was interested the other night when Mr. Palomo was asking for the President to sign the draft EIS instead of the Secretary of the Navy, and then to come to Guam to address the people of Guam. That made me think, what would a Nobel Peace Prize winning President say if he came to Guam? This might be the closest we get to President Obama coming here. But this is what he might say, (mimicking Hail to the Chief) -- oh, Mr. Guzman, you're not going to give the President three minutes are you?

Ladies and Gentlemen, the President of

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George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

I-720-001

1 the United States, Mr. Barrack Obama, "My  
2 fellow Americans, I stand before you ready to  
3 sign a historic document that sets a new course  
4 in American history. To the resilient, patient  
5 and loyal people of Guam, your country owes you  
6 a debt of gratitude of which I am ready to make  
7 the first steps towards repayment.

8 Let me make this perfectly clear, we  
9 have listened to your comments concerning the  
10 impending military buildup and have made the  
11 appropriate changes, which address those  
12 concerns. That is why I have decided as your  
13 President that no action on the DEIS will be  
14 the response and the people of Guam will no  
15 longer be burdened as the tip of the spear in  
16 the Pacific.

17 This island paradise will no longer be  
18 a punch line on late night shows but will take  
19 its rightful place in American history. To  
20 accomplish this, I've instructed all of my  
21 cabinet, the Department of Defense, to make  
22 alternate plans for the buildup. We have used  
23 this island as an outpost of our colonial gains  
24 for far too long. We have separated you from  
25 the rest of your brothers and sisters in the

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George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

I-720-001

1 Northern Marianas and used your island as a  
2 pond for our selfish control. You have endured  
3 the demeaning and degrading treatment at the  
4 hands of first, the Spanish, the Japanese and  
5 then our own country where you were told not to  
6 speak your language and then denied the rights  
7 of full citizenship.

8 As your President, all this is about to  
9 change. From the savings we will have from  
10 transferring the Marines to other existing  
11 bases, we will change our course from calling  
12 the island of Guam, the Tip of the Spear to Our  
13 Star, a shining beacon in Asia of a successful  
14 model of American democracy, in the way the  
15 island culture has practiced its [speaking  
16 Chamorro language; very good] culture of living  
17 harmoniously with other peoples.

18 First, I have called for talks with the  
19 people of the Commonwealth of the Marianas to  
20 discuss steps towards reunification, once  
21 again, of the entire Chamorro people.

22 Next, under the auspices of the United  
23 Nations, we will call for a referendum for the  
24 people of the Marianas to discuss, debate and  
25 decide their God-given rights for life, liberty

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George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

I-720-001

1 and the pursuit of happiness, to decide your  
2 own political future as a people.

3 Know this, the American people are  
4 forever grateful for your sacrifices. In the  
5 spline of your -- the blood of your sons and  
6 daughters to defend this freedom and the  
7 constitution, and you have earned this right  
8 through your subjugation during war. We stand  
9 ready to keep you as a member of the American  
10 family or to seek other options that are in the  
11 best interest of the people.

12 I will also ask the Congress to act on  
13 a bill that I have prepared called, *The*  
14 *Compensation and Repayment of Loyal Citizens*  
15 *Recognition Act*, which will recognize and  
16 compensate the people of Guam for the war  
17 reparations, the down wind nuclear testing,  
18 compact impact funding, and the cleanup of  
19 hazardous dumpsites and military pollution  
20 caused since the end of World War II, and all  
21 those other unfunded mandates which we have  
22 neglected all these years.

23 This, by no means, the least that we  
24 will do as a grateful nation. We stand ready  
25 to walk side by side with the people of the

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George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

I-720-001

1 Marianas in forging a new history of peace and  
2 prosperity for the people of Marianas, this  
3 time as partners or better yet as equals in  
4 history." [speaks in the Chamorro language;  
5 stand up Chamorro.]

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George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

Thank you for your comment.

I-721-001

1                   **COMMENTS BY J RAE TEDTAOTAO**

2

3                   MS. TEDTAOTAO:   Guahan, pay attention.

4 This is the language they use. Do you see what

5 they are doing? This is exactly like

6 recruiting. They used prose as persuasion, we

7 see benefits as temptation. But the thought of

8 our future should cause us hesitation. It

9 should make us ask questions, like, why are the

10 people who call this land home, the same people

11 up here giving reasons for you not to take

12 pieces of it? It should be you begging to use

13 it, not us begging to save it.

14                   Guahan, do not stand at ease. Do not

15 fall back. Do not retreat. Stand on your feet

16 and protect our culture, our history, our

17 future. Take our home, tattoo it on your

18 collar bones, because no rank in this building

19 will ever be higher than that.

20                   Guahan, this is our battle, you are the

21 battalion. And just like my brother John

22 Sarmiento said, "Our words are our weapons."

23 So, let's beat them until purple is a part of

24 their patriotic colors. We have already bled

25 so much red for them. We have heard so many of

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George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

1 their white lies. Let's not sit and watch them  
2 beat us until we are blue.

3 My brothers and sisters, we must fight  
4 for the future generations of Guahan, and we  
5 must continue fighting until they are no longer  
6 in harm's way. Let them look back and know  
7 that the people before them fought for who they  
8 are. Let them look back and know that the  
9 people before them fought for the land they are  
10 from. Let them know that the people before  
11 them fought to save the only set of roots that  
12 they can ever truly identify with.

I-721-002 | 13 And let it be known, that if you want  
14 to treat the people of this island like dogs,  
15 then you better be expecting a hell of a bite.  
16 Do not label us as antimilitary, we are pro-  
17 survival of Guahan. Do not label us as haters,  
18 we just love our island so much. Do not label  
19 us as U.S. territory when in front of your  
20 interviewing cameras you call us U.S. strategy.  
21 Do not label us as the enemy, we are just like  
22 you. This is our war zone, but instead of  
23 hearing the sound of your M16's, you'll hear  
24 the sound of our voice. Instead of us dropping  
25 bombs, we'll be dropping words. We are

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George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-721-002**

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 fighting for freedom, the freedom to be able to  
2 tell you when too much is too much. The people  
3 of Guahan are the soldiers being targeted in  
4 this battlefield. And just like a famous motto  
5 states, I, too, refuse to ever leave a man  
6 behind.

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**Court Reporter**  
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1                   **COMMENTS BY MS. LAURA NELSON**

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3                   MS. NELSON:   Hafa adai.   My name is  
4 Laura Nelson, and I'm representing my family  
5 and the people of Guam.

6                   As I was going through the news, I came  
7 across an article in the Variety News, dated  
8 June 19<sup>th</sup>, 2007, stating the true intentions for  
9 Guam, which is still evident today. The  
10 article stated that the military control of our  
11 island is essential, as their military value  
12 outweighs our economic value. It goes on  
13 stating that the standard of living of us  
14 inhabitants is of little importance, and Guam's  
15 military strategic location is detrimental to  
16 the safety and the welfare of the U.S. people.

17                   Are we not United States citizens? Our  
18 brothers, our sisters, our mothers, our  
19 fathers, our family, our cousins are wearing  
20 the uniform. They are not up here because  
21 their superiors are asking them and telling  
22 them, maybe it's best to stay silent, just  
23 maybe. It makes me question who are we really  
24 protecting? I am no recruiter, but I can  
25 confidently say that the Chamorro people, our

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-722-001**

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. 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

I-722-001

1 Guamanian people, are defending this country as  
2 well.

3           It is evident when our PDN cries out  
4 the countless Guamanian soldiers who are  
5 wounded and killed at combat wearing the United  
6 States uniform. Our soldiers who wear that  
7 uniform are under the impression that they are  
8 fighting for their homeland as well, the island  
9 Guahan. I stand here because my family is  
10 being threatened of displacement to position a  
11 live Marine firing range.

12           In the DEIS Executive Summary, Page 16,  
13 it states, that the "only geographic  
14 alternative that met the purpose and need was a  
15 combined firing and non-firing range located on  
16 the Northeast Coast of Guam," where, I remind  
17 you, our natural aquifers lie. Is this truly  
18 the only geographic alternative? It makes me  
19 question all the land they have in possession,  
20 like for example the one they put on display in  
21 Apra Harbor. It mirrors the exact image that  
22 the proposed alternatives that they plan to use  
23 as firing range. But it's funny because it  
24 suddenly crossed their minds. Apra Harbor,  
25 excess land? No, let's take more. Sorry. So,

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

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

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

I-722-001

1 I ask that you stop jeopardizing our people,  
2 our land, contaminate our waters with lead  
3 poison to handicap our people any further. And  
4 I ask as a U.S. citizen to respect the rights  
5 of humanity. And in closing, I say no action  
6 until my concerns are addressed. Thank you.

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**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

1                   **COMMENTS BY MS. LINDA EDWARD**

2

3                   MS. EDWARD:     *Buenas* and *hafa adai*  
 4 [speaks in the Chamorro language; my name is  
 5 Linda Edward, from Yigo.] In looking over the  
 6 pamphlet and the CDs that was handed out, I  
 7 noticed that in the introduction section, "The  
 8 Draft EIS or EIS was prepared to inform  
 9 decision makers about projected environmental  
 10 impacts so a decision can be made whether or  
 11 how to implement the proposed action and to  
 12 enable the Navy to take measures to protect,  
 13 restore and enhance the environment."

14                   How can they protect the environment  
 15 when they are damaging our environment by  
 16 opening up this firing range, by restoring it?  
 17 How can you restore something to what its  
 18 original content or place was and to enhance  
 19 the environment? How do you enhance the  
 20 environment through having these ammo wars,  
 21 through having these target range practice,  
 22 these fields, these exercising areas? Are you  
 23 actually enhancing the island by doing so?

24                   Another thing that really bothers me is  
 25 that the United States and Japan entered into a

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-723-001**

Thank you for your comment. The EIS discloses to the public and decision makers the environmental impacts of the stated proposed actions. Where proposed actions would have adverse environmental impacts, mitigation measures are identified where applicable that would reduce the impacts. Impacts of the proposed firing ranges are identified in Volume 2 for Guam and Volume 3 for Tinian.

**I-723-002**

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-723-001

I-723-002

I-723-002

1 treaty. And in this treaty which was, what,  
2 December 2002 with Japan regarding U.S.-Japan  
3 Security Alliance. Japan had a great fund,  
4 millions of dollars for the relocation of the  
5 Marines from Okinawa to Guam. And this  
6 agreement provides for the U.S. to provide for  
7 the defense and security to Japan.

8 But let's look back on our history.  
9 The United States and Japan world war. Now,  
10 they are allies. They are spending billions of  
11 dollars to relocate these Marines to our  
12 island. Look at how much the military is  
13 paying in just trying to, so called restore our  
14 island to what it once was. How much billions  
15 of dollars are they spending right now to fix  
16 up the mess that our island is in, to clean up  
17 the areas that are contaminated and such?

18 And, now, we are still awaiting for war  
19 reparation from the U.S. government, when so  
20 many of our local elders are dying and never  
21 have a chance to see this money, but yet they  
22 can spend billions of dollars. The Japanese  
23 government, the United States government, can  
24 spend billions of dollars while the Chamorros  
25 have been waiting for so many years for this

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

I-723-002

1 war reparation. And I feel that is a total  
2 injustice to our people.

I-723-003

3 We have so many incidence of cancer at  
4 this time. We never knew way back then, what  
5 type of contaminant that was being brought to  
6 our island. Now, we are having nuclear  
7 submarines being stationed here. We don't know  
8 what other newer types of contaminants are  
9 being brought to the island. Let's clean up  
10 our island. Try to so-called restore it. But  
11 still yet, we want to learn from our past  
12 mistakes, our history.

13 So, the Chamorros need to really stand  
14 up, unite together and to speak and say your  
15 peace. Thank you.

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**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-723-003**

Thank you for your comment. The DoD is committed to the protection and responsible stewardship of the environment. The DoD is committed to the safe handling and use of all hazardous substances, including lubricants, solvents, munitions and explosives of concern (MEC), nuclear materials, etc. In fact, when feasible, the DoD is attempts to reduce or eliminate the use of various hazardous substances to the greatest extent possible and substituting them for less toxic substances. When using hazardous substances, environmental laws and regulations (e.g., RCRA) must be followed by DoD that are designed to be protective of human health, welfare, and the environment. In order to implement these laws and regulations, DoD has developed various procedures, protocol, and directives designed to proactively eliminate or minimize the inadvertent leakage, spill or release of pollutants to the environment. These actions involve comprehensive administrative, engineering, and operations mandates, best management practices (BMPs), standard operating procedures (SOPs), and controls in place to prevent or minimize the inadvertent leakage, spill, or release of hazardous/toxic substances. These BMPs, SOPs, and other controls are fully described in the EIS document. However, these are not considered mitigation measures since they are already being performed by law and do not represent new actions to "mitigate" hazardous substance usage issues. If a leak, release, or spill is suspected or confirmed, aggressive mitigation measures are used to first clean up the leak, spill, or release as quickly as possible, followed by an assessment of risks to the public and/or the environment and a plan to remediate these risk concerns to within regulatory acceptable levels. These actions generally include environmental media (e.g., groundwater, surface water, soil, air, and/or biota) sampling and monitoring to ensure that 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 actions are ongoing.

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.

1                   **COMMENTS BY MR. JESSE FEJERAN**

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3                   MR. FEJERAN:        Buenas [speaks in the  
4 Chamorro language; Hi, everyone.    I am Jess  
5 Fejeran, a throw net fisherman.]

6                   First of all, to all you members out  
7 there that came from Honolulu on this impact  
8 thing, do me a favor, you've received a lot of  
9 messages that upon, from our people here. This  
10 is what we don't want. How can you endanger  
11 the schools, which is DOD inside your place and  
12 put rockets, so much ammunition? And Guam is  
13 not even big enough. Why didn't you pick  
14 Midway? Why?

15                  Everyday, every week I get chased by  
16 federal because I'm a talayero, I fish in these  
17 waters. But that aircraft carrier can come in  
18 here and just tell us otherwise.

19                  So, all these federal things that you  
20 guys have, take this to the bank. You  
21 consolidated a lot of military places back  
22 there in the States. Put it there. We deserve  
23 our place. We deserve the respect that you  
24 guys should be respecting. You come back here  
25 again asking for more lands which you stole

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-724-001**

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 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.

I-724-001

I-724-001

1 from us. I call it stealing. Because if I  
2 come to your place and I do the same thing what  
3 you're doing? You're going to be fighting back  
4 like what we are doing.

5 We deserve the right because you people  
6 turn around and put this constitutional state.  
7 To me, it doesn't mean nothing. You call us  
8 U.S. citizen? We don't even have all the  
9 rights that we're supposed to be receiving.  
10 But yet, you guys come here with the value of  
11 the dollar and I see the value of nothing, that  
12 it doesn't protect us in any way but endanger  
13 us, and infuse a lot of things that in all the  
14 schools and all this firing range. You have  
15 all the money. Go out there and practice your  
16 firing range in the water because it's not  
17 going to do any harm. No more lands for you  
18 guys.

19 My family had a lot of land taken. And  
20 I am still standing here now as the last of the  
21 Mohicans of all of us that is standing here and  
22 we are waiting for our generations for our  
23 children to be able to muster, and be able to  
24 know that we stand for them and we're going to  
25 go and apply this for the next generation to

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

1 come.

2           And you guys come in here with all your  
3 billboards and yet all I see in this dilemma.  
4 This is something that's right now, all of you  
5 already know, all of you already know what's  
6 going to happen. Would you put a bomb in your  
7 own schools? Give you an example. Detroit,  
8 now we're going to put some bombs and rockets,  
9 firing range and our schools are no longer safe  
10 and we are only 30 miles wide. Pick Midway and  
11 pick it in on your backyard. Thank you.

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**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094



**COMMENT SHEET**

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

Website Comment Number: 608

Received: 2/16/2010 7:33:52 AM

**I-725-001**

There is much discussion in the local media and among the business community that the buildup is good for the local economy. However, several community groups will be further marginalized due to the increased cost of living directly related to the military build up. Rent is already skyrocketing and public housing is at its full capacity with hundreds of qualifying families placed on a waiting list for homes. These people will not be able to afford adequate housing or compete for reasonably priced homes. "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.

**I-725-002**

The disparity and inequality of life between "inside and outside" the fence will become more apparent, fueling the division between the military and local communities. Medical care, education, and other social services will suffer in the face of the increased population due to the buildup and the larger Guam community will be the ones to face the consequences.

**I-725-003**

"Members of the military do not spend a great deal of their income in the local economy (percent wages by enlisted military spent on Guam economy is 12%), especially if they are housed on-base as the Marine and Army personnel in the proposed action are expected to be. Much of the expenditures by military personnel are made at on-base establishments that send profits off-island, such as military Post Exchange outlets." DEIS Vol. 9 SAIS page 2-8

As thousands of workers move to Guam for the buildup, many local workers will be displaced and an additional burden will be felt on the island as jobs come to a close in terms of buildup related contracts. "There will be a recession-like period after 2014 wherein businesses would have to end or cut back and many workers would have to out-migrate due to job loss." DEIS Appendix K, page 4-147 table 4.3-4

**I-725-001**

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-725-002**

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

The military base, in itself, is a community. It includes military personnel, housing for the military and their dependents, medical and dental facilities, discount stores, recreational areas, and schools. These are provided for the benefit of the military personnel and their dependents. The cohesion of the military base, like any social group, is based on the similarity of their jobs and duties, objectives, age, situation, and other military affiliation. Subsequently, their similarities and benefits within the base are not the principal reasons for what appears to be "a separation from the local community." DoD recognizes the importance of managing efforts in implementing the proposed military relocation to reduce adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to work with the people and Government of Guam to ensure that the short term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

**I-725-003**

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.

1                   **COMMENTS BY MR. EDDIE J. CRUZ**

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3                   MR. CRUZ: My name is Eddie J. Cruz. I  
4 was hoping that Joey Crisostomo will be here  
5 because him and I have a big vested interest in  
6 the race track, which also leads to the quality  
7 of life of the military people that come here.

8                   Military people come here based on  
9 selection of what the facilities are here.  
10 And, obviously, that's true because they build  
11 golf courses and other stuff for the military  
12 on the bases that we outside people can't  
13 enjoy.

14                  But, just listening to what everybody  
15 said, I was kind of taken aside, and I'd like  
16 to put the race track aside for a second. When  
17 I was young, I went to Adelup Elementary School  
18 and I always wondered why we didn't have very  
19 many military kids in our school. And I said,  
20 "Why is that, dad?" And he says, "Because they  
21 all go to St. John's." So I said, I want to go  
22 to St. John's. I want to get a better  
23 education. I want to go to where these people  
24 go."

25                  So, I went to St. John's, got into Cub

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-726-001**

Thank you for your comment. The military base, in itself, is a community. It includes military personnel, housing for the military and their dependents, medical and dental facilities, discount stores, recreational areas, and schools. These are provided for the benefit of the military personnel and their dependents. The cohesion of the military base, like any social group, is based on the similarity of their jobs and duties, objectives, age, situation, and other military affiliation. Subsequently, their similarities and benefits within the base are not the principal reasons for what appears to be "a separation from the local community." DoD recognizes the importance of managing efforts in implementing the proposed military relocation to reduce adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to work with the people and Government of Guam to ensure that the short term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

I-726-001

I-726-001

1 Scouts and everything. Also -- and I find out,  
 2 I can't go to Cub Scout meetings because they  
 3 are on the bases. You have to be military to  
 4 go on there. So, that shot down my quality of  
 5 life.

6 So, I went at St. John's school, got to  
 7 befriend all these people. There was probably  
 8 only four people from Guam that went to St.  
 9 John's school when I was there. Later on, I  
 10 befriended them and kind found out what they  
 11 were all about and why they guarded everything  
 12 there.

13 So, as a guest of Base Commander Naval  
 14 Station, I got to take my grandfather down to  
 15 Sumai where he formerly lived before they took  
 16 the property away from him, and I said, "Pop,  
 17 why can't you come down here?" He says,  
 18 "Because the military owns it now." I said,  
 19 "How much did they pay you for it?" He says  
 20 none. He said, "They didn't pay us anything,  
 21 we gave it to them." He says the promise was  
 22 they would give it back when they didn't need  
 23 it anymore. Well, of course, that's never  
 24 going to happen; right?

I-726-002

25 Well, anyway, I grew up and I decided I

**I-726-002**

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.

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

I-726-003

1 was going to go back to public school. So, I  
 2 went to John F. Kennedy High School and I saw  
 3 how deplorable the conditions were and what the  
 4 difference of quality of everything between the  
 5 military and the local people were. And I  
 6 asked my dad the same thing I said, "Why is  
 7 that?" He said, "Son, it's going to change."  
 8 So I had the faith.

I-726-004

9 I went to college, I learned how the  
 10 Indians had fought for their land, I learned  
 11 how they got this, they got that. They got  
 12 everything. I said, fine, I'm going to go back  
 13 to Guam. We're going to do the same thing.  
 14 We're going to get our land back. We're going  
 15 to get democracy. We're going to get a voting  
 16 delegate in Congress. We're going to get  
 17 everything that all the Americans enjoyed  
 18 because I don't want to see my people be less  
 19 of an American than what I had seen.

I-726-005

20 Well, many years have passed, and I'm  
 21 now an older guy, still looks like the same  
 22 thing. What have we got to enjoy? DoDEA's got  
 23 their own schools that are beautiful. What  
 24 does Guam DOE have? What does Guam have for a  
 25 mental health center? What does Guam have for

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-726-003**

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.

**I-726-004**

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-726-005

1 a hospital? Where is the equality? Where are  
2 the things?

3           Going back to the race track, many  
4 years ago, we raced at different parts of the  
5 island. We had a dirt track in Apra Heights  
6 and all these other stuff. At one time, we  
7 went down, we raced at a road with the  
8 military. They said that's fine. But when we  
9 started making noise and we started beating the  
10 guys they said, "Oh, sorry, we need that for  
11 military use." So, they kicked us out.

I-726-006

12           We got this beautiful race track here  
13 in Yigo that we slowly started to have sports  
14 tourism. We developed it by the people and  
15 then we got insulted that says that it's an  
16 abandoned race track on the map and the DEIS  
17 says the same thing, that it's undeveloped  
18 land, unused. And through all the things, I  
19 was here with Mayor Lizama when we had the  
20 first meeting and they said, "Oh, no, we're not  
21 taking that, we're not bothering you." I said,  
22 "Why is there a little spot there?" "Oh, no  
23 that's just some consideration. But, no, we're  
24 not taking that."

25           Then the DEIS comes out and guess what?

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-726-005**

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 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-726-006**

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

I-726-006

1 They want to shoot the race track. So, where  
 2 is our quality of life? We're going back  
 3 downhill again. We don't have the quality of  
 4 life.

5 One real quick question, Mr. Guzman,  
 6 and I think this is a very important point.  
 7 Mark Sablan said something that just irritated  
 8 me. He said that we go off island because our  
 9 quality of life and our ability to get jobs is  
 10 overseas. Maybe that was right, they closed  
 11 down our facilities and oh, yeah, blah, blah,  
 12 blah. But if you want to go to Colorado, you  
 13 want to go to Washington, you want to go  
 14 somewhere, go ahead. Okay. Now, we've gone  
 15 these many years, now the military is coming  
 16 back. Where in the DEIS does it say that Guam  
 17 residents that moved away are going to get  
 18 preference to come back and fill these jobs?  
 19 Where are they? Are they not smart enough to  
 20 compete with them? Are we not smart enough to  
 21 get the jobs that the Alaskan native people  
 22 get? What's going on? I don't see any of that  
 23 in the DEIS. I think that somebody needs to  
 24 take a look at that and mitigate every one of  
 25 those points, that's a very important thing. I

I-726-007

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

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

1 quit. Thank you.

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Property Acquisition Polices Act of 1970. If eligible, DoD would provide relocation assistance in the form of advisory services, and some specific financial assistance related to a move, but would not be responsible for the physical relocation of the operations of the Guam International Raceway.

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

**I-726-007**

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 <http://www.opm.gov>.

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094



**COMMENT SHEET**

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

Website Comment Number: 609

Received: 2/16/2010 7:34:35 AM

**I-727-001**

Guam's infrastructure has reached well beyond its capacity and no monies have been offered to assist in improvements. Rather, the burden is left on the local government, which is debt ridden in the face of a struggling economy. Gov Guam floats several loans and was recently placed on a credit watch with Standard and Poors. The buildup will further weigh down the local economy and severely impact the stressed infrastructure. "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

**I-727-002**

The DEIS also takes a racist position on the increase of crime and violence, placing no responsibility in the side of the military personnel who will be placed on Guam. Rather, it only blames Chamorros and other Micronesians for the increased violence that will take place as a result of the buildup. "Ultimate fighting and mixed martial arts training are currently popular among Guam's young civilian population, and there have been reports that the youth undergoing such training might test themselves against Marines who could react accordingly." DEIS Vol. 2 16-90. The import of several young Marines and other soldiers will also mean an increase of violence directed toward women and children. Sexual violence, human trafficking, drug and money smuggling are a few of the adverse impacts associated with the increased population due to the buildup.

**I-727-001**

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-727-002**

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.

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: 610

Received: 2/16/2010 7:34:40 AM

I-728-001

Comment: If the water system on guam is already in bad shape, how can the military expect to bring in all these new people? during construction there will be a lot of water required for concrete. this wasnt analyzed in the document. isnt that a direct impact? marines = construction = need concrete = need quarries = need water... there needs to be an analysis of all the water that the construction will require.

#### I-728-001

Thank you for your comment. Since the Stipulated Order for Preliminary Relief for Civil Case No. 02-0035 was negotiated in June 2003, GWA has taken numerous steps to improve the quality and performance of the water system under the oversight of USEPA. As stated in a USEPA progress report in 2006, "improvements to the island's drinking water and wastewater treatment systems ... resulted in the safest drinking water Guam has experienced in decades." Therefore, it is assumed that the major changes to GWA, including restaffing of key positions, has resulted in an agency which is more capable than before of addressing the needs of the additional civilian growth from the Marine Corps relocation. However, DoD recognizes the funding restraints faced by GWA that impair their ability to put in place water system improvements and expansion in time to be ready for the proposed DoD relocation. DoD is making every possible effort to assist GWA in meeting these requirements, including 1) making excess water production from the DoD water system available to GWA, 2) expediting the installation of new proposed DoD wells to increase the amount of excess water available by the earliest possible date, and 3) DoD is leading a federal interagency task force to secure resources to assist GWA in making improvements to their water system to meet the indirect civilian population growth.

Growth in the military population will be addressed by developing a water system for the Marine Corps base which is separate and not dependent on the GWA water system. The new water supply will be taken from groundwater resources which are not developed by GWA.

Regarding water demand related to construction, approximately 50,000 gallons of water will be needed on average per day for concrete production based on the total square footage of the planned facilities. It is assumed that water demand the construction will be provided by the contractor from off base sources. This demand is not significant relative to the forecasted domestic and industrial demands.



**COMMENT SHEET**

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

Website Comment Number: 611

Received: 2/16/2010 7:35:17 AM

I-729-001

The United Nations has declared the rights of indigenous people to include the right to self-determination. However, this is a right that has been continually denied to the Chamorro people. The buildup will only exacerbate this challenge for the Chamorros.

"...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

I-729-002

"According to Chapter 16 of this EIS/OEIS, the proposed action would have several adverse socioeconomic impacts. Implementation of the proposed action would result in a "boom then bust" effect where the population on Guam would increase rapidly through 2014 during the construction phase, and then decrease rapidly after 2014 before leveling off. This cycle would lead to a construction downturn and the creation of an economic environment that meets standard definitions of an economic recession (e.g. decrease in jobs and civilian labor force income). With implementation of the proposed action, the cost of goods and services would rise with the increase in population, but may not be matched by an increase in income. Further, high housing costs, crowding, and/or homelessness may occur if the construction phase housing demand is not met at the construction peak." Vol. 2, Chapter 19, page 19-14. I recommend that no action be taken that will promote any adverse socioeconomic impacts.

**I-729-001**

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-729-002**

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 EIS) 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.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 612

Received: 2/16/2010 7:35:45 AM

I-730-001

The public comment period must not end until the Land Acquisition Impact Study is made available to the people of Guam; and that the people of Guam are given at least 120 days to review said document. The Department of Defense plans to increase its land inventory in the Unincorporated Territory of Guam, amounting to approximately 40% of the island's landmass, thus solidifying itself as the largest landowner in an island that has no right to vote for President, Congress or Senate.

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-730-001

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: 613

Received: 2/16/2010 7:36:54 AM

I-731-001

#### FAILURE TO COMPLETE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEYS

I know that the military failed to complete archaeological surveys. I have seen some work done by the NAVY and the DEIS fails to acknowledge some of the damaging artifacts in the 2/3 of Tinian land. There are hidden ideas and agenda by the Navy and we will look more into it especially with big issues of Contamination in Futema Japan.

I-731-002

Did the Navy tests ALL marine life surrounding the usage of live fire ranges?

I-731-003

WILL THE MARINES BE USING "LEAD" a POISONOUS CHEMICAL THAT CAN CAUSE CANCER?

Did you know my uncle died from Lupus Disease after entering North Field and digging holes underground for crab hunting? According to the Doctor, Lupus is an environmental cancer triggered by some chemicals on island. WE KNOW ABOUT THIS NOW!

#### I-731-001

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.

#### I-731-002

Thank you for your comment and concern. Volume 2, Chapter 11 discusses the potential impacts to marine biological resources from the proposed action.

#### I-731-003

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 lubricants, solvents, munitions and explosives of concern (MEC), nuclear materials, pesticides, etc. In fact, when feasible, the DoD attempts to reduce or eliminate the use of various hazardous substances to the greatest extent possible and substituting them for less toxic substances.

When using hazardous substances, environmental laws and regulations (e.g., RCRA) must be followed by DoD that are designed to be protective of human health, welfare, and the environment. In order to implement these laws and regulations, DoD has developed various procedures, protocol, and directives designed to proactively eliminate or minimize the inadvertent leakage, spill or release of pollutants to the environment. These actions involve comprehensive administrative, engineering, and operations mandates, best management practices (BMPs), standard operating procedures (SOPs), and controls in place to prevent or minimize the inadvertent leakage, spill, or release of hazardous/toxic substances. These BMPs, SOPs, and other controls are fully described

in the EIS document. However, these are not considered “mitigation measures” since they are already being performed by law and do not represent new actions to “mitigate” hazardous substance usage issues. If a leak, release, or spill is suspected or confirmed, aggressive mitigation measures are used to first clean up the leak, spill, or release as quickly as possible, followed by an assessment of risks to the public and/or the environment and a plan to remediate these risk concerns to within regulatory acceptable levels. These actions generally include environmental media (e.g., groundwater, surface water, soil, air, and/or biota) sampling and monitoring to ensure that 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. With regard to proposed firing ranges for MEC, the proposed ranges will be designed and maintained in accordance with all applicable federal and Government of Guam regulations. Specifically, Military Handbook 1027/3B contains procedures for reducing potential impacts from ranges through the implementation of BMPs. These include introducing soil amendments, vegetation management, engineering controls, instituting contaminant monitoring, reclaiming, and recycling. With ranges, lead is the primary leaching contaminant of concern and best management practices can minimize or prevent leaching of this constituent. Impact rounds from pistol rounds generally stay intact and impact rounds from rifle rounds often fragment. Intact rounds and rounds fragmented into relatively large pieces are not easily transported by natural transport mechanisms. Through the proper design of ranges, application of BMPs, and monitoring, the potential for groundwater contamination would be minimized. BMPs can reduce or eliminate the leaching of lead to the environment. These procedures may include controlling soil pH to between 6 to 8 to prevent dissolution of lead, mining of lead from back

stop berms, implementing a soil leaching monitoring program, and adding phosphate containing soil amendments to bind dissolved lead to the soil. Prior to building the ranges, an engineering study would determine the minimum depth of soil cover to ensure sufficient soil cover of the limestone, and to assess the suitability and optimum technique to add soil amendments such as phosphate to prevent lead leaching. In addition, when percolating water reaches the porous limestone the pH will increase, encouraging the precipitation of lead out of solution. The DoD will monitor for selected contaminants of concern. If monitoring identifies significant impacts, such as indications that chemicals of concern may exceed regulatory standards, reduce beneficial uses, result in adverse human or environmental health effects, or conflict with federal or Government of Guam regulations, then additional action would be taken to address these impacts. These comprehensive actions (e.g., BMPs, SOPs, etc.) will protect public health, welfare, and the environment from adverse impacts associated with the use of solvents, herbicides, pesticides, fertilizers, PCBs, MEC, nuclear materials, and other hazardous substances.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 614

Received: 2/16/2010 7:43:15 AM

I-732-001

Aside from the profound cultural insensitivity and sense of entitlement displayed in this document, the first major problem with the DEIS is one of numbers. According to 40 CFR § 1502.7, an EIS should typically be between 150 and 300 pages. This document is 11,000 pages. If someone were able to devote every waking hour (16 hrs. per day) to reading this document over the 90 day comment period and could read 1 page every 10 minutes, that would still leave 2,360 pages unread and no time to actually make a comment.

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. How can anyone make a well-informed comment on this plan with this vital information unavailable until after the comment period has ended?

I-732-002

This build-up will require a massive overhaul of much of the island's infrastructure. I find it insulting that the federal government intends to force the people of Guam to pay for these upgrades by providing the Government of Guam with loans that will have to be paid back at some point. Considering that the people of Guam cannot vote in presidential elections and their Congressional representation also lacks a vote, is this not taxation without representation? Every American schoolchild is taught that this was one of the main reasons America fought for its independence from England.

#### I-732-001

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-732-002

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. 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: 615

Received: 2/16/2010 7:43:34 AM

**I-733-001**

The EIS talks about the brown tree snake and how it did a lot of ecological damage. its even in TV shows discussing how the snake killed all the guam birds - not all, but did lots of damage. so, if the navy admits to this the cumulative effects will basically be more of the same. so the eis states: yep, the military screwed up the ecology: acknowledged, yep, this eis then states: we will likely screw it up more, yep, then the eis states: but we will work it out with the other various govt people to minimize the screwups we will do. pretty sad.

**I-733-002**

obviously enough is never enough for Guam. its apparent in this eis and the "why guam" answer... why guam? because we can.. and we just got to get this pesky "NEPA" thing done. and if this pesky nepa gets really hard, we will just cancel it.. cuz, we really got to do it because japan doesnt want our marines there and they have been mad. but.... GUAM is great!! we just do this nepa thing and we can move there! you guys suck.

**I-733-001**

Thank you for your comment. To address potential future impacts of invasive species, the DoD is developing a Micronesia Biosecurity Plan (MBP). Volume 2 Chapter 10 Section 10.2.2.6 contains information regarding the MBP as it relates to terrestrial invasive species, and Volume 2 Chapter 11 Section 11.2.2.6 contains information regarding potentially invasive marine species.

**I-733-002**

Comment noted.

1                   **COMMENTS BY MR. BRIAN SHYBULL**

2  
3           MR. SHYBULL:   Okay.    I'm an American  
4 citizen, white Anglo-Saxon Protestant.   We've  
5 had the power in the United States for 300  
6 years and we know what freedom is all about.  
7 We are jealous of our freedom.   We are willing  
8 to die for our freedom and we did die for our  
9 freedom.   We made every sacrifice for that  
10 freedom.   Our founding fathers spent months,  
11 six months, years, two years, three years away  
12 from their families so they could secure the  
13 freedom for the United States.   They didn't get  
14 to watch their children grow up necessarily.  
15 And our soldiers, our revolutionary soldiers,  
16 they died for that freedom.   They sacrificed  
17 their lives so that they could give freedom to  
18 their children as a legacy, okay.

19           Now, I've been here for eight years and  
20 I know what freedom is all about.   My  
21 educational process has been about faith in  
22 God, it's been about liberty for all people,  
23 it's been about liberation.   And if you don't  
24 have God, you are not going to be willing to  
25 sacrifice everything you have for your freedom.

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

1 My legacy is my son Zachary Shybull. He is a  
 2 seven-year-old Chamorro boy. I want to spend  
 3 the rest of my life making the sacrifices I  
 4 need to make so the people of this island can  
 5 give the legacy of freedom to their children.

6 Now, let's talk about financing, okay.  
 7 Because nobody -- it's very difficult for us to  
 8 think about making sacrifices if it's going to  
 9 be uncomfortable, okay. Twenty nine percent of  
 10 this island is occupied by the United States  
 11 military. That 29 percent is the most valuable  
 12 land in the Pacific Ocean. Think about the  
 13 financing of that. We get compact impact funds  
 14 every year for sitting on our ass and not doing  
 15 anything about freedom, that's our pay off,  
 16 okay. But let me tell you something, Andersen  
 17 and Navy are worth \$2 billion a year apiece.  
 18 Think about those finances.

19 Now, I talked to my father-in-law and  
 20 my mother-in-law last night and I've read it,  
 21 too. The acquisition of those bases, okay, on  
 22 paper, those bases were paid for by a very  
 23 small amount of money to very few Chamorro  
 24 people. Those bases were stolen from the  
 25 Chamorro culture, okay. And I'm an American

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

### I-734-001

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-734-001

1 citizen telling you this, I want someday to be  
 2 able to walk in to the naturalization office of  
 3 the Chamorro culture and be naturalized as a  
 4 Chamorro citizen. I think that is worth living  
 5 and dying for.

6           So, it's time to stop going to the  
 7 malls. It's time to stop watching mainstream  
 8 media. It's time to start teaching our kids  
 9 how to speak the language. It's time to start  
 10 unifying as a people, okay. We have -- here's  
 11 another thing that really concerns me, we have  
 12 different groups on island that all are  
 13 fighting for liberty, but there is a lot of  
 14 pride in those groups and they are not willing  
 15 to come together. In order to shed that pride,  
 16 we have to understand that God ordains freedom  
 17 for every person on this island. We need to  
 18 have a faith that will bring us together as a  
 19 people, and I am willing to live and die for  
 20 that.

21  
 22  
 23  
 24  
 25

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

### **I-734-002**

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

**I-734-002**



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 681

Received: 2/16/2010 12:28:07 PM

I-735-001

(16)

Due to the transient nature of military personnel and their families, sometimes pets are left on Guam or abandoned due to airline costs. The local animal shelter operated by Guam Animals In Need (GAIN), is already straining with cat and dog populations that require euthanization. I was unable to locate reference to this impact in the DREIS. I want to know the predicted numbers of families and therefore pets arriving. How will the military assist in controlling the population of stray animals?

#### ALTERNATIVES

- (1) The bases will operate their own animal shelters on base.
- (2) A surcharge will be assessed every pet arriving on Guam.
- (3) Military veterinarians will offer village sterilization clinics for pets,

I-735-001

Thank you for your comment. The military typically allows two pets per family. Assuming that half of all families would have pets, the number of pets could be as high as 3,520. Cats and dogs that are not controlled, or that become feral due to escape or abandonment, are of concern due to their potential predation on native and non-native wildlife, particularly migratory birds. Shorebirds at Haputo beach and other beaches north and south along the shoreline would also be vulnerable. Skinks and geckos would also be preyed upon by cats. Impacts would be significant. Mitigation would be implemented through pet ownership policies and Base instructions or orders to ensure that pets are controlled and are not allowed in the Haputo Ecological Reserve Area. With mitigation there would be no diminished population sizes or distributions of migratory birds or regionally important native animal species and impacts would be less than significant.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 616

Received: 2/16/2010 7:46:02 AM

I-736-001

The DEIS clearly reflects the negative impacts the Guam community is expected to endure in the face of the military expansion and the blatant disregard on the part of the US Department of Defense for the local people. This unilateral action against our island is the most visible recent example of the American colonial empire in the Pacific. The federal land grabbing and resource taking, the damage to the environment, the devastating impact on health and social services, the increased violence and crime, the complete disregard for indigenous rights is an abomination to justice and decency. It is hard to believe this exists in this century. I am against the military expansion, but more so I am against the unequal footing that Guam has in conversations with the federal government and the unashamed contempt directed at the Chamorro people.

I-736-002

This process is an added insult, only allowing 90 days to respond to the document. I OPPOSE THE MILITARY BUILDUP. I RECOMMEND THAT NO ACTION BE TAKEN WHATSOEVER TO FURTHER THE BUILDUP.

#### I-736-001

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-736-002

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

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

Website Comment Number: 617

Received: 2/16/2010 7:46:05 AM

Regarding TINIAN

Failure to Consider a True "no Action" alternative

NEPA requires the Navy to evaluate "the alternative of no action." IN the case of the Navy, since Navy has never previously prepared a comprehensive EIS for any military training, "no action" means no military training at North Field whatsoever. The DEIS fails to consider this true "no action" alternative. Rather, it evaluates only a "no live-fire military training" alternative, which is properly viewed as an alternate action to the live-fire training proposed in the other alternatives.

The Navy must revise its DEIS to consider the alternative of ceasing military training at North Field, TINIAN altogether. When it does so, it must evaluate the "predictable actions by others" that would likely result from "a choice of 'no action.'" Predictable actions would include, but are not limited to, increased efforts to protect cultural and biological resources once potential conflicts with training activities are eliminated, as well as increased access to sacred sites.

EIS IS A FAILURE TO CONSIDER REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES:

The Navy is obliged to, but failed to, consider alternatives that involve substantially less live-fire training than the least intensive live-fire training alternative evaluated in the DEIS. In response, the navy simply asserts the level of training reflected in the DEIS for Tinian is the minimum amount of combined arms live fire exercise (CALFEX) training required for Battalion level. The Navy cannot rely on such conclusory statements, even if purportedly from its experts, to support its refusal to evaluate these alternatives. Rather, the Navy must disclose to the public the underlying data and analysis on which it bases its conclusions. The DEIS fails to comply with this mandate.

The people on island of Tinian need more time to evaluate this situation and the EIS. We are ready to fight and plow through a big problem that awaits us in the near future. If the Okinawans can do that for 12 years, we can do that for another 80years.

Please take my comments into consideration. THANK YQU.

## I-737-001

Thank you for your comment. Ongoing military activities are currently conducted on Tinian, which is part of the Mariana Islands Range Complex (MIRC). As stated in Section 1.2.4 of Volume 3, military activities within the MIRC are addressed in the Final EIS prepared in 1999 for the Marianas Training Plan. Therefore, the No-Action Alternative in Volume 3 is continuation of current military activities on Tinian without the proposed firing ranges, rather than cessation of military activities altogether on Tinian. Development of alternatives for Volume 3 is based on the four documents cited in Section 1.2.4. 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-737-001



**COMMENT SHEET**

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

Website Comment Number: 618

Received: 2/16/2010 7:48:13 AM

**I-738-001**

Community groups will be further marginalized due to the increased cost of living directly related to the military build up. Rent is already increasing, and public housing is at its full capacity with hundreds of qualifying families placed on a waiting list for homes. These people will not be able to afford adequate housing or compete for reasonably priced homes. "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. The disparity and inequality of life between "inside and outside" the fence will become more apparent, fueling the division between the military and local communities. Medical care, education, and other social services will suffer in the face of the increased population due to the buildup and the larger Guam community will be the ones to face the consequences.

**I-738-002**

"Members of the military do not spend a great deal of their income in the local economy (percent wages by enlisted military spent on Guam economy is 12%), especially if they are housed on-base as the Marine and Army personnel in the proposed action are expected to be. Much of the expenditures by military personnel are made at on-base establishments that send profits off-island, such as military Post Exchange outlets." DEIS Vol. 9 SAIS page 2-8

As thousands of workers move to Guam for the buildup, many local workers will be displaced and an additional burden will be felt on the island as jobs come to a close in terms of buildup related contracts. "There will be a recession-like period after 2014 wherein businesses would have to end or cut back and many workers would have to out-migrate due to job loss." DEIS Appendix K, page 4-147 table 4.3-4. Guam's infrastructure has reached well beyond its capacity and no monies have been offered to assist in improvements. Rather, the burden is left on the local government, which is debt ridden in the face of a struggling economy. The buildup will further weigh down the local economy and severely impact the stressed infrastructure. "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

**I-738-001**

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-738-002**

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.

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.



**COMMENT SHEET**

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas  
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Website Comment Number: 619

Received: 2/16/2010 7:49:40 AM

**I-739-001**

The DEIS also takes a racist position on the increase of crime and violence, placing no responsibility in the side of the military personnel who will be placed on Guam. Rather, it only blames Chamorros and other Micronesians for the increased violence that will take place as a result of the buildup. "Ultimate fighting and mixed martial arts training are currently popular among Guam's young civilian population, and there have been reports that the youth undergoing such training might test themselves against Marines who could react accordingly," DEIS Vol. 2 16-90. The import of several young Marines and other soldiers will also mean an increase of violence directed toward women and children. Sexual violence, human trafficking, drug and money smuggling are a few of the adverse impacts associated with the increased population due to the buildup.

**I-739-002**

The United Nations has declared the rights of indigenous people to include the right to self-determination. However, this is a right that has been continually denied to the Chamorro people. The buildup will only exacerbate this challenge for the Chamorros.

"...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. The DEIS clearly reflects the negative impacts the Guam community is expected to endure in the face of the military expansion and the blatant disregard on the part of the US Department of Defense for the local people. This unilateral action against our island is the most visible recent example of the American colonial empire in the Pacific. The federal land grabbing and resource taking, the damage to the environment, the devastating impact on health and social services, the increased violence and crime, the complete disregard for indigenous rights is an abomination to justice and decency.

**I-739-003**

**I-739-001**

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-739-002**

Thank you for your comment. The population estimates in the Draft EIS were based on the maximal scenario. The year 2014 includes the foreign worker population on Guam as well as the military and their dependents. However, after 2017, the population increase (from the 2010 baseline) would be approximately 33,500 (maximal scenario) primarily because the foreign worker population would leave Guam. The EIS identifies a number of significant impacts to Guam and its resources; this is summarized at the end of various impact chapters in volumes 2 through 6. Impacts to the Chamorro people are also addressed in the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) that is Appendix F, Volume 9 of the Final EIS. Chamorros, although considered a minority population in comparison to the U.S. as a whole, represented over 40% of Guam's population in the 2000 U.S. Census. Chamorro concerns involving political autonomy are impacted by the potential increase in non-Chamorro populations due to the buildup, increasing the likelihood of more non-Chamorro local political office-holders. More non-Chamorro voters would decrease the possibility of Chamorro political self determination. They would also decrease the possibility of successful plebiscites to achieve greater independence from U.S. control.

More information on this topic can be found in the Environmental Justice and the Protection of Children chapters of the Final EIS, specifically, Chapters 19 in Volumes 2, 3, 4, 5, and Chapter 20 in Volume 6, and under cumulative impacts (Chapter 4) of Volume 7.

**I-739-003**

Thank you for your comment.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 620

Received: 2/16/2010 7:50:27 AM

I-740-001

The public comment period must not end until the Land Acquisition Impact Study is made available to the people of Guam; and that the people of Guam are given at least 120 days to review said document. The Department of Defense plans to increase its land inventory in the Unincorporated Territory of Guam, amounting to approximately 40% of the island's landmass, thus solidifying itself as the largest landowner in an island that has no right to vote for President, Congress or Senate.

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-740-001

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: 621

Received: 2/16/2010 7:50:57 AM

CNMI, TINIAN:

I-741-001

HOW COME THE EIS DID NOT ASK THE EPA AND OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALISTS TO COMMENT ON THE HAZARDOUS MATERIALS THAT THE MILITARY OR DOD-NAVY WILL BRING HERE TO TINIAN?

I-741-002

HOW COME THE EIS FAILS TO TELL US THAT LEAD WILL BE USE?

HOW COME THE DEIS FAILS TO TELL US THAT DEPLETED URANIUM CAN AND MAY BE USED ON TINIAN?

I-741-003

HOW COME THE DEIS FAILS TO MENTION THAT OUR SOIL IS "GREAT" FARMING SOIL ACCORDING TO THE US AGRICULTURE, HOWEVER, YOU REITERATED THE OPPOSITE? THAT IS A DISGRACE TO MY PEOPLE AND MYSELF AS WE FARM BACK THERE. GIVE US BACK OUR LANDS!

I-741-004

YOU TOOK AWAY OUR LAND, YOU WILL DIMINISH OUR RACE, AND NOW YOU WILL KILL OUR CULTURE

#### I-741-001

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-741-002

Thank you for your comment. Volume 2 and Volume 3 discuss the overall types hazardous substances expected, the volumes, the types of activities that are expected to use these hazardous substances, and the potential impacts.

The DoD is committed to the protection and responsible stewardship of the environment. The DoD is committed to the safe handling and use of all hazardous substances, including lubricants, solvents, munitions and explosives of concern (MEC), nuclear materials, etc. In fact, when feasible, the DoD is attempts to reduce or eliminate the use of various hazardous substances to the greatest extent possible and substituting them for less toxic substances.

When using hazardous substances, environmental laws and regulations (e.g., RCRA) must be followed by DoD that are designed to be protective of human health, welfare, and the environment. In order to implement these laws and regulations, DoD has developed various procedures, protocol, and directives designed to proactively eliminate or minimize the inadvertent leakage, spill or release of pollutants to the environment.

These actions involve comprehensive administrative, engineering, and operations mandates, best management practices (BMPs), standard operating procedures (SOPs), and controls in place to prevent or minimize the inadvertent leakage, spill, or release of hazardous/toxic substances. These BMPs, SOPs, and other controls are fully described in the EIS document. If a leak, release, or spill is suspected or confirmed, aggressive mitigation measures are used to first clean up the leak, spill, or release as quickly as possible, followed by an assessment of risks to the public and/or the environment and a plan to remediate these risk concerns to within regulatory acceptable levels. These actions generally include environmental media (e.g., groundwater, surface water, soil, air, and/or biota) sampling and monitoring to ensure that hazards are mitigated quickly and effectively. In many cases, part of remediation plan includes the requirement to perform regularly scheduled long-term sampling and monitoring of environmental media to ensure that remedial actions have been effective. If long-term monitoring indicates that risks to human health or the environment are still unacceptable, more aggressive remediation approaches are considered. These actions (e.g., BMPs, SOPs, etc.) will protect public health, welfare, and the environment from adverse impacts associated with the use of solvents, herbicides, pesticides, fertilizers, PCBs, MEC, nuclear materials, and other hazardous substances.

**I-741-003**

Thank you for your comment. The EIS has been edited to correct the data and to include prime farmlands in the impact analysis.

**I-741-004**

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

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

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

Through the process of public involvement that has accompanied this proposed action (see 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: 622

Received: 2/16/2010 7:51:24 AM

I-742-001

"According to Chapter 16 of this EIS/OEIS, the proposed action would have several adverse socioeconomic impacts. Implementation of the proposed action would result in a "boom then bust" effect where the population on Guam would increase rapidly through 2014 during the construction phase, and then decrease rapidly after 2014 before leveling off. This cycle would lead to a construction downturn and the creation of an economic environment that meets standard definitions of an economic recession (e.g. decrease in jobs and civilian labor force income). With implementation of the proposed action, the cost of goods and services would rise with the increase in population, but may not be matched by an increase in income. Further, high housing costs, crowding, and/or homelessness may occur if the construction phase housing demand is not met at the construction peak." Vol. 2, Chapter 19, page 19-14. I recommend that no action be taken that will promote any adverse socioeconomic impacts.

#### I-742-001

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).

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.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 623

Received: 2/16/2010 7:56:12 AM

Tinian:

we need more time. the EIS fails to answer in dept the environmental impact to our culture, my grandchildren, etc. it is critical for us to evaluate and read the EIS in lamens terms not MILITARY HIGH CLASS STANDARDS. Otherwise, this EIS has failed us, Guam, Hawaii, Japan, Okinawa, Iraq, Korea, Marshal Islands, and MORE!

thank you Navy and Marines.

#### I-743-001

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-743-001



**COMMENT SHEET**

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas  
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Website Comment Number: 624

Received: 2/16/2010 8:00:17 AM

Tinian.....

**I-744-001**

It is a bad idea. You either find another alternative or there will be big issues concerning our environment, children's safety, our wild life, and marine life.

**I-744-002**

Marines have lead in their weapons. They have used depleted uraniums in Iraq- I know this. If you bring them here they will kill us and our race will die out because of the military invasion of the CNMI.

**I-744-003**

We know a lot now and we need more time to comment on the DEIS. How come you only come to Tinian 1 time for public hearing? you think this is enough? No it is not enough.

**I-744-001**

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 Tinian, 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 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 Tinian.

**I-744-002**

Thank you for your comment. Volume 3 discusses the proposed types of training, the types of munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) expected, the locations of proposed training ranges, etc. In addition, the document discusses best management practices (BMPs) and standard operating procedures (SOPs) that would be used to protect public health and the environment. One such action will be to periodically clean the firing ranges of MEC. This action prevents lead and other contaminants from leaching into the groundwater. This and other BMPs and SOPs will protect the public and the environment.

**I-744-003**

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



**COMMENT SHEET**

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas  
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Website Comment Number: 625

Received: 2/16/2010 8:01:10 AM

I-745-001

regarding the socioeconomic study: i understand that an offisland firm was hired for this.. that is not sufficient. i got a copy of a senators letter that discussed the flaws in this study. my comment is to redo this study and utilize a local firm. this will really give the EIS the proper data NEPA requires to conduct an analysis. i bet these people didnt know guam before this project and were given a list of people or agencies to talk to. the EIS needs to be redone for this analysis. the lives of us on guam comes down to offisland contractors visiting us for a few weeks to get data. do you know how incredibly frustrating that is for us on guam? traffic can be bad now, then the marines are coming. driving around now i imagine what it will be like in a few years. its is scary. this document needs to really discuss how bad the traffic will be.

I-745-002

**I-745-001**

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-745-002**

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.



**COMMENT SHEET**

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas  
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Website Comment Number: 626

Received: 2/16/2010 8:05:04 AM

**I-746-001**

our professor was talking about the "adaptive management". this is supposed to be the plan to reduce the amount of impacts. so what happens if the problems are bad now? with the adaptive management, who is the one who decides not to continue building? i would hate to have that job since there would be lots of pressure to say "come on, its really not that bad".. if that person says "yes it is". the military will just hire another person until they get the answer they want which is "yes SIR! we can do more construction!! its not so bad SIR!"

**I-746-002**

20,000 workers!????????????????? what about the other bad stuff they will bring: more reef fishing... who will look at that?

**I-746-001**

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-746-002**

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-747-001

1           **COMMENTS BY MS. DESIREE TAIMANGLO VENTURA**  
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3           MS. VENTURA: Hello, my name is Desiree  
4 Taimanglo Ventura. And I'm here today as an  
5 educator, because there are few things that I  
6 find problematic.  
7           Mark Sablan brought up some points that  
8 I really wanted to respond to. When I go in  
9 the classroom, one of the biggest things that  
10 disturb me is that my students are so  
11 misinformed about the effects this buildup will  
12 have on their future. Some of the things I've  
13 heard have included, "This is going to be good  
14 for the island because we're going to be like  
15 Hawaii." Or, "This will be good for our  
16 economy because we could be like Miami." Or,  
17 "Having this buildup means more Chamorros will  
18 come back to Guam to get the jobs that are  
19 going to come." But that's not the case and  
20 the EIS says it. So, we need to stop getting  
21 up here and saying this is good for the  
22 economy, because it's not true. And you're  
23 misinforming our youth who inherent this  
24 island.  
25           The DEIS says, Volume 2, Chapter 16

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

I-747-001

1 Page 1057, Guam workers will likely continue to  
2 see the costs of good and services rise faster  
3 than their incomes. Guam residents are  
4 projected to receive less construction jobs  
5 than off-island workers. And that's on Page  
6 1055 of Volume 2.

7 Another thing is that, and actually  
8 Senator BJ brought it up one day, is that, we  
9 have all these empty apartment buildings all  
10 over Tumon, although they're building them  
11 everywhere. Empty apartment buildings  
12 everywhere is for rent. And they're going to  
13 build more because, come the peak time of the  
14 buildup, they're going to need about 3,000 more  
15 apartments.

16 And what happens when they go? Is  
17 going that we're going to have twice as many  
18 empty apartments that we're going to be trying  
19 to fill up? And our students are going to be  
20 trying to get in there. And it's just not  
21 good. So, to come up here say this is for the  
22 youth is not right.

23 Another thing, you said that students  
24 tend to go to the states and they don't return  
25 because there are no jobs here. As a student,

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

I-747-001

1 I teach at the University now, but as someone  
2 who has returned home because I prefer to teach  
3 Chamorro students, my own people, than students  
4 at San Diego State, who are nice too, but I  
5 really do enjoy teaching at my own home. And I  
6 didn't come home because there were no jobs.  
7 It's just the type of jobs that we're pushing  
8 to our students.

9 Students in San Diego or in the states  
10 or Las Vegas, when they graduate, the job  
11 market is just as competitive. They are  
12 working double shifts. They are -- in school  
13 at day working at night. A lot of them are  
14 just as unemployed as some of the students are  
15 here. That argument does not fly. It's a very  
16 weak one.

17 Another thing is, we already have jobs  
18 here that we need to fill. It's just training  
19 our students to take them. We already need  
20 social workers, we need lawyers, we need honest  
21 accountants, we need teachers. We have jobs so  
22 long as we train our students to get them. If  
23 we keep telling them that the jobs they need  
24 with the buildup are at Friday's, working  
25 construction, waiting tables at Chili's, you

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

I-747-001

1 are making Guamanians and Chamorros a laboring  
2 class within an empowered country.

3           You are -- to truly have Guamanian and  
4 Chamorro youth succeed in this world, it's  
5 tapping on their minds and making them aspire  
6 towards the things that will actually help them  
7 to hold power. Construction is not going to do  
8 it. In the long run, waiting a table at  
9 Chili's is not going to do it. We have jobs.  
10 We have to encourage our students to fill them.  
11 That's all. Thank you.

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George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

1                   **COMMENTS BY MR. IKE PANGELINAN**

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3                   MR. PANGELINAN: First of all, I don't  
4 want to be accused of being anti-military or  
5 anti-American because I'm a retired educator  
6 and I served one combat tour of the U.S  
7 Marines, the First Marine Division  
8 Expeditionary Force. That's the unit that  
9 showed Saddam Hussein out to -- the road to  
10 him, you know.

11                   But I'm here in support of the  
12 Sgambellurries and the, you know, the Unpingcos.  
13 It's the taking of additional land that I'm  
14 concerned. And I hope General Bice, the JGPO  
15 Task Force, that you will consider -- I know  
16 that you are not the policy makers. I highly  
17 recommend to the coalition and our federal  
18 representative who is not here, Madeline,  
19 thanks to the Vice-Speaker and the speaker, the  
20 Governor of Guam is not here. Where do we go?

21                   The military is just doing their  
22 mission. But I'm against the buildup if  
23 they're going to take additional land.  
24 Actually, I wanted to save this over at the  
25 South Finegayan because presently we're having

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-748-001**

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-748-001

I-748-001

1 problems over there.

2           The Korean billionaire, this is the  
3 story of David versus Goliath. We're David,  
4 we're the poor people. I have a family member  
5 right now that's staying over at the ranch who  
6 has no place to go. One thousand eighty eight  
7 are homeless in this island. Forty percent are  
8 Chamorro owned land. One-third of the island  
9 belongs to the military. You cannot compare  
10 Guam to Okinawa. Okinawa is 554 square miles.  
11 Guess what I'm teaching before I retired?  
12 American Government, Federal State and Local  
13 Government, geography, history. Nobody is  
14 going to lie to me. I've read your book  
15 already. Okay? And by the way, my boss is  
16 right here, just retired. We're both retired.

17           But, please, do not accuse me because  
18 I'm against the buildup, the taking of land,  
19 because if you know the history of taking of  
20 land -- one minute. Okay. Start of from 1898,  
21 the Sumai area, all the way up to Nimitz Hill,  
22 Naval Mag. I mean, you guys have that already.

23           And I highly recommend on Page 6 of the  
24 EIS that the -- there's already a firing range,  
25 Tarague. The Air Force don't use that

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George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

I-748-001

1 everyday. We have one down at the Naval  
2 Station. As a matter of fact, I spent 15 years  
3 with the Guam Army National Guard as an IDT.

4 So now, I am living on six medicines  
5 because I was exposed to Agent Orange in  
6 Vietnam. I'm living on six medicines right  
7 now. I'm 100 percent and I'm a disable  
8 veteran. Who knows, tomorrow, I might die.  
9 But, please, I would like the Joint Task Force  
10 to reconsider that please don't take no more  
11 land. Because Guam is too small. It's only  
12 225 square miles. Fort Hood Texas is 300  
13 square miles, it's bigger than Guam. Reagan's  
14 ranch in California is 275 square miles. Guam  
15 is only 225 -- or, 250, correction. Thank you  
16 and *Sí Yu'us Ma'ase*.

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**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

1                   **COMMENTS BY MR. JUAN TAITANO**

2

3                   MR. TAITANO: [speaks in the Chamorro

4 language; I have a lot to say tonight, but they

5 are limiting us. What kind is this? They just

6 give us three minutes? They come in here and

7 discuss -- five hours to converse for what is

8 going to happen to the Chamorros. You know

9 what? Compare the federal and how they lie,

10 with the iguana, they're the same. If you

11 compare, the Chamorros were first --] in

12 English, General Bice, you and your entourage

13 came over here with a basket full of lies. The

14 government has been lying to us and that's why

15 -- sorry if I offend someone with the thing

16 that I have to say, because I feel like the

17 federal government is no better than a

18 prophylactic rubber. The rubber gives you a

19 sense of security while you're being screwed.

20                   Now, on the Chamorro translation it

21 says [speaks in the Chamorro language;

22 pregnant, pregnant, throw away.] The same.

23 The same thing. How many if -- how much more

24 loyalty has the U.S. Government, you know,

25 asking from us? Per capita? No one could

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-749-001**

Thank you for your comment. There were several ways to submit comments on this project during the public comment period. Comments could be made on the project website, in writing at the public hearings, as verbal comments at the public hearings or by mail. Speakers at public hearings who exceeded their 3 minute limit were able to continue providing their comments off-stage with the assistance of a comment recorder at the comment station. Speakers were also able to speak at the microphone a second time if time allowed during the public hearing. DoD limited the amount of time each person spoke at the microphone in order to ensure that every member of the community who wanted to provide a verbal comment had an opportunity to do so.

**I-749-002**

Comment noted.

I-749-001

I-749-002

1 outdo the Chamorros in war, you know, just  
 2 about every branch of the service. I, too, I  
 3 don't, I don't hate the military because I am a  
 4 veteran. Even though I was drafted and I took  
 5 place on some of you statesiders here, I took  
 6 the place of your father or your brother.  
 7 Imagine the U.S. Government come into a small  
 8 island, tiny island to draft the locals.

9 I went up this morning for my blood  
 10 test in Naval Hospital, there's that sign that  
 11 reminds you, active duty personnel has the  
 12 privilege. To my fellow veterans, how much  
 13 more are we going to step back on the line when  
 14 that 8,000 Marines comes here? How much more?  
 15 And the thing is, with the Chamorro veterans,  
 16 believe me, all we're getting is the leftover  
 17 from Hawaii. And many of the benefits that we  
 18 are entitled to, we're not getting it.

19 I requested for a treadmill so I could  
 20 help myself get back into shape; six months,  
 21 still no result. Cliff, no, no, no, no, no.  
 22 [speaks in the Chamorro language; almost done,  
 23 a little bit more. I already forgot what I was  
 24 going to say. I will make it fast.] I was  
 25 going to go on -- you disturb me, you know.

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 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-749-003**

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.

I-749-003

1           I am a 100% or two, and only on PTSD  
2 and that's part of my problem is that I forget  
3 what I have to say, especially when I'm  
4 interrupted. You are excused, man.

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George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

1                   **COMMENTS BY MS. DIANNE METGOT**

2

3                   MS. METGOT: [speaks in the Chamorro

4 language; good evening, I am Metgot] I live in

5 Yona, on the tip of the spear, Isla Guahan.

6 This is the third public hearing. There are a

7 lot of people living on Guam with degrees from

8 colleges, in science, and the social sciences.

9 They have been coming to all these public

10 hearings. They've been going to every one of

11 those posters. They've been talking to all

12 those people in uniforms or contract civilians.

13 And they're asking the same questions. What

14 about the aircraft carrier siltation problem?

15 When every ship comes in and throws its bow

16 thrusters? Oh, no problem, what about western

17 shores? What about jade shores?

18                   I've been diving here 37 years as a

19 guest of these indigenous people. Oh, no

20 problem. What about the unexploded ordinance

21 at the Sasayan Firing Range? Oh, no problem,

22 no problem. Like the Catholic Church, this

23 requires an act of faith. No offense to the

24 dominant religion. How many times does the

25 word mitigation appear in 11,000 pages? I have

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George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-750-001**

Thank you for your comment. Potential impacts from docking and underway operations are presented in Section 4.2.2.2, Operation, Nearshore Waters.

**I-750-002**

Thank you for your comment. The Public Health and Safety sections of the EIS provides background regarding the potential presence of UXO throughout Guam and CNMI and provides analysis and measures to be taken to prevent mishaps from encounters with UXO. The EIS specifies that to reduce the potential hazards related to exposure to MEC, qualified UXO personnel would perform surveys to identify and remove potential MEC items prior to the initiation of ground disturbing activities. The general public would be excluded from entering construction zones and training areas. Additional safety precautions would include: UXO personnel supervision during earth-moving activities and providing MEC awareness training to construction personnel involved in grading and excavations prior to and during ground-disturbing activities. The identification and removal of MEC prior to initiating construction activities and training construction personnel as to the hazards associated with unexploded military munitions would ensure that potential impacts would be minimized.

I-750-001

I-750-002

1 to do my word search and count. How  
 2 inconvenient will it be for civilians to hike  
 3 outdoors versus Marines being transported to  
 4 naval station for target practice?

5 The Chamorro people are the most  
 6 hospitable people in the world. That's why we  
 7 haoles came, found paradise and stayed and we  
 8 tried not to wreck it. Look at those Dave Lots  
 9 haole, Boonie Stumper founder. What outsider  
 10 like myself has not been welcomed to Boca and  
 11 share in their rich culture? The USA prides  
 12 itself on not taking foreign lands. Did our  
 13 Vietnam veterans take and keep the hills in  
 14 Vietnam? Did our military take land in  
 15 Granada, in Bosnia? The list is long and my  
 16 geography's fuzzy. Why take Guam land? Mother  
 17 Guam has been the safe harbor for refugees from  
 18 Vietnam, the Kurds from Iraq, the Pahais from  
 19 Iran. Mother Guam has always answered the call  
 20 of Uncle Sam, but no longer. Enough is enough  
 21 [speaks in the Chamorro language; stop.] Guam  
 22 deserves not to be a possession but a jewel  
 23 shining for the rest of the world to see 212  
 24 square miles -- almost done -- of paradise with  
 25 rich cultures living peacefully together. We

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 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

### I-750-003

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-750-003

I-750-004

1 are not antimilitary. We are pro-quality of  
2 life.

3 Leave our air, sea and land for us to  
4 nurture and protect. You gave the acres back  
5 to the Puerto Ricans after how much years of  
6 indigenous protesting. Find another island to  
7 take over. We ask you leave our gem in the  
8 Pacific the way it is, no action. Si Yu'us  
9 Ma'ase.

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**I-750-004**

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.

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 627

Received: 2/16/2010 8:06:51 AM

govguam biologists have mentioned that the coral that will be lost for the aircraft carrier is over 20 or 30 acres... how come the alternatives only looks at guam? why not other areas.



I-751-001

### I-751-001

Thank you for your comment. 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. 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. 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.



**COMMENT SHEET**

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

Website Comment Number: 628

Received: 2/16/2010 8:11:06 AM

I-752-001

COMMENT: if the military is willing to spend Billions of dollars to meet the militarys needs by keeping the marines near asia.. why dont they just save that and spend that money when there REALLY is a need to get the marines to asia in 2 or 4 days faster. we invaded iraq in the gulf war and did so without guam having a base. dont try and explain that guam is that important. with jet planes and big ships, the us military can go anywhere in the world within days. the impacts to Guahan are too great. the military/navy need to analyze other options to meet this need. instead, guam is said to be the "only" option/alternative. redo the eis to analyze other locations in the US.

**I-752-001**

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.



**COMMENT SHEET**

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

Website Comment Number: 629

Received: 2/16/2010 8:15:41 AM

I-753-001

I-753-002

the eis talks little about DOD lands not analyzed for fire ranges. sure, it says its not big enough.. well, if you are going to spend billions on this move, the eis/navy need to spend some of that money and look into andersen to put in the range. the military can take the billions and relocate the airforce housing areas and put in the firing range there on the east coast of andersen. please analyze this in the eis: relocating air force people/buildings and putting marine corp firing range there. wait! the golf course!! aaaaahh! thats why its not there! god forbid the af people go offbase and spend more money to golf! Put this alternative in the EIS. the socioeconomics will be better if you left pagat caves and the guam raceway alone... i think you will have more support if you inconvenience temporary residents (af families) than permanent ones.

**I-753-001**

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. 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. There would be a significant amount of excavation required to create the range topographic profile and to reconstruct 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. 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. Discussion on the screening process associated with the firing ranges has been clarified in the FEIS.

**I-753-002**

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

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.

1                   **COMMENTS BY MS. CARA FLORES MAYS**

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3                   MS. MAYS:     Sorry, I know a lot of  
4 people have left. The one issue that I'd like  
5 to address in the EIS, it states that there  
6 will be a 20% enrollment increase in our public  
7 schools. And I know just speaking with a few  
8 of the military personnel, that they've tried  
9 to convince me that our additional taxes will  
10 make that okay. If you can imagine, this 20%  
11 increase in our public school enrollment will  
12 be mostly ESL. We're going to have students  
13 from the Philippines, from Micronesia and  
14 they're not going to have English as their  
15 first language. Sorry, just ran over here and  
16 I'm a little nervous, so, I'm trying to catch  
17 my breath.

18                   If you can imagine, it doesn't matter  
19 how much money we have coming in. We don't  
20 have a system that works right now. How are we  
21 going to build on something that doesn't work?  
22 And so, if there is one reason that this EIS  
23 should go back to the drawing table, it's the  
24 fact that our children, those people, I mean, I  
25 might be able to enroll my daughter in a

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

**I-754-001**

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

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

I-754-001

I-754-001

1 private school but are we making decisions  
2 based on our own needs and our own abilities?  
3 Or are we going to make a decision as a whole,  
4 as an island? Where did the majority of our  
5 children go to school? And if our education  
6 system, excuse my language, sucks right now,  
7 can you imagine how bad it's going to become  
8 when you have a 20 percent increase of students  
9 who don't speak English as their first  
10 language?

11 I could list a million ways that this  
12 DEIS fails to, maybe not a million, I'm sorry,  
13 but I could list a few ways that this EIS fails  
14 to address the people's needs. But this is my  
15 number one concern because our kids, there's  
16 already a gap and we're going to see that gap  
17 get wider if we allow the military to come in  
18 as they have planned. If we allow them to come  
19 in without making plans for our children, I  
20 mean, I want to hear them say that we're going  
21 to take this back to the drawing board and  
22 we're going to figure out a way to make sure  
23 that these transient workers and their children  
24 don't impact your schools. And I want to know  
25 that that's going to happen.

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

Thank you for your comment.

I-754-002

1           But, what I really like to see happen -  
2 - hi, General Bice. What I'd really like to  
3 see happen is for you to realize, I mean,  
4 you've been here and I think you'll notice that  
5 most of us in Guam will smile at you unless  
6 we're really angry which a lot of us are. But  
7 we'll smile regardless of how we feel. We'll  
8 smile at you because that's just in our hearts.  
9           I want you to think about our history.  
10 I want you to think about our grandmothers.  
11 And I want you to pretend like they're your  
12 sisters and like your sisters you saw them get  
13 raped in World War II. I want you to think  
14 about of what kind of impact that would have on  
15 you. And I want you to go back to your table  
16 and if you're not going to invite us to be  
17 there, I want you to stand up for us and I want  
18 you to say, these people of Guam are the most  
19 patriotic people we've ever met. They've  
20 suffered, they've died, they've been raped,  
21 they've been killed, they protected Tweed and  
22 they died and they weren't awarded a medal of  
23 honor. He was awarded a medal. I want those  
24 families who suffered and died to be awarded a  
25 medal. I want their sacrifices to be

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

I-754-002

1 recognized and I want you to go back to your  
2 table and I want you to tell whoever you're  
3 talking to because we don't really know who it  
4 is. I want you to tell Hillary Clinton and  
5 Barrack Obama, and whoever it is you need to  
6 tell, that we're a good people and we deserve  
7 for our suffering to be recognized, for our  
8 patriotism, somebody, is that the right word to  
9 use? To be recognized. And I want you to  
10 stand up for our rights because you're wearing  
11 uniforms and that's what those uniforms stand  
12 for. They stand for freedom and I want you to  
13 defend our freedom because right now, we don't  
14 have it. So, thank you for listening to us and  
15 thank for defending America.

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**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 630

Received: 2/16/2010 8:20:55 AM

Have the following areas been considered for the Marines' live fire range?

The Andersen Golf Course  
Tarague Beach and the surrounding area  
Northwest Field

It seems like those areas would be as suitable as the Marbo Cave area and the military already owns them.

#### I-755-001

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. 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. 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. Northwest Field was eliminated as an option because: 1) There are ongoing and planned aviation operations at Northwest Field; 2) Ammunition storage explosive arcs extend over portions of Northwest Field; 3) Environmental constraints from existing refuge area; 4) Satellite communications facilities; and 5) Land use conflicts- insufficient space for the full complement of ranges and the area is already in use for Air Force training and planned aviation training.

I-755-001



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 631

Received: 2/16/2010 8:25:56 AM

I would only would go for the buildup under one condition... That none of our cultural lands and historical places be destroyed. If this doesn't happen I'm all for it but I will not tolerate any part if Guam being destroyed for military purposes. It is bad enough that we have land that is owned by dod already.

I-756-001

#### I-756-001

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.

Thank you for your comment.

1                   COMMENTS BY MS. ROSE PEREZ TAITANO

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3                   MS. TAITANO:    I'm Rose Perez Taitano  
4 [speaks in the Chamorro language; the night is  
5 getting long. This is what this is for, is to  
6 look at what is in the heart. That is what you  
7 need to decide if you will open it up for your  
8 family and all.] I know I am limited but they  
9 say they will stay on and make everyone talk.  
10 And there's the camera to see how this is  
11 going.

12                   But I think for respect. I do speak  
13 fluent Chamorro, but because we respect, I'm  
14 going to speak English. It's so sad, it's  
15 really sad the way the world of Guam is today.  
16 From invasion to colonization, you name it, we  
17 went through it. Our parents, our great grand,  
18 they all went through it and I think my  
19 generation now are going through wringer again,  
20 another hell on earth. It's so sad, but as a  
21 human being hurting another human being, you  
22 know, 80 percent of the United States  
23 population are Christians. I don't think they  
24 want to play this in Fox Channel or CNN because  
25 all it shows is military is the giant and we're

I-757-001

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

I-757-001

1 just a little people, why bother with the  
2 story, why bother mentioning their pain; it's  
3 sad.

4           The example that was shown to us with  
5 the colonial powers is so heartbreaking, they  
6 tear us. I'm talking inside and outside. The  
7 pain that they dished and people watch, it's  
8 inhumane. So, Satan, keep away from  
9 Christians. Controlling the situation with  
10 threats, you know, you got the power, you're  
11 the highest of the power in the earth, the  
12 world. You've got the guns, you've got the  
13 brains, you've got the body, but walk with the  
14 Lord daily, and he'll lead you the right way  
15 how to treat another creature. Amen to that.

16           We live in this world in just a blink  
17 of an eye and we're gone, a blink of an eye.  
18 The time the Lord, like one day, you know, for  
19 him it's a second, so, we're just passing  
20 through, so, completely live the nature. Do  
21 not destroy the environment, we have  
22 environmental that are lying to us, you know,  
23 just to cover up so they will not lose their  
24 job. They want the job, it really is sad. I  
25 have no intention of calling names but I think

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

I-757-001  
I-757-002

1 I have to, my time is limited. America,  
 2 military, you're thieves, and you're coming  
 3 again the second time around. One third of the  
 4 island is taken by you, guys, and you're coming  
 5 back for the other third prime land. God have  
 6 mercy on your soul. Amen.

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**I-757-002**

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.

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 632

Received: 2/16/2010 8:38:58 AM

#### Greetings

My name is Iris Carrera and I was born and raised on Guam; currently I'm attending Seattle University pursuing my BA in economics. Reading through portions of the DEIS, I found that the DEIS Executive Summary misrepresented and omitted key information on the buildup's effects to tourism and economics.

E5-4 of the DEIS Executive Summary lists significant impacts of the preferred military courses of action. Under Socioeconomics and General Services "beneficial impacts to economics and tourism" is listed. In the case of tourism, numerically more negative than positive consequences were identified. The DEIS is summarized the move as having benefits to tourism because industry leaders "felt" like the good outweighed the bad here. (DEIS Volume 2, Ch. 16 pg 66). Feelings should not outweigh the figures. By taking on the opinion of industry leaders, the DEIS then discriminates against smaller businesses that may stand to lose because of the buildup.

The statement is also misleading in terms of economics. Our gross domestic product will rise, but will the people of Guam reap these benefits? GDP (or in this case GIP) is not a measure of economic development. It is a factor though not the sole factor. Economic development is what we are striving to as means the increased well being of our people. The DEIS does not mention economic development. Probably because the move will instead hurt Guam's economic development. Listed under Socioeconomics and General Services are "adverse impacts to population, housing, public services, crime, social order, and community." Positive trends in development should foster social order and decrease crime, not see an increase. By omitting facts and not drawing proper conclusions, the DEIS is unfairly and inadequately presenting the effects of the military buildup to the people of Guam.

It would take countless hours to read and evaluate the entire DEIS. The Executive Summary is there for ease of reading and has proven to be misleading. Revise the DEIS Executive Summary to accurately reflect the findings of the DEIS and do so in an objective manner. The DEIS must be revised to consider the economic development of Guam, not just the potential GIP. The people of Guam deserve to be treated justly and with respect. Omitting and distorting facts makes the DEIS fraudulent and in dire need of revision. We cannot make an informed decision until this is changed.

## I-758-001

Thank you for your comment. Please see the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS, which is Appendix F of the DEIS), Section 4.3.7 for information on Tourism. The analysis of the impacts on tourism generally reflect that the impacts of the proposed action would have on tourism would be mixed. Tourism may decline as some visitors may shy away from Guam due to construction activities and an increased military presence on the island but that would be made up for by increased visits from members of the military who are tourists while their ships are docked on Guam.

The SIAS provides a balanced discussion of economic impacts, impacts to Guam's public service agencies, and sociocultural impacts. The measure of GIP is intended only to project potential impacts to GIP; readers may weigh the benefits of increased GIP versus some of the developmental costs noted in the sociocultural section of the SIAS.

I-758-001



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 682

Received: 2/16/2010 12:49:20 PM

I-759-001

volume4 , chapter 11, section 11.2.2.7

the idea of placing artificial reefs shouldn't be considered. instead the idea of investing into watershed is a better economical and beneficial strategy. water shed is a more effective and has a better long term effect in the environment. it improves water quality and include erosion projects. it adds fire prevention projects and enforcement.

#### I-759-001

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



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 634

Received: 2/16/2010 9:06:58 AM

I-760-001

**Comment Area:**

**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 Area:**

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-760-001

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: 635

Received: 2/16/2010 9:38:41 AM

I-761-001

honestly, i do not except that you are taking half of our land, just for a military buildup - yur going to hurt the people that own the land & even if yu try to pay them , they wont except it . You gave us such little time to protest/comment on yur desicions .  
Im just a middle schooler & my teacher was explaining this to us today, we need more time to hear what the people of guam have to say . So maybe if we get to hear what the people of guam have to say & summarize what your going to do with OUR land, the people of guam wont except it . Our island is small & if our population is going to be worse because of this buildup, its going to hurt us , the people who have no money . So i kindly ask if you could give us a little more time to get the people of guam together & hear our opinion on this buildup . Thank you very much .

### I-761-001

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: 636

Received: 2/16/2010 9:42:52 AM

I-762-001

I feel that the not all the 80,000 plus military people and their families should be place on our small island. This is too many people for such a small island. Maybe I can suggest that you put 20,000 here on Guam and 20,000 in Honolulu and 20,000 in California and 20,000 in Virginia or Texas. This way we do not over crowd any place with this issue including Guam... There are alot of diffent problems already on Guam, a few to to include the infustructure, water, and power. Then the digging of our oceans around Guam. This will kill sealife and destroy the reef and coral around our island. The military already showed the people of Guam that they do not care if we die of diseases. To include the PCB in the waters off Merizo and Umatac. Agent Orange found in Momgmong which is canser causing and the old planes and stuff found at Ritidian in the northern part of Guam. Please so not destroy anymore of my home. I am only 12 years old and want a good and safe life for my family. I don't think that you would like all this stuff in your back yard. Please consider this before you make a move with the military build up. Thanks for reading and considering my comment. Sincerely, Adam Peterosn.

### I-762-001

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.

1                   **COMMENTS BY MR. BOB KLITZKIE**

2

3           MR. KLITZEKIE: I'm going to go ahead  
4 and start out by apologizing because I'm just  
5 going to address my remarks to General Bice. I  
6 think that's the purpose of the meeting  
7 tonight. And I won't be able to engage in the  
8 kind of rhetoric and speechifying that has  
9 preceded me. So, that if you stuck around long  
10 enough to hear me speak, you're going to be  
11 really disappointed.

12           General, I've lived on Guam for 47  
13 years, 35 years in the village. Another  
14 strange thing here, I am actually from Yigo,  
15 but I lived in Yigo for 35 years and lived in  
16 Perez Acres and I want to talk about Chalan  
17 Lajuna. You're not missing much. The  
18 microphone's a little bit short, so, I did want  
19 to say that I did a hitch in the Marine Corps  
20 in the 50's and I think I got a pretty good  
21 understanding of Marines and rifles and things  
22 like that. And the one thing I want to say as  
23 a general comment, I don't think it's going to  
24 necessary for all of us to lock up our wives  
25 and daughters when the Marines get here.

**DEPO RESOURCES**

George B. Castro

**Court Reporter**

Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

1           But, as far as Chalan Lajuna is  
 2 concerned, when we moved into Perez Acres, Yigo  
 3 was -- there weren't many people in Yigo, it  
 4 was a quiet place, we liked it that way. A  
 5 road, a gravel road was punched through to  
 6 Route 15 which we were told would be closed  
 7 when the construction was done, it was. A  
 8 second subdivision was built, same  
 9 understanding. But when it was finished, our  
 10 mayor, Robert Lizama, took it upon himself to  
 11 have that road paved. Had that not happened,  
 12 we might not even be talking about Chalan  
 13 Lajuna tonight. But the road was paved, no  
 14 street signs were put in, no speed limits, no  
 15 nothing. There certainly wasn't a hearing for  
 16 those of us who lived in Yigo to express our  
 17 likes or dislikes of that road coming through.  
 18 It was just done.

19           So, if Chalan Lajuna has to be used as  
 20 a haul road, and I respect your ability and the  
 21 ability of those above you to make a good  
 22 judgment call on that, I just ask that you take  
 23 into consideration that there are ways of  
 24 mitigating the ill effects of that road and  
 25 some of the other things that you're intending

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
 George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
 Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

### **I-763-001**

Thank you for your comment. Chalan Lujuna is proposed to be part of the temporary haul road system to transport aggregate from the rock quarry located in Southern Guam through Route 15 to construction sites at NCTS Finegayan, Andersen Air Force Base and Andersen South. Chalan Lujuna will be improved by strengthening the pavement and designed in accordance with federal and local laws.

**I-763-001**

I-763-001

1 to do in Yigo. And I sincerely think that you  
2 will do that and this would be my respectful  
3 request that you do that. I think the Marine  
4 Corps buildup is going to be a good thing for  
5 Guam. I'm in favor of it. I hope that by  
6 meeting with us and actually entertaining some  
7 comments on the EIS, we can work together to  
8 make a good thing even better. Thank you very  
9 much, General.

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George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094



**COMMENT SHEET**

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

Website Comment Number: 637

Received: 2/16/2010 9:48:19 AM

I-764-001

I-764-002

In 2015 you guys are planning on coming to our island, the people of guam , & take half of our land like you did to half of the people in korea . We dont except that . & you plan on taking down our reef ? no, we need that to help us when tsunamif's are going to hit to keep us safe . & you are taking the race track ? no way . your going to hurt the people that race , the people that are there every friday to help out . Your military build-up is going to cause alot of problems & alot more of illegal racing . Maybe if u give us more time to hear what the people of guam have to say about this military buildup it will be more easier . Instead of giving us so little time 2 months to read 11 thousand pages ? Thats like me giving you a long book tell you to read it in 5 mins & summarize it . So please give us more time to hear what people have to say .

**I-764-001**

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 FEIS. 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 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. Chapter 11 of Volume 4 discusses proposed actions and alternatives regarding coral reefs. The DoD is currently in discussions with the Council on Environmental Quality and appropriate

resource agencies regarding effects on coral reefs and potential mitigation measures to reduce adverse effects. The Final EIS will be updated to reflect any changes to proposed actions and associated mitigation.

**I-764-002**

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.

Thank you for your comment.

COMMENTS BY MR. PETER G. CALORI

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MR. CALORI: Hafa adai. I just brought some of my implements, you know, we use in the ocean to represent the people that use the ocean, that aren't here tonight, that probably are working , you know, can't make it, it's really late already and everybody works hard.

So, body board fans, paddler, canoe, and body board, you know, where's the representation for the surfers? People that use the water, the water enthusiasts, if you're watching, come out and, or enter a comment into the web site.

I see a calendar, it's a great calendar, all of this is -- that's a great fish to eat. Thank you specialists for spending your time and staying late to help the community understand what's going on, a little bit of things that I'm more familiar with. This is a really nice fish that you'll find at the parties, fiesta parties. Kitsu, this is a great fish to eat but it's also a very beautiful thing on the reefs here locally. Palaksi, comes in many different types here in

I-765-001

**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094

I-765-001

1 Guam and throughout the oceans, another edible  
2 food fish. Samuneti (phonetic) or Tiao lives  
3 in the sandy areas, another very edible food  
4 fish that you'll find at the local family  
5 parties. I don't think -- yeah, this one, it's  
6 like nice in the aquariums. Gubao (phonetic),  
7 this is my personal favorite, I like that.  
8 It's a really interesting fish. It doesn't  
9 grow very large, but you know, very, very nice.  
10 But thank you and thank you for spending your  
11 time for everyone and helping, and thank you  
12 for my freedom to stand here and say something  
13 positive. *Si Yu'us Ma'ase.*

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**DEPO RESOURCES**  
George B. Castro  
**Court Reporter**  
Tel.(671)688-DEPO \* Fax(671)472-3094



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 683

Received: 2/16/2010 12:51:45 PM

I-766-001

In vol.2 chap.16 the EIS acknowledges the significant adverse impact the buildup will have on the human services aspect on the island. Mitigations measures suggest incentive programs for spouses and dependents, hiring bonuses for gov. guam positions, grant writing assistance, et al. There is however sparse data and no statistics regarding the private and non-profit element that contributes immensely to the services provided to individuals in need, particularly in the youth services arena. The mitigations make no mention of assistance for these agencies directly. Though some funding does come through the government for those referred by it's various agencies, the non-profit component on island subsists largely on donations and grants. There is also the fair percentage of consumers that aren't agency referred whose services still need to be funded by other means. Those of which are not always concrete in nature due to the high levels of competition for grant acquisition and donations depending largely on how much society is willing or able to give depending on the state of the economy. The EIS fails to bring to light that a considerable service is rendered by these non-profits in the way of community outreach, peer mediation, various groups targeting youth and adults alike, and shelter housing. There is only one in-house drug and alcohol treatment facility catering to island youth and it is at capacity. To date, only one human services agency on the island is fully accredited. Will DoD assist others in taking the necessary steps to become accredited, thereby increasing funding capabilities, allowing them to be more effective in their service? Even with the expansion planned to accommodate the influx, client overflow is bound to occur as criteria for housing is determined by the guidelines set in whatever grant an agency is fortunate enough to get. I was unable to locate any reference to construction of buildings or reassignment of existing buildings on or around the military installments for the purpose of assisting the civilian human services agencies with the inevitable over-taxing of a resource already stretched taut. Nor did I see reference to base access for shelter personnel that provide transport to and from school for clients and residents housed. The interconnectedness of services is integral to a viable social services system. I would like to see the issues I've presented in this comment addressed in the final draft. Thank you.

I-766-001

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-767-001**

Thank you for your comment.

1           COMMENTS BY MR. MAGA LAHI MAGA ANITI  
2

I-767-001 3           MR. MAGA LAHI MAGA ANITI:   Hafa adai.  
4 [speaks in the Chamorro language; I like this  
5 because there is plenty people].   I am Maga  
6 Lahi Maga Aniti, I know people who are not used  
7 to those kinds of words because we don't really  
8 practice our culture.   Today we don't even  
9 practice our language.   I am promoting  
10 independents.   I have information over there  
11 and if you look around those you will see all  
12 the military buildup plans and -- but yet we  
13 all know if we're on this with ourselves that  
14 they will do as they want, when they want, as  
15 they please, when they please.   And they're not  
16 going to ask for your permission.   Have you  
17 ever read the Declaration of Independence?  
18 Have you ever read the Constitution of the  
19 United States?   I advise you to start reading  
20 the Constitution, for you are not US citizens  
21 of this island.

22           I am prepared, I am preparing your  
23 island into an independent nation to be  
24 recognized worldwide as an independent country.  
25 Would you people like to be your own masters

I-767-001

1 from now on or do you really need a country  
2 thousands of miles away to master over you?  
3 For you have to obey their laws and if you do  
4 not obey their laws you will go to jail, you  
5 will be punish. You have, you will have, as  
6 they say, you will have their freedom if you  
7 are obedient. Wow, being good US citizens,  
8 huh? But yet you can't vote according to their  
9 constitution. And they will do as they please.

10 Now, find out how much nuclear warhead  
11 are on this island. Find out how many guns an  
12 army person are using uranium bullets are on  
13 this island. And ask yourself that question,  
14 is the value of your child worth the US? Do  
15 you really need a country thousands of miles  
16 away to govern over you, or are you really  
17 capable, as they say, of governing yourself?  
18 Something is wrong with that picture to have a  
19 master when you say you are a proud Chamorro  
20 but yet when I promote independence, you tell  
21 me to shut up, it's not one or two. Wow,  
22 something's wrong with that picture because I'm  
23 promoting -- we use our time, ourselves. We  
24 own our island, ourselves, no one else to own  
25 this land, no one else to own us. So, please,

I-767-001

1 I have free information, help yourself, and I  
2 also have a five gallon to donate because I  
3 have to pay for zero copies, and I'm poor.  
4 Thank you.

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16 February 2010

To whom this may concern:

Subject: Comments on present US Military Joint Forces EIS, Mariana Islands Relocation Plan

Greetings, Hafa Ada, and Tirow Wóómi. By request from professional colleagues, I am pleased to forward these comments to you to express my concurrence with the opinions expressed by Mr. Lawrence Duponcheel of Tinian (attached below), also a science/resource management colleague of mine whom I've known for many years and whose opinions I greatly respect. I attended the public hearing held on Tinian for the final draft of the EIS and have done my best to keep an open mind and positive future outlook.

Let me also begin by indicating that I have the highest regard for the US military and its contracted planning team, its need to have ongoing and undisputed access to appropriate weapon training sites, its value to our archipelago region's economy, and its importance to our nation's national security.

Comments Agreed With:

**I-768-001** | Mr. Duponcheel found that: 1) several statements in the present EIS are erroneous, particularly as they relate to the degree and importance of agriculture on Tinian and the value of its soil resources. In this regard, most importantly, I concur with him that 2) there is a real potential danger to the underground water resources of the island from the location of the live fire ranges' present planned location unless proper mitigation measures are undertaken, 3) that the importance of agriculture on Tinian's socioeconomic situation has been mistakenly underestimated, and 4) that there appear to be real and current alternatives that would satisfy the US military's needs and would not pose a harm to human inhabited island resources.

**I-768-004** | I further concur with him that 5) there is a need to develop a separate EIS specifically for the potential impacts on the people and resources of Tinian and that the current one is inadequate in this regard. As I understand it, Mr. Duponcheel suggested that live fire ranges be relocated to the northern area of the present Tinian lease area and away from the present farming areas. I would go further and suggest that all activities that could pose potential harm to inhabited islands be relocated to uninhabited CNMI islands far to the north.

**I-768-005** | As Mr. Duponcheel indicates, there now exist detailed studies done on the island of Tinian, Guam, Rota, and Saipan which demonstrate that water quickly infiltrates our islands' underground aquifers without much filtration, (WERI, USGS, USDA, and others). Thus these aquifers must be considered both fragile, and potentially affect-able from the planned activities.

Potential pollution concerns from live fire ranges of modern US weapons most likely contain lead, depleted uranium, copper, and other heavy metals, along with the potential polluting ingredients from weapon propellants, which could potentially harm aquifer resources, especially when consideration is given to the longterm length of the lease (50 years, 100 years, renewable, etc.). This potential harm to the underground natural resources of this inhabited island does not seem to have been adequately considered in the present EIS.

A Real and Current Suggested Alternative:

Let me begin here by stating that in no way do I pretend to speak for the interests of anyone other than myself, including the following discussion regarding the island of Pagan. Pagan island has a vocal community advocacy of which I am aware and supportive of, and which, if proper regard to their

**I-768-001**

Thank you for your comment.

The value of Tinian's soil resources was analyzed with the best available information. Projects were designed to minimally impact Tinian's agricultural industry.

**I-768-002**

Thank you for your comment. The DoD and regulatory agencies are equally concerned about preventing contamination of surface waters and groundwater (particularly drinking water aquifers). The EIS describes numerous programs and actions that will be taken to protect surface waters and groundwater from potential contaminants. Refer to Volume 9, Appendix D, Project Description Technical Appendix, Munitions, for a discussion of the munitions and constituents of concern associated with the proposed ranges. Range designs include targets with physical barriers behind the target, such as an earthen berm, that are designed to stop and contain the spent round. Best Management Practices (BMPs) are used to further contain spent rounds, fragments and materials from weapons firing, and reduce any impacts to the environment. The proposed ranges will be designed and maintained in accordance with all applicable federal and Government of Guam regulations. Specifically, Military Handbook 1027/3B contains procedures for reducing potential impacts from ranges through the implementation of BMPs. These include introducing soil amendments, vegetation management, engineering controls, instituting contaminant monitoring, reclaiming, and recycling. With ranges, lead is the primary leaching contaminant of concern and best management practices can minimize or prevent leaching of this constituent. Impact rounds from pistol rounds generally stay intact and impact rounds from rifle rounds often fragment. Intact rounds and rounds fragmented into relatively large pieces are not easily transported by natural transport mechanisms (such as groundwater) and are largely contained within the berm or

community's social and economic welfare were considered might possibly support the alternative I suggest in the following but, again in no way do I attempt to guarantee such.

The island of Pagan, far to the north of the inhabited southern Mariana Islands would be an ideal location for a wide variety of US military exercises, including live fire ranges. It is easily in range of US marine forces mainly located at the island of Guam. The island is large enough to handle even artillery practice and it is uninhabited by any permanent residents. Lease of the island to the US military would be a significant economic benefit to the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, a jurisdiction that has a depressed economy, and is in great need of new revenue sources. Other islands, such as Agrihan, could likewise be considered for a range of military exercises. Such lease and use arrangement should be professionally explored by both sides of the table.

In my opinion, it is unlikely for these islands to be used, in the near or even distant future, by human residents due to their volcanic situation. Such situation, however, may not likely pose a significant hazard to the US forces as they are trained to quickly evacuate areas, would always have the needed transportation to do so on hand, and early warning via careful regular seismic monitoring would become standard protocol.

While I haven't yet been to Agrihan, I have been to Pagan, having had the opportunity to land there for one day in a small plane some 15 years ago. We--my bother-in-law pilot and I--spent the day hiking from the airfield, over the mountain to the interior lake and then over the mountain to the coast and the coastal lake and its nearshore volcanic beach. I brought and used a mask and snorkel and witnessed the life and habitats of both lakes and the nearshore coastal environs. It took the full day and we only saw a relatively small but important portion of the island and its feral animal residents.

The island struck me as a treasure of fantastic natural geologic beauty and a representative of the remarkable and explore-able wilderness regimes which drove key citizens of the United States to establish our great national parks in order to protect them from destructive resource extractive practices. Having initially felt this, I also was knowledgeable as to how difficult and dangerous it was to get there, and that by definition, resources are things and areas that people use. Nobody was, or for the most part is, using this resource--so making it a protected area for such conservation purpose, to me, just didn't make sense. I'm aware that there is a goal on the part of some to re-inhabit Pagan, but I cannot foresee such occurring in the next century or even afterwards due to seismic concerns.

Enter the present need for the US military to have guaranteed access to areas for live fire and other military exercise needs. Pagan, to me, cries out for attention in this regard. Such attention is not present in the current EIS.

Of great need presently in the CNMI are new revenue sources. Of great need presently in the US military is access to areas for military exercises. Pagan and possibly Agrihan and/or other islands to the far north could prove to be the so-called life-lines to the CNMI's economy in this regard via appropriately negotiated, well-financed long term land leases from the CNMI to the US government for military use.

If the above ground lakes were properly respected--as I understand it--as an island, Pagan otherwise has no known above or below ground water resources of consequence to pollute. The lake protection from feral animals would have the consequent benefit of allowing for nearshore vegetation to develop and would foster regimes of both wetland-associated endangered and migratory waterfowl.

physical barrier where they can be recovered and disposed. Through the proper design of ranges, application of BMPs, and monitoring, the potential for groundwater contamination would be minimized. BMPs can reduce or eliminate the leaching of lead to the environment. These procedures include controlling soil pH to between 6 to 8 to prevent dissolution of lead, mining of lead from back stop berms, implementing a soil leaching monitoring program, and adding phosphate containing soil amendments to bind dissolved lead to the soil. Prior to building the ranges, an engineering study would determine the minimum depth of soil cover to ensure sufficient soil cover of the limestone, and to assess the suitability and optimum technique to add soil amendments such as phosphate to prevent lead leaching. In addition, when percolating water reaches the porous limestone the pH will increase, encouraging the precipitation of lead out of solution. The DoD will monitor for selected contaminants of concern. If monitoring identifies significant impacts, such as indications that chemicals of concern may exceed regulatory standards, reduce beneficial uses, result in adverse human or environmental health effects, or conflict with federal or Government of Guam regulations, then additional action would be taken to address these impacts. Furthermore, the EIS will be revised to explain how volcanic basement rock protrudes up through the limestone of the NGLA, thus separating nearly all of the proposed ranges from groundwater supply wells. The low permeability of the volcanic rock acts as a barrier to groundwater movement. A figure in the EIS will support this text description. However, there are two ranges where leaching contaminants would have the potential to impact the groundwater within the capture zone of water supply wells. The northwestern most grenade range proposed under Alternative B overlies the capture zone of the Marbo Wells. In addition, leachate from the southwest most small arms range under Alternative B may have the potential to reach the NGLA inside of the capture zone of wells M08 and M09. Alternative B is not part of the Preferred Alternative considered in the EIS.

**I-768-006**

Over the water firing regimes would likely fall into deep and economically inconsequential waters and thus not pollute future planned island resident locations. Range of such firings could extend to great distances without the potential of being of significant adverse impact.

Invasion exercises onto Pagan's beaches would not harm coral environments as the beaches are volcanic sand. From my brief observation, only the nearby peninsula supports coral reef animal life.

The island's vegetation was significantly affected by the 1981 eruption and the subsequent release of now ecologically-harmful feral farm animals, esp. cattle, pigs, and goats. The present populations of feral animals on the island could likely be easily eradicated by the military and the island could then become reforested, either naturally or with significant human assistance.

The military needs to exercise with both small caliber weapons such as rifles, pistols, semi-automatics, etc., and larger caliber weapons such as machine guns and artillery, which could be done on the island of Pagan with island targets or over the water at arranged aquatic excluded areas. Over water would likely be the least environmentally damaging.

The military would likely improve the harborage of the island and likely improve the landing strip. Both would be turned over to the CNMI at the end of a probably long term lease for use by the CNMI.

As mentioned, live fire could possibly even be done over water, as few CNMI-based vessels have the range to fish there consistently and temporary aquatic area closures could be easily arranged for.

Alternative and Better Benefits to Tinian Economy:

While I certainly cannot speak for the people of Tinian, being a resident of Saipan myself, I am fully aware that there is great hope amongst the people who reside there to gain a significant economic benefit from the planned base relocation. The present plans, as detailed in the EIS, do not provide for this. As Mr. Duponcheel states, only 13 on-island added jobs are anticipated.

There are numerous elements of the relocation which could significantly benefit the island's economy without endangering the island's fragile natural resources, such as properly planned base housing, recreational facilities, etc. These would add significant job opportunities to the municipality.

**I-768-007**

**I-768-008**

Just in the past week (early February 2010), our press has had stories indicating a. that the Governor of Guam feels that his island cannot handle the large influx of military families planned, and b. that the Governor of the CNMI is fully inviting the US military to plan more residential facilities in the CNMI, and as I understand, is open to negotiations for leasing northern island areas for military exercises. Such cooperation and such win-win scenarios should be considered in the planning presently underway and should be fully explored. The present EIS does not do this adequately.

Personally, and professionally speaking, I strongly believe that all nuisance-types of activities, such as firing ranges, invasion exercises, etc., be planned to be conducted in areas far away from human inhabited areas.

I commend the US military for its tremendous work in developing the present EIS and hope that my comments in no way are felt to express any undue negativism. I have the highest regards for the planners and administration of our armed forces and I salute its attempt to carry out due diligence in developing the present EIS. I provide these comments as constructive criticism, and a strong suggestion for taking a more careful look at the Tinian situation and the careful consideration of relocating needed military exercises

**I-768-003**

Thank you for your comment. The Navy has re-evaluated the need to terminate all subleases in the leaseback area and will only propose to terminate subleases in the leaseback area that are within the range footprint and associated Surface Danger Zone of the proposed firing ranges.

As to possible sites for the relocation of any leases, such actions would be under the control of CNMI officials as they are responsible for non-federal land use decisions on Tinian. DoD will work with CNMI land use and natural resource officials to ensure that native forest habitat concerns for ESA listed species are taken into account in any relocation effort.

Because many recommendations were received during the DEIS comment period, the FEIS has been revised to include an expanded discussion of mitigation measures.

**I-768-004**

Thank you for your comment. Planning criteria used to determine proposed range locations are described in Section 2.2.4. These include operational size requirements, environmental factors, and safety. Siting ranges only in northern Tinian does not meet the planning criteria for placement of the four proposed training ranges. Additionally, North Field is a National Historic Landmark, and as a result there are restrictions on construction.

**I-768-005**

Thank you for your comment. The DoD and regulatory agencies are equally concerned about preventing contamination of surface waters and groundwater (particularly drinking water aquifers). The EIS describes numerous programs and actions that will be taken to protect surface waters and groundwater from potential contaminants. Refer to Volume

away from inhabited areas and fragile natural resources and towards areas where no such impacts would occur.

I trust these provided comments are to be taken into consideration during your review and I commend the US armed services for inviting such input from the CNMI public.

In Summary:

- 1) Several key statements in the present EIS are erroneous, particularly as they relate to the degree and importance of agriculture on Tinian and the value of its soil resources and the socioeconomic difference for produce and other items' economic costs between Saipan and Tinian are different from what is reported.
- 2) There is a real potential danger of irreparable harm to the underground water resources of the island from the location of the live fire ranges' present planned location unless proper mitigation measures such as making the entire area impervious to water infiltration, are undertaken, which it is understood, are not presently planned for.
- 3) The importance of agriculture on Tinian's socioeconomic situation has been mistakenly underestimated.
- 4) The cultural value of the grass-fed beef industry of Tinian is underestimated and under-reported.
- 5) The large degree of grass field resource improving practices undertaken by the Tinian Municipality and the USDA are undervalued and underestimated.
- 6) There appear to be real, current, and local-politically supported alternatives which would better satisfy the US military's needs and would not pose any harm to human-inhabited island resources which apparently have not and which should be carefully considered.
- 7) There is a clear need to develop a separate EIS specifically for the potential cultural and natural resource-based impacts on the people of Tinian and that the current one is inadequate in this regard.
- 8) All activities that could pose potential harm to inhabited island populations and fragile resources should be relocated to uninhabited CNMI islands far to the north. I suggest that due consideration be given to the already significantly impacted island of Pagan or possibly others of the CNMI's northern islands group.
- 9) There will need to be a significant focus given to developing another EIS for such northern CNMI islands' potential use.
- 10) There appears to be a broad scale agreement amongst both the Guam and CNMI leadership that Guam cannot handle all of the 8,000 troops relocation with their families and associated support groups and that serious consideration should be given to utilizing the northern two thirds of Tinian for such residential and recreational needs under proper community planning regimes.

Direct Benefits of these suggestions:

- 1) Decreased direct negative impacts to human populations within the Mariana Islands.
- 2) Significant new financial income from island leases to the CNMI at a time of great economic need.
- 3) No impacts to fragile natural resources, particularly groundwater and agricultural soil resources.
- 4) Involvement of potential polluting activities only at areas away from inhabited areas.
- 5) Respect for indigenous community social and agricultural needs.
- 6) Better access for military exercise needs, including small and large caliber weapons training, invasion practices, etc., at locations where little to no short- or long-term harm would be done to island resources.

Indirect Benefits of these suggestions:

9, Appendix D, Project Description Technical Appendix, Munitions, for a discussion of the munitions and constituents of concern associated with the proposed ranges. Range designs include targets with physical barriers behind the target, such as an earthen berm, that are designed to stop and contain the spent round. Best Management Practices (BMPs) are used to further contain spent rounds, fragments and materials from weapons firing, and reduce any impacts to the environment. The proposed ranges will be designed and maintained in accordance with all applicable federal and Government of Guam regulations. Specifically, Military Handbook 1027/3B contains procedures for reducing potential impacts from ranges through the implementation of BMPs. These include introducing soil amendments, vegetation management, engineering controls, instituting contaminant monitoring, reclaiming, and recycling. With ranges, lead is the primary leaching contaminant of concern and best management practices can minimize or prevent leaching of this constituent. Impact rounds from pistol rounds generally stay intact and impact rounds from rifle rounds often fragment. Intact rounds and rounds fragmented into relatively large pieces are not easily transported by natural transport mechanisms (such as groundwater) and are largely contained within the berm or physical barrier where they can be recovered and disposed. Through the proper design of ranges, application of BMPs, and monitoring, the potential for groundwater contamination would be minimized. BMPs can reduce or eliminate the leaching of lead to the environment. These procedures include controlling soil pH to between 6 to 8 to prevent dissolution of lead, mining of lead from back stop berms, implementing a soil leaching monitoring program, and adding phosphate containing soil amendments to bind dissolved lead to the soil. Prior to building the ranges, an engineering study would determine the minimum depth of soil cover to ensure sufficient soil cover of the limestone, and to assess the suitability and optimum technique to add soil amendments such as phosphate to prevent lead leaching. In addition, when percolating water reaches the porous limestone the pH will increase, encouraging the

- 1) With suggested refocus for Tinian and suggested refocus to the far north, there would likely be several indirect benefits:
  - a. Decreased indirect negative impacts to human populations within the Mariana Islands.
  - b. Increased potential for monitoring of new federally designated marine monument from illegal fishing.
  - c. Greater scientific focus on northern islands group for resources and seismology.
  - d. Improvement of harborage and runway at chosen island locations for future generations.
  - e. Decrease of degree of island impact onto Territory of Guam's infrastructure and community.
  - f. Increase of island of Tinian's infrastructure from appropriate community planning support for residences and recreational facilities.
  - g. More involvement by Tinian residents with regards to the planning of their island's future.
  - h. More involvement by Northern Islands with regards to their islands' future.
  - i. Enhanced scientific understanding of both social and natural features of the involved locations.

Sincerely,

**John Furey, M. Sc., Environmental Science**

26 year CNMI Resident

Retired Coastal Management Coordinator and College Science Instructor

Lead Author and Editor, *Island Ecology & Resource Management: CNMI, 2006-7* textbook

Received via email:

John and Andre, just in case you have not received this information from Lawrence Duponcheel

----- Forwarded message -----

From: <[lawontinian@pticom.com](mailto:lawontinian@pticom.com)>  
Date: Mon, Feb 15, 2010 at 7:05 AM  
Subject: Please Advocate for Tinian-ASAP  
To: [lawontinian@pticom.com](mailto:lawontinian@pticom.com)

Hi Everyone, The Indigenous Chamorro population on Tinian need your help. Please consider the following recommendation to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) and submit the same or similar comments. Comment right way, time is of the essence. Comment at [www.guambujduneis.us](http://www.guambujduneis.us)

\* Recommendations for Volume 3 of the DEIS. It is obvious in reading Volume 3 of the Draft EIS for the Marianas that the need to certify soldiers on live-fire ranges is the only driving force behind Tinian's inclusion into this Draft EIS for the Marianas. It is obvious that the many good people who have put together this report have done so from a distance and made little effort to reference the tons of information that

precipitation of lead out of solution. The DoD will monitor for selected contaminants of concern. If monitoring identifies significant impacts, such as indications that chemicals of concern may exceed regulatory standards, reduce beneficial uses, result in adverse human or environmental health effects, or conflict with federal or Government of Guam regulations, then additional action would be taken to address these impacts. Furthermore, the EIS will be revised to explain how volcanic basement rock protrudes up through the limestone of the NGLA, thus separating nearly all of the proposed ranges from groundwater supply wells. The low permeability of the volcanic rock acts as a barrier to groundwater movement. A figure in the EIS will support this text description. However, there are two ranges where leaching contaminants would have the potential to impact the groundwater within the capture zone of water supply wells. The northwestern most grenade range proposed under Alternative B overlies the capture zone of the Marbo Wells. In addition, leachate from the southwest most small arms range under Alternative B may have the potential to reach the NGLA inside of the capture zone of wells M08 and M09. Alternative B is not part of the Preferred Alternative considered in the EIS.

#### **I-768-006**

Thank you for your comment. Tinian was determined to be the suitable location for firing range alternatives, as described in Section 1.2 of Volume 3. Proximity to U.S. Military forces on Guam, and availability of existing DoD properties were the key considerations. See Chapter 1 of Volume 3 for additional details.

#### **I-768-007**

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.

our United States government have produced for the very purpose of including this information into an Environmental Impact Study for Tinian island, in anticipation of its continued use as a forward base and protectorate of the United States. It would be impossible to make up for the lack of information in the DEIS Volume three and the incredible number of mistakes and inaccuracies (mostly due to the referencing of Mainland standards and information in developing the draft) in the current DEIS in their entirety before the deadline of Febr. 17th, 2010. Because of this, it is recommended that much more time and attention be devoted to the development of an EIS just for Tinian. Please reference all of the Studies done by the Water and Environmental Research Institute(WERI)of Guam (United States Geological Survey), Natural Resources Conservation Service surveys, and other, that clearly state that the Calcium Carbonate(Karst-Coral) structure of our entire island of Tinian( and Northern Guam) is highly porous, with little to no filtration occurring due to the fact that fissures, cracks, and underground caves control and distribute water from Rain events ,in a random way(not clearly understood), all of which are deposited and stored in our underground water aquifers. For this reason alone, Tinian's water resources are highly susceptible to damage and contamination from abusive activities on the surface of the land, such as military live fire ranges. It is therefore NOT justifiable or recommendable that live-fire ranges (or any other alternative that maintains a high probability of contamination of groundwater resources) be developed on the island of Tinian since contamination of water aquifers is of a high probability due to the volatile nature of live-fire ranges and water aquifers are irreparable once contaminated, no matter how much money you have available for mitigation. In further support of this, the well-understood movement (natural watershed) of water from within Tinian's underground aquifer s is distributed onto outlying coral reefs posing an incredible threat in terms of human health (from consumption of contaminated fish and reef species relied upon heavily by locals), and the effects of economic damages relative to the possibility that contaminated reefs will deter tourists from visiting the island entirely. Given that the only alternative use for Tinian within the current DEIS is that of a live-fire range complex, it is further recommended that Volume 3 of the DEIS be completely removed from the current DEIS until other alternatives can be considered. Volume three can then be worked on and corrected and a new EIS be completed just for Tinian. At that time, All alternatives should be considered in the new EIS and a thorough investigation of each alternative should go towards ensuring that Tinian is protected so that this island can continue to sustain a local, military, and human presence. It is suggested that the new EIS include all of the islands of the Northern Marianas since other islands in the Marianas Archipelago are already being offered up to the military at a bargain price, behind closed doors. It is recommended that local expertise and information be utilized for the purpose of obtaining accurate information for Tinian for inclusion into the Tinian EIS. Case in point, a huge mistake in the current DEIS was identified as the soils of Tinian were mentioned as "not of Prime Quality for farming". (reference any child or adult on Tinian and the many farmers and soil experts for information that details the unique value, quality, and availability of Tinian's soils, especially in the "Old Village" area that had been suggested as the only location for the FORMER Range Complex idea. Again, in the current DEIS Tinian Agriculture is considered "insignificant". Please reference again all local farmers, youth, adults, Agriculture specialists and local economists, and anyone who knows of the

## I-768-008

Thank you for your comment. 1) Housing must be located in proximity to the Main Cantonment, which is on Guam. Therefore, housing on Tinian is not feasible. 2) Additional training requirements would be met by using firing ranges on Tinian. However, this does not change the requirement for establishing firing ranges on Guam.

Agricultural history and current growth spurt of Sustainable Agriculture on Tinian, or the many citizens who consume fresh farm products such as Beef, Pork, chickens, vegetables and so forth. Noteworthy again is the fact that hundreds of thousands of dollars have been invested in the soils of Tinian's fertile leaseback area in the form of conservation practices to improve grazing potential such as weed suppression, planting of quality forage varieties for Cattle, and other activities, much of which were funded by the United States Department of Agriculture in order to enhance and promote agriculture production on Tinian's Prime Farm Land. It must be noted that the only reference cited in the current DEIS as to the "insignificance" of Tinian Agriculture is that of a 2009 USDA Survey that nobody here has heard or seen a copy of and ironically, does not account for the vast areas within the lease-back area that have been closed off to farming since this land was arbitrarily (even USFW doesn't know why or who made this decision) chosen as a mitigation area for the Tinian Monarch and therefore not in use today. By the Way, The FORMER range complex would have fallen directly in the center of the bird mitigation area (Classic!).

This is why the Tinian Agriculture Park project was put to a stop. The Ag Park had been initiated (contrary to what is stated in the DEIS) and thousands of dollars and man hours wasted when we were denied access to the area for farming. Furthermore, since Agriculture is so conveniently tossed aside as insignificant in the DEIS, the document does not attempt to investigate the high dependency of the people of Tinian on locally grown food commodities, given the inflated cost of food commodities and limited availability of fresh meat and vegetable produce due to the high cost of importation the limited consumer base for selling high-priced imported vegetables and meats, which has major implications on human health and well-being if removed from the equation (Reference-prevalence of Diabetes on Tinian and other ailments attributable to a lack of fresh foods in the diet). In further support of a detailed investigation on the cost of living and importance of local agriculture to Farmers and Consumers on the islands, you may reference any of the Local Tinian Department of Commerce officials who can verify that there is a need to investigate and define the cost of living index for Tinian separate from Saipan since it is estimated that the price of food commodities and other such products required for every-day living are inflated by over 30% compared to Saipan. Once again, this investigation can only take place here on Tinian because the information does not currently exist and must be developed using the current retail store prices on island. Therefore, the entire section on Socio-economic effects of the build-up on Tinian as defined in the DEIS is flawed and totally misleading. Furthermore, in the NEW and IMPROVED EIS for Tinian, Regional Food Security should be a top priority and the military lease-back program that was developed, and has been hugely successful in diversifying Tinian's Economy by allowing prime cattle grazing lands (43 Locally Owned Grass-Fed Beef Cattle Ranches with over 2,000 cattle and Growing) to be utilized, must be solidified and encouraged. Food Security is a matter of National Security. Please reference the Tinian Department of Public -Lands documents that are inaccurately cited in the current DEIS as only 33 Agriculture Grazing Permits (AGP's). There are now 43 AGP's with more residents applying in record numbers, occupying over 60% of the Best Grazing Lands in the Region(Please reference the Map within the DEIS that shows all the AGP's that occupy almost the entire central section of Tinian, which accounts for approximately 95% of all Agriculture Production on Tinian. That is because many of the people on Tinian grew up working on the famous Jones Ranch and Micronesia Development Corporation (MDC) after that. Even

under challenging economic conditions with the leaseback program dangling by a thread (30 days notice to vacate at any time) some of the cattle ranches on Tinian have been sustainable for over 40 years and many are expanding and growing in an effort to maximize the total potential of the Leaseback area in an effort to achieve a sustainable and justify the purchase and installation of a USDA certified mobile slaughterhouse and processing facility that will add value too and encourage the sale of highly marketable grass-fed Tinian Beef Products. Furthermore, it is recommended that the re-negotiations of 1994 between the Department of Defense and the CNMI Government and creating the Lease-back Program should be honored, encouraging the growth of a Highly sustainable Grass-fed Beef Industry (Just as Tinian has done in the past) that will add Value and Support to the growing civilian and military presence in the Region. Moreover, Strategic Alternatives considered within the New Tinian EIS should strive to focus primarily on utilizing only the Military Exclusive Zone in the Northern Portion of Tinian Island as agreed upon as sustainable cattle grazing is the best way to ensure that our underground water resources are protected and food security and local commerce is enhanced. Lastly, the NEW EIS should involve the good Native American Citizens of Tinian, and the many professionals that have worked on Tinian and know her best, in the decision making process. In fact, hire 13 people or more locally to help draft the EIS.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 640

Received: 2/16/2010 10:07:23 AM

"Ultimate fighting and mixed martial arts training are currently popular among Guam's young civilian population, and there have been reports that the youth undergoing such training might test themselves against Marines who could react accordingly." DEIS Vol. 2 16-90

This unsubstantiated comment is a slur against Guam's young civilian population. Trained fighters have much more respect for self-discipline and non-violent behavior "outside the cage." DOD should be more concerned about the impact of 18-year old military members LEGALLY drinking off-base, getting into drunken brawls, and committing impaired driving. The alternative is to NOT re-locate to Guam.

I-769-001

#### I-769-001

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.

1           **COMMENTS BY MR. KENNETH LEON GUERRERO**

2

3           MR. LEON GUERRERO: My name is Kenneth

4 Leon Guerrero from the village of Santa Rita,

5 and personally don't make a decision to just

6 ignore this buildup as much as possible, I'm

7 not for it or against it, but there're certain

8 aspect of it you can't ignore such as the crime

9 these units are going to be bringing from

10 Okinawa. As parents and grandparents we all

11 know to think about why DEIS documents there's

12 no -- the documents are this thick. Not a

13 single page regarding crime statistics from

14 Okinawa, or a crime litigation plan to deal

15 with that. Because I've been told recently

16 that normal population growth have -- Marines

17 will give you less crime than normal amount of

18 the same people. Well, this is not normal

19 population growth, this is whether you like it

20 or not growth and that growth is -- could have

21 a few crimes committed. And maybe we can

22 predict this, the Navy knows this, what are

23 they doing about that?

24           The last meeting I asked those

25 questions, these questions again. This meeting

**I-770-001**

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-770-001

1 I'd like to make possible suggestions such as -  
2 - it's not timely convenience to have all this  
3 active duty people, their spouses, dependents  
4 over 18, apply within 30 days of coming to Guam  
5 for a police clearance or the right to go off  
6 base. We feel they should provide a letter  
7 from their commanders stating their behavior  
8 activity that they qualify to be off base and  
9 they should have nothing to hide.

10 So, that's one suggestion and the way  
11 one other -- I also heard that they use in  
12 Okinawa, exit checks, when the car exit the  
13 gates. I'd like to see that in the DEIS  
14 documents here. There are people that aren't  
15 qualified to go outside the gate. Be checked  
16 at the gate, you know, and this can be done  
17 very easily. We can have GPD clearance desk  
18 that they won't go pass an ID office. Paid for  
19 by the Navy. I mean, their space, their  
20 offices, and then they can't say it's a big  
21 hassle to go to Tiyan and get a clearance.  
22 It's right there at their gate, it's right at  
23 your own car stickers. I'm sure they could  
24 work all this out, but it's just more  
25 suggestion. And make no mistake about it, it

I-770-001 | 1 sounds like people are coming and as parents,  
2 as grandparents, this document, I'm told by the  
3 Navy, is not final. They have a few more  
4 meetings and they will change the system. If  
5 nothing else, they need to address crime.  
6 Thank you.  
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1           MR. GUZMAN:   Our next speaker is Mr.  
2 Juan M. Unpingco, and due to his present  
3 condition, if he's here I'd like to acknowledge  
4 him, due to his present condition he's made a  
5 request if his son will summary or summarize  
6 his statement for the record. At this time, I  
7 would like to introduce Mr. Steven Unpingco,  
8 who will do that for him. Mr. Steven Unpingco  
9 also has submitted his own testimony and he  
10 will continue on with that right after. Thank  
11 you for your consideration ladies and gentlemen  
12 for your indulgence.

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1                   **COMMENTS BY MR. STEVEN UNPINGCO**

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3                   MR. UNPINGCO: Thank you Mr. Guzman and

4 I'll address my comment here. My name is

5 Steven Unpingco and I'm a resident and

6 landowner of Sasayan valley, an area planned

7 for live firing range in the EIS plan. I am

8 neither in favor or against this proposed

9 massive buildup, but I will keep an open mind.

10 I may support this propose EIS, subject to two

11 conditions; one, provided there is no land

12 acquisition like condemnation; and further

13 provide that the buildup does not impend Guam's

14 ability to provide essential services and safe,

15 sound, and healthy environment.

**I-771-001** 16                   At the onset, land condemnation within

17 those equal members from post World War II to

18 present, the EIS fails to address this

19 consensus issue in land condemnation, and

20 there's absolutely no data on the impact that

21 eminent proceedings would break. DOD has the

22 moral duty to consider the history of land

23 taking and to reflect on the dark chapter of

24 land being taken away by coercion and

25 oppression. This history is well recounted in

**I-771-001**

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-771-001** | 1 Resolution 258 authored by Senator Judi  
 2 Guthertz. In addition to cultural sensitivity,  
 3 land condemnation is highly objectionable based  
 4 on the following reasons; first, DOD currently  
 5 owns sufficient lands that should be exhausted  
 6 prior to having more land. DOD alone owns more  
 7 land than Government of Guam. The ownership of  
 8 approximately 1/3 of the total land mass  
 9 provide sufficient landscape for DOD to conduct  
 10 live fire range activity.

**I-771-002** | 1 Second, the DEIS dismiss DOD adamant  
 2 side arguments based on anticipated public  
 3 concerns. And one of these public concerns is

**I-771-003** | 4 the impact that serves as danger zones would  
 5 have the recreational activities and  
 6 traditional fishing areas in the west side.  
 7 This concern under the EIS feasibility point  
 8 figure should also apply to Sasayan valley  
 9 under the proposed alternative fee, because  
 10 recreational activities and traditional fishing  
 11 areas are also prevalent in the east side.  
 12 Recreational activities in Sasayan valley is  
 13 not limited to fishing. Many residents and  
 14 tourist visit the caves, swimming holes and  
 15 ancient Chamorro villages located at the

**I-771-002**

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-771-003**

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-771-003** 1 alternative east side. Hikers and joggers  
 2 traverse to the cliff line to the coastline to  
 3 enjoy the Pacific Ocean. And, to allow us to  
 4 ancient village sites. In the course of your  
 5 trek, you will encounter wildlife and discover  
 6 indigenous artifacts, potteries, caves and  
 7 caverns where ancestors take refuge during  
 8 inclement weather and storms.

**I-771-004** 9 Third, equally important to the public  
 10 is the impact that explosive grenade and  
 11 demolition ranges we will have in our  
 12 environment. What were the environment  
 13 considerations that we will face? Is there any  
 14 scientific study on any potential environmental  
 15 degradation or possible lead contamination from  
 16 these activities and the impact on the soil?  
 17 Geological research, ground water that is fresh  
 18 water aquifer, which is prevalent in the area,

**I-771-005** 19 is there any real environmental study on the  
 20 effect in which these will have on wildlife,  
 21 vegetation and maintenance of our native  
 22 ecosystems? What about the potential threat to

**I-771-006** 23 aquatic life, some aquatic having a marine  
 24 community ecosystems? Any research on the  
 25 effects of the eco system in a high dangerous

**I-771-004**

Thank you for your comment. The DoD and regulatory agencies are equally concerned about preventing contamination of surface waters and groundwater (particularly drinking water aquifers). The EIS describes numerous programs and actions that will be taken to protect surface waters and groundwater from potential contaminants. Refer to Volume 9, Appendix D, Project Description Technical Appendix, Munitions, for a discussion of the munitions and constituents of concern associated with the proposed ranges. Range designs include targets with physical barriers behind the target, such as an earthen berm, that are designed to stop and contain the spent round. Best Management Practices (BMPs) are used to further contain spent rounds, fragments and materials from weapons firing, and reduce any impacts to the environment. The proposed ranges will be designed and maintained in accordance with all applicable federal and Government of Guam regulations. Specifically, Military Handbook 1027/3B contains procedures for reducing potential impacts from ranges through the implementation of BMPs. These include introducing soil amendments, vegetation management, engineering controls, instituting contaminant monitoring, reclaiming, and recycling. With ranges, lead is the primary leaching contaminant of concern and best management practices can minimize or prevent leaching of this constituent. Impact rounds from pistol rounds generally stay intact and impact rounds from rifle rounds often fragment. Intact rounds and rounds fragmented into relatively large pieces are not easily transported by natural transport mechanisms (such as groundwater) and are largely contained within the berm or physical barrier where they can be recovered and disposed. Through the proper design of ranges, application of BMPs, and monitoring, the potential for groundwater contamination would be minimized. BMPs can reduce or eliminate the leaching of lead to the environment. These procedures include controlling soil pH to between 6 to 8 to prevent dissolution of lead, mining of lead from back stop berms, implementing a soil leaching monitoring program, and adding phosphate containing soil

1 area.

I-771-007

2 Four, what about the legitimate  
 3 concerns of noise levels in public places  
 4 caused by the live training and aviation  
 5 training in Anderson south? Ladies and  
 6 gentlemen it's not limited to firing ranges in  
 7 Andersen South. Aviation training is part of  
 8 that plan. If alternative B was selected, the  
 9 proposed activities will be much closer t  
 10 Adacao Elementary School and the dense  
 11 population of Latte Heights. Hand grenade  
 12 explosions, machine gun fire, helicopters,  
 13 humvies to transport vehicles will emit noises  
 14 that will impact the schools and the dense  
 15 residential community within close proximity.

I-771-008

16 Fifth, a query of this will allow  
 17 Government of Guam to provide extra services to  
 18 provide a quality of life for all. An abrupt  
 19 ancillary population growth of 267,240 by 2014  
 20 in an island so limited, will be very  
 21 problematic. This unprecedented surge poses  
 22 serious challenges on how the local government  
 23 can provide public services related to health,  
 24 education, public safety of the general public,  
 25 for all people including the military. There

amendments to bind dissolved lead to the soil. Prior to building the ranges, an engineering study would determine the minimum depth of soil cover to ensure sufficient soil cover of the limestone, and to assess the suitability and optimum technique to add soil amendments such as phosphate to prevent lead leaching. In addition, when percolating water reaches the porous limestone the pH will increase, encouraging the precipitation of lead out of solution. The DoD will monitor for selected contaminants of concern. If monitoring identifies significant impacts, such as indications that chemicals of concern may exceed regulatory standards, reduce beneficial uses, result in adverse human or environmental health effects, or conflict with federal or Government of Guam regulations, then additional action would be taken to address these impacts. Furthermore, the EIS will be revised to explain how volcanic basement rock protrudes up through the limestone of the NGLA, thus separating nearly all of the proposed ranges from groundwater supply wells. The low permeability of the volcanic rock acts as a barrier to groundwater movement. A figure in the EIS will support this text description.

**I-771-005**

Thank you for your comment. There have been studies in other areas outside Guam but specific conditions can be very different. Design features and other measures will be put in place to prevent contamination of the environment.

**I-771-006**

Thank you for your comment. Chapter 11, Marine Biological Resources (Volumes 2, 3, and 4) of the EIS evaluates the potential impacts from the proposed action.

**I-771-007**

Thank you for your comment. Under Alternative B, noise levels at some

**I-771-008** 1 would be more, there will be an equal more  
 2 public health sectors, schools, law enforcement  
 3 entities, as well as increase in personnel and  
 4 supplies delivery of basic government service.  
 5 Pursuant to this massive buildup, Guam is  
 6 largely responsible to secure financing to help  
 7 carry out off base projects and programs  
 8 related to the buildup at the time, ladies and  
 9 gentlemen, that the government is experiencing  
 10 a deficit of approximately \$490,000,000.00.  
 11 coupled with the estimated cost of the buildup  
 12 anywhere from 3.2 billion to 6.1 billion. Guam  
 13 would be financially assaulted with these  
 14 requirements. Roadway improvements, how are  
 15 you going to connect the roadway from the  
 16 airport to all the military outpost without the  
 17 money? There will be no power and water  
 18 infrastructures. There won't be enough money  
 19 to support the expansion of governmental  
 20 services and as well as social services.

**I-771-009** 21 Guam needs all the land in order to  
 22 augment this slow island from crumbling. Guam

**I-771-010** 23 needs funding sources and revenues streams to  
 24 defray or underlying the substantially cost  
 25 from the buildup. Guam needs more than just

areas of Latte Heights and Adacao Elementary School would increase and could be within moderate noise complaint risk areas. Because the noise levels would be elevated in the areas surrounding Andersen South, the USMC is concerned about the impacts to neighbors. As a result, mitigation measures, including installation of sound berms, are proposed in the EIS to reduce noise levels in the area.

**I-771-008**

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-771-009**

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-771-010**

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

I-771-010

1 from consultants providing technical and  
2 financial services. Guam needs guaranteed  
3 funds to fully or substantially subsidize their  
4 cost of building requirements, nothing more,  
5 nothing less.

6 Let me just close by saying, may God  
7 bless the United States of America and may God  
8 bless the Island of Guam, our families and our  
9 future. Thank you.

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## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 641

Received: 2/16/2010 10:10:13 AM

I-772-001

"Members of the military do not spend a great deal of their income in the local economy (percent wages by enlisted military spent on Guam economy is 12%), especially if they are housed on-base as the Marine and Army personnel in the proposed action are expected to be. Much of the expenditures by military personnel are made at on-base establishments that send profits off-island, such as military post exchange outlets." DEIS Vol. 9 SAIS page 2-8

This is a true statement. Guam's economic benefit from such spending will not offset the cost of the burden of the buildup. The alternative is to NOT re-locate to Guam.

**I-772-001**

Thank you for your comment. Please see economic analysis in the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F of the EIS) for more information on economic impacts as related to the proposed action.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 642

Received: 2/16/2010 10:13:19 AM

I-773-001

"...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

Many military choose to retire on Guam. This results in a dilution of the indigenous Chamorro population. This statement is true. Guam could become like Hawaii where the indigenous people do not hold power. The alternative is do NOT re-locate to Guam.

#### I-773-001

Thank you for your comment. The population estimates in the Draft EIS were based on the maximal scenario. The year 2014 includes the foreign worker population on Guam as well as the military and their dependents. However, after 2017, the population increase (from the 2010 baseline) would be approximately 33,500 (maximal scenario) primarily because the foreign worker population would leave Guam. The EIS identifies a number of significant impacts to Guam and its resources; this is summarized at the end of various impact chapters in volumes 2 through 6. Impacts to the Chamorro people are also addressed in the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) that is Appendix F, Volume 9 of the Final EIS. Chamorros, although considered a minority population in comparison to the U.S. as a whole, represented over 40% of Guam's population in the 2000 U.S. Census. Chamorro concerns involving political autonomy are impacted by the potential increase in non-Chamorro populations due to the buildup, increasing the likelihood of more non-Chamorro local political office-holders. More non-Chamorro voters would decrease the possibility of Chamorro political self determination. They would also decrease the possibility of successful plebiscites to achieve greater independence from U.S. control.

More information on this topic can be found in the Environmental Justice and the Protection of Children chapters of the Final EIS, specifically, Chapters 19 in Volumes 2, 3, 4, 5, and Chapter 20 in Volume 6, and under cumulative impacts (Chapter 4) of Volume 7.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 643

Received: 2/16/2010 10:16:52 AM

I-774-001

According to Chapter 16 of this EIS/OEIS, the proposed action would have several adverse socioeconomic impacts. Implementation of the proposed action would result in a "boom then bust" effect where the population on Guam would increase rapidly through 2014 during the construction phase, and then decrease rapidly after 2014 before leveling off. This cycle would lead to a construction downturn and the creation of an economic environment that meets standard definitions of an economic recession (e.g. decrease in jobs and civilian labor force income). With implementation of the proposed action, the cost of goods and services would rise with the increase in population, but may not be matched by an increase in income. Further, high housing costs, crowding, and/or homelessness may occur if the construction phase housing demand is not met at the construction peak." Vol. 2, Chapter 19, page 19-14

When BRAC closed NAS Agana, Ship Repair Facility, etc., the local economy plunged. Civil service workers had the option to re-locate. They sold their homes at a loss. Many businesses became vacant. A surplus of housing resulted. All of these statements are true. Guam has survived many boom and bust cycles. The alternative is do NOT re-locate to Guam.

#### I-774-001

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.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 644

Received: 2/16/2010 10:24:21 AM

I-775-001

It is very clear from what I have read and heard at various hearings that there is intense opposition to the impending military buildup on Guam. I just wonder whether this outreach provided by the military will make a difference with regard to the buildup. I offer the following concerns.

Now that the people of Guam have been made aware of what the buildup entails, will they be given the right to choose in a referendum whether to allow this buildup to occur or not? Is this a done deal? What mechanism do we as American citizens provided should we decide to oppose this move? I understand that Hawaii was an alternative location for this buildup but opted not to allow it. Should not Guam be given a choice too? I maintain that if the people of Guam are not given a voice any military buildup will be accompanied with the same intense opposition that the people of Okinawa gave to the U.S. military throughout the entire existence of the military bases there.

I am truly concerned also that once this buildup occurs that we will be immediately a direct target of hostile nations in the region. This one concern will be enough reason for me to vote against a buildup if I am allowed to have a say.

I-775-002

As an educator, I am also very much against the military setting up their own schools for their dependents like they have now. There should be a willingness on the military's part to integrate into the community. Sure there are problems in the civilian education system but we can't have this first rate education for the transient elite while the islanders continue to get a third world type education.

## I-775-001

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.

With respect to why locations other than Guam are not evaluated in detail in the EIS, 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.

**I-775-002**

Thank you for your comment. The Department of Defense Educational Activity (DODEA) does have schools on other bases in the U.S. in addition to Guam. The separate educational systems on Guam (public schools and DoD schools) were based on a determination in the early 1990s that the Guam public schools neither met the educational instruction goals or the physical facilities standards that DoD required. When Guam public schools meet DoD requirements, a re-evaluation can be undertaken to determine if DoD needs to maintain their own school system or if the Guam public schools can adequately meet DoD requirements.



**COMMENT SHEET**

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas  
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Website Comment Number: 645

Received: 2/16/2010 10:26:57 AM

Vol. 4, Chapter II, Sect. 11.2.2.2 Page 45

This section regarding the dredging of Apra Harbor needs a COMPLETE DREIS devoted just to this proposed project. The scientific analysis is incomplete and flawed. My husband founded the first environmental consulting firm on Guam (Pacific Basin Environmental Consultants, Inc., 1977), and I am conversant with the deficiencies in this section. Where will the dredge material be disposed? Sampling must be conducted according to accepted scientific standards. THE IMPACT WILL KILL the corals at Jade and Western Shoals. I have been diving these locations for 38 years and know these are NOT dead reefs. Many unusual organisms live in this vicinity -- elephant ear sponges, etc. Apra Harbor is one of the FEW harbors in the world that boasts excellent visibility for scuba diving. It also offers safe diving during inclement weather, it is a rich cultural and tourism resource. The impacts of the military have already negatively affected recreational boating and wind surfing. No not add to the restrictions on use of our harbor.  
ALTERNATIVE: The transient aircraft berthing should be located at KILO wharf.

I-776-001

I-776-002

I-776-003

**I-776-001**

Thank you for your comment. The analysis of impacts presented in the EIS is based upon the best available information, which is the requirement under NEPA. 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. 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.

The DoD is considering several options for disposal of dredged material, including upland placement, ocean disposal, and beneficial uses such as shoreline stabilization, fill for berms, and fill for the Port Authority of Guam, as discussed in the EIS (Chapter 2, Volume 4). Using dredged material for beneficial reuse projects would depend upon the suitability of the material for these projects as well as whether the proposed action timeline coincides with the need for material for a reuse project. Detailed analysis cannot be done at this time because specific projects have not

yet been identified with certainty. While beneficial reuse is a priority for the DoD, the final decision on dredged material management will be made during the final design and permitting process. Detailed analysis of the potential impacts from using dredged material for reuse projects will be conducted during the permitting phase.

**I-776-002**

Thank you for your comment. The proposed location of the new Navy wharf was chosen as the least environmentally damaging alternative in efforts to avoid the least amount of live coral in the area. The proposed dredge area within the active commercial harbor was previously dredged over 60-years ago and maintenance dredging continues. The proposed dredged area consists mainly of a sand, rubble, and algae zone. 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. Direct impacts of dredging to the shoal areas within Apra Harbor (Western Shoals, Middle Shoals, Jade Shoals, and Big Blue Reef) will be avoided. The indirect impacts (from sedimentation) to these areas from in-water activities will also be avoided based on computer tide/current modeling performed within the project area (see Volume 4, Chapter 11).

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-776-003**

Thank you for your comment. Numerous criteria were used to develop alternative sites within Apra Harbor for the proposed aircraft carrier berthing, as described in Chapter 2 of Volume 4 of the Draft EIS. These criteria included issues related to practicability, feasibility, and cost as well as minimizing environmental impacts to the extent practicable. The DoD acknowledges that there would be some impacts associated with locating the proposed wharf at Polaris Point, which is the preferred wharf location. However, Polaris Point represents the "least environmentally damaging practicable alternative" which is why it is the preferred location, as explained in greater detail in Chapter 4 of Volume 4.



**COMMENT SHEET**

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas  
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Website Comment Number: 646

Received: 2/16/2010 10:30:51 AM

I-777-001

The DEIS plan to dig 22 water wells within federal property is acceptable to me. After all, it is on military property and does not impact land acquisition outside the base. By the military tapping within their resources for their water needs, it is a recognition of GovGuam's limited resources in delivering clean water. However, if it is determined that these wells produce sufficient surplus, that the military in some memorandum of understanding share this excess capacity with the local community as a good neighbor, in droughts as an example. As for an independent study to determine its true capacity, I believe it is not necessary and a waste of money. The USEPA, DOD, and other federal agencies have their resources and the expertise to make that professional determination.

**I-777-001**

Thank you for your comment. Your suggestion is appreciated and actually being implemented. DoD has been actively working with Guam Waterworks Authority (GWA) to arrive at solutions to the inadequacies of the GWA water system. The DoD buildup cannot commence at the desired schedule until a solution to the inadequate water supplies "outside the fence" is planned. The current thoughts are to enter into agreements with GWA to make available excess water production, both from new DoD wells and from Fena Reservoir. The plan is to accelerate installation of the new DoD wells so they are in production prior to DoD requiring that amount of water and making that excess available to GWA. Also if more than the currently agreed to 4 million gallons per day are available from Fena Reservoir, that would also be made available. These actions would provide GWA additional time to refurbish and expand their water system. These discussions are very active and agreements are being drafted. We still need to examine the supply/demand year by year to ensure adequate water will be available for all of Guam.

With the encouragement of EPA, DoD has committed to fund a USGS study of the aquifer that will take at least 3 years. It is planned that the Water and Environmental Research Institute of the University of Guam will participate in this study as local experts.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 647

Received: 2/16/2010 10:31:44 AM

I-778-001

Vol. 9, Appendix K, page. 61

The strain on public health and safety services due to the increase is not addressed in the DREIS. These services are already operating at a stress level of underfunding and understaffing. The increase in population demands a DREIS just devoted to these impacts, addressing local capacity, source of funding for construction, staffing and maintenance.

#### ALTERNATIVES:

- (1) All dependents and civilian personnel will receive medical services on the bases.
- (2) No build-up will occur on Guam.

### I-778-001

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 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: 648

Received: 2/16/2010 10:39:18 AM

I-779-001

VOL. 8, Chapter 5, Section 5.10.2, Page 6

The proposed firing ranges in the Pagat area would cause irreparable harm to archeological sites and historic areas. Unexploded ordnance could cause a hazard to residents as well as marine life. Residents will be deprived of traditional fishing areas. The use on non-local residents in preparing the DREIS resulted in the use of non-indigenous geographic terms. ROUTE 15 and Pagat are not the same as Sasajan. This is a slur on the indigenous population. Controlled access when the firing ranges are not "live" would not benefit the local population due to limitations in free time. This restriction would be like the Jinapsan and Tarague Beaches areas of Andersen Air Force Base. Land prices will fall for residents in this area who may wish to sell. Eco-Tourism can not be developed as happened with the Jinapsan area due to military restrictions and harm from ordnance.

**ALTERNATIVES:**

- (1) LOCATE FIRING RANGE ON AAFB AT PRESENT GOLF COURSE or
- (2) at Naval Magazine

#### I-779-001

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. 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. 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. Discussion on the screening process associated with the firing ranges has been clarified in the FEIS.

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. For safety reasons, however, all of the lands under the safety danger zones would need to be unoccupied when the ranges are in use. To mitigate the restriction in access to Pagat, a preservation plan would be updated to protect this resource in the future. A Memorandum of Agreement also would be included in the Range Management Plan to allow regular access to this area.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 649

Received: 2/16/2010 10:42:33 AM

I-780-001

Vol. 9, Appendix K, Pg. 147

Job losses when the construction phase end will result in unemployment and homelessness. Guam does not offer unemployment insurance, thus many workers will be suffer. Guam already has more homeless people than agencies are funded to serve. This boom and then bust period will impact all of Guam's social agencies.

ALTERNATIVE: No re-location to Guam.

#### I-780-001

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.

Please see Appendix D of the SIAS for interviews with homeless assistance agencies (Salvation Army and Sanctuary).

## COMMENT SHEET

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



Website Comment Number: 650

Received: 2/16/2010 10:43:08 AM

I-781-001

I-781-002

The military build up on Guam was initially thought to be a good economic booster for the island. However with the recent discovery that there will be more land taken away from the native Chamorro's and archeological sites there is a big concern amongst the Chamorro and Guamanian people. A third of the land is already owned by the military and if anymore is taken, it is without a doubt going to affect the lives of many people on the island. It is very important to consider the negative impact that this movement will bring. Sure it is a strategical location for maintaing defense against possible threats from countries in the pacific region, but there are other ways to gain an advantage over threatening countries. With all the financial investments that will be made toward this build up, I believe it should be invested in technological advancements that will enable long range defensive strategies without having to invade such a tiny island. Guam is struggling to keep its culture alive as it is, and with this invasion of military personnel and control over the island, the Chamorro culture and all that is Guam will be oppressed and there will be no longer a "home" for us. I understand the political obligations that needs to be kept between Japan but please reconsider this buildup. It will have a more negative effect on us, the people of Guam than it will benefit any of us. The only benefits will be seen in the mainland. Guam will become more of a target to foreign countries. I do not think this is a just cause when the people of Guam don't even have a say in the presidential elections. What makes it fair for the US government to take control over our island. This event will mark the time for our local government to push for sovereignty. If we are a territory of the US, all those rights should be re-evaluated. I strongly disagree to this build up and hope that the US government will find an alternative for its greed.

#### I-781-001

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 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-781-002

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of managing efforts in implementing the proposed military relocation to reduce adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources and infrastructure. The FEIS process identifies ways to implement the

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

The political status of Guam is an important issue but is not part of the proposed action and therefore not addressed here or in the EIS.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 651

Received: 2/16/2010 10:45:38 AM

I-782-001

A viable solution to the impact of our local culture here on Guahan as a result of the buildup should be for the federal government to fully-fund Chamorro language immersion schools to further the protection of the indigenous language of the Marianas.

#### I-782-001

Thank you for your comment. Your recommended mitigation measure has been taken under consideration. Expanded mitigation discussion has been provided in the FEIS.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 652

Received: 2/16/2010 10:48:02 AM

I-783-001

Vol. 4, Chapt. 4, Pg.34

In recent years Guam has made a successful effort to document and protect sea turtles. Project Haggan involves many volunteers who watch for turtles and protect their egg-laying nesting sites. The DREIS inadequately addresses sea turtles in Apra Harbor, despite the availability of local data. This demonstrates the over-paid, over-worded, rush job done by the non-local contractors who wrote this document.

The DOD must use more comprehensive data in discussing the possible impacts and mitigation measures for the sea turtle population.

#### I-783-001

Thank you for your comment. The commenter is referring to Chapter 4, Water Resources. As stated in the EIS, please refer to Chapter 10 and 11 for detailed information on sea turtles on land (nesting) and in the water around Guam and within Apra Harbor.

The proposed action within Apra Harbor (an active commercial and DoD port) has been appropriately evaluated and the Navy is currently in Section 7 consultation with NOAA and USFWS to address potential impact to the federally protected green and hawksbill sea turtle.

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 foraging 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.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 653

Received: 2/16/2010 10:52:05 AM

I-784-001

Vol. 4, Chapt. 8, Sect. 8.2.1.1, Pg. 2

DOD personnel will have access to sites that will be restricted to local residents. Examples are Mt. Lam Lam and the Pagat caves areas. Past military history has demonstrated that civilians will lose access to sites such as Haputo Beach on NCTMS, Jinapsan and Tarague Beaches on AAFB. The military and civilian communities may not be able to share resources.

ALTERNATIVE: No re-location to Guam.

### I-784-001

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



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 654

Received: 2/16/2010 10:56:58 AM

Vol. 6, Chapt. 3

Guam's Northern Wastewater Treatment Plant will not have the capacity to meet the demands of the increased population. Secondary treatment of affluent will result in discharging of freshwater into Guam's ocean. The change in salinity and temperature will negatively impact marine life. Sport fishing is popular both with the indigenous peoples and as tourism. DOD has even suggested building a desalination plant. Guam does not have the capacity to serve the population increase.

ALTERNATIVES:

- (1) DOD WILL FUND building and operating of another Wastewater Treatment Plant.
- (2) No re-location to Guam.

I-785-001

### I-785-001

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. Vol 6, Chapter 13, page 12 includes a discussion of impacts, specifically from increased discharge flows, including EFH. As mentioned above, the DoD, as part of the "build-up" on Guam, will participate in the proposed upgrade to the NDWWTP from Primary to Secondary Treatment. This action alone will assist GWA in meeting its coastal water quality standards, providing benefits 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: 656

Received: 2/16/2010 11:01:04 AM

I-786-001

Vol. 6, Chapt. 2, Sect 2.4.5 pg. 102

The increased solid waste flow generated by the military has not been adequately addressed. A new DREIS just on this topic is required. Waste flow must be predicted and costs estimated. Guam's capacity in the design of the Layon landfill was not predicted to include a population increase of 80,000, thus requiring more cells to be built, and more leachate-waste to be managed.

ALTERNATIVE:

No build-up on Guam.

#### I-786-001

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 has prepared 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 considers 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 has prepared 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 has been used to update the FEIS.

The study considers 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.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 657

Received: 2/16/2010 11:02:38 AM

Part 2 of 3, due to submittal character limitation:

continuation.....

Additionally, the D-EIS has not addressed the average age, nor the sex, of the in-migrating civilian workers. As a more youthful male migrant population will add additional stress to the criminal court system.

There should be studies, information, and critical evaluations of the following, in direct relation to the Guam demographic and population:

1. The sex and ages of in-migrating civilian workers that will be entering Guam.\*
2. The numbers of Crimes involving in-migrating civilian workers.\*
3. The number of in-migrating civilian workers who have been arrested, convicted, and sentencing information.\*
4. The number of rapes and sexual assaults brought against in-migrating civilian workers in relation to the communities they live amongst.\*
5. The number of rapes and sexual assaults brought against in-migrating civilian workers.\*

\*All studies, numbers, and analyses should be done in direct-relation for the population and demographics of Guam due to the specific increase in these types of population.

The Alternative

In criminology studies, the most significant finding about crimes is that they are primarily committed by the young. Individuals between ages 15 and 24 account for 53 percent of those arrested for all offenses but they only account for 20 percent of the population as a whole.

## I-787-001

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-787-001



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 658

Received: 2/16/2010 11:04:46 AM

Part 3 of 3, due to submittal character limitation:

I-788-001

Criminal activity peaks near age 18 (Bureau of Justice Statistics 2003; Hirschi and Gottfredson 1983). The relative youth of the expected new population of Guam will be the result of the influx of Marines, whose average age is 25. Thirty-seven percent of Marines are between ages of 18 and 21 (Department of Defense 2009). In addition, the somewhat older Marines will be bringing partners and children, some of whom will be in high-risk teen years as well.

Another very prominent finding of criminologists is that males commit most crimes, with 77 percent of all crimes (83 percent of violent crime and 70 percent of property crime) committed by men (Pastore and Maguire 2003). In-migrants to Guam, both military and civilian, are expected to be much more often male than female. The Marines tend not to be female, even more so than the military as a whole: 94 percent of the Marines are male (Department of Defense 2009).

The US Bureau of Justice Statistics (1999) estimated that 91 percent of US rape victims are female, with 99 percent of the offenders being male. While 60 percent of rape crimes go unreported according to the Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network (2005). In conjunction with these statistics, according to the Military Domestic and Sexual Violence Response Act established by Congress in February 2009, Rep. Slaughter writes, "Sexual assault and domestic violence are pervasive and serious problems throughout all branches of the military".

We believe that in order to PREVENT the obvious rise in sexual assaults due to the increase in population from the buildup, we support the NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE for the transfer of military personnel and their dependents and the subsequent increase in population from in-migrant civilian workers. It is the ONLY alternative because the D-EIS marginalizes the impact of crime with the huge population increase supported by the lack of information, studies, analysis and solutions blatantly NOT provided in their document with an increase in a specific population such as the Marines (military), their dependents, and in-migrant civilian workers.

Not ONE sexual assault that could occur in my island community of Guam, due to the increase in population, is acceptable.

## I-788-001

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."

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## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 659

Received: 2/16/2010 11:05:46 AM

By now I know that most people of Guam are well aware about the military buildup. They know about the benefits, and the disadvantages. Some people only view the positive effects about the Military coming to Guam. Money is blinding those who support the buildup.

We can not let the military buildup rob us of our love,passion,and affection we have towards one another and most importantly the island of Guam.

**I-789-001**

Thank you for your comment.

**I-789-001**



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 660

Received: 2/16/2010 11:06:17 AM

I-790-001

Volumes 2, 5, 6, and 7

NOISE IMPACTMENTS and noise abatement measures were seriously ignored in the DREIS. Residents of the Perez Acres subdivision near the haul road complained during public hearings. The road was never designed to be a major artery. Helicopters already patrol several times a day with low-flying missions from AAFB to Ylig Bay, Yona, causing vibrations in my home. Tests must be conducted to show decibel levels and estimates of percentage of day and night noise will occur. Guam is too small of an island to support so much aerial traffic. Our peaceful way of life and tourism will suffer from this increase.  
ALTERNATIVE: No re-location to Guam.

### I-790-001

Thank you for your comment. Predicted noise levels are based upon actual noise measurements of the various aircraft associated with the proposed action and measurements for the weapons planned on the Route 15 ranges. Testing is not planned at this time because the best predictive models were used for this EIS and the only more accurate method would be noise monitoring after the full implementation of the proposed action.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 661

Received: 2/16/2010 11:06:36 AM

"The Navy Will/ The Navy Shall

Comment:

Growing up in this beautiful Island of Guam is a blessing with its natural beauty and its friendly population it home to me and will always be my homeland.

I wish with all my heart that the pleasant characters of the island and its people be preserved its natural beauty as much as possible.

Change will come, and this time we are be asked to contribute in somewhat, or some kind of decision making process. We should participate with good faith in the discussion.

**I-791-001**

Thank you for your comment.

**I-791-001**



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 662

Received: 2/16/2010 11:06:51 AM

I-792-001

Part 2 of 3, due to submittal character limitation:

Additionally, the D-EIS has not addressed the average age, nor the sex, of the in-migrating civilian workers. As a more youthful male migrant population will add additional stress to the criminal court system.

There should be studies, information, and critical evaluations of the following, in direct relation to the Guam demographic and population:

1. The sex and ages of in-migrating civilian workers that will be entering Guam.\*
2. The numbers of Crimes involving in-migrating civilian workers.\*
3. The number of in-migrating civilian workers who have been arrested, convicted, and sentencing information.\*
4. The number of rapes and sexual assaults brought against in-migrating civilian workers in relation to the communities they live amongst.\*
5. The number of rapes and sexual assaults brought against in-migrating civilian workers.\*

\*All studies, numbers, and analyses should be done in direct-relation for the population and demographics of Guam due to the specific increase in these types of population.

#### The Alternative

In criminology studies, the most significant finding about crimes is that they are primarily committed by the young. Individuals between ages 15 and 24 account for 53 percent of those arrested for all offenses but they only account for 20 percent of the population as a whole.

### I-792-001

Thank you for your comment. Please see Section 4.2.2 of the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F of the DEIS) for information on demographics. Section 4.2.2 presents demographic information for both in-migrating workers and relocating military. Demographic details of the direct and indirect population that would go to Guam as H2B workers and other migrants are based on assumptions. Further details would be speculative and was not provided in the DEIS.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 663

Received: 2/16/2010 11:11:30 AM

If private lands are necessary to fulfill mil. requirements, that negotiations with landowners are carried out to its fullest extent for purchase or long term leases. As for condemning government land or private land, that is a matter reserved with the U.S. Congress and the judicial branch if land condemnation is the last alternative.

Since Guam is a U.S. territory and their people are U.S. citizens, land condemnation is applicable if it is determined that national security is in the best interest of the nation and its allies. Please note that the QDR review does point out that Guam is a hub for security affairs, thus elevating the critical importance of the island's contribution to national defense.

I-793-001

#### I-793-001

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

## COMMENT SHEET



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

Website Comment Number: 664

Received: 2/16/2010 11:12:40 AM

Water is our most precious resource. The master plan for Guam Waterworks Authority never included a population increase of 80,000. Strictly mandated by federal laws, GWA can not meet the needs of the proposed buildup, and fines have already been levied for deficiencies. No plans are made for federal funds to support new water lines, pumping stations or wells. Water belongs to the people of Guam, and the DOD does not have the authority to simply plan to drill 22 new wells. The Northern Aquifer has to be protected. We can not repeat the problem that Saipan had, with drilling leading to saltwater contamination.

ALTERNATIVE:

- (1) No re-location to Guam.
- (2) Scale down the size of the buildup.
- (3) Spread out troops to other islands.

I-794-001

I-794-002

#### I-794-001

Thank you for your comment. The DoD concurs that the northern aquifer is of paramount importance. That is why DoD has proposed the following actions:

1. Formation of a joint aquifer management council with GWA, GEPA and support from University of Guam Water and Environmental Research Institute, USGS, and others.
2. A new comprehensive study and model of the aquifer by the USGS, estimated to take at least 3 years to produce.
3. Acceleration of the installation of additional DoD water wells to provide GWA additional water in the short term. Actually an increase in the number of wells allows for safer management of the aquifer by enabling pumping rate adjustments. Salt intrusion can occur by overpumping single wells (the salt water is locally drawn up into the well). Also DoD would make available additional excess water from Fena Reservoir in the short term. These two actions would provide GWA additional time to repair and expand their water system

Also, GWA is working on locating leaks to help reduce the high level of unaccounted for water in their system. Their current level of unaccounted for water is around 50% versus typical systems at 15%. That alone would go a long way toward solving future demands on the GWA system.

Please note that DoD is working closely with GWA, GEPA, and EPA on water solutions. All well permits must be approved by GWA and GEPA.

#### I-794-002

Thank you for your comment. The range of reasonable alternatives are described in the EIS. The suggestions provided do not meet the

purpose and need and therefore are not reasonable alternative considered in this EIS.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 665

Received: 2/16/2010 11:21:06 AM

I-795-001

I do not agree at all with the build up. Before I made my decision on whether I wanted to go for it or not I sat down with some of my close friends and families talking about it's pros and cons. I heard both sides, but I still can't find any reason to make me agree with the build up. Any little PRO had a huge con in it's outcome.. I may be only 18 but I know what is right for my home, OUR HOME. I work at Kinney's and I love the view from here.. Everyday I come into work I look out those big windows and honestly it is very beautiful and peaceful. I usually watch the after work kind of TRAFFIC and let me tell you it gets pretty heavy out there. So that's when i started to wonder what it would look like if we added MORE AND MORE CARS?!?!.. it would look like a total MESS. So that tells me, the roads are NOT going to be as safe anymore. I don't have ALL the knowledge about the military build up, but what can i say this is OUR ISLAND. I don't want to see it's DRASTIC CHANGE from the build up. I love it just the way it is. I know I am just one person I can't change your mind on a important decision you have to make, but i do know that there are others out there who cherish our island they would back me up 100%. And think about it.. THIS IS YOUR ISLAND TOO!

I-795-002

I-795-003

#### I-795-001

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-795-002

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-795-003

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



**COMMENT SHEET**

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

Website Comment Number: 666

Received: 2/16/2010 11:21:54 AM

**I-796-001** |

Please do not go through with the build up!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

**I-796-001**

Thank you for your comment.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 667

Received: 2/16/2010 11:22:19 AM

Vol. 9, Appendix K, page. 61

The strain on health for MILITARY VETERANS due to the increase is not addressed in the DREIS. More military will choose to retire on Guam. Even with the opening of the Veterans Administration Clinic planned for May 2010 outside Naval Hospital, these services and Naval Hospital will operate at a stress level of underfunding and understaffing. The increase in population demands a DREIS just devoted to these impacts, addressing local capacity, source of funding for construction, staffing and maintenance.

#### ALTERNATIVES:

- (1) All dependents and civilian personnel will receive medical services on the bases.
- (2) A Veterans Administration full service office -- similar to the one in Honolulu AND the Philippines -- will be opened on Guam -- providing claims processing, etc.
- (2) No build-up will occur on Guam.

#### I-797-001

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-797-001



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 668

Received: 2/16/2010 11:23:05 AM

I-798-001

THIS IS OUR ISLAND WHY DO YOU WANT TO DESTROY ALL ITS IMPORTANT HISTORICAL SITES. WHY WOULD YOU WANT TO KILL OUR CULTURE?

#### I-798-001

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. 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.

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: 669

Received: 2/16/2010 11:26:58 AM

Your decision is VERY OBVIOUS. Listen to the people of GUAM the people who know this island!! Instead of people you pay to just come here and decide all these absurd decisions. what do they really know about our beautiful and historic land marks?!?! what do they know about our great great ancestors path ways or burial sites?! all those are the HISTORY.. why would you want to take that away from people who have those faint memories of loved ones? these are the important things you need to think about..

I-799-001

#### I-799-001

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: 670

Received: 2/16/2010 11:27:44 AM

I-800-001

Vol. 2, Chapt. 11, Pages 28-34

Invasive species such as the Brown Tree Snake entered Guam through commercial OR military cargo. At present the military uses the personnel from the Guam Department of Customs & Quarantine Division, and does not pay for these services. These personnel are only INVITED on the bases to screen incoming passengers and/or cargo.

**ACTIONS:**

(1) A Memorandum of Understanding needs to be developed, and all services paid for. More staff will have to be trained.

(20) A SCIENTIFIC SURVEY must be conducted to determine the percentage increase that might occur for invasive species.

ALTERNATIVE: No build-up on Guam.

### I-800-001

Thank you for your comment. Details of inspection procedures, responsibilities, and funding arrangements are being or will be discussed with Federal and Guam officials. DoD will lead an effort to develop the appropriate inspection capacity at the port of Guam. The specific percentage increase in invasive species cannot be determined.

However, DoD has begun preparation of a Micronesia Biosecurity Plan that comprehensively evaluates all invasive species issues related to the actions proposed in the EIS, as well as other potential actions.

Information about this plan is provided in Volume 2, Chapter 10, Section 10.2.2.6.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 671

Received: 2/16/2010 11:31:45 AM

I-801-001

I JUST WANT YOU TO KNOW THAT IF YOU THINK YOU ARE DEALING SOMETHING REALLY BIG... YOU ARE, BUT IF THIS BUILD COMES THROUGH.. I WANT YOU TO KNOW THAT YOU WILL HAVE A LOT OF OTHER PROBLEMS WITH IT. RAPES, MURDERS, WATER ISSUES, POPULATION, POWER ISSUES, I KNOW LATER YOU WILL END UP WITH MONEY PROBLEMS.. SO IF YOU THINK THE PEOPLE FROM THE ISLAND OF GUAM ARE QUESTIONING YOU WAY TOO MUCH... WAIT TILL LATER.. MORE QUESTIONS WILL BE COMING YOUR WAY..... JUT A HEADS UP...

I-801-001

Thank you for your comment.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 672

Received: 2/16/2010 11:33:00 AM

Vol. 4, Chapt. 11, Sect. 11.2.2.7 (Pg. 81)

Artificial reefs are not an appropriate mitigation measure to replace reefs that are destroyed or damaged in Apra Harbor as a result of dredging. Guam's reefs provide protection, tourism and recreation and local residents. Reefs world-wide are dying and need to be protected. Guam's reefs boast hundreds of species of corals, far more than any areas in the Caribbean. The DREIS refers to corals, but ignores algae, sponges, and other important marine organisms.

ALTERNATIVE: No military build-up.

I-802-001

#### I-802-001

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



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 673

Received: 2/16/2010 11:35:01 AM

hello i am 7 years old. My name is gianni calceta. I live in asan. I love my village. when i grow up i want to be able to go to the places my cousin and sister go to. like hiking and stuff. the things my cousin was telling me about the build up are really bad. im afraid i wont be able to see the things that are beautiful and left alone now. dont take away my future. this is my island to.

I-803-001

I-803-001

Thank you for your comment.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 674

Received: 2/16/2010 11:41:47 AM

I-804-001

The DREIS is deficient in addressing the need to maintain the indigenous Chamorro culture and language. This language is key to the identity of the people. They are a hospitable people and the term "The Tip of the Spear" is an insult to their culture which stresses peace and harmony among diversity. "Inafa Maolek" -- the spirit of cooperation and mutual reciprocation -- has been ignored by the writing of this DREIS with minimal input by local experts. This entire document and its limited response time is an insult to the residents of Guam. How many times does the term "mitigation" occur in the 9 volumes?

ALTERNATIVE:

- (1) Spread out the buildup and reduce the size
- (2) No build-up on Guam

#### I-804-001

Thank you for your comment. Please see Volume 2 Chapter 16 Socioeconomic Impacts section entitled "Chamorro Issues" for discussion of impacts on Chamorro language.

The SIAS and the DEIS are documents that have identified the probable impacts of the proposed action and alternatives based on the best available information. Existing data and information was gathered and supplemented with interviews with federal and Guam agencies. To provide the public and various governmental agencies with an opportunity to review and comment on the methodologies and assumptions used, the SIAS was included as Appendix F, Volume 9 of the DEIS. Comments provided on the DEIS will also be included to provide the decision-makers with the public views in support and/or opposition of the proposed action and alternatives.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 675

Received: 2/16/2010 11:42:44 AM

Vol.6 pg 2-64 paragraph 2.2.5.7

I applaud the proposal for the USGS NGLS groundwater study. However, I have the following recommendations:

The physical study of the Agafa Gumas/Yigo sub-basins and/or the proposed new well locations must be expedited. Perhaps a phased approach to the groundwater study. This is needed to confirm the available yield from the aquifer sub-basins

No construction or new production wells or limited extraction (less than that proposed initially) until preliminary study results are received and reviewed

Close interaction with local experts at the University of Guam, Local Geologist and drillers

Vol. 7 pg 2-45

In the events new GWA wells are not online by 2010, the proposed mitigation is to "transfer" 3MGD from AAFB and Fena.

What is the purposed offsite demand? Is it less than or equal to 3MGD. The statement on page 2-45 to reduce the construction tempo by 1.9B/yr will likely not be acceptable and a wide verity of mitigation would be adopted. What is the "wide variety"

The preceding non-DOD options lack detail, see below

Bullets 1 and 2. It is known that GWA lacks the capital for the immediate construction of new wells. Much of the existing capital is/has been allocated to existing compliance related stipulated order projects. It is highly unlikely that new wells ill be constructed by 2010 or even by 2014 without additional capital and construction support

Other than existing military installations, there are little industrial uses on Guam. This option is not realistic and will not add capacity

Bullet 4 is related to the proposed transfer" listed earlier. See response above

Bullet 5 is not cast effective for the same reasons why desalinization was not retained as the short term/preferred option (vol 6 pg 2-41)

#### I-805-001

Thank you for your comment. As stated in Volume 6, DoD plans to support a USGS study of the NGLA which will provide verification of the sustainable yield estimates from the Barrett 1991. DoD plans to proceed with construction of the military water supply based on the earlier estimate of sustainable yield using site specific field data which is arguably superior to model estimates in assessing the ability of the aquifer to meet the increasing water demand. The scope of the proposed study is intended for aquifer and sub-basin level results and will not serve as a precise tool for well siting. A recent review of the Barrett 1991 study indicated that the earlier sustainable yield estimates are still valid and conservatively low. An updated study is likely to result in higher sustainable yield estimates.

The DoD plans to locate the 22 wells in the Agafa-Gumas and Andersen sub-basins where few wells. These sub-basins are almost entirely located below DoD owned property and are thus largely inaccessibly to use by GWA for routine use without DoD permission. Use of the groundwater resources will not impact the existing GWA water supply. Only 2 percent of GWA's active well capacity is located in these sub-basins. The plan for the Marine Corp base factors in the limited future use of these sub-basins by GWA described in the WRMP, 2.9 MGd expansion of the water supply in Agafa-Gumas sub-basin. The planned supply for the Marine Corps base makes use of the available yield after consideration of GWA's active and planned wells within these sub-basins, leaving 4.5 MGd available yield remaining in the Andersen sub-basin.

Using a field based approach to implement the Marine Corps base water supply, the first wells will be installed following an optimization study involving installation of up to ten test borings. Water quality including the chloride levels, and pumping rates will be assessed. See Volume 6 Section 2.2.5.5 for more information. Test wells may be converted into production wells. Following installation of a well, the water quality will be tested to determine whether the water produced is of acceptable salinity.

I-805-001

I-805-002

Well water quality will be periodically monitored during operation. If a well fails following a period of operation, the well will be rehabilitated or replaced. DoD and GWA plan to collaborate during future use of the NGLA. Although details of this collaboration have not been design, presumably, results of monitoring from DoD and GWA wells will be shared and decisions will be made to manage the groundwater resources such that maximum use of the NGLA can be achieved.

**I-805-002**

Thank you for your comment. DoD concurs with the comment that the near term (as well as long-term) potable water demands must be met for all of Guam. DoD is currently working with GWA in order to review in greater detail the current water production capacity, the estimated future demand, and solutions to ensure that all water demands are met for all of Guam. These detailed year by year assessments and proposed plans 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: 676

Received: 2/16/2010 11:43:34 AM

Vol 6 pg 2-45

Basic Alternatives (preferred alternative) have 22 new production wells located in the Yigo and Agaña sub-basin aquifers. Page 2-50 (vol 6) stated that the known TCE/PCE contaminated sites will be avoided.

The technology exists to pump and treat TCE/PCE and produce potable water. Given that these TCE/PCE sites were likely contaminated by military activity, it would behoove the military to strongly consider pumping and treating these sites before extracting water from clean portions of the aquifer. The technology is currently in use at former military installation on Guam.

I strongly recommend evaluation of these TCE/PCE (and perhaps other) sites for a pump and treat option to the preferred alternatives. Coordination between Air Force, Marine, Navy and EPA officials to make this recommendation a reality will go a long way in maintaining the health of our sole source aquifer

#### I-806-001

Thank you for your comment. Proposed production wells are located away from known sources of contamination. Use of contaminated groundwater for potable water supply to the Marine Corps base is unlikely to receive acceptance from USEPA which provides a review of the environmental impact and adequacy of the proposed action. As shown on Volume 6, Figure 2.2-2, the area with monitoring wells showing MCL exceedances of TCE are in the northeast portion of the Andersen Sub-basin. This area is within a basal zone of the sub-basin. In addition to the presence of contaminated groundwater, the area was not considered because production wells typically have a lower yield than wells located in parabasal zones which would require a significantly larger number of wells to install and operate.

I-806-001



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 678

Received: 2/16/2010 11:57:19 AM

NAME: Victor T. Artero  
PHONE NUMBER: 671-477-7687  
E-MAIL: artero@lte.net  
ORGANIZATION: Private Property Owner  
Tract 34000, Urunao, Guam  
(Abutting Northwest Field, Andersen AFB)  
MAILING ADDRESS: P.O. Box 3874, Hagatna, GU 96932

#### REFERENCE:

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:

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 designation 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.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS:

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.
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.
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.

## I-808-001

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.

I-808-001



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 679

Received: 2/16/2010 12:03:21 PM

I-809-001

Due to the transient nature of military personnel and their families, sometimes pets are left on Guam or abandoned due to airline costs. The local animal shelter operated by Guam Animals In Need (GAIN), is already straining with cat and dog populations that require euthanization. I was unable to locate reference to this impact in the DREIS. I want to know the predicted numbers of families and therefore pets arriving. How will the military assist in controlling the population of stray animals?

#### ALTERNATIVES

- (1) The bases will operate their own animal shelters on base.
- (2) A surcharge will be assessed every pet arriving on Guam.
- (3) No re-location to Guam.

#### I-809-001

Thank you for your suggestion. The Marine Corps recognizes the various issues associated with household pets and has adopted a new order "Domestic Animal Control" (MCO 1000.22 Chapter 6, August 11, 2009) that would be applicable to the forces relocating to Guam. A few of the key points relevant to pet population control are: 1) Bachelors would not be allowed to have pets, 2) families are limited to 2 dogs, 2 cats or 1 dog and 1 cat, 3) all pets are to be registered with local veterinary treatment center, 4) vaccination and microchips are required and 5) spay and neutering is strongly encouraged but not required. The microchip requirement would deter abandonment, because the owners know in advance that they could be identified as being responsible for an abandonment. This new order is added to Volume 8 of the Final EIS and Volume 7 summary table of Best Management Practices.

The numbers of pets arriving is described in Volume 2, Section 10.2. 3,520 Marine Corps families are proposed for the Marine Corps action. An assumption is made that approximately half of these families would have pets. The military typically allows 2 pets per family. As many as 3,520 pets could relocate with the Marine Corps.

Comments on the DEIS:

I-810-001

The alternatives examined in the DEIS, and the information provided, are inadequate and do not meet NEPA requirements and CEQ Regulations for examination and comparison of alternatives, especially with regard to the "No-Action Alternatives".

I-810-002

1. The "No-Action Alternative" (Vol.3, Chapt.2.5.4) for development and construction of live fire training ranges on Tinian comprises only two sentences, merely stating that the proposed construction would not occur and that the purpose and need for training as described in Chapter 1 would not be met.

It is reasonable to believe that some or all of this training could be provided elsewhere in the world, possibly at existing facilities, such as but not limited to 29 Palms, California, where over 50,000 soldiers undergo training each year (..... included by reference). Going to Chapter 1 cited above, we find that a primary advantage given for providing this proposed new training facility on Tinian is a saving of travel time for some soldiers undergoing one-week training sessions as they transit to and from Guam, as well as command efficiencies (1.2.2). We also find that the proposed facility is, in fact, not just for soldiers stationed on Guam but also for "training by transient US military forces...joint and multi-national use....(1.2.5).

Given the serious environmental and economic impacts of constructing the new live-fire training areas on Tinian, this No-Action Alternative should explore other possible locations for conducting this training, with No-Action on Tinian.

Merely dismissing the No-Action Alternative without exploring other ways this alternative could address purpose and need fails to comply with CEQ Regulations Sec. 1502.14:

\* "Rigorously explore and objectively evaluate all reasonable alternatives.... "Include the alternative of no action."

\* "...present the 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."

CEQ advice on implementing the Regulations states:

\* "In determining the scope of alternatives to be considered, 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

### I-810-001

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 so 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.

### I-810-002

Thank you for your comment. The No-Action Alternative is analyzed in the EIS in accordance with CEQ regulations. Consideration was given to identifying alternatives to accommodate training. Efficiency of access is essential to sustain combat readiness, and as such, alternatives that would not meet the purpose and need of the proposed action were not carried forward for analysis in the EIS, as discussed in Section 1.2.2 of Volume 3.

**I-810-002** | 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."

**I-810-003** | - The DEIS fails to provide sufficient information for decision-makers and the public to decide whether any possible disadvantages in meeting training program needs at other locations, rather than on Tinian, is sufficiently off-set by avoiding the environmental impacts on Tinian.

**I-810-004** | - The DEIS fails to clearly identify the extent to which these proposed new training facilities will be used by transient US and foreign soldiers who are actually stationed elsewhere (not on Guam/CNMI).

**I-810-005** | 2. Similar inadequacies as those discussed above are present in the No-Action Alternative for the proposed construction of a transient-capable port in Apra Harbor (Vol. 4).

This No-Action Alternative fails to explore any alternative actions that could meet purpose and need consistent with No-Action at Apra Harbor.

Furthermore, neither the No-Action Alternative nor the action alternatives provide information that would allow the decision maker or the public to assess how much benefit in terms of increased presence in the Western Pacific could be expected to be derived from the proposed new transient harbor.

The justification provided for the new transient port is that it "increases aircraft carrier presence, as required by the QDR, by reducing the non-availability that occurs when a carrier must perform a long transit to its homeport."

The QDR is a broad conceptual policy document, general in nature, and does not "require" any particular solution. In another location the document more accurately describes the QDR objectives: "One of the QDR conceptual policy initiatives is that the U.S. should strive to position strike forces, which include aircraft carrier and airwing capabilities, in forward locations that support flexibility and speed of response to anywhere in an unpredictable environment. (1.1.3.1.). It is reasonable to believe that there are a variety of ways these objectives of the QDR could be accomplished other than construction of a new transient-capable port at Apra Harbor.

### **I-810-003**

Thank you for your comment. The No-Action Alternative is analyzed in the EIS in accordance with Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations. Consideration was given to identifying alternatives at locations other than Tinian. However, the training proposed for Tinian is frequent (monthly), so efficiency of access is essential to sustain combat readiness. As such, these alternatives would not meet the purpose and need of the proposed action and were not carried forward for analysis in the EIS. The need for a training location on Tinian vs. locations farther away is discussed in Section 1.2.2 of Volume 3.

### **I-810-004**

Thank you for your comment. Joint and Multi-national use of the proposed training ranges are not a part of the proposed action. Chapter's 1 and 2 of Volume 3 have been updated to clearly reflect this.

### **I-810-005**

Thank you for your comment. Chapter 1, Volume 4 describes the purpose and need for the proposed action. Specifically, Section 1.1.2 contains a bulleted list showing some of the benefits that would result from an increased carrier presence in the Western Pacific, such as defending U.S., Japan, and other allies' interests, providing a location within a timely response range, and maintaining regional stability, peace and security, among others. As discussed in Volume 1, Section 1.4.3, the QDR provides part of the basis for the proposal to create the capability to support a transient nuclear-powered aircraft carrier. It is agreed that the QDR only provided broad guidance regarding aircraft carrier presence. However, the action proponent developed a new concept to meet that requirement, support for a transient nuclear-powered aircraft carrier in the Western Pacific region. To refine the concept; however, an appropriate location still had to be determined. NEPA is only applicable to proposed actions. There was no "proposed action" and NEPA, with its alternatives analysis, was not applicable.

I-810-005

The DEIS states that an aircraft carrier would be expected to be at the new transient port at Apra Harbor for up to 63 days a year, compared to approximately 14 days per year at Apra Harbor in recent years. (1.1.1). However, this should not be interpreted as increasing the availability of a carrier near potential crisis areas. An aircraft carrier docked in the proposed new transient port is likely to be undergoing resupply or repairs, and the document states that response out of a transient port is slower than for ships on port visits. Therefore, one of the other five carriers assigned to the Pacific may be more likely to be available for first response in a crisis than a carrier docked at the proposed transient-capable port at Apra Harbor. Also, the document states that transient ports do not provide family accommodations, so carriers would still need to return to home port periodically, putting a limit on the "enhanced rotational presence" (1.1.2) expected by reducing trips to the home ports.

I-810-006

With regard to coral reefs present in Apra Harbor, Executive Order 13089 Coral Reef Protection, states in Sec. 2. Policy:

- (a) All Federal agencies whose actions may affect U.S. coral reef ecosystems shall:
- (a) identify their actions that may affect U.S. coral reef ecosystems;
  - (b) utilize their programs and authorities to protect and enhance the conditions of such ecosystems; and
  - (c) to the extent permitted by law, ensure that any actions they authorize, fund, or carry out will not degrade the conditions of such ecosystems.
- (b) Exceptions to this section may be allowed under terms prescribed by the heads of Federal agencies:
- (1) during time of war or national emergency;
  - (2) when necessary for reasons of national security, as determined by the President;
  - (3) during emergencies posing an unacceptable threat to human health or safety or to the marine environment and admitting of no other feasible solution; or
  - (4) in any case that constitutes a danger to human life or a real threat to vessels, aircraft, platforms or other man-made structures at sea, such as cases of force majeure caused by stress of weather or other act of God.

- The DEIS fails to explain the how the project proponents propose to comply with Executive Order 13089, in light of the need to dredge extensive areas of coral reef in order to construct the proposed new transient harbor in Apra Harbor.

When the action proponent chose to move forward with its concept and consider potential berthing locations, NEPA became applicable to the development of alternative locations. 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.

#### I-810-006

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.

On the contrary, the Navy, a federal agency, has met the requirements of EO 13089 by recognizing that their actions may affect U.S. coral reef ecosystems so has prepared an EIS to: (a) identify their actions that may affect U.S. coral reef ecosystems. The Navy through implementation and identification of avoidance and minimization measures, mitigation

**I-810-007**

- The DEIS fails to provide specific information that would allow the decisionmaker and the public to assess how much benefit in terms of increased presence in the Western Pacific could be expected to be derived from the proposed new transient-capable harbor, and thus to evaluate potential environmental trade-offs.

**I-810-008**

- The DEIS states: "Australia, Singapore, Hong Kong, Japan, and Guam are much closer to potential crises areas and the response times would be significantly shorter (than California or Hawaii); therefore, they were retained as potential locations for development of extended aircraft carrier transient capabilities." However, the document fails to examine these possible locations, as an alternative to Agra Harbor.

measures, BMPs, and policies and procedures (refer to Volume 7) has (b) utilize their programs and authorities to protect and enhance the conditions of such ecosystems; and (c) to the extent permitted by law, ensure that any actions they authorize, fund, or carry out will not degrade the conditions of such ecosystems. 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 Navy will continue to work with the USACE and EPA/GEPA to satisfy the requirements of Section 10/404 and Section 401 permit documentation, including the preparation and implementation of a USACE approved Compensatory Mitigation Plan.

**I-810-007**

Thank you for your comment. Chapter 1, Section 1.1.2 contains a bulleted list summarizing the need for the proposed action. These reasons include maintaining regional stability, peace and security; maintaining flexibility to respond to regional threats; and providing a location within a timely response range among others. These reasons for the project show the benefit that would result from an increased aircraft carrier presence in the Western Pacific.

**I-810-008**

Thank you for your comment, which focused on how Guam was chosen for the military relocation rather than other places within the Pacific region. Volume 1 at Section 1.4 in the Draft EIS provides a Global Perspective Background, which explains the various international and military capability requirements that were considered for the realignment of military forces. Because this section of the Draft EIS explains the background analysis of strategic military capability locations within the Pacific, it will remain the same for the Final EIS. For instance, this section describes how several locations were considered throughout the Pacific region for the military relocation based upon 1) response times, 2) freedom of action (the ability of the U.S. to use bases and training

facilities freely and without restriction at a particular locale), and 3) international treaties and agreements with Japan and other Western Pacific allies. The U.S. locations in the Pacific region considered for the military relocation were Hawaii, Alaska, California, and Guam. Non-U.S. locations considered included Korea, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Australia, because they are allies to the U.S. and are well situated for strategic force deployment. After analyzing the international and military capability requirements for each locale mentioned above, Guam was the only location for the relocation that met all the criteria.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 680

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I-811-001

My name is Keysha Duenas. I am a senior attending George Washington High School on Guam. Currently, I am taking an American Government course, and we continually discuss the issue of the military build-up on Guam. Through many insightful discussions regarding the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS), I strongly believe that it is trying to rid the Guamanians of their culture and sense of dignity. The DEIS is misleading in probably a lot of the areas mentioned. For example, the build-up is budgeted to so many billions. However, how much of it will actually come to Guam? I believe that there should be at least a certain amount that should come to Guam.

I-811-002

I am against the military build-up on our island. I also believe that the DEIS isn't based upon the people of Guam. It really looks as though it would really only benefit the military. I don't think that it is fair. This is our island; we should have a say in the DEIS. Guam's people are the ones who are going to be impacted from this build-up the most – the military isn't. I think that the DEIS should be revised; it should be revised with Guam's people – especially its youth, in mind at all times. Like I said, this is OUR island.

I-811-003

Keysha Duenas  
Mangilao, Guam

#### I-811-001

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-811-002

Thank you for your comment. Please see Section 4.3 of the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F of the DEIS) for information on employment, income, tax revenues and Gross Island Product that would result from the proposed action. These items do not assume that all of the money from the proposed action would go to Guam.

#### I-811-003

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.

The DEIS analyzes a number of disciplinary subjects identifying the potential impacts of the proposed action. In many cases, the impacts are less than significant; however, many of the "benefits" attributable to the proposed action are based on jobs and money (from construction and operational expenditure) that will flow into the economy. That specific information can be found in the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) that is Appendix F 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 DEIS describes the existing utilities and infrastructures on Guam as well as the proposed actions that would provide the capacity needed for the additional population. Each utility is covered and for each one, the preferred actions (to achieve adequate capacity) are identified. In some cases, additional capacity with better treatment (i.e., wastewater) is being proposed. Roadways essential for the buildup would be improved, widened, and some bridges replaced by funds provided under the Defense Access Road (DAR) program.

## COMMENTS BY MR. ED PEREZ

MR. PEREZ: Good afternoon, my name is Ed Perez. And I'm from the village of Barrigada. I congratulate the Unpingco family for standing for Sasayan valley. The part that I wish to add is that if this military buildup is already decided, then there's two areas I'd like to have them look at. As far as the construction or the new land that they would need, for the range. I think maybe the Air Force side of the house should be utilized jointly. I think that's pretty much area for that training, unless one wants to have its own ranch type training area.

I believe that the military land has always stayed in DOD, so that area of sharing, I think will behoove you. I'm a war veteran, I spent two tours in Vietnam and I know what it is to fight for our country; and I gave up my country. But I don't want to promote violence here. I was here during World War II, I know what war is. I was in Vietnam there times and I've seen people -- I've seen cousins of mine killed. The first one that died in Vietnam I

**I-812-001**

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. 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. There would be a significant amount of excavation required to create the range topographic profile and to reconstruct 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.

1 was with him three weeks before he left the  
 2 United States to go over to Vietnam. The part  
 3 that I want to set here is these support groups  
 4 that are coming in, I'm talking about H2  
 5 workers -- one thing that I remember quite well  
 6 is the Free Compact Association dilemma that we  
 7 had. I use the word dilemma because it's those  
 8 things, the ingress, the ingress, they're  
 9 coming in of other kind of personnel, not  
 10 Chamorros, the sooner -- what's the word?  
 11 Unannounced.

I-812-002 2 I will say that these people that are  
 3 coming in, that area, that's part of the island  
 4 that have been used to being in the military,  
 5 it's a security type. And what type of  
 6 screening to ensure that we don't have those  
 7 kinds of personnel coming in and do their own  
 8 and cause divisions of trauma on this island,  
 9 the island people.

20 The other one to take into  
 21 consideration, if the military buildup has not  
 22 been decided yet and perhaps there are maybe  
 23 other means for resolving the commitment of  
 24 Japan, I think that maybe locations within the  
 25 Pacific to be utilized. Thank You.

## I-812-002

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.

## COMMENTS BY MR. MIKE LIDIA

I-813-001 3 MR. LIDIA: My name is Mike Lidia, I'm  
4 from the village of Tumon. This comment is  
5 specific to Volume 1, Chapter 2, 2.1 --  
6 according to the DEIS the population is 79,178  
7 people. It decreases from 33,618 to 14; is a  
8 presumptuous research that construction workers  
9 would be leaving the island without a  
10 comprehensive test case for another country,  
11 the population -- theoretically when the  
12 population decreases, begin a longer cycle of  
13 unemployment and this is a common according to  
14 APAC. A common cycle is low because overall  
15 economic activity is paramount -- this cycle of  
16 economic, makes economic rise. Consequently,  
17 Guam my face recessions starting in 2014 adding  
18 to the problems that families of military  
19 personnel bring additional money into their  
20 household are requiring tough days. Our study  
21 shows they spend their money on base.  
22 Question, if you decide to bring to shore  
23 79,178 people in 2010, and then decrease after  
24 2014, what is the impact from GPA, GWA and EPA;  
25 how will the decrease in population will affect

**I-813-001**

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.

I-813-002

1 our facility? This comment is specific to  
2 Volume 2, Chapter 6, 2-1; baseline and coastal  
3 line operations at Andersen Air Force Base.  
4 The DEIS states that in 2014 a number of air  
5 field operations around Andersen Air Force Base  
6 will increase to 68,139 to 99,354, that's 272  
7 flights daily.

8 According to Table 6.2-1; aircraft  
9 transit at Air Force Base, helicopters, jets,  
10 visiting jets, these are those aircrafts for  
11 another global and transit operation. The DEIS  
12 states other routes can probably increase in  
13 numbers of planes -- no significant or adverse  
14 impacts to public health or hearing health,  
15 therefore, impact is considered less than  
16 significant. For the DEIS to simply state that  
17 noise impact is less than significant, is  
18 raising health. Scientific study has proven  
19 noise contributes to stress, high blood  
20 pressure, inability to concentrate and  
21 inability to learn.

22 Furthermore, if aircrafts are flying at  
23 low level -- the noise will be magnified  
24 significantly. For the DEIS representatives,  
25 if they can explain the impact of noise when

**I-813-002**

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-813-002 | 1 their aircraft results in the hearing loss.  
 I-813-003 | 2 This is specific to Volume 2, Chapter 17, The  
 3 Aging Hazardous Waste Management; according to  
 4 Pesticides in Relation to Profile, done by  
 5 Cornell University, TVT is the active ingredient  
 6 in many products of broad range organisms, is  
 7 primarily used as an additive ships and buoys  
 8 to destroy marine organisms, fish particles,  
 9 bacteria and algae. In ports, each ship has  
 10 its hazardous waste -- further scientific  
 11 studies indicate that Pearl Harbor has  
 12 experienced hazardous waste with TVT. NDOT  
 13 provided less concentrate of TVT loss suspected  
 14 for Apra Harbor after the military destroyed  
 15 the reef by dredging thereby allowing the  
 16 pollutant to enter in and out of Apra Harbor  
 17 with these ships. Thank you very much.

**I-813-003**

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 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.

Regarding the potential dredging of Apra Harbor, 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. 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.

1                   **COMMENTS BY MR. SEAN SANCHEZ**

2

3                   MR. SANCHEZ: Can you hear me now? I

4 have one question, it's directly with regards

5 to the DEIS, here's my question. Who am I

6 talking to? Who is here to take my question

7 and when will they be answered? That's what

8 I'm looking for. Now, there's burden fact that

9 have yet to be addressed and have been put in

I-814-001 10 small prints in the bottom of the pages. Like,

11 who's taking Guam? Who's paying for what? Why

12 are we concerning ourselves with wasted school

13 rooms and how improvements and the

14 environmental impact? Mostly the cost, because

15 we all know everything will go up. That's the

16 bottom line. Why are we, this people of Guahan

17 concern for these expenses, these needs? It's

18 not us, it's you that needs us right now. As

19 we've already have drawn a line and divide.

20 I'm the first to say that I've seen more. I'm

21 the first to say my father has seen more. So,

22 if we work together, why you're trying to pass

23 us the buck?

24

25

**I-814-001**

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."

1                   **COMMENTS BY MR. CARL PETERSON**

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3                   MR. PETERSON: Thank you very much. My  
4 name is Carl Peterson, I am a resident of  
5 Tamuning. I've been here for 44 years. My  
6 wife is from here, all my children were born  
7 here. We are Guamanians. I will be buried as  
8 here. Just recently I finished a book written  
9 by Ben Blaz. It tells of the occupation of  
10 Guam during very, very tough times for the  
11 people of Guam. Told about the atrocities,  
12 hardships, sacrifices, and the reporting of 340  
13 local people died during the occupation. It  
14 also talked about the liberation of how 1200  
15 military perish in liberating Guam, 6000 were  
16 carried off in stretchers because they were  
17 wounded.

18                   Guam has had a long history with the  
19 military, in deed more than 10,000 Chamorro  
20 people probably wear the uniform of the United  
21 States military. Somebody needs to speak for  
22 them because they are out there defending your  
23 freedom, defending our liberty, and indeed  
24 they're doing a very good job because we are  
25 able to hold a meeting like this, like this,

1 where people can speak for or against the  
2 subject and not fear incrimination, that's a  
3 good thing.

I-815-001

4 About 12 years ago the elders really --  
5 some of the elders in the community got  
6 together, talked about the 25,000 people that  
7 had left Guam to find opportunity on the  
8 mainland, to care for their families.

9 The economic crisis precipitated a lot  
10 of bankruptcies. They were wondering where are  
11 we going to get the jobs, how can we create an  
12 expansion of the economy? They looked to the  
13 business community to find ways to do that to  
14 expand commerce. We tried many things in the  
15 business community to give, attract other  
16 corporations make their major offices here and  
17 to employ our people. Zero took the offer.  
18 And we networked with the military along with  
19 the two governors, the past governors both were  
20 advocates of the buildup.

21 The last 2 delegates in Washington were  
22 strong supporters of this move, and today it is  
23 happening and it is really about creating jobs,  
24 the bottom line. Because our government needs  
25 money and just about every agency and every

**I-815-001**

Thank you for your comment. Please see Section 4.3 of the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F of the DEIS) for more information on economic impacts.

I-815-001 | 1 activity we were in deep kimchee. We need the  
2 money and if we work collaboratively we can  
3 solve these problems. We can delegate new  
4 challenges. We have done so, so many times.  
5 It's all we need to do is to find solutions to  
6 the problems. Thank you very much.  
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## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 684

Received: 2/16/2010 1:06:04 PM

I-816-001

Reference: DEIS Volume 2 Chapter 19 and Volume 6, Chapters on Roads and on Noise  
Guam's predominance of minority groups and its public being subject to more than twice the poverty rate of the United States makes Environmental Justice especially important in consideration of impacts. These poor minority group residents will be significantly impacted by increased military vehicle traffic and military build-up stimulated traffic without a timely option of mass transit being available and without the construction of new alternate highways. As an overall mitigation to the increased military traffic that will crowd existing roads, especially the haul road portion of Marine Corps Drive that will not be widened, the DOD should contract its transportation planners to pursue a system of mass transit serving not only base residents and workers, but also available to the public and coordinated with private and Guam Government transportation services. School bussing could be included in such a system.

The same resident groups will suffer from build-up impacts of increased noise, not just from vehicle traffic and construction machinery, but from live fire training and exercises and especially aircraft and helicopter flights after the construction. Volume 2, Table 6.2-1 shows that helicopter operations will triple in number after the Marines arrive. Even with controls on avoiding residential areas, noise from training flights will be noticeable and a nuisance at hundreds of homes near the training and safety risks will increase. The low income families cannot afford to close up and air condition their homes in order to avoid the noises.

These groups will also suffer from low water pressure and possibly sewer and power problems because of lack of infrastructure to accommodate the rapid population growth. Scheduling build-up projects over a longer period of years should be done to lessen the numbers of H-2 workers needed and the growth impacts.

#### I-816-001

Thank you for your comment. Mitigation measures to reduce traffic impacts have been proposed; therefore, disproportionate and high adverse effects on minority and low-income populations are not expected. Volume 2 Chapter 6 demonstrated that with the use of BMPs, most of the significant adverse noise impacts would not occur; therefore disproportionate adverse impacts relative to environmental justice would not be expected. However, additional information on direct noise impacts associated with the hand grenade range at Anderson South has been included in Volume 2 Chapter 19.

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.

Volume 2 Chapter 16, Volume 6, and Volume 7 of the Final EIS document less than significant direct impacts related to potable water and wastewater associated with construction and implementation of the proposed action. However, significant indirect impacts on potable water and wastewater systems associated with induced population of the construction workforce and other induced development may impact public health. These impacts would result in disproportionate, adverse health impacts on minority and low-income populations and children, as discussed in Final EIS Volume 6 Chapter 20. Mitigation measures are discussed in Volume 6 Chapters 3 and 20 and are summarized in Volume 7, including monitoring of the aquifer and potable water and wastewater systems and working with the Government of Guam to protect the water supply. DoD will also implement adaptive

program management (refer to Volume 7) with regard to the construction tempo to ensure significant impacts are avoided.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 685

Received: 2/16/2010 1:07:51 PM

I-817-001

volume7, chapter3, section3

the increase in population is a huge impact in the aquatic life for guam. the increase in harvesting fish and marine life is a issue that should be carefully analyzed and reinstated. aquatic life is so important to the people on guam that it might be a law for only chamorros to fish. fishing laws should be enforced with stricter laws and more reserves should be addressed to maintain the population for the fish on guam.

**I-817-001**

Thank you for your comment. Language has been added to Volume 2, Chapter 16 on traditional and recreational fishing on Guam and any impacts and proposed mitigations from the proposed action.

## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 686

Received: 2/16/2010 1:15:23 PM

volume7, chapter4, section4

if the analysis for the reefs is too vague or broad, the marine life can be heavily effect by projects missing out on great detail of what the reefs may require. the analysis of the reefs should be thoroughly analyzed. nor should the climate change should be left out.

I-818-001



#### I-818-001

Thank you for your comment. Habitat assessment methodologies that evaluate the function of affected aquatic resources, such as coral reef ecosystems, are an evolving science and the adequacies of existing and new methodologies are heavily debated in the scientific community. Ideally, a standard assessment technique that accurately characterizes and quantifies losses and gains of coral reef ecosystem functions would be used. However, rulemaking for the Compensatory Mitigation Rule recognizes the wide variety of aquatic resources present in the United States and the evolving nature of science regarding aquatic ecosystem restoration make the establishment of standard assessment methodologies impracticable. The assessment for this EIS used an historically approved methodology (percent coral cover), supplemented by other methods such as the use of Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) satellite photos, for quantifying impacts to affected coral reef ecosystems impacted by the proposed transient CVN wharf and associated dredging. DoD believes that use of the percent coral cover methodology, supplemented by use of LIDAR satellite photos, is the "best currently available science" to attempt to capture the thousands of elements that comprise the function of a coral reef ecosystem. DoD's assessment is currently under review by the US Army Corps of Engineers, the agency charged with implementing dredge and fill permits under CWA Section 404, and other Federal agencies. The FEIS will be updated to reflect the latest developments in this review. 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 provided 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: 687

Received: 2/16/2010 1:25:36 PM

volume6, chapter3

the draft EIS should meet with waterworks standards and maintain an sufficient water quality for the water on guam. the negligence of water quality will cause harmful effects for guam and to the people. the military buildup is only a short term effect but an effect that will cause serious damage to guam and would take more years than how long the military resided on the island to recover what was left.



#### I-819-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD and regulatory agencies are equally concerned about preventing contamination of surface waters and groundwater (particularly drinking water aquifers). The EIS describes numerous programs and actions that will be taken to protect surface waters and groundwater from stormwater runoff. Construction of new facilities will use Low Impact Development (LID) principles to the extent practical. LID is a design philosophy that seeks to reduce the impact to the environment from new construction projects through the reduction of impervious surfaces. LID's principles incorporate the design of facilities with the use of native vegetation, pervious (porous) surfaces to reduce storm water runoff and encourage recharge of groundwater, and water conservation. DoD is currently conducting a LID study that will identify specific types of alternative designs that can be incorporated into the construction of facilities associated with the buildup. DoD is also preparing a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) and will apply for permits that regulate stormwater discharges during construction. The permit and plan is focused on reducing the amount of earth and soil that is exposed to stormwater during earth-disturbing activities (such as land clearing and grading), providing stabilization of soils during construction through the use of ground covers, and sediment ponds and traps/screens to reduce pollutants getting into storm runoff and from percolating into the ground. These plans also have specific requirements for containment of potential pollutants at construction sites (such as storage areas for equipment fuel). Lastly, DoD is developing a construction and demolition (C&D) waste management plan in consort with the stormwater construction plan that calls for the use of mulch on exposed soils, mulch that will be generated during the clearing of trees and low growth during land clearing activities. Once construction is complete, a SWPPP will be developed to control stormwater runoff and infiltration from base operations. This is being done on a regional DoD Guam-wide scale, and has the involvement of Guam EPA.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 688

Received: 2/16/2010 1:31:13 PM

I-820-001

the military buildup plans to bring in 20,000 contractors to the island leaving our contractors obsolete. the military should consider our contractors to help build more facilities for their use. the use of their contractors renders our economy to becoming useless. guam does not benefit from the buildup if our people and tools are not used. EIS should state that we will utilize the people of guam and employing more jobs.

#### I-820-001

Thank you for your comment. Contracts have not been awarded to construction contractors for the proposed action as the proposed action has not yet been approved. It is expected, however, that if the proposed action is approved, that Guam contractors and labor will be used to whatever extent they are qualified and able.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 689

Received: 2/16/2010 1:31:15 PM

I-821-001

Vol.6, Chap.4 and 6

Major haul road resurfacing, strengthening and rebuilding will be done without increasing existing impervious areas. But the roads stormwater runoff will pollute and degrade adjacent surface waters during operation after construction. This will indirectly impact living aquatic resources. The existing roads (especially Marine Corps Drive from Navy Orote facilities and from the Port of Guam) were built without installation of best management practices to treat road pollutants before discharging them in stormwater to the surface waters. Even if impervious areas are not expanded, the pollutants from the rebuilt roads need to be controlled and treated and this must be accomplished in designing pollution controls with the road design and constructing and maintaining them. The haul road plans currently appear to fail to include designs and budgets for this pollution control. The impacts on aquatic and marine biological resources of this lack of pollution control should be assessed in the DEIS.

#### I-821-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD and regulatory agencies are equally concerned about preventing contamination of surface waters and groundwater (particularly drinking water aquifers). The Guam Stormwater Manual will be included in the planning, design, and construction of all roadways. The EIS describes numerous programs and actions that will be taken to protect surface waters and groundwater from stormwater runoff. DoD is also preparing a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) and will apply for permits that regulate stormwater discharges during construction. The permit and plan is focused on reducing the amount of earth and soil that is exposed to stormwater during earth-disturbing activities (such as land clearing and grading), providing stabilization of soils during construction through the use of ground covers, and sediment ponds and traps/screens to reduce pollutants getting into storm runoff and from percolating into the ground. Lastly, DoD is developing a recycling plan in consort with the stormwater construction plan that calls for the use of mulch on exposed soils, mulch that will be generated during the clearing of trees and low growth during land clearing activities. Once construction is complete, a SWPPP will be developed to control stormwater runoff and infiltration from base operations. This is being done on a regional DoD Guam-wide scale, and has the involvement of Guam EPA.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 690

Received: 2/16/2010 1:32:22 PM

Vol.8, Chap.3, Table 3.1.1

Many of the Guam EPA listed permits in Table 3.1.1 that do apply to the DOD on base, including air, water and water pollution controls, are listed as "not applicable". Those applicable must be noted as such.

I-822-001

**I-822-001**

Thank you for your comment. Table 3.1-1 in Volume 8 has been edited for clarity.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 691

Received: 2/16/2010 1:56:19 PM

I-823-001

Vol 9 Chap. E Habitat Equivalency Executive Summary:

Says "In addition, to date the coral community in the potentially affected area has not been documented to be comprised of unique species that could be lost from the Apra Harbor system. As the project area was dredged in 1946, the existing community is the time-integrated response to the previous impact. Hence, the existing coral community structure provides an estimate of expected pattern of response to the proposed actions."

Lack of information makes it impossible to determine whether other special or unique or valuable species suspected to live in the area of direct dredging impacts will be significantly impacted. For example, two species of the whiptail fish, genus *Pentapodus* are only known to occur in the Marianas and Guam in the deeper turbid areas of Apra Harbor. This indicates that this is a unique environment that probably contains other species not found elsewhere. The CVN channel and turning basin dredging can significantly impact currently unknown marine life, especially unique benthic invertebrates and corals in areas below the dredge depth that will be smothered with silt. But the DEIS does not address information on the species in these impact areas below 18 meters or allow for mitigation to protect them.

The DEIS states "Impacts to fish populations, infaunal or epifaunal organisms and water quality would be shortterm and localized. A Biological Assessment is being prepared to further describe these impacts. No significant impacts on these resources were identified and no compensatory mitigation is proposed."

But impacts to the unique infaunal and epifaunal organisms in the area to be dredged have not been adequately assessed to allow a conclusion of no significant impact, which is based on studies outside of Guam.

It states "sediment thicknesses of 13 ft (4 m) or greater are to be dredged" Instead, it should state how thick are the thickest sediments that will be dredged, perhaps over 40 feet, and whether solid reef rock, rather than just sediments, will have to be removed in the dredged area.

## I-823-001

Thank you for your comment. Habitat assessment methodologies that evaluate the function of affected aquatic resources, such as coral reef ecosystems, are an evolving science and the adequacies of existing and new methodologies are heavily debated in the scientific community. Ideally, a standard assessment technique that accurately characterizes and quantifies losses and gains of coral reef ecosystem functions would be used. However, rulemaking for the Compensatory Mitigation Rule recognizes the wide variety of aquatic resources present in the United States and the evolving nature of science regarding aquatic ecosystem restoration make the establishment of standard assessment methodologies impracticable. The assessment for this EIS used an historically approved methodology (percent coral cover), supplemented by other methods such as the use of Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) satellite photos, for quantifying impacts to affected coral reef ecosystems impacted by the proposed transient CVN wharf and associated dredging. DoD believes that use of the percent coral cover methodology, supplemented by use of LIDAR satellite photos, is the "best currently available science" to attempt to capture the thousands of elements that comprise the function of a coral reef ecosystem. DoD's assessment is currently under review by the US Army Corps of Engineers, the agency charged with implementing dredge and fill permits under CWA Section 404, and other Federal agencies. The FEIS will be updated to reflect the latest developments in this review.

## COMMENT SHEET



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

Website Comment Number: 692

Received: 2/16/2010 2:10:53 PM

Dear Sir(s),

In reference to Volume 2 Chapter 17 regarding Hazardous Materials and Waste, I would concur with its assessment that the DOD expansion would increase the presence and transport of toxic materials and waste to an island where environment degradation had continued long after World War II ended.

Further, the result of the military dealing with toxic materials and waste would significantly impact human health and/or the ecosystem on Guam.

For this reason, the military must not allow any activity on Guam deemed harmful not just to the people of Guam but US Marines themselves and their families.

Yes, there are the best managed practices (BMP) and SOP's to manage toxic materials and waste but they will not address the fact that human error and natural disasters can occur at any moment.

There are many questions unanswered that makes the DEIS difficult to understand. If left in its current form, the support of the people of Guam will not be in favor of a US Marine relocation to Guam.

I hope that DOD will either: (1)reconsider the relocation of US Marines to another place that is more suitable and safer for the US Marines and their families. Or (2) cancel the military build up entirely.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment on this important issue facing our people of Guam and our U.S. military personnel.

Sincerely,

Francisco M. Santos

#### I-824-001

Thank you for your comment. The DoD is committed to the protection and responsible stewardship of the environment. The DoD is committed to the safe handling and use of all hazardous substances, including lubricants, solvents, munitions and explosives of concern (MEC), nuclear materials, etc. In fact, when feasible, the DoD attempts to reduce or eliminate the use of various hazardous substances to the greatest extent possible and substituting them for less toxic substances. When using hazardous substances, environmental laws and regulations (e.g., RCRA) must be followed by DoD that are designed to be protective of human health, welfare, and the environment. In order to implement these laws and regulations, DoD has developed various procedures, protocol, and directives designed to proactively eliminate or minimize the inadvertent leakage, spill or release of pollutants to the environment. These actions involve comprehensive administrative, engineering, and operations mandates, best management practices (BMPs), standard operating procedures (SOPs), and controls in place to prevent or minimize the inadvertent leakage, spill, or release of hazardous/toxic substances. These BMPs, SOPs, and other controls are fully described in the EIS document. However, these are not considered mitigation measures since they are already being performed by law and do not represent new actions to "mitigate" hazardous substance usage issues. If a leak, release, or spill is suspected or confirmed, aggressive mitigation measures are used to first clean up the leak, spill, or release as quickly as possible, followed by an assessment of risks to the public and/or the environment and a plan to remediate these risk concerns to within regulatory acceptable levels. These actions generally include environmental media (e.g., groundwater, surface water, soil, air, and/or biota) sampling and monitoring to ensure that hazards are mitigated quickly and effectively. In many cases, part of remediation plan includes the requirement to perform regularly scheduled long-term sampling and monitoring of environmental media to ensure that remedial actions have been effective. If long-term monitoring indicates that risks to human

health or the environment are still unacceptable, more aggressive remediation approaches are considered. These actions (e.g., BMPs, SOPs, etc.) will protect public health, welfare, and the environment from adverse impacts associated with the use of solvents, herbicides, pesticides, fertilizers, PCBs, MEC, nuclear materials, and other hazardous substances.

**I-824-002**

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

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

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



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 693

Received: 2/16/2010 2:12:01 PM

I-825-001

Vol 9 Chap E Habitat Equivalency, Executive Summary p. E-3

DEIS says "Plumes near the bottom would be more extensive because most of the suspended sediment is released into the bottom layer, and it also receives all of the TSS contained by the silt curtain. Observations by regulatory agencies' staff in the proposed CVN turning basin and channel dredging areas recorded frequent presence of finer siltier sediments rather than coarse sediments. This will affect turbidity plumes and suspension times." Recent dredging operations in Apra Harbor show that silt curtains can only be extended to 30 foot depths. The deeper depths of necessary CVN site dredging makes the curtains less effective. Other management practices, or dredging mechanisms will be necessary to better control the dredging impacts. Although the Appendices describe characteristics of dredging practices and siltation management techniques, the DEIS does not say which are the best of the practices that must be applied in Apra Harbor. If need for such management practices is not required in the DEIS but is only considered after the ROD, this may cause serious delays in dredging projects permitting.

#### I-825-001

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 number of protective measures will be taken to minimize the distribution of the turbidity plume that will unavoidably be generated by the 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. As the material is being excavated by the mechanical dredge, the heaviest materials fall rapidly to the bottom of the water body with the lighter and more buoyant

fraction floating in the upper levels and surface of the water where the curtains are most effective.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 694

Received: 2/16/2010 2:24:19 PM

Vol.8, Chap.3, Table 3.1.1

Many of the Guam EPA listed permits in Table 3.1.1 that do apply to the DOD on base, including air, water and water pollution controls, are listed as "not applicable". Those applicable must be noted as such.

I-826-001

**I-826-001**

Thank you for your comment. Table 3.1-1 in Volume 8 has been edited for clarity.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 695

Received: 2/16/2010 2:24:28 PM

I-827-001

The 90 day time period that Guam has been given to comment on its EIS is unreasonable considering its length of 10,000 pages. I request that an extension is made on the comment period. 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 on the people and island of Guam. I also request that a second revised draft that is more specific in detailing the land that is to be condemned for the buildup be released to the public. And that the public may once again be allowed to submit comments on this draft. It seems at least that much is owed to Guam, a territory that is not even allowed to vote for its president, senate, or congress.

### I-827-001

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: 696

Received: 2/16/2010 2:56:29 PM

I-828-001

I would like to comment on volume six chapter three on water resources. First I would like to inform whoever is reading this that as a local who has been living here for twenty-two years, I have experienced a small fraction of the impact that the military has on my island. I was really interested in this topic on water resources because growing up on Guam I have experienced my share of water outages and was curious to see how the military would deal with these issues. Also I wanted to see how much water the military actually uses and needs to get by on a day to day bases. As I was reading parts of this chapter I could not help but notice how the people who benefitted from the water on this island are everyone but the locals. Everything was "pretty" when it had to do with some military base or housing location, but when it came to Guam Water Works Authorities(GWA) turn that is when I saw the real side of Guam. When I read a certain area in the chapter that stated "The GWA Northern Public Water System is the largest system serving all public areas in the north and central parts of the island south of Andersen AFB and serves an approximate population of 146,050" I was at a loss for words because how could all that water be distributed to that many people, but majority of each military location has its own water source. All together the military has 23 million gallons of Water Storage Facilities with its current population. How much more would they need to meet the criteria for the rest of the soldiers and their families that are going to move here and how many more water outages do the locals need to go through to realize that we come second after the military? I just want to know how are we guaranteed that there will not be any more water outages because majority of the water is being pumped throughout all the military facilities?

I-828-001

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

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

Website Comment Number: 697

Received: 2/16/2010 2:58:25 PM

I-829-001

Do we have a say as to whether Guam will be home to thousands of marines and their families? With many coming in, how can we be assured that our land won't be taken from us?

### I-829-001

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.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 698

Received: 2/16/2010 3:00:32 PM

I-830-001

Vol. 6

Major haul road resurfacing, strengthening and rebuilding will be done without increasing existing impervious areas. But the roads stormwater runoff will pollute and degrade adjacent surface waters during operation after construction. This will indirectly impact living aquatic resources. The existing roads (especially Marine Corps Drive from Navy Orote facilities and from the Port of Guam) were built without installation of best management practices to treat road pollutants before discharging them in stormwater to the surface waters. Even if impervious areas are not expanded, increased traffic will increase pollutants. These pollutants from the rebuilt roads need to be controlled and treated and this must be accomplished in designing pollution controls with the road design and constructing and maintaining them. The haul road plans currently appear to fail to include designs and build-up budgets for this pollution control. The impacts on aquatic and marine biological resources of this lack of pollution control should be assessed in the DEIS.

### I-830-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD and regulatory agencies are equally concerned about preventing contamination of surface waters and groundwater (particularly drinking water aquifers). The Guam Stormwater Manual will be included in the planning, design, and construction of all roadways. The EIS describes numerous programs and actions that will be taken to protect surface waters and groundwater from stormwater runoff. DoD is also preparing a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) and will apply for permits that regulate stormwater discharges during construction. The permit and plan is focused on reducing the amount of earth and soil that is exposed to stormwater during earth-disturbing activities (such as land clearing and grading), providing stabilization of soils during construction through the use of ground covers, and sediment ponds and traps/screens to reduce pollutants getting into storm runoff and from percolating into the ground. Lastly, DoD is developing a recycling plan in consort with the stormwater construction plan that calls for the use of mulch on exposed soils, mulch that will be generated during the clearing of trees and low growth during land clearing activities. Once construction is complete, a SWPPP will be developed to control stormwater runoff and infiltration from base operations. This is being done on a regional DoD Guam-wide scale, and has the involvement of Guam EPA.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 699

Received: 2/16/2010 4:10:20 PM

I-831-001

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.

"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.

Sincerely,  
Kara Akiyama

### I-831-001

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: 700

Received: 2/16/2010 4:12:23 PM

I-832-001

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 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 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.

Sincerely,  
Kara Akiyama  
-resident of Hawaii

I-832-001

Thank you for your comment. The action proponent also desires to reduce adverse environmental effects of the proposed actions.

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: 701

Received: 2/16/2010 4:14:23 PM

I-833-001

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-833-002

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 in comparison.

Sincerely,  
Kara Akiyama  
-resident of Hawaii

## I-833-001

Thank you for your comment. 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-833-002**

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



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 702

Received: 2/16/2010 4:19:40 PM

I-834-001

The proposed military build-up is overwhelming for the tiny island of Guam. Guam would not be able to handle the impacts of the unbelievably high population increase, public safety concerns, demands on infrastructure such as housing, schools, roads, hospitals, power supplies, etc, environmental/social/cultural changes, land acquisition, and many other affected areas. Relocating 8,600 Marines and their 9,000 dependents, 600 military personnel and their 900 dependents is going beyond reality. It's like shoving people into an overcrowded prison. The impacts are devastating and could be chaotic. Be mindful too of the cultural differences between the locals and military that may cause ignorance, tension, and violence. If there is no choice but to relocate the military to Guam, extremely lessening the amount of military and their dependents being relocated to Guam should be considered.

#### I-834-001

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 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: 703

Received: 2/16/2010 5:13:26 PM

I-835-001

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. 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-835-001

Thank you for your comment. Habitat assessment methodologies that evaluate the function of affected aquatic resources, such as coral reef ecosystems, are an evolving science and the adequacies of existing and new methodologies are heavily debated in the scientific community. Ideally, a standard assessment technique that accurately characterizes and quantifies losses and gains of coral reef ecosystem functions would be used. However, rulemaking for the Compensatory Mitigation Rule recognizes the wide variety of aquatic resources present in the United States and the evolving nature of science regarding aquatic ecosystem restoration make the establishment of standard assessment methodologies impracticable. The assessment for this EIS used an historically approved methodology (percent coral cover), supplemented by other methods such as the use of Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) satellite photos, for quantifying impacts to affected coral reef ecosystems impacted by the proposed transient CVN wharf and associated dredging. DoD believes that use of the percent coral cover methodology, supplemented by use of LIDAR satellite photos, is the "best currently available science" to attempt to capture the thousands of elements that comprise the function of a coral reef ecosystem. DoD's assessment is currently under review by the US Army Corps of Engineers, the agency charged with implementing dredge and fill permits under CWA Section 404, and other Federal agencies. The FEIS will be updated to reflect the latest developments in this review.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 704

Received: 2/16/2010 5:19:13 PM

DoD, USA, America....

I-836-001

1. The Dod's "scoping" done earlier never responded to any written statements submitted by the public. They simply laugh at our faces that Guam is the "Tip of the Spear."
2. NEPA is lying! DoD has no concern to protect the environment(s). US Congress has had authorized an "Above the Law" permission for DoD to destroy WildLife and their habitat and everything else so as they please.
3. Your Constitution is exclusively amendable. It is not solid and can shift around. Neither does it guarantee "equal protection" but yet, bellows such false pride.
4. USA is powerfully DESTRUCTIVE and has no intention to clean its evil despotic history against the True Native American People...nor anywhere else.
5. USA have violated it's promised signature of the 1946 Treaty of Paris to guide Guam into Independant status, has denied Guam its War Claims, and never compensated for the STEALING of our land properties of the 1949-1950.
6. USA is too SECRETIVE for our good and can not be trusted!!!  
USA does not have the ability to keep its word.  
You are liars and you are theives! ...and you know it.
7. It is wise for USA to get out of Guam.  
It is wiser to get out of the Marianas entirely!!!
8. Good-bye America. Your Build-up here can never be welcome!

I-836-001

Thank you for your comment. In accordance with NEPA regulations, comments received by the DoD during the public scoping process were used during the analysis of the proposed actions.

## COMMENT SHEET



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

Website Comment Number: 705

Received: 2/16/2010 6:13:14 PM

ALCON ...

I-837-001

1. My only concern relating to buildup is DEPLETED URANIUM. Hawaii already discovered usage on their islands along with Puerto Rico. Will this also occur in Guam after buildup?

I-837-002

2. Contaminated water and resulting diseases are best left off this island. Its best to keep this in mind and insure DU never comes here.

I-837-003

3. Otherwise, believe buildup is good for this island especially during these economic times.

#### I-837-001

Thank you for your comment. Planned munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) firing ranges will be used primarily for the training of small arms. Please refer to Volume 9, Appendix D, Project Description Technical Appendix, Munitions, for a discussion of the munitions and constituents of concern associated with the proposed ranges. Current plans don't call for the use of depleted uranium in training exercises. With regard to proposed firing ranges for MEC, the proposed ranges will be designed and maintained in accordance with all applicable federal and Government of Guam regulations. Specifically, Military Handbook 1027/3B contains procedures for reducing potential impacts from ranges through the implementation of BMPs. These include introducing soil amendments, vegetation management, engineering controls, instituting contaminant monitoring, reclaiming, and recycling. With ranges, lead is the primary leaching contaminant of concern and best management practices can minimize or prevent leaching of this constituent. Impact rounds from pistol rounds generally stay intact and impact rounds from rifle rounds often fragment. Intact rounds and rounds fragmented into relatively large pieces are not easily transported by natural transport mechanisms. These comprehensive actions (e.g., BMPs, SOPs, etc.) will protect public health, welfare, and the environment from adverse impacts associated with the use of MEC and other hazardous substances.

#### I-837-002

Thank you for your comment. DoD and regulatory agencies are equally concerned about preventing contamination of surface waters and groundwater (particularly drinking water aquifers). The EIS describes numerous programs and actions that will be taken to protect surface waters and groundwater. No depleted uranium would be used as part of the Proposed Action.

**I-837-003**

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.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 728

Received: 2/16/2010 7:56:33 PM

I-838-001

Apparently an influx in population can be devastating to Guahan's current infrastructure as we do not have the capacity to support such a violent increase in people. In volume nine of the study, under 'Environmental Consequences' it is stated, "If the "stay-behind" worker phenomenon leads to increased in-migration over time, then the population in the years 2017 forward would increase at a faster rate than illustrated." (Pages 4-146/7) It is also stated, "Table 4.2-3 indicates a 2014 peak-year total impact would result in population increase of 79,178 falling to 33,608 after construction ends in 2017." How does the U.S. military plan to enforce the out-migration of construction workers, diminishing the "stay-behind" worker phenomenon, when the buildup is complete?

**I-838-001**

Thank you for your comment. Under U.S. immigration law, H2B workers are required to leave Guam once the job they were brought in to do is completed.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 729

Received: 2/16/2010 8:02:20 PM

I-839-001

The Draft EIS for the Marianas Islands (As it pertains to the use of Tinian, USA) does a disservice to the people of Tinian, to the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas Islands, and the Country of America as a whole as it is lacking in credibility and logic entirely, and is therefore deemed unacceptable (A complete Failure). We demand that the drafters of the EIS and the United States Military themselves develop an Environmental Impact Study just for Tinian that is at least as detailed and thorough as the DEIS has been for our beautiful island of Guam. All alternatives should be considered in the new EIS, not just one Stupid one (Live-Fire Ranges, Hell No!), and a thorough investigation of each alternative should go towards ensuring that Tinian is protected so that this island can continue to sustain a local, military, and human presence.

It is suggested that the new EIS include all of the islands of the Northern Marianas since other islands in the Marianas Archipelago are already being offered up to the military at a bargain price, behind closed doors. Furthermore, in the NEW and IMPROVED EIS, Regional Food security should be a top priority and the military lease-back program that was developed, and has been hugely successful in diversifying Tinian's Economy by allowing prime cattle grazing lands (43 Locally Owned Grass-Fed Beef Cattle Ranches and Growing) to be utilized, must be solidified and encouraged. The re-negotiations of 1994 between the Department of Defense and the CNMI Government should be honored, encouraging the growth of a Highly sustainable Grass-fed Beef Industry (Just as Tinian has done in the past) that will add Value and Support the growing civilian and military presence in the Region. Strategic Alternatives considered within the in the New EIS should strive to focus primarily on utilizing only the Military Exclusive Zone in the Northern Portion of Tinian Island as agree upon. Lastly, the NEW EIS should involve the good Native American Citizens of Tinian, and the many professionals that worked in Tinian and know her best, in the decision making process.

#### I-839-001

Thank you for your comment. 1) Tinian was determined to be the suitable location for firing range alternatives, as described in Section 1.2 of Volume 3. The types of training contemplated on Tinian would be routine and frequent (monthly) in nature; consequently, efficiency of access is essential to sustain combat readiness. When developing alternatives for firing ranges, emphasis was placed on maximizing use of existing DoD properties with reliable access to training resources. Guam and Tinian (approximately 100 miles from Guam) possessed the most available DoD properties for exclusive military use within the Marianas and therefore were considered for maximum utilization. Pagan is not a DoD property, has active volcanoes, and the logistics of accessing it from Guam are much more difficult than for Tinian due to distance (it is nearly three times farther from Guam than Tinian is) and lack of readily available infrastructure. Other islands such as Saipan and Rota do not have existing DoD properties of sufficient size. 2) To lessen potential impacts to agricultural activities, the DoD will only propose to terminate subleases in the leaseback area that are within the footprint of the proposed ranges. The EIS has been updated to reflect this. 3) Planning criteria used to determine proposed range locations are described in Section 2.2.4. These include operational size requirements, environmental factors, and safety. Siting ranges only in northern Tinian does not meet the planning criteria for placement of the four proposed training ranges. 4) Comment noted.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 730

Received: 2/16/2010 8:03:12 PM

I-840-001

#### NO THANK YOUWEFER

The Draft EIS for the Marianas Islands (As it pertains to the use of Tinian, USA) does a disservice to the people of Tinian, to the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas Islands, and the Country of America as a whole as it is lacking in credibility and logic entirely, and is therefore deemed unacceptable (A complete Failure). We demand that the drafters of the EIS and the United States Military themselves develop an Environmental Impact Study just for Tinian that is at least as detailed and thorough as the DEIS has been for our beautiful island of Guam. All alternatives should be considered in the new EIS, not just one Stupid one (Live-Fire Ranges, Hell No!), and a thorough investigation of each alternative should go towards ensuring that Tinian is protected so that this island can continue to sustain a local, military, and human presence.

It is suggested that the new EIS include all of the islands of the Northern Marianas since other islands in the Marianas Archipelago are already being offered up to the military at a bargain price, behind closed doors. Furthermore, in the NEW and IMPROVED EIS, Regional Food security should be a top priority and the military lease-back program that was developed, and has been hugely successful in diversifying Tinian's Economy by allowing prime cattle grazing lands (43 Locally Owned Grass-Fed Beef Cattle Ranches and Growing) to be utilized, must be solidified and encouraged. The re-negotiations of 1994 between the Department of Defense and the CNMI Government should be honored, encouraging the growth of a Highly sustainable Grass-fed Beef Industry (Just as Tinian has done in the past) that will add Value and Support the growing civilian and military presence in the Region. Strategic Alternatives considered within the in the New EIS should strive to focus primarily on utilizing only the Military Exclusive Zone in the Northern Portion of Tinian Island as agree upon. Lastly, the NEW EIS should involve the good Native American Citizens of Tinian, and the many professionals that worked in Tinian and know her best, in the decision making process.

#### I-840-001

Thank you for your comment. 1) Tinian was determined to be the suitable location for firing range alternatives, as described in Section 1.2 of Volume 3. Availability of DoD property and proximity to U.S. military forces on Guam were the key considerations.

2) The Navy has re-evaluated the need to terminate all subleases in the leaseback area and will only propose to terminate subleases in the leaseback area that are within the range footprint and associated Surface Danger Zone of the proposed firing ranges.

As to possible sites for the relocation of any leases, such actions would be under the control of CNMI officials as they are responsible for non-federal land use decisions on Tinian. DoD will work with CNMI land use and natural resource officials to ensure that native forest habitat concerns for ESA listed species are taken into account in any relocation effort.

3) Planning criteria used to determine proposed range locations are described in Section 2.2.4. These include operational size requirements, environmental factors, and safety. Siting ranges only in northern Tinian does not meet the planning criteria for placement of the four proposed training ranges.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 731

Received: 2/16/2010 8:09:25 PM

I-841-001

3 IN 5 FAMILIES ON TINIAN HAVE CANCER PATIENTS ON OUR IMMEDIATE. NOT ONLY WILL THIS CONTINUE TO RAISE BUT YOU ARE TRYING TO TAKE AWAY OUR SACRED HUNTING GROUND THAT HAS BEEN FEEDING OUR FAMILIES, ANCESTOR, AND CHILDREN TO COME. FOR YEARS THE MILITARY HAS OWNED MORE THAN HALF OF WHAT IS OUR ANCESTRAL HUNTING GROUND. PLEASE DO NOT HAVE MY CHILDREN GO ON FOOD STAMPS BECAUSE I CANNOT TEACH THEM THE HUNTING AND FISHING TECHNIQUES THAT WERE PAST DOWN FOR CENTURIES.

#### I-841-001

Thank you for your comment. The Navy has re-evaluated the need to terminate all subleases in the leaseback area and will only propose to terminate subleases in the leaseback area that are within the range footprint and associated Surface Danger Zone of the proposed firing ranges.

As to possible sites for the relocation of any leases, such actions would be under the control of Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) officials as they are responsible for non-federal land use decisions on Tinian. DoD will work with CNMI land use and natural resource officials to ensure that native forest habitat concerns for Endangered Species Act (ESA) listed species are taken into account in any relocation effort.



**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](http://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 Agaña Shopping Center for Draft EIS/OEIS review.

Please provide your comments below:

I understand that Guam will soon go through quite a lot of changes as time goes on. I also understand that everyone has a different opinion on the military buildup. I for one am not against the military coming here to Guam. But what I am against is what the military plans to do here on Guam, such as the various construction projects they plan to have on different areas on Guam. People may have to give up their land if the military chooses to have something built there. If the military comes in, and just takes away land from the people, I am against that.

Another concern I have on this topic, is the various wildlife that will also be affected by the military buildup. I think if the military decides to dig up Guam's coral reefs it should be relocated somewhere else on Guam where it can still be of use.

Overall, I hope Guam's people are treated fairly in the end.

\*\*\* Please Print Clearly\*\*\*

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

I-842-001

I-842-002

I-842-003

**I-842-001**

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

**I-842-002**

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-842-003**

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

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

Website Comment Number: 733

Received: 2/16/2010 8:47:48 PM

I-843-001

It is long overdue that the Island of Guam and our people are shown the respect and dignity we are owed. Please stop taking advantage of us and raping our lands. We are not in opposition to the military, but we are opposed to the way you are going about handling it.  
Please respect the people and the culture.  
Please respect the land and ocean.  
Please pay land rent.  
Please stay within the huge footprint you have already made on Guam.  
Please, just leave us alone.

### I-843-001

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: 734

Received: 2/16/2010 9:12:49 PM

I-844-001

As a resident of Guam, I am very concerned about the amount of activity that will be brought to the village of TUMON. Our island deserves respect that the Marines do not bring to our island (the history of Okinawa has spoken along with their money to have them leave). Having that said, we respect all visitors and expect more from them. Specifically, in Tumon, set restrictions for the US Military persons: travel in and out of the area. we don't need to see Military Police rather a larger local force. There is enough auto traffic and restrictions need to happen. Additionally, the US government without a reasonable doubt, needs to contribute to the Local law enforcement and build up their resources to minimize the impact of problems that will arise. Guam Health care needs a direct contribution by the US Government to offset the costs to have the Marines here. One issue is that Prostitution will increase and we need to protect our people & image. This needs to be prominently addressed. Concerned resident of Guam.

I-844-002

#### I-844-001

Thank you for your comment. Crime is discussed in the DEIS; military personnel commit very few crimes in Okinawa and that low crime rate is expected to carry over when they are relocated to 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-844-002

Thank you for your comment. Please see response directly above regarding funding.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 735

Received: 2/16/2010 9:45:08 PM

Guam's military buildup will drastically affect the way of life Guam knows it today. Many changes face us and the military should take into consideration the people and make decisions mindful of how civilians will be effected. Guam simply does not have the resources, or man power to support twenty years of growth and development compacted in five. Crime will go up, the standards of living will go up, and a competition for resources and land will affect everyone. Revise and reshape the EIS to where a compromise could be reached. The military should consider all these factors and understand its impact to all people and take that into consideration.

I-845-001

#### I-845-001

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: 736

Received: 2/16/2010 10:15:31 PM

I-846-001

Comment by Nicole Tedtaotao, a Native and former resident of Guam; submitted on Feb. 16, 2010  
Comment:

DoD must include deeper reef areas (deeper than 60 feet) in the impact analysis. Data is not currently available for these areas, so additional coral reef surveys must be carried out. The results of the complete impact analysis should be provided prior to the release of the Final EIS.

Citation:

Volume 4, Chapter 11, Section 11.2.2.2 (Page 45)

Justification:

Corals are tiny, sensitive animals. More than one coral in a group is called a coral colony and more than one coral colony is a coral reef. Corals are very slow growing. When coral colonies grow together it creates a coral reef. Reefs protect Guam from powerful waves and create a home for fish. Reefs are also a main reason tourists visit our island. The proposed dredging project in Apra Harbor does not include a complete analysis of how the coral reefs in the area will be impacted. The plan does not mention what the dredging will do to the 25 acres of reef found right next to where dredging will occur, but which are deeper than 60 feet; these reef areas are very vulnerable to the impacts from dredging. There are an additional 70 acres of reef that may be impacted by the dredging but which are not included in plan.

Comment by Nicole Tedtaotao, a Native and former resident of Guam; submitted on Feb. 16, 2010  
Comment:

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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

**I-846-001**

Thank you for your comment. Habitat assessment methodologies that evaluate the function of affected aquatic resources, such as coral reef ecosystems, are an evolving science and the adequacies of existing and new methodologies are heavily debated in the scientific community. Ideally, a standard assessment technique that accurately characterizes and quantifies losses and gains of coral reef ecosystem functions would be used. However, rulemaking for the Compensatory Mitigation Rule recognizes the wide variety of aquatic resources present in the United States and the evolving nature of science regarding aquatic ecosystem restoration make the establishment of standard assessment methodologies impracticable. The assessment for this EIS used an historically approved methodology (percent coral cover), supplemented by other methods such as the use of Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) satellite photos, for quantifying impacts to affected coral reef ecosystems impacted by the proposed transient CVN wharf and associated dredging. DoD believes that use of the percent coral cover methodology, supplemented by use of LIDAR satellite photos, is the "best currently available science" to attempt to capture the thousands of elements that comprise the function of a coral reef ecosystem. DoD's assessment is currently under review by the US Army Corps of Engineers, the agency charged with implementing dredge and fill permits under CWA Section 404, and other Federal agencies. The FEIS will be updated to reflect the latest developments in this review.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 737

Received: 2/16/2010 10:25:23 PM

I think that the build-up is good and bad for Guam. I do believe that the firing range should not be done in the Pagat site. After seeing it, I think it will be a shame to destroy any part of it. But if it does have to be done, I believe it (Pagat site) should stay open to the public. The ancient Chamorro village is a part of their history and should remain as it is.

I-847-001

#### I-847-001

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. 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. For safety reasons, however, all of the lands under the safety danger zones would need to be unoccupied when the ranges are in use. 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.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 738

Received: 2/16/2010 10:28:27 PM

I-848-001

1) The draft EIS needs to explore solutions to the current political status on Guam. Residents of Guam do not vote, there were no bilateral or Tri lateral negotiations between Guam and the US and/or Japan for the Bulldup, and there is no current mechanism for provisions to reimburse or compensate the people of Guam for the use and protection of Guam's natural resources (governmental and private lands), further there is no life long sole source procurement opportunities afforded to Native businesses on Guam unlike that of the acknowledged Native American groups. Native/local businesses on Guam should have the same type of Super US Small Business Administration SBA 8(a) status as afforded the Acknowledged Native American groups.

I therefore recommend Special Acknowledgement for Guam's Native people under Title 25 Native American Rights (to represent 50,000 Native Chamorros) using the same appropriation methodology as the Native Alaskans. Keeping in mind the Government of Guam also represents a large Pacific Islands group, Guam should also continue to be recognized under Title 48 Department of Interior Insular Affairs (to represent 100,000 Pacific Islanders with Federal appropriations and Grant opportunities. This will put all people of Guam and the Government of Guam on a level playing field with the Federal Government.

2) Guam as a Native Government should be acknowledged and under the US Department of Interior Nationwide Programmatic Agreement (PA) for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act implementing regulations under 36 CFR 800 wherein program funds fall under the Government of Guam SHPO (State Historic Preservation Officers- Guam Department of Parks and Recreation)

I-848-002

3) Option 2 properties identified under Volume 5 of the Draft EIS: all properties wherein there are have been no contact or equitable negotiations between the US Government and rightful landowners whether for lease or sell at fair market value with an escalatory scale for long term use, should not be fenced in or used by the Federal Government. There should be fair compensation for the use of Private Landowner's Natural Resources. No shall be no use of eminent domain as a means for land condemnation.

### I-848-001

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-848-002

Thank you for your comment. We assume you are addressing Volume 2, not Volume 5 of the DEIS. Please note that Option 2 is not part of the preferred alternatives identified in the DEIS.

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: 739

Received: 2/16/2010 10:36:27 PM

I-849-001

My husband, C.H. Carlson, and I study opisthobranchs and have published a number of papers on these animals. There are a number of opisthobranchs that can be found only in the harbor, where you are indicating dredging will occur. No dredging should begin until all species in the harbor are studied, including algae, sponges and other substrates where these animals may be found.

The use of artificial reefs as a way to replace damaged natural reefs should be removed from consideration. The impacts of all projects affecting a reef area must be thoroughly examined - also the affects of climate change.

I-849-002

Areas such as Pagat and Mt Lam Lam should remain open to the public and the military should have access only to the land it already controls. The Pagat site is critical to our heritage. Military should not impact the Pagat area as it relates to the proposed firing range. The Mt. Lam Lam area is used by the local people each year at Easter to take crosses up the mountain. This must not be stopped.

I-849-003

The proposed military build up will impact the roads, waste water, power, water and other utilities. If the military is to impact these, it must also pay for them. It would be unconscionable for the military to do otherwise.

Patty Jo Hoff, Ph.D  
Box 8019  
Merizo, GU 96916

### I-849-001

Thank you for your comment. Habitat assessment methodologies that evaluate the function of affected aquatic resources, such as coral reef ecosystems, are an evolving science and the adequacies of existing and new methodologies are heavily debated in the scientific community. Ideally, a standard assessment technique that accurately characterizes and quantifies losses and gains of coral reef ecosystem functions would be used. However, rulemaking for the Compensatory Mitigation Rule recognizes the wide variety of aquatic resources present in the United States and the evolving nature of science regarding aquatic ecosystem restoration make the establishment of standard assessment methodologies impracticable. The assessment for this EIS used an historically approved methodology (percent coral cover), supplemented by other methods such as the use of Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) satellite photos, for quantifying impacts to affected coral reef ecosystems impacted by the proposed transient CVN wharf and associated dredging. DoD believes that use of the percent coral cover methodology, supplemented by use of LIDAR satellite photos, is the "best currently available science" to attempt to capture the thousands of elements that comprise the function of a coral reef ecosystem. DoD's assessment is currently under review by the US Army Corps of Engineers, the agency charged with implementing dredge and fill permits under CWA 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. 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.

**I-849-002**

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 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. 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-849-003**

Thank you for your comment. The DoD buildup would fund a substantial amount of the utility and roads required for the proposed buildup. However, the DoD is legally limited to committing funds for only those needs directly required for the military. DoD would pay its fair share of required infrastructure. DoD is an advocate to secure grants and low-cost loans for Guam agencies that can utilize these funds to good advantage in upgrading their systems. Also DoD will continue to partner with the Guam agencies to the betterment of Guam for all.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 741

Received: 2/16/2010 10:39:12 PM

Marilyn C. Salas, Ph.D.

Written as a Community Member in the Villages of Agana Heights and Humatak  
February 17, 2010

Volume 2: Marine Corps-Guam  
12-28 cultural resources

12.1.5 South/12.1.5.1 Naval Munitions Site

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.

This site should be recommended for the NRHP register by Guam HPO. If this many lattes are found on the site then this is quantifiable evidence of the importance of the site for historic preservation. The military should help to preserve these sites.

I recommend that the Military provide a list of military locations that are identified as having historic significance and that are possible areas of military development. With the cooperation of Guam Historic Preservation Office, determine mitigation procedures for a win-win situation.

Volume 2: Marine Corps-Guam 12-37

Cultural Resources/Fenegayan/Construction

Construction at Fenegayan has the potential to require the removal of dukduk trees, a traditional resource used by canoe builders.

Any mention of removal of traditional trees is a sensitive one for the indigenous populations of the Marianas. These trees are important for food, canoe building, shade, homes for animals, and more. I would recommend discussions with the Guam Agriculture group prior to any disturbance of these traditional plants.

Volume 2: Marine Corps-Guam

12-41 Cultural Resources

12.2.2.2 Central /Non-DoD Land/Opera

Part of the construction would include fencing the firing range and restricting access to the public. As a result, operation of the training facilities at Alternative A would restrict public access to the Pagat site.

Pagat is a Nationally Registered Historic Site. Recently, a grant to include this site as a U.S. -wide historic site was submitted with favorable reviews. Restricting public access would not be a solution to the military build up in order to build a firing range and/or training facilities. I recommend that the military work closely with HPO and GPT for an informed

I-850-001

I-850-002

#### I-850-001

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.

The locations of archaeological sites are withheld from the public in accordance with the Archaeological Resources Protection Act and the National Historic Preservation Act. The locations of these sites are given to the Guam State Historic Preservation Office and the impacts to these sites are discussed in Chapter 12 of the DEIS. The National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations outlines the process for considering the effects to archaeological sites, structures, and objects from federal actions. This law established the National Register of Historic Places and the criteria a resource needed to meet to be eligible for, or listed, on the National Register. If there are adverse effects to these sites, the federal agency needs to go through a process that emphasizes avoidance or mitigation to reduce the effect. DoD is currently consulting with the Guam State Historic Preservation Office and other interested parties (NPS, National Trust for Historic Preservation, Guam Preservation Trust, among others) to reduce adverse effects to NRHP-eligible sites from this undertaking.

#### I-850-002

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

stakeholders to develop plans for cultural stewardship and access that balances operational needs, public safety concerns, and the continuing public use and enjoyment of these sites.



**COMMENT SHEET**

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

Website Comment Number: 742

Received: 2/16/2010 10:50:12 PM

**I-851-001**

Volume 2: Marine Corps-Guam  
12-28 cultural resources

12.1.5 South/12.1.5.1 Naval Munitions Site  
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.

This site should be recommended for the NRHP register by Guam HPO. If this many lattes are found on the site then this is quantifiable evidence of the importance of the site for historic preservation. The military should help to preserve these sites.

I recommend that the Military provide a list of military locations that are identified as having historic significance and that are possible areas of military development. With the cooperation of Guam Historic Preservation Office, determine mitigation procedures for a win-win situation.

**I-851-002**

Volume 2: Marine Corps-Guam12-37

Cultural Resources/Fenegayan/Construction  
Construction at Fenegayan has the potential to require the removal of dukduk trees, a traditional resource used by canoe builders

Any mention of removal of traditional trees is a sensitive one for the indigenous populations of the Marianas. These trees are important for food, canoe building, shade, homes for animals, and more. I would recommend discussions with the Guam Agriculture group prior to any disturbance of these traditional plants.

Volume 2: Marine Corps-Guam  
12-41 Cultural Resources

**I-851-003**

12.2.2.2 Central /Non-DoD Land/Opera  
Part of the construction would include fencing the firing range and restricting access to the public. As a result, operation of the training facilities at Alternative A would restrict public access to the Pagat site. Pagat is a Nationally Registered Historic Site. Recently, a grant to include this site as a U.S. -wide historic site was submitted with favorable reviews. Restricting public access would not be a solution to the military build up in order to build a firing range and/or training facilities. I recommend that the military work closely with HPO and GPT for an informed solution for how all activities can happen satisfactorily.

**I-851-001**

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.

The locations of archaeological sites are withheld from the public in accordance with the Archaeological Resources Protection Act and the National Historic Preservation Act. The locations of these sites are given to the Guam State Historic Preservation Office and the impacts to these sites are discussed in Chapter 12 of the DEIS. The National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations outlines the process for considering the effects to archaeological sites, structures, and objects from federal actions. This law established the National Register of Historic Places and the criteria a resource needed to meet to be eligible for, or listed, on the National Register. If there are adverse effects to these sites, the federal agency needs to go through a process that emphasizes avoidance or mitigation to reduce the effect. DoD is currently consulting with the Guam State Historic Preservation Office and other interested parties (NPS, National Trust for Historic Preservation, Guam Preservation Trust, among others) to reduce adverse effects to NRHP-eligible sites from this undertaking.

**I-851-002**

Thank you for your comment. Natural Resources that are seen as cultural resources, 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 to natural

resources with cultural connotations could not be avoided, traditional artisans will be given an opportunity to collect these resources prior to construction.

**I-851-003**

Thank you for your comment. As you mention, DoD will continue to work closely with these agencies on access to and protection of these important cultural and historic resources.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 743

Received: 2/16/2010 10:51:07 PM

I-852-001

Thank you for the opportunity to voice my concern regarding the military build up - EIS documents. I breezed through the report on land use. I read a need for the military to acquire more land for firing range, and expansion of roads. At no place did I find any commitment by the military to fund any of these expansions especially those encroaching on government or private property. I object on any land acquisition for any of these activities. I think the military has more than enough land (fenced in) that can be utilized for this purpose. I also object on any land condemnation for these purposes.

Thank you again. I want to make my concern short and simple.

### I-852-001

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



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 744

Received: 2/16/2010 10:53:13 PM

I-853-001

Volume 4- Environmental Damage involving Apra Harbor (gutting of reefs) destroying species that can't be found anywhere else in the world is totally senseless and will start a domino effect towards the environment, remember we are an island we depend on our reefs not just for food, but also for protecting our island from damaging waves, our reefs are the root of our island. What is wrong with Guam Ship Yard in Naval Station? Please help our environment by using Guam Ship Yard in Naval Station. Please think of our future, which are our children.

#### I-853-001

Thank you for your comment. The importance of avoiding the coral reefs to the extent possible has been a major consideration during the preliminary design phase and in the consideration of alternatives considered and dismissed as well as carried forward. These considerations are noted in Chapters 2 , 4, and 11 of Volume 4. In those areas where impacts to the coral reefs are unavoidable, a suite of mitigations have been presented as noted in Volume 7. Alternative 2, the former Shipyard Facility (SRF) is one of the two alternatives that has been carried forward in the EIS.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1073

Received: 2/17/2010 8:07:55 AM

I-854-001

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-854-002

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-854-001

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-854-002

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: 745

Received: 2/16/2010 10:55:03 PM

Volume 2: Marine Corps-Guam  
16-37

Socioeconomics and General Services 16.1.6.4 Sociocultural Changes

A March 2007 survey by the Guam Chamber of Commerce found 71% of those polled support an increased military presence (Partido 2007). A subsequent survey conduct by the UOG Public Affairs and Legal Studies Club in 2008 found that 52% of those surveyed think that the proposed action is a good thing for Guam....The Guam Chamber of Commerce then conducted a follow-up survey in early 2009 and again found about a 70% favorable response...All survey results indicate support for increased military presence and benefits. What was not known until recent public education were accurate statistics of how many military and dependents would be in Guam and also what type of military activities would be introduced on land and sea.

The amount of responses that this draft DEIS receives will provide quantitative as well as qualitative information about people and their sentiments.

I recommend that the Military Build Up Committee work closely with Guam's Bureau of Statistics and UOG for a more informed picture of Guam's perceptions throughout the construction and implementation phase.

Volume 2: Marine Corps-Guam  
16-94

Socioeconomics and General Services Most impacts are characterized by a burst of activity and impacts in the 2013-2014 timeframe, followed by relatively much lower impacts when construction ends. I disagree. Impacts will be visible from the very beginning (now) and throughout the entire military construction. Impacts in population environment, language, accessibility, transportation, cost of living, will be visible from the beginning to the end.

I recommend that this statement be rephrased for better clarity.

**I-855-001**

Thank you for your comment.

**I-855-001**

**I-856-001**

Thank you for your comment.

## COMMENTS BY MS. JANET AGUON

**I-856-001**

MS. AGUON: Let us stop the land grabbing. Let us stop the life. Let us stop the military build-up. My dear people of Guam the United States and the military has oppressed Guam since the signing of the treaty of Paris is 1898. Let us stop. The military can go elsewhere.

Our people have not been compensated for their lands taking. And then they say we open the table for everyone. Which is another lie. How long was it that our senators -- to be included at the table. They don't want us at the table because we are the many. I'm sorry, I served in the military and retired from the military. However, the military does not know how to keep their word. This is a done deal. Do not be eluded. Let's stand in arms and keep the military out of here. Thank you and Si Yu'us ma'ase. Biba Chamorro!



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 746

Received: 2/16/2010 10:55:12 PM

I-857-001

This portion of the DEIS review pertains directly to Volume 4: Aircraft Carrier Berthing. My detailed comments are enclosed.

For this project, the Navy proposes to construct a new deep-draft wharf with shore-side infrastructure improvements in Apra Harbor, Guam to provide for transient nuclear powered aircraft carrier visits of both the USS Nimitz Class (CVN 68) as well as the Gerald R. Ford Class (CVN 78) in 2015. Alternative 1 (Polaris Point, reduced clearance, dock parallel to shore) is the Navy's preferred alternative. Using the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency rating definitions and based on my review, I am rating the Preferred Alternative 1 as Environmental Objections – Inadequate (EO-3). I have major concerns regarding the cumulative environmental impacts of the construction, use and maintenance of the Inner Harbor channel. I also have concerns regarding the validity of estimates of ecological equivalence and importance of adjacent marine shoals and protected areas, a lack of carrying forward of the beneficial use of dredged materials, and the introduction of additional contaminations to marine ecosystems currently contaminated by military activities. Dredging encourages the spread of marine invasive species by removing competitive interactions with the surrounding ecosystems, and sediment plumes further exacerbate this problem by reducing the fitness of adjacent ecosystems.

I recommend the Navy select an alternative, and associated mitigation measures, that maximize pollution, habitat degradation and invasive species prevention opportunities in Apra Harbor, Guam. Site investigations revealed that contaminants currently exist within marine sediments, which will migrate off-site if resuspended by dredging operations. While contaminant levels at SRF (and other undisclosed sites within the study) are not yet high enough to warrant GEPA regulatory action, they do present the Navy with a valuable opportunity to slow the incremental contamination that will occur if they proceed with ACC berthing Alternatives 1 or 2.

Toward this end, I recommend that reevaluation of the Kilo Wharf as the aircraft berthing location and a subsequent relocation of smaller vessel munitions operations within Inner Apra harbor. Reprogramming in this way meets the stated QDR goal of an increased aircraft carrier presence in the Western Pacific. Do not dredge near these reefs!

## I-857-001

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.

Sediment samples within the proposed dredging areas were comprehensively analyzed for a wide range of parameters according to USEPA and USACE standard testing criteria. Additional testing will occur as determined to be necessary by the regulatory agencies during the permitting process and a dredged material management plan will be developed.

The DoD is considering several options for disposal of dredged material, including upland placement, ocean disposal, and beneficial uses such as shoreline stabilization, fill for berms, and fill for the Port Authority of Guam, as discussed in the EIS (Chapter 2, Volume 4). Using dredged material for beneficial reuse projects would depend upon the suitability of the material for these projects as well as whether the proposed action timeline coincides with the need for material for a reuse project. Detailed analysis cannot be done at this time because specific projects have not yet been identified with certainty. While beneficial reuse is a priority for the DoD, the final decision on dredged material management will be made during the final design and permitting process. Detailed analysis of the potential impacts from using dredged material for reuse projects will be conducted during the permitting phase.

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.

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 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. 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. Chapter 1, Volume 4 describes the reasons why Kilo Wharf is not considered a practicable alternative.

Kilo Wharf is already near capacity without considering the aircraft carrier visits. Kilo Wharf is the only wharf in Apra Harbor that has approval for large quantities of munitions and a waiver is required for ships carrying ammunition to berth in Inner Apra Harbor. The evaluation of the capacity of Kilo Wharf is based upon the wharf's use for loading and unloading ammunition carrying ships. The smaller load-outs of ammunition to combatant ships are already accomplished at the berths in the inner harbor. No additional capacity can be created at Kilo Wharf as the capacity is based upon use of Kilo Wharf by ships not capable of performing their mission in the inner harbor. These waivers are not readily granted because the large quantities of explosives berthed at a wharf that is unauthorized for large net explosive weights would represent an increased safety risk to nearby populations. There are also other challenges associated with an aircraft carrier berthing at Kilo Wharf that are manageable for the short duration port visits, but would be untenable for longer transient berthing requirements that include logistics, maintenance, and Morale Welfare and Recreation (MWR) support. Dependents, vendors, commercial delivery vehicles and non-DoD personnel are prohibited from entering the explosive safety arcs around Kilo Wharf. There is limited space for MWR activities at Kilo

Wharf. For these reasons, expanding Kilo Wharf or moving existing munitions operations to other wharves is not practical.

1                   COMMENTS BY MR. ERIC TEDTAOTAO

I-858-001

2  
3                   MR. TEDTAOTAO:     Hello, people from  
4 Guam, I'm Eric Tedtaotao from the village of  
5 Mangilao, Route 15. I am part of the affected  
6 area. First of all, I'd like to say that the  
7 guy who fought for us is not here and I'd like  
8 for him to be known Angel Anghit Santos who  
9 fought for the people of Guam. I believe  
10 that's how he wants to be known. If he were  
11 to be here today, he'll still be fighting for  
12 us. I like to say he very stood up for your  
13 land. I did professional mix martial arts nine  
14 times, and build me a three bedroom house for  
15 my family and I'm just about to have them take  
16 it away. I hear all these people here talk  
17 about compensation, how do you compensate that?  
18 I fought in here in this field house nine times  
19 to put my family where they are today. I work  
20 13 hours work to continue to put my family to  
21 where they are at. And I will continue to  
22 fight, continue to fight for my land and my  
23 house -- thank you.

24

25

**I-859-001**

Thank you for your comment.

Dear Joint Guam Program Office,

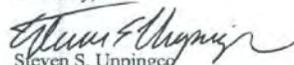
**I-859-001**

Transmitted herewith are comments submitted to the Department of the Navy and the Joint Guam Program Office stating legitimate public concerns against the proposed firing range activities under Alternative A and B of the DEIS, Volume 2 (2.3, 2.5).

I humbly request you consider these impact statements during the course of your deliberation.

I thank you in advance for your kind and prompt attention.

Sincerely,

  
Steven S. Unpingco

Thank you for this opportunity to comment. My name is Steven S. Unpingco and I am a resident and landowner in Sasayan Valley, an area designated as proposed alternative sites for Live Firing ranges under the DEIS.

I-859-002

I am neither in favor nor against the proposed massive buildup but I will keep an open mind. I may be inclined to support the DEIS proposal provided there is no land acquisition by condemnation, and that the buildup does not inhibit Guam's ability to provide essential services and a safe, sound and healthy quality of life.

At the outset, land condemnation rekindles painful memories in Guam's history from post World War II to present. The DEIS fails to address the contentious issue of land condemnation and there is no data on the impact that eminent domain proceedings would create. DOD has the moral duty to consider the history of land taking and to reflect on the dark chapter of land being taken away by coercion and oppression. This history is well recounted in Resolution 258 authored by Senator Judith Guthertz. Furthermore, according to the Senator, Admiral Bice from JGPO assured her when asked the pointed question of whether there will be any land condemnation, he replied, "the buildup will be within the footprint of the military bases."

In addition to cultural sensitivity, land condemnation is highly objectionable for the following reasons. First, DOD currently owns sufficient land that should be exhausted prior to condemning more land. Guam is not getting bigger in land size and land space is very limited. DOD alone owns more property than Gov Guam. The ownership of approximately one third (1/3) of Guam's total land mass provides sufficient land space for DOD to conduct live fire training activities. During peacetime in this pacific region, DOD owns huge tracts of land spread all over the island. Patti Point is

I-859-003

### I-859-002

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

### I-859-003

Thank you for your comment. The DEIS describes the intensive selection process that the DoD went through to select alternatives for the location of the firing range on Guam in Section 2.3.2.5. 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 if the suggested area was used.

I-859-003

suitable for a firing range because of its isolation, designation of marine preserves barring recreational and fishing activities, and the freedom of action to use base facilities without restriction.

I-859-004

Second, the DEIS dismissed DOD candidate sites for a firing range based on anticipated public concerns, the impact that Surface Danger Zones (SDZ) would have on recreational activities and traditional fishing areas on the West side. This concern under the DEIS feasibility criteria should also apply to Sasayan Valley in the East under Proposed Alternative B (Firing Range Complex) where recreational and traditional fishing areas are also prevalent. Trolling for pelagic fish, shallow bottom and deep bottom fishing, spearfishing and casting along the coastline are pastime activities that the Valley offers with the abundance of various fish species. You do not see boat traffic only because there are no boat ramps and mooring facilities on the East side.

Recreational activities in Sasayan Valley are not limited to fishing, however, for many residents and tourists visit the caves, swimming holes and ancient Chamorro villages located at the Alternative B site. Hikers and joggers traverse the cliffline to the coastline to enjoy the majestic view of the Pacific Ocean and pay homage to ancient village sites. In the course of their trek, hikers often encounter wildlife and discover indigenous artifacts, potteries, caves, caverns and rock shelters where ancestors sought refuge from storms.

I-859-005

Equally important to the public is the impact that explosive grenade and demolition ranges may have on the environment. What were the environmental considerations, if any? Is there any scientific study on any potential environmental degradation or possible lead contamination from these activities and its impact on soil,

#### I-859-004

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

#### I-859-005

Thank you for your comment. With regard to proposed firing ranges for munitions and explosives of concern (MEC), the proposed ranges will be designed and maintained in accordance with all applicable federal and Government of Guam regulations. Specifically, Military Handbook 1027/3B contains procedures for reducing potential impacts from ranges through the implementation of BMPs. These include introducing soil amendments, vegetation management, engineering controls, instituting contaminant monitoring, reclaiming, and recycling. With ranges, lead is the primary leaching contaminant of concern and best management practices (BMPs) can minimize or prevent leaching of this constituent. Impact rounds from pistol rounds generally stay intact and impact rounds from rifle rounds often fragment. Intact rounds and rounds fragmented into relatively large pieces are not easily transported by natural transport mechanisms. Through the proper design of ranges, application of BMPs, and monitoring, the potential for groundwater contamination would be minimized. BMPs can reduce or eliminate the leaching of lead to the environment. These procedures may include controlling soil pH to between 6 to 8 to prevent dissolution of lead, mining of lead from back stop berms, implementing a soil leaching monitoring program, and adding phosphate containing soil amendments to bind dissolved lead to the soil. Prior to building the ranges, an engineering study would

I-859-005

geological resources, groundwater lens and fresh water aquifer which is prevalent in the area. Is there a real environmental impact study on the effects that these activities have on wildlife, vegetation, maintenance of native ecosystems? What about the potential threat to aquatic life, habitat, marine communities and ecosystems? Any research on the effects of explosives in a high fire danger area?

What management strategies does the DEIS offer to mitigate the effects of the proposed activity and improve our environment?

I-859-006

What about the legitimate concerns of noise levels and public nuisance caused by live fire training and aviation training in Anderson South? If Alternative B was selected, the proposed training activities will be much closer to Adacao Elementary School and the dense population of Latte Heights. Hand grenade explosions, machine gun fire, helicopters, humvees and transport vehicles will emit noise pollution that will impact the school and the residential community within close proximity.

I-859-007

Third, query whether this buildup will allow Gov Guam to provide essential services and improve the quality of life for all. An abrupt and accelerated population growth of 267,665 by 2014 in an island so limited in size may be very problematic. This unprecedented surge poses serious challenges on how the local government can provide critical public services relating to health, education, public safety and the general welfare of all people, including the military. There will be a need for more public health centers, schools, law enforcement entities as well as increase in personnel, equipment and supplies for the delivery of basic government services. Pursuant to this massive buildup, Guam is largely responsible to secure financing to help carry out its off base projects and programs related to the buildup. At a time when the Government is operating under a

determine the minimum depth of soil cover to ensure sufficient soil cover of the limestone, and to assess the suitability and optimum technique to add soil amendments such as phosphate to prevent lead leaching. In addition, when percolating water reaches the porous limestone the pH will increase, encouraging the precipitation of lead out of solution. The DoD will monitor for selected contaminants of concern. If monitoring identifies significant impacts, such as indications that chemicals of concern may exceed regulatory standards, reduce beneficial uses, result in adverse human or environmental health effects, or conflict with federal or Government of Guam regulations, then additional action would be taken to address these impacts. 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-859-006**

Thank you for your comment. Under Alternative B, noise levels at some areas of Latte Heights and Adacao Elementary School would increase and could be within moderate noise complaint risk areas. Because the noise levels would be elevated in the areas surrounding Andersen South, the USMC is concerned about the impacts to neighbors. As a result, mitigation measures are proposed in the EIS to reduce noise levels in the area.

**I-859-007**

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

I-859-007

deficit of approximately 490 million dollars coupled with the estimated costs of the buildup of 6.1 billion dollars, Guam will be financially insolvent to meet the buildup requirements of roadway improvements, to link the commercial port to the military bases, power and water infrastructure, port expansion and expansion of public health and social services.

Guam needs all the land it currently owns to augment its borrowing ability. Guam needs funding sources and revenue streams to defray or underwrite the substantial costs of the buildup. Guam needs more than just consultants providing technical and financial services. Guam needs guaranteed funds to fully or substantially subsidize the costs of the buildup requirements – nothing more, nothing less.

I-859-008

Turning back to the issue of land condemnation, it is not the Politicians, DOD, Corporations and A&E firms that will incur the adverse impact of this buildup. It is the private landowners who detrimentally rely on their property for their livelihood. It is the landowner who leases his property to produce income or borrow against in order to meet life's many challenges. It is the landowner who is gravely ill who needs to pay his medical bills so he can live the next day that pays the high price of land condemnation. It is the landowner with families who wishes to subdivide his property or deed his property so that each child can make a decent living. It is the farmer who needs to put food on the table or sell his crops to pay tuition fees and day care services. It is the landowner who has to pay for the most useful tools in life – a college education – for each child. It is the landowner who invested substantial sums of money to purchase huge tracts of land so that someday he can develop the property and contribute to revitalize Guam's economy. It is the less fortunate and landless individuals whose only hope for land is to acquire land

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

**I-859-008**

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-859-008

leases from the Chamorro Trust lands. It is our schoolchildren of Guam who need schools and are entitled to an adequate education. It is our young adults, families and spectators who will be displaced from the Guam Raceway Park, thereby taking their passion of drag racing to the streets. These are just some of the many more people that will suffer the devastating impact of land condemnation.

I-859-009

Even if the DOD exercises Alternative A, the landowners in the contiguous Sasayan Valley will still be detrimentally affected by the proposed firing range activities. Environmental concerns, air and water degradation, noise level and public nuisance concerns, reconfiguration of public roads, interference with public and private easements, traffic congestion and traffic hazards, and other public concerns may constitute legal cognizable claims for inverse condemnation. Landowners under both Alternatives A and B may have viable and legitimate claims for diminution in value of their real property as a consequence of the proposed firing ranges under the DEIS.

I-859-010

I acknowledge the purpose and need for the buildup and appreciate the bilateral relations with Japan under the Treaty requirements. I am aware of the need for global repositioning and operational requirements so that the U.S. may mobilize quickly to meet contingencies around the world, whether to engage an enemy in hostilities, provide peace keeping missions or disaster relief.

Although our national security interests are compelling, that does not mean that the U.S. could not strike a balance and recognize that Guam's local interests are equally as compelling. A lesser restrictive alternative to land condemnation is land lease and/or land exchange. This equitable option will not deeply polarize our community. It serves

### I-859-009

Thank you for your comment and opinions. Change in topography has been recognized as a potential impact to resources in the geological and soils section of the Draft EIS. Best Management Practices (BMP) will be used to ensure that minimal soil disturbance occurs as a result of firing range installation. It is not expected that a significant amount of soil will be lost or a significant change in topography will occur, hence the finding of no significant impact to geological and soil resources was determined.

### I-859-010

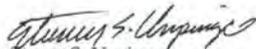
Thank you for your comment. Long-term lease and purchase is indeed an option in land acquisition. As previously stated, part of the land acquisition process is determining suitable replacement space for affected landowners and compensation for improvements.

both the interests of DOD in advancing the buildup and Guam's interest in providing essential services and a safe, clean and healthy environment.

President Franklin Roosevelt in his last inaugural address after the years of war, casualties and the enormous sacrifices said, "We have learned to be citizens of the world, members of the human community."

I wish to prevail upon the benevolence of the United States of America, please do not condemn any more land. Lease or exchange so we may all live in peaceful co-existence as members of the human community.

Thank you and may God bless the United States of America and our island of Guam, our families and our future.

  
Steven S. Unpingco

## COMMENT SHEET



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

Website Comment Number: 747

Received: 2/16/2010 10:57:51 PM

Volume 9: Socioeconomic Impact  
Assessment Study 3-23 Affected Environment-Guam

#### 3.5.1.1 Cultural Artifacts

The DCA is charged with administering and expanding Guam's current relatively small museum for archaeological or other cultural artifacts. An expression of interest has been made that artifacts discovered in archaeological excavations during the EIS/OEIS investigations or subsequent military construction to be stored at this or a future proposed museum.

This statement "...relatively small museum..." is inaccurate. The Guam Museum has artifacts and burial remains in the care of archaeological companies because the present Guam Museum cannot accommodate the amount of artifacts and burial remains.

I recommend that due to the military expansion and the likelihood that artifacts and burial remains will be discovered, the Military support the Government of Guam's DCA by providing funds to build this proposed \$26 million Guahan Institute of Natural History and Cultural Heritage (Museum).

It would build better "Ina'fa'maolek" spirit.

Volume 9: Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study,

Appendix D, pages 463/580 Appendix D/February 2009 Guam Interviews

Interviews with Chamorro cultural and Chamorro academicians were not conducted. Inclusion of these groups would have positively assisted the development of the EIS process.

I recommend that EIS group include the participation of local Chamorro organizations in the revised EIS before any final decisions.

I-860-001

I-860-002

#### I-860-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD would curate artifacts obtained from studies associated with the Undertaking 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. We will continue to consult with your agency and with the Guam Museum to achieve this goal.

#### I-860-002

Thank you for your comment. Public comments on the Draft EIS are an important part of the decision-making process. Comments received from the public, including Chamorro cultural and academicians 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 (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-861-001**

Thank you for your comment.

## COMMENTS BY MR. RONALD LAGUANA

I-861-001 3 MR. LAGUANA: Hafa adai. I want to  
4 make it clear and simple, I want to give the  
5 other people time to do their statement. I  
6 thought I wasn't going to make it but -- I just  
7 want it very simple, we need to put an end to  
8 the reoccupation of our people, the end of  
9 colonialism. I'm so happy to see my people  
10 coming out and speaking it in their native  
11 tongue in reflection of the anti-military  
12 buildup. I see them struggling in their native  
13 tongue and that's a good effort now. And  
14 that's simple as that, the power of money. I  
15 see many our people fall into the trap of  
16 military gain and money. [speaks in the  
17 Chamorro language; the money will be gone. No!  
18 Stop! Don't say yes to this buildup. No to  
19 this buildup. Biba Chamorro].

1                   COMMENTS BY MR. VICENTE GARRIDO

I-862-001

2  
3                   MR. GARRIDO: [speaks in the Chamorro  
4 language; they want us to be liberated. If we  
5 are liberated they will be our master. Every  
6 time they ask us are we ready? Are we ready?  
7 We are not ready for this buildup. This  
8 buildup will break this land, will break this  
9 land. They ask to support this buildup, I will  
10 not support the buildup. If this goes through  
11 they will steal the land, like the Harmon Cliff  
12 line.

13                   So, what do you don't understand? No!  
14 Is what you say. No! That's what you say.  
15 What is it that they don't understand? No! No!  
16 No! No! That is what we want. We can't talk to  
17 them. Don't take the land. What is that?  
18 What kind is that? Protect the culture,  
19 preserve what we have. But how are we to  
20 preserve, to preserve the DIS?] Are we going  
21 to preserve the DIS or are we going to preserve  
22 the culture and our language? [speaks in the  
23 Chamorro language; three minutes to speak up  
24 here]. Go to hell!

25



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 748

Received: 2/16/2010 10:59:34 PM

Volume 2: Marine Corps-Guam  
12-45 Cultural Resources

#### 12.2.2.4 South/Naval Munitions Site/Construction

Three LZs (landing zone) are within medium probability areas and two NMS 4 and NMS 1, would adversely impact NRHP-eligible archaeological sites. Clearing associated with the preparation of the LZs could have an adverse impact on these NRHP-eligible sites.

Mt. Lamlam is filled with artifacts representing pre-contact Chamorro history. This National Natural Landmark is visited by hundreds of people every year. It is one of the few places in the South that is a monumental tourist attraction. It is also a significant place for the People of Humatak Village who hunt deer, wild pigs and gather medicinal herbs, fruits and vegetables from all over the surrounding areas of this mountain. Lifestyles of the Humatak villagers would change drastically. Tourism would be limited.

I recommend that the Military lay out a map of pre-contact villages within this mountain range and significant artifact depositories that were discovered by archaeologists who surveyed the area for this DEIS information. Then my next recommendation would be to cooperate with Guam HPO to mitigate plans for the least interruptive action for a spiritual mountain range.

#### I-863-001

Thank you for your comment. The landing zones are proposed for areas within the Naval Munitions Site, a DoD property. Use of this area would not reduce tourism. Every effort would be made to avoid impacts to these two sites, if feasible.

DoD understands the importance of the cultural and historic issues related with land in Guam, and in particular those associated with the Mount Lamlam. No direct disturbance to Mount Lamlam would occur from the Marine Relocation.

I-863-001



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 749

Received: 2/16/2010 11:02:15 PM

#### Overall Report

Entire DEIS in relation to Writing Style  
Entire DEIS in relation to Chamorro Culture

1) Throughout Micronesia, the Mariana Islands included, Land, Sea, Air and People are of cultural value. In tradition, a family owned a place in the city and then a place in the natural landscape (a ranch). So when jungle exist in Guam, it was chosen to be left natural so that the Chamorro people could have a place for cultural practices (weaving, making medicine, family values, etc.). Open, untouched land does not mean that the land is not needed. It is left natural for extended family activities.

2). Our respect for our ancestors is a central part of our Chamorro culture. Therefore, when the DEIS refers to artifacts, burial remains, places where our spirits live (traditional trees), historical sites, we become emotional.

3) In the spirit of "Ina'fa'maolek" (getting along, sharing, caring, supporting), include not exclude, work with not against, remain humble not arrogant, practice transparency, and finally learn, respect, and utilize the resourcefulness of an indigenous culture and its knowledge systems; older than the U.S.A.

The draft EIS borders on communicating disrespect. I would highly recommend the involvement of People of Guam in the final report. Their involvement will assist with the type of writing that would communicate more gracefully in order to avoid being offensive. I say this without any hesitation. My Ph.D. is in Reading Education.

Furthermore, if the intent of the EIS is to study military relocation to Guam for the defense of the U.S.A. and the Pacific Region, then more time is needed by the general public, the People of Guam, to examine population increase, environmental modifications, and changes in the social and economic aspects of Guam, the CNMI, and Micronesia.

I recommend an extension of 2 months for a fair and comprehensive reading of the DEIS.

#### I-864-001

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-864-002

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.

I-864-001

I-864-002



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 750

Received: 2/16/2010 11:12:10 PM

I-865-001

Volume 6 Utilities and Roadways

Guam is at its seams regarding utilities; the government already uses the Band-Aid approach in patching up our roads and bridges. Adding more traffic into our island isn't solving our problem. Our sewer capacity is at it fullest our dump is overflowing and adding more people to our island just triples our problem much further. Our water system is very valuable, and tapping into it just depletes our resources faster. In the long run my children are going to suffer the consequences of this buildup, if there is an island left.

#### I-865-001

Thank you for your comment. The comprehensive study of roadways performed by the Department of Federal Highways has revealed many weaknesses in the road system on Guam. The road and bridge upgrades that are proposed would go a long way toward fixing many of these problems. These improvements are covered in Volume 6 of the DEIS.

The new Gov Guam solid waste disposal landfill at Layon is currently in construction and scheduled to open July 2011 per our latest information. That should solve the island's solid waste problems. Even with the additional solid waste from the proposed DoD buildup, this new landfill is projected to have over a 30 year life.

DoD understands that there are sewer and treatment plant capacity issues on Guam. For that reason, DoD has committed to arrange funding to refurbish the North District Wastewater Treatment plant. That will enable GWA to focus on other required sewer improvements and have the wastewater treatment capacity required for the buildup at this plant.

The potable water system is perhaps the biggest utility challenge. To assist GWA meet the increased demand in the short term, DOD would accelerate installation of new wells prior to needing them and make the excess water production available to GWA. Also, in addition to the already promised 4 million gallons per day from Fena Reservoir in the south, if additional water is available from Fena it will also be made available to GWA. This will provide GWA additional time to repair, improve, and expand their water system to meet future demands.

DoD is working on solutions with the Gov Guam entities to make the utilities on Guam better for everyone.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 752

Received: 2/16/2010 11:27:10 PM

I-866-001

"Ultimate fighting and mixed martial arts training are currently popular among Guam's young civilian population, and there have been reports that the youth undergoing such training might test themselves against Marines who could react accordingly." DEIS Vol. 2 16-90

Guam's young civilian population have been exposed to mixed martial arts training as young as 10 years old. Guam also hosts a very popular mixed martial arts event called the Pacific Extreme Combat (PXC) and the Jiu-Jitsu tournament called the Mariana's BJJ Tournament. This sport has provided a stress outlet for everyone.

It has been proven that alcohol is a factor between many fights between the military and local people. When the military arrive they have to respect their surroundings, the local people, and our culture with or without alcohol.

There can be a case of culture shock and the Superiors should address this before and after they arrive on Guam. They should have briefings and workshops that teach them the culture. They need to understand why we do or DON'T do things a certain way. Moreover, if the military can not understand this, there will be "mixed martial arts", except it will not be kept in the "cage" it will be done in the clubs or outdoors between intoxicated people or non-intoxicated people. This needs to be avoided at all costs.

The United States have been a melting pot before it was declared THE United States of America. Neither military or local are superior over each other anywhere; this needs to be grasped by the military.

We, the people of Guam are United States Citizens too.

### I-866-001

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: 755

Received: 2/16/2010 11:37:04 PM

**I-867-001**

On behalf of the residents of Guam who have a visual impairment, I am requesting that the Draft Environmental Impact Statement be made available in alternative media forms; Braille and audio. Currently, the Draft Environmental Impact Statement is NOT accessible to people with visual impairments. I believe that this is a violation of Public Law 93-112 93rd Congress, H. R. 8070 September 26, 1973; The Rehabilitation Act of 1973. Due to the reasons stated above, I am also requesting that the people of Guam be granted an extension of the commenting period, to be no less than the 90 days.

I, Genevieve Won Pat-Borja, permit the organization, We Are Guahan, to adopt this comment in its entirety.

**I-867-001**

Thank you for your comment. While the DEIS is not available in Braille, a synopsis of the proposed action and its impacts is available as an audio file on the project website: [www.guambuildupeis.us](http://www.guambuildupeis.us). One of the intents of the public hearings was to make project information readily available to those people in the community who were not able to access the DEIS online or in one of the many locations on Guam where a hardcopy is available.

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



**COMMENT SHEET**

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

Website Comment Number: 757

Received: 2/16/2010 11:47:57 PM

**I-868-001**

Improvements on roadways are one of the major concerns from the DEIS. Especially with the transfer of troops headed to Guam we will see the influx of car drivers and traffic along our highways. One of the solutions given by the Department of Public Works towards heavy equipment driven by the military is to create a military hull road towards Two Lover's Point which can lessen the traffic conditions in Route 3. Though it will cause negative effect because land will be taken away and it will create more problems with the Land Trust Committee. Land is one of the major issues that effects with the improvement of roadways in the DEIS. With all the proposal given by Department of Public Works it seems that more land will be taken away for the purposes of building new highways or routes. Our environment will also be congested with too much pollution making air harder to breathe in and effecting our natural resources such as our land. Another solution is widening of the roads will cause problems because of the poles near roads. Wouldn't it cause more money to move these poles far off due to the widening of different routes? If construction begins how are they going to figure out the hours to work when at certain times there are harsh traffic conditions such people going to work and back home? Also how are we going to be able to have enough funds to begin all the improvements needed for the roadways? Overall all these questions come into mind when thinking about the DEIS on roadways improvement.

**I-868-001**

Thank you for your comment. The off-base roadway projects may be funded through the Defense Access Road (DAR) Program and annual allocations through the US Department of Transportation (USDOT) Federal Highway Administration. The Defense Access Road Program provides the means for the Department of Defense (DoD) to pay a fair share for public highway improvements required as a result of a sudden or unusual defense-generated traffic impact or unique defense-related public highway requirement.

Volume 6, Chapter 1 has been updated to include a list of potential DAR projects. The DoD commits to seeking funding for these projects.

The DoD, Guam Department of Public Works and Federal Highway Administration are continuing to work together to identify projects eligible for funding under the DAR program. The DoD will lead an interagency council which includes the USDOT to assist the Government of Guam in seeking funds for projects that are not eligible for the DAR program.

1                   **COMMENTS BY MS. CHARISSA AGUON**

2  
3                   MS. AGUON:   Hafa adai everybody.   My  
4 name is Charissa and I come from the village  
5 of Talofofo.   And I'm here representing my  
6 children, my brother's children, my sister's  
7 children and I have a brother and a sister-in-  
8 law who are both serving in Iraq today and my  
9 mom -- the father of my children also is  
10 serving in Iraq.   So, you know, I really, it  
11 really angers me when we speak out against the  
12 injustices that are done to our community, that  
13 our loyalty is questioned.

14                   And I believe and I was thought that  
15 freedom and liberty is an inherent right and  
16 not a benefit of succumbing to the military  
17 industrial complex capitalist.   I just wanted  
18 to start out by saying that.   But what I really  
19 came here to address was an impact that the  
20 DEIS is not addressing.   I attended the first  
21 meeting at Southern High and it was a very  
22 emotional meeting for many.   And today, again,  
23 I see the same emotions that are coming from  
24 the youth of the people of our island, and I  
25 ask what about the emotional and the

1 psychological and the spiritual impacts that  
 2 both happens to our community and it's people  
 3 of our island with this military buildup? Am  
 4 I too farfetched? But if you want to look at  
 5 it in another way it's the issue of  
 6 powerlessness.

I-869-001

7 The DEIS states that they're going to  
 8 come here and if you don't want to give up your  
 9 land, they can take it. They're going to come  
 10 here and they are going to destroy the  
 11 environment, and how are we going to litigate  
 12 that? The options that they offer do not  
 13 outweigh the impact that will happen to our  
 14 people and our island.

15 And so, what will happen when we  
 16 finally, when this all takes place and we  
 17 finally realize that the quality of our life,  
 18 that the disconnection to our lands, when we  
 19 finally really realize and realize that, how do  
 20 you litigate that? You can't.

I-869-002

21 Another issue that I wanted to talk  
 22 about was the quality of life, the cost of  
 23 living that will rise due to population demand.  
 24 Understand, I am a single mother raising three  
 25 children, I'm going to school and I am working

**I-869-001**

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-869-002**

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

I-869-002 | 1 full-time. I wonder, I hope to own a land in  
2 my homeland, but when this increased population  
3 is being proposed to the island, the chances of  
4 me being able to do that are slim to none. How  
5 can I as a renter compete with a military  
6 family who is able to pay a higher rate of rent  
7 than I am able to afford? And other secondary  
8 impacts that will happen when the immigration  
9 of workers from around the region who will also  
10 come in here and who are not limited to the  
11 visa that says they have to leave and decide  
12 that they want to live here? How about the  
13 jobs and the housing that our people struggle  
14 to attain as it is today?

15 So, in ending, I just want to say if  
16 you look at it from a cost benefit analysis,  
17 there's a lot the military is asking us to give  
18 up and the benefits that will come from that  
19 will not make up for the cost that we have to  
20 pay. Thank you.

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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: 758

Received: 2/17/2010 12:05:59 AM

I-870-001

ISSUE: Multiplier used to quantify economic benefits to Guam.

CONCLUSION: Flawed. Hawaii's economic multiplier used, hence irrelevant and inappropriate to use for Guam.

RECOMMENDATION: No Action

MITIGATION: Redraft the entire DEIS and recalculate using multiplier as recommended by UOG Professor.

### I-870-001

Thank you for your comment. The use of Hawaii multipliers was implemented because there is no economic model for Guam. Great care was taken to ensure that economic impacts were developed in a fashion that reflected Guam's unique economic circumstance. A range of multipliers was used; the range of multipliers included a lower multiplier than suggested in the UoG paper and a higher multiplier than suggested in the UoG paper.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 759

Received: 2/17/2010 12:07:27 AM

Regarding Volume 1 of the Draft Environment Impact Statement, from what i understand is that the main purpose of the DEIS was prepared to address decisions based on understanding the consequences the environment may exhibit of the proposed Guam and CNMI military relocation and to seek measures and ways to protect our island and ways we can preserve the environment. I believe that every little change counts and that every thing adds up, also I believe that our island may benefit economically and that there would be a great expansion, but again with the millions of military that will be arriving on Guam follows other certain issues that our island may encounter. However, I feel there will be a loss of tourists and due to the loss of tourists Guam will suffer a market loss. I don't believe Guam is financially prepared for the buildup and that revenues will not be sufficient even after the buildup. With an addition of the military arriving on Guam means that millions if not billions of dollars will be needed to ensure the people of Guahan and our island do not get affected from the already struggling infrastructure we have encountered.

I-871-001

#### I-871-001

Thank you for your comment. Please see Section 4.3.3 of the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F of the DEIS) for information on Estimated Local Government Revenues and Section 4.3.7 of the same study for information on the expected impacts on Tourism that would be expected from the proposed action.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 760

Received: 2/17/2010 12:07:52 AM

ISSUE: Eminent Domain to be used to acquire more land for training and other purposes.

CONCLUSION: The military already has nearly 1/3 of all the land in Guam, and should optimize existing property lines.

RECOMMENDATION: No Action

MITIGATION: Consider properties in the CNMI

I-872-001

#### I-872-001

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

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

Land in the CNMI, specifically Tinian, is being considered for live-fire training, in addition to those being considered on Guam. Information can be found in Volume 3 of the DEIS.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 761

Received: 2/17/2010 12:13:07 AM

Comment by Simeon M. Palomo, a resident of Guam; submitted on Feb. 17, 2010

#### Comment:

1. Fully fund immediately a repository to collect, store and study the excavated remains from buildup-related activities. Therefore, at least \$499,000 is immediately needed to secure the repository, and another \$265,850 for staffing.
2. Fully fund immediately the construction, at a cost of \$27 million, of the Guam Museum, to be named "Guam Institute of Natural History and Cultural Heritage". The DEIS should identify the guaranteed funding source from the federal government. The start up operational costs, exclusive of construction costs, is \$4,285,710.

#### Citation:

VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 16-32 Socioeconomics and General Services  
16.1.6 Sociocultural Issues / 16.1.6.1 Chamorro Issues and Interests / Cultural Artifacts  
The Department of Chamorro Affairs (DCA) is charged with administering and expanding Guam's current relatively small museum for archaeological or other cultural artifacts. An expression of interest has been made that artifacts discovered in archaeological excavations during this EIS/OEIS investigations or subsequent military construction to be stored at this Museum.

#### Justification:

Should the military buildup occur, the island's cultural artifacts and historical sites, many dating 3,500 years old, will be negatively impacted. The DEIS makes few references to the impacts of these culturally-rich resources. Therefore, the federal agencies that approve the permanent damage to the artifacts and sites must identify funding sources to build and maintain the museum, to be named the Guam Institute of Natural History and Cultural Heritage. The new museum will present to the world the beauty and uniqueness of the Chamorro people and its rich history.

## I-873-001

Thank you for your comment. The DoD plans to pay for curation costs appropriate to the amount of artifacts collected during the Undertaking. Moreover, consultation and early design changes allowed DoD to avoid over 97% of historic properties, so the anticipated volume of archaeological material resulting from this Undertaking are small.

Based on the results of an ongoing Curation Assessment, the DoD will identify the most appropriate repository location(s) for archaeological materials collected during the Undertaking. An appropriate repository is one that meets the standards outlined in 36 CFR 79. Should no such repository with available capacity be identified on Guam, the DoD will maintain control of the collections from DoD lands until such time as a repository meeting those standards is available to accept the collections on Guam. The Guam Museum is currently planning to construct a new curation facility that will meet 36 CFR 79 and has requested to curate the artifacts and other cultural material recovered as a result of the Undertaking from non-federal lands once it is constructed. A Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) would be executed to solidify the curation agreement and payment of appropriate curation and processing fees based on consultation with interested parties including the Guam Museum, Guam SHPO, Department of Chamorro Affairs (DCA) and Guam Preservation Trust. Regardless of where the collections would be stored, academic researchers, SHPO staff, Guam Museum staff, and others would have access to the collections.

I-873-001

## 1           COMMENTS BY MR. PJ SAN NICOLAS

2  
3           MR. SAN NICOLAS: First of all, I would  
4 like to thank everybody that came out, because  
5 of you, everyone that came up and gave words of  
6 knowledge and words of emotion, the waves have  
7 given us all courage to speak. So, if you  
8 haven't signed up, and I know you can't  
9 anymore, so there's another one I think next  
10 week at Okkodo High School. And I think  
11 another one up north.

12           So, I just want to shed light for the  
13 people that are probably hanging in the  
14 balance, if they're not for or against the  
15 military buildup yet. I want to speak about an  
16 island called Vehegas (phonetic) off the  
17 coastal of Puerto Rico. The Navy about in 1966  
18 the Navy took hold of 50 percent of the land  
19 for a guided bombing range as well as many  
20 other things. And they occupied the land for  
21 over 30 years, and when they finally left  
22 because of a bombing that killed a civilian,  
23 professionals scouted many of the soil in the  
24 land, air, and water and were strictly well  
25 above the legal limit. About a hundred times

**I-874-001**

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-874-001 | 1 the legal limit of cranium was found in the  
2 land, the air and water in Vehegas.

3 Mercury was found, mercury was found in  
4 the fish and vegetation. And many women were  
5 unable to give birth to healthy babies because  
6 the mercury was holding the fetuses back from  
7 forming. Besides that they found 1900 tons of  
8 scrap metal that was littered all over the  
9 land, 1900 tons, we're not talking about  
10 pounds, these are hundreds of thousands of  
11 pounds that were scrap metal that was just left  
12 there. I think they are still cleaning it up,  
13 up until today.

14 They also found 2,000 barrels of gas  
15 tanks and possibly many other things off the  
16 coast of Vehegas, on the reef submerged under  
17 the water. The University of Georgia found in  
18 1999 and the government held them back from  
19 saying anything until the early 2000's. These  
20 are the people that we're dealing with here.  
21 It's the history, the reality that we're  
22 dealing with now. So, if you don't have a  
23 decision or you haven't made up your mind, you  
24 need to make a decision fast, because these are  
25 the people we are dealing with. Thank you.

## 1                   COMMENTS BY MR. PETER G. CALORI

I-875-001

2  
3                   MR. CALORI:   Hafa adai.   I'd like to  
4 thank for are right to state our opinion. This  
5 is a sample of sand that came from my home  
6 where I stay, but it's not from the location  
7 that will be dredged, because if it was it  
8 would have toxic material in it, and then I  
9 would have to find some place to put it. So,  
10 this actually came from mine, my area where I  
11 am staying. Okay. This is the question. Are  
12 those nets that they're going to put up to  
13 block all this sentiment -- because this is  
14 what is going to go out in the ocean where I  
15 swim every day. And, man, I'm going to get  
16 answers. Who knows, I'm probably going to have  
17 to go and go to chemotherapy too, because I  
18 love the ocean. Did anybody see the ocean  
19 today? I went suffering today at Ricks Reef,  
20 nice waves there. So, I'm not afraid to go in  
21 to the ocean. It's just unfortunate, you know?

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**I-875-001**

Thank you for your comment. Sediment samples within the proposed dredging areas were analyzed according to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers testing criteria. As discussed in the EIS (Chapters 2 and 4 of Volumes 2 and 4), preliminary sampling results indicate that all contaminant parameters that were tested with the exception of nickel were below the Effects Range Low (ER-L) level. Nickel is a substance that is naturally occurring in the environment. The study results suggest that the materials to be dredged would not require special handling and would be suitable for upland placement for beneficial reuse or ocean disposal (although the ocean disposal permitting process would require separate analysis and toxicity testing). Additional testing will occur during the permitting process and a dredged material management plan will be developed.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 762

Received: 2/17/2010 12:17:01 AM

Comment by Simeon M. Palomo, a resident of Guam and member of We Are Guahan Coalition; submitted on Feb. 17, 2010

#### Comment:

1. Fully fund immediately a repository to collect, store and study the excavated remains from buildup-related activities. Therefore, at least \$499,000 is immediately needed to secure the repository, and another \$265,850 for staffing.

2. Fully fund immediately the construction, at a cost of \$27 million, of the Guam Museum, to be named "Guam Institute of Natural History and Cultural Heritage". The DEIS should identify the guaranteed funding source from the federal government. The start up operational costs, exclusive of construction costs, is \$4,285,710.

#### Citation:

VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 16-32 Socioeconomics and General Services  
16.1.6 Sociocultural Issues / 16.1.6.1 Chamorro Issues and Interests / Cultural Artifacts  
The Department of Chamorro Affairs (DCA) is charged with administering and expanding Guam's current relatively small museum for archaeological or other cultural artifacts. An expression of interest has been made that artifacts discovered in archaeological excavations during this EIS/OEIS investigations or subsequent military construction to be stored at this Museum.

#### Justification:

Should the military buildup occur, the island's cultural artifacts and historical sites, many dating 3,500 years old, will be negatively impacted. The DEIS makes few references to the impacts of these culturally-rich resources. Therefore, the federal agencies that approve the permanent damage to the artifacts and sites must identify funding sources to build and maintain the museum, to be named the Guam Institute of Natural History and Cultural Heritage. The new museum will present to the world the beauty and uniqueness of the Chamorro people and its rich history.

## I-876-001

Thank you for your comment. The DoD will pay for curation costs proportionate to the amount of artifacts collected during the Undertaking. Consultation and early design changes allowed DoD to avoid over 97% of historic properties, so the anticipated volume of archaeological material resulting from this Undertaking are small.

Based on the results of an ongoing Curation Assessment, the DoD will identify the most appropriate repository location(s) for archaeological materials collected during the Undertaking. An appropriate repository is one that meets the standards outlined in 36 CFR 79. Should no such repository with available capacity be identified on Guam, the DoD will maintain control of the collections from DoD lands until such time as a repository meeting those standards is available to accept the collections on Guam. The Guam Museum is currently planning to construct a new curation facility that will meet 36 CFR 79 and has requested to curate the artifacts and other cultural material recovered as a result of the Undertaking from non-federal lands once it is constructed. A Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) would be executed to solidify the curation agreement and payment of appropriate curation and processing fees based on consultation with interested parties including the Guam Museum, Guam SHPO, Department of Chamorro Affairs (DCA) and Guam Preservation Trust. Regardless of where the collections would be stored, academic researchers, SHPO staff, Guam Museum staff, and others would have access to the collections.

I-876-001



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 763

Received: 2/17/2010 12:17:47 AM

Comment by Simeon M. Palomo, a resident of Guam and member of We Are Guahan Coalition; submitted on Feb. 17, 2010

#### Comment:

Fully fund and sustain the Department of Chamorro Affairs by the federal government to support its mandates, including Chamorro Language and Culture; Chamorro Village; Guam Museum/Guam Archives; and Research Publication and Training. Costs for a fully operational DCA, to meet the high demands in promoting the culture that has been negatively impacted by the buildup will be \$1,389,156.

#### Citation:

VOLUME 7:MITIGATION, SUMMARY IMPACTS, CUMULATIVE 3-64 Preferred Alternatives: Summary of Impacts

#### Sociocultural Impacts / Chamorro Issues

Guam's indigenous Chamorro population has strong concerns about whether incoming military populations would recognize them as both American by nationality and also as a unique ethnic culture worthy of respect and preservation. This could be mitigated by orientation programs designed in cooperation with the Department of Chamorro Affairs. However, an expansion in non-Chamorro voting population could eventually affect the proportion of Chamorro office-holders and government workers; thereby affecting the current government budgets and activities dedicated to cultural issues and practices. It could also affect outcomes of any future plebiscites about Guam's political status.

#### Justification:

As specified in the DEIS, there is no doubt that the buildup will negatively impact the survival of the Chamorro culture. A signed agreement from the Secretary of Defense or Interior must ensure that DCA is fully funded for the next 20 years.

## I-877-001

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-877-001



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 764

Received: 2/17/2010 12:18:35 AM

Military helicopters are ALREADY flying too low! They are SO NOISY and most of the time are barely above rooftop level! They also fly in unreasonable hours (e.g. 2 AM) and wake people up from their sleep! Calls to the military are left unreturned.

I-878-001

### I-878-001

Thank you for your comment. Helicopter flights expected from the proposed USMC Relocation would use flight paths from Andersen AFB to the training areas over water and would not use overland routes currently used by Andersen AFB aircraft.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 765

Received: 2/17/2010 12:18:48 AM

Comment by Simeon M. Palomo, a resident of Guam and member of We Are Guahan Coalition; submitted on Feb. 17, 2010

**Comment:**

Fully Fund and establish the expansion of the Chamorro Village/Paseo Peninsula. Costs are at \$22.6 million.

**Citation:**

VOLUME 7: MITIGATION, SUMMARY IMPACTS, CUMULATIVE 3-64 Preferred Alternatives: Summary of Impacts

**Sociocultural Impacts / Chamorro Issues**

Guam's indigenous Chamorro population has strong concerns about whether incoming military populations would recognize them as both American by nationality and also as a unique ethnic culture worthy of respect and preservation. This could be mitigated by orientation programs designed in cooperation with the Department of Chamorro Affairs. However, an expansion in non-Chamorro voting population could eventually affect the proportion of Chamorro office-holders and government workers; thereby affecting the current government budgets and activities dedicated to cultural issues and practices. It could also affect outcomes of any future plebiscites about Guam's political status.

**Justification:**

Department of Chamorro Affairs has created renderings of the expansion and improvement of the Chamorro Village and Paseo Peninsula. With the impacts to the Chamorro culture, as identified in the DEIS, it is imperative that facilities be built to promote the works of Chamorro practitioners and organizations.

### I-879-001

Thank you for your comment. Expanded mitigation discussion is provided 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-879-001



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 766

Received: 2/17/2010 12:25:35 AM

I-880-001

**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-880-001

Thank you for your comment. Habitat assessment methodologies that evaluate the function of affected aquatic resources, such as coral reef ecosystems, are an evolving science and the adequacies of existing and new methodologies are heavily debated in the scientific community. Ideally, a standard assessment technique that accurately characterizes and quantifies losses and gains of coral reef ecosystem functions would be used. However, rulemaking for the Compensatory Mitigation Rule recognizes the wide variety of aquatic resources present in the United States and the evolving nature of science regarding aquatic ecosystem restoration make the establishment of standard assessment methodologies impracticable. The assessment for this EIS used an historically approved methodology (percent coral cover), supplemented by other methods such as the use of Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) satellite photos, for quantifying impacts to affected coral reef ecosystems impacted by the proposed transient CVN wharf and associated dredging. DoD believes that use of the percent coral cover methodology, supplemented by use of LIDAR satellite photos, is the "best currently available science" to attempt to capture the thousands of elements that comprise the function of a coral reef ecosystem. DoD's assessment is currently under review by the US Army Corps of Engineers, the agency charged with implementing dredge and fill permits under CWA Section 404, and other Federal agencies. The FEIS will be updated to reflect the latest developments in this review.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 767

Received: 2/17/2010 12:27:08 AM

I-881-001

**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-881-001

Thank you for your comment. Habitat assessment methodologies that evaluate the function of affected aquatic resources, such as coral reef ecosystems, are an evolving science and the adequacies of existing and new methodologies are heavily debated in the scientific community. Ideally, a standard assessment technique that accurately characterizes and quantifies losses and gains of coral reef ecosystem functions would be used. However, rulemaking for the Compensatory Mitigation Rule recognizes the wide variety of aquatic resources present in the United States and the evolving nature of science regarding aquatic ecosystem restoration make the establishment of standard assessment methodologies impracticable. The assessment for this EIS used an historically approved methodology (percent coral cover), supplemented by other methods such as the use of Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) satellite photos, for quantifying impacts to affected coral reef ecosystems impacted by the proposed transient CVN wharf and associated dredging. DoD believes that use of the percent coral cover methodology, supplemented by use of LIDAR satellite photos, is the "best currently available science" to attempt to capture the thousands of elements that comprise the function of a coral reef ecosystem. DoD's assessment is currently under review by the US Army Corps of Engineers, the agency charged with implementing dredge and fill permits under CWA Section 404, and other Federal agencies. The FEIS will be updated to reflect the latest developments in this review.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 768

Received: 2/17/2010 12:28:04 AM

I-882-001

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-882-001

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



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 769

Received: 2/17/2010 12:28:55 AM

I-883-001

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.

### I-883-001

Thank you for your comment and concern. Volume 2 Chapter 16 deals with impacts to socioeconomic issues on Guam. This includes discussions on foreign workers and traditional/recreational fishing. Volume 2 Chapter 9 deals with impacts to recreational resources such as beaches and parks. Volume 7 discusses the mitigation measures proposed for all of the impacts associated with the alternatives presented in the EIS. The document has been reviewed and modified as appropriate.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 770

Received: 2/17/2010 12:30:01 AM

I-884-001

**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.

**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-884-002

#### I-884-001

Thank you for your comment. Habitat assessment methodologies that evaluate the function of affected aquatic resources, such as coral reef ecosystems, are an evolving science and the adequacies of existing and new methodologies are heavily debated in the scientific community. Ideally, a standard assessment technique that accurately characterizes and quantifies losses and gains of coral reef ecosystem functions would be used. However, rulemaking for the Compensatory Mitigation Rule recognizes the wide variety of aquatic resources present in the United States and the evolving nature of science regarding aquatic ecosystem restoration make the establishment of standard assessment methodologies impracticable. The assessment for this EIS used an historically approved methodology (percent coral cover), supplemented by other methods such as the use of Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) satellite photos, for quantifying impacts to affected coral reef ecosystems impacted by the proposed transient CVN wharf and associated dredging. DoD believes that use of the percent coral cover methodology, supplemented by use of LIDAR satellite photos, is the "best currently available science" to attempt to capture the thousands of elements that comprise the function of a coral reef ecosystem. DoD's assessment is currently under review by the US Army Corps of Engineers, the agency charged with implementing dredge and fill permits under CWA Section 404, and other Federal agencies. The FEIS will be updated to reflect the latest developments in this review.

#### I-884-002

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

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

Volume 7, Chapter 4, Cumulative Impacts, assesses the potential additive impact of the EIS proposed actions when combined with potential impacts of other past, present and reasonably foreseeable future actions. The period of consideration for the cumulative impact analysis is 2004 to 2019. The project list is based on best available information from DoD and the Guam Land Use Commission database. There is no National Environmental Policy Act (or similar) document disclosing project impacts for most of the cumulative projects listed; therefore, there is insufficient data on most cumulative projects listed to conduct a quantitative impact analysis. In Chapter 4 a table summarizes the potential cumulative impacts on Guam and another table summarizes the potential cumulative impacts on Tinian. Potential additive cumulative impacts are identified for a number of resources. Mitigation measures are proposed earlier in the EIS. The cumulative impacts analysis has been expanded in the FEIS, including the addition of climate change analysis and analysis of cumulative impacts to coral.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 781

Received: 2/17/2010 12:39:41 AM

I-885-001

**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-885-002

**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-885-003

**I-885-001**

Thank you for your comment. Habitat assessment methodologies that evaluate the function of affected aquatic resources, such as coral reef ecosystems, are an evolving science and the adequacies of existing and new methodologies are heavily debated in the scientific community. Ideally, a standard assessment technique that accurately characterizes and quantifies losses and gains of coral reef ecosystem functions would be used. However, rulemaking for the Compensatory Mitigation Rule recognizes the wide variety of aquatic resources present in the United States and the evolving nature of science regarding aquatic ecosystem restoration make the establishment of standard assessment methodologies impracticable. The assessment for this EIS used an historically approved methodology (percent coral cover), supplemented by other methods such as the use of Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) satellite photos, for quantifying impacts to affected coral reef ecosystems impacted by the proposed transient CVN wharf and associated dredging. DoD believes that use of the percent coral cover methodology, supplemented by use of LIDAR satellite photos, is the "best currently available science" to attempt to capture the thousands of elements that comprise the function of a coral reef ecosystem. DoD's assessment is currently under review by the US Army Corps of Engineers, the agency charged with implementing dredge and fill permits under CWA Section 404, and other Federal agencies. The FEIS will be updated to reflect the latest developments in this review.

**I-885-002**

Thank you for your comment.

The location of the new Navy wharf was chosen as the least environmentally damaging alternative, in efforts to avoid the least amount of live coral in the area. The proposed area to be dredged is mainly a sand and rubble zone. 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 from Primary to Secondary Treatment. This action alone will assist GWA in meeting its coastal water quality standards, providing benefit to the sea life and people of Guam.

Greenhouse gas emissions were estimated based on the most recent planning tools, and the analysis follows the current regulatory guidance given for estimating greenhouse gas emissions for a NEPA document. Regulating greenhouse gas emissions is an evolving issue, and further refined analysis methodology and/or guidance are anticipated from regulatory agencies in the near future.

The change in climate conditions caused by the burning of fossil fuels is a global effect, and requires that an air quality impact analysis be assessed on a global or regional scale, not at the local scale of a city or an island. The proposed alternatives mostly involve the relocation of the

military operations already occurring in the West Pacific region, therefore fossil fuel burning activities in the region are unlikely to change significantly. Overall global greenhouse gas emissions are likely to remain near the current levels on a regional or global scale, resulting in an insignificant impact to current global climate change trends.

**I-885-003**

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

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

Volume 7, Chapter 4, Cumulative Impacts, assesses the potential additive impact of the EIS proposed actions when combined with potential impacts of other past, present and reasonably foreseeable future actions. The period of consideration for the cumulative impact

analysis is 2004 to 2019. The project list is based on best available information from DoD and the Guam Land Use Commission database. There is no National Environmental Policy Act (or similar) document disclosing project impacts for most of the cumulative projects listed; therefore, there is insufficient data on most cumulative projects listed to conduct a quantitative impact analysis. In Chapter 4 a table summarizes the potential cumulative impacts on Guam and another table summarizes the potential cumulative impacts on Tinian. Potential additive cumulative impacts are identified for a number of resources. Mitigation measures are proposed earlier in the EIS. The cumulative impacts analysis has been expanded in the FEIS, including the addition of climate change analysis and analysis of cumulative impacts to coral.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 771

Received: 2/17/2010 12:31:06 AM

I-886-001

**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-886-002

**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

### I-886-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD in coordination with GWA completed an engineering study of the Northern District Wastewater Treatment Plant (NDWWTP). The study identified and recommended short-term and long-term improvements necessary to meet wastewater demands in 2014 and 2019, and upgrades and modifications required to meet water quality standards. The projected wastewater flow in 2014 exceeds the NDWWTP capacity slightly and only temporarily. This excess flow can be handled with chemically enhanced primary treatment. This is discussed in the EIS. The EIS also discussed potential mitigation measures in section 3.2.4 for handling increased flows. The NDWWTP evaluation study findings are discussed in the FEIS. Subsequent to publishing the DEIS, DoD has agreed to fund needed repairs and upgrades to the primary treatment at the NDWWTP. This will be accomplished by a special purpose entity (a private contractor) who will obtain the funding through a loan, which will be paid back by DoD through user fees. Additional upgrades may be needed to the NDWWTP in the future to meet recent requirements by EPA Region 9 to upgrade the plant to secondary treatment. DoD will pay their share of these upgrades (based on flow) at the time when these upgrades are deemed necessary by EPA and GWA.

### I-886-002

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

each activity, its impact to the existing management options, and how such waste streams will be managed.

results of the solid waste characterization study will be incorporated into the FEIS.

The DoD has also prepared a Construction and Demolition (C&D) Debris Reuse and Diversion Study which addresses the anticipated waste streams during the demolition of old buildings and construction of new facilities identified in the EIS. The study also addresses green waste that will be generated from clearing many acres of vegetation. The goal of the study is to divert 50% of the C&D debris by the end of fiscal year 2015.

The non-DoD project solid waste volumes will be handled in accordance with the existing Guam Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan (ISWMP). GBB is expediting the closure of Ordot and the opening of Layon in the most expeditious manner possible.

DoD is in the process of updating the military Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan (ISWMP) to reflect how waste will be managed now and in the future. The updated DoD ISWMP will include any new information from studies and reports that have been conducted as part of the NEPA process.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 772

Received: 2/17/2010 12:32:55 AM

I-887-001

**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-887-002

**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-887-001

Thank you for your comment. Noise associated with airlift, airdrop, and landing zone operations are described in Volume 2, Section 6.2 and referred to as Aviation Training. Flight paths from Andersen AFB to Northwest Field (NWF) are included in the noise contours shown on Figure 6.2-1. All other flight paths from Andersen AFB to the other training areas would occur over water. The citation referred to on Volume 2, Chapter 6, Page 30 is correct because that section of the EIS is referring to the 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.

### I-887-002

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.



**COMMENT SHEET**

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

Website Comment Number: 773

Received: 2/17/2010 12:33:58 AM

**I-888-001**

**Comment:**

Of great importance is the protection of Guam's "priceless" northern aquifer, the source of 70% of the water on Guam. The proposed buildup can in no way threaten this resource. The Draft EIS must address off-base impacts on the GWA water system that arise from the buildup.

**Justification:**

The Draft EIS says 60-70 million gallons a day (MGD) will be needed during the construction phase of the buildup. After the construction phase, 60 MGD will be required to support the new facilities and population growth. These projections will leave between 20 MGD in Guam's northern aquifer during the construction phase and afterwards for future growth beyond the buildup. The Draft EIS proposes drilling 22 new wells on military property to provide the water needed. It also looks at other options including expanding the amount of water taken from the Fena Lake, desalination and using new surface water sources. The only option in the Draft EIS for providing water for non-military civilian growth is for GWA to drill 16 additional wells on civilian property.

**I-888-002**

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-888-003**

**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-888-001**

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.

**I-888-002**

Thank you for your comment. 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.

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.

**I-888-003**

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.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 774

Received: 2/17/2010 12:34:13 AM

Hafa Adai,

Thank you for this opportunity to voice concerns.

I-889-001

#### MEDICAL FACILITIES:

Our local newspaper daily publishes "alerts" as to the status of our ONLY civilian hospital. Too often there are NO beds available. Clearly the military will be set up to take care of "their own." However, I am concerned about the immediate unprecedented influx of over 1900 construction workers et. al. These workers are certain to suffer injuries and illnesses that will overload an already overloaded system. NEW, state of the art facilities MUST be in place BEFORE any construction begins.

I-889-002

#### INFRASTRUCTURE:

The camp for construction workers is going to be located near one of our ancient sewage treatment plants - one that frequently overflows and has other problems. Sewage leaking onto our prime beaches will destroy the island for visitors, residents - and the new Marines.

I-889-003

**WATER:** Already water has become an issue for many in our Southern villages -the increased demand will most certainly make things even worse.

I-889-004

**TRASH:** Even if the new dump is completed in time - I question if it will be able to accommodate the tremendous increase in population.

I-889-005

**SHOOTING RANGE:** I add my voice to those who protest the military take over of this precious land.

I-889-006

**APRA HARBOR:** Despite proposed mitigating efforts, the damage to the reefs in the harbor will be unacceptable. Additionally, the general public will most certainly be excluded from using the harbor as freely as we do now.

I-889-007

**18 YEAR OLD MARINES:** Guam's drinking laws, permitting 18 year olds to buy and drink alcohol, are going to create a huge problem. We have witnessed the abuse along Tumon Bay when Navy ships deposit their young to enjoy shore leave. Those numbers were small - the new numbers are HUGE!

I-889-008

**CONCLUSION:** We know we are not being told the Whole Truth. It all started with the notice that 8,000 Marines would be coming to our tiny island. Then we had to add on more than 9,000 dependants, and 5,000 Army, and 19,000 construction workers. Many of us expect that the increase in military presence will be four or five times more than we have been told to expect. Okinawa wants them out - and we will be prepared to receive.

We were told that ONE Aircraft Carrier would make port here three times a year for a maximum of 23 days each stay. But now we have heard that there will be THREE aircraft carriers stopping three times a year.... Once we build it - they will come!

### I-889-001

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-889-002

Thank you for your comment. Subsequent to issuing the DEIS, DoD and Guam Waterworks Authority (GWA) have agreed in principle to have a special private entity (SPE) formed to obtain DoD arranged funding to make required upgrades to the North District Wastewater Treatment Plant (NDWWTP) primary treatment system. This SPE would obtain the funding as a loan, implement the plant upgrades, operate the plant, and repay the loan from the user fees. The customer service agreement between DoD and GWA would be structured such that the loan would be repaid from DoD fees. Schedules have been adjusted that would accelerate this upgrade from prior plans. 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-889-003

Thank you for your comment. 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.

We did not study the southern water system in very much detail, but suspect that the water delivery issues being experienced in the south are due to treatment and delivery systems, not supply. The additional water that DoD would make available from Fena Reservoir should help in the south if supply is the issue.

**I-889-004**

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 including the solid waste from the proposed military buildup. 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.

**I-889-005**

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 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-889-006**

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. 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. 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 from Primary to Secondary Treatment. This action alone will assist GWA in meeting its coastal water quality standards, providing benefit to the sea life and people of Guam. Thank you for your comment. Restrictions to certain areas are required to maintain public safety.

DoD acknowledges that maintaining access to important cultural and recreational sites is important. Although plans concerning access to sites potentially impacted by the proposed action have not been developed, it is not the intent of DoD to totally restrict access. 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-889-007**

Thank you for your comment. Please refer to Volume 4 Chapter 16 for information on drinking associated with carrier berthings. As noted, local Guam public safety officials and military security are aware of this issue and addressing it through collaborative approaches which will likely include increased shore patrol units, among others.

**I-889-008**

Thank you for your comment. The DoD has kept the public informed as required by NEPA, which includes holding public scoping meetings and public hearings and allowing the public to comment on the DEIS. DoD has had ongoing discussions with Cooperating Agencies (those federal and local agencies with special expertise or regulatory oversight) throughout the preparation of the DEIS and will continue these discussions with agencies through the completion of the FEIS. As part of the engagement with Cooperating Agencies, they were asked to conduct an early technical review of the partially completed DEIS in late July 2009. The DoD has also met extensively with elected officials and other

community stakeholders on the progress of the EIS and notional/preliminary relocation plans.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 775

Received: 2/17/2010 12:34:50 AM

I-890-001

**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

### I-890-001

Thank you for your comment. Please see Appendix F of the EIS, 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-890-001

by military spouses leaving less than 1,000 jobs for Guam residents. It is projected that there will be 238 civilian military employees in 2010, and 522 in 2011, 2012 and 2013. That number jumps to 3,511 civilian military employees in 2014 and 3,743 every year from 2015 to 2020. It is projected that 50% of these jobs will be taken up by Okinawa transfers while 25% would be absorbed by military spouses (page 4-6) leaving only 25% available for local residents.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 776

Received: 2/17/2010 12:36:37 AM

I-891-001

**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-891-002

**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 being able to determine how useful the studies would be to the proposed action within this Draft EIS.

#### I-891-001

Thank you for your comment. Please see the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F of the EIS) for information on economic impacts related to the proposed action. Analysis of Labor Force Demand, 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-891-002

Thank you for your comment. The commenter is referring to Chapter 4, Water Resources; please see Volume 2 and 4, Chapter 11 for detailed information on sea turtles.

The proposed action within Apra Harbor (an active commercial and DoD port) has been evaluated in the DEIS. The FEIS has been revised to include significant sound-related impacts to the federally protected sea turtle from pile driving activities.

To lessen impacts, the DoD 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 and 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.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 776

Received: 2/17/2010 12:36:37 AM

I-892-001

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**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-892-002

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**Citation:**

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### I-892-001

Thank you for your comment. Please see the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F of the DEIS) for information on economic impacts related to the proposed action. Analysis of Labor Force Demand (which begins on page 4-147), under both the unconstrained and constrained scenarios, assumes that some military dependents would be employed as civilian military workers - up to about 940 dependents working as civilian military workers. Analysis in the constrained scenario further estimates that other military dependents would participate in the Guam labor market, and would compete for jobs with other Guam residents.

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To lessen impacts, the DoD 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 and 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.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1491

Received: 2/17/2010 11:45:59 PM

I-893-001

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-893-001

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. The discussion in Volume 5 presents only the potential impacts to wildlife and habitat with implementation of the Army portion of the proposed action in northern Guam. Potential impacts to wildlife habitat, including essential habitat, is presented in 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: 777

Received: 2/17/2010 12:36:54 AM

I-894-001

**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.

**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.

### I-894-001

Thank you for your comment. Habitat assessment methodologies that evaluate the function of affected aquatic resources, such as coral reef ecosystems, are an evolving science and the adequacies of existing and new methodologies are heavily debated in the scientific community. Ideally, a standard assessment technique that accurately characterizes and quantifies losses and gains of coral reef ecosystem functions would be used. However, rulemaking for the Compensatory Mitigation Rule recognizes the wide variety of aquatic resources present in the United States and the evolving nature of science regarding aquatic ecosystem restoration make the establishment of standard assessment methodologies impracticable. The assessment for this EIS used an historically approved methodology (percent coral cover), supplemented by other methods such as the use of Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) satellite photos, for quantifying impacts to affected coral reef ecosystems impacted by the proposed transient CVN wharf and associated dredging. DoD believes that use of the percent coral cover methodology, supplemented by use of LIDAR satellite photos, is the "best currently available science" to attempt to capture the thousands of elements that comprise the function of a coral reef ecosystem. DoD's assessment is currently under review by the US Army Corps of Engineers, the agency charged with implementing dredge and fill permits under CWA Section 404, and other Federal agencies. The FEIS will be updated to reflect the latest developments in this review.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 778

Received: 2/17/2010 12:38:10 AM

I-895-001

**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-895-002

**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-895-001

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 Army Air Missile Defense Facility. Potential impacts to wildlife habitat, including essential habitat, is presented in Chapter 10 of each FEIS Volume.

### I-895-002

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: 779

Received: 2/17/2010 12:38:33 AM

I-896-001

**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.

I-896-002

**Citation:**

Volume 4, Chapter 11, Section 11.2.2.7 (Page 81)

**Justification:**

Artificial reefs are not an appropriate way to replace a natural reef. The Draft EIS proposes replacing the lost natural reef in Apra Harbor with artificial reefs instead of paying for other, more beneficial and effective projects, such as watershed restoration.

**Comment:**

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.

#### I-896-001

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-896-002

Thank you for your comment and concern. Volume 2 Chapter 16 deals with impacts to socioeconomic issues on Guam. This includes discussions on foreign workers and traditional/recreational fishing. Volume 2 Chapter 9 deals with impacts to recreational resources such as beaches and parks. Volume 7 discusses the mitigation measures proposed for all of the impacts associated with the alternatives presented in the EIS. The document has been reviewed and modified as appropriate.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 780

Received: 2/17/2010 12:38:56 AM

I-897-001

**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-897-001

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.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 782

Received: 2/17/2010 12:40:58 AM

I-898-001

**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-898-002

**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

### I-898-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD in coordination with GWA completed an engineering study of the Northern District Wastewater Treatment Plant (NDWWTP). The study identified and recommended short-term and long-term improvements necessary to meet wastewater demands in 2014 and 2019, and upgrades and modifications required to meet water quality standards. The projected wastewater flow in 2014 exceeds the NDWWTP capacity slightly and only temporarily. This excess flow can be handled with chemically enhanced primary treatment. This is discussed in the EIS. The EIS also discussed potential mitigation measures in section 3.2.4 for handling increased flows. The NDWWTP evaluation study findings are discussed in the FEIS. Subsequent to publishing the DEIS, DoD has agreed to fund needed repairs and upgrades to the primary treatment at the NDWWTP. This will be accomplished by a special purpose entity (a private contractor) who will obtain the funding through a loan, which will be paid back by DoD through user fees. Additional upgrades may be needed to the NDWWTP in the future to meet recent requirements by EPA Region 9 to upgrade the plant to secondary treatment. DoD will pay their share of these upgrades (based on flow) at the time when these upgrades are deemed necessary by EPA and GWA.

### I-898-002

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

each activity, its impact to the existing management options, and how such waste streams will be managed.

results of the solid waste characterization study will be incorporated into the FEIS.

The DoD has also prepared a Construction and Demolition (C&D) Debris Reuse and Diversion Study which addresses the anticipated waste streams during the demolition of old buildings and construction of new facilities identified in the EIS. The study also addresses green waste that will be generated from clearing many acres of vegetation. The goal of the study is to divert 50% of the C&D debris by the end of fiscal year 2015.

The non-DoD project solid waste volumes will be handled in accordance with the existing Guam Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan (ISWMP). GBB is expediting the closure of Ordot and the opening of Layon in the most expeditious manner possible.

DoD is in the process of updating the military Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan (ISWMP) to reflect how waste will be managed now and in the future. The updated DoD ISWMP will include any new information from studies and reports that have been conducted as part of the NEPA process.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 783

Received: 2/17/2010 12:42:16 AM

I-899-001

**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-899-002

**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-899-001

Thank you for your comment. Noise associated with airlift, airdrop, and landing zone operations are described in Volume 2, Section 6.2 and referred to as Aviation Training. Flight paths from Andersen AFB to Northwest Field (NWF) are included in the noise contours shown on Figure 6.2-1. All other flight paths from Andersen AFB to the other training areas would occur over water. The citation referred to on Volume 2, Chapter 6, Page 30 is correct because that section of the EIS is referring to the 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.

### I-899-002

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.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 786

Received: 2/17/2010 12:43:54 AM

**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

### I-900-001

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-900-001

I-900-001

by military spouses leaving less than 1,000 jobs for Guam residents. It is projected that there will be 238 civilian military employees in 2010, and 522 in 2011, 2012 and 2013. That number jumps to 3,511 civilian military employees in 2014 and 3,743 every year from 2015 to 2020. It is projected that 50% of these jobs will be taken up by Okinawa transfers while 25% would be absorbed by military spouses (page 4-6) leaving only 25% available for local residents.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 788

Received: 2/17/2010 12:44:46 AM

I-901-001

**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-901-002

**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.

**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:**

#### I-901-001

Thank you for your comment. Please see the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F of the DEIS) for information on economic impacts related to the proposed action. Analysis of Labor Force Demand (which begins on page 4-147), under both the unconstrained and constrained scenarios, assumes that some military dependents would be employed as civilian military workers - up to about 940 dependents working as civilian military workers. Analysis in the constrained scenario further estimates that other military dependents would participate in the Guam labor market, and would compete for jobs with other Guam residents.

#### I-901-002

Thank you for your comment. The commenter is referring to Chapter 4, Water Resources, please see Volume 2 and 4, Chapter 11 for detailed information on sea turtles.

The proposed action within Apra Harbor (an active commercial and DoD port) has been evaluated in the DEIS. The FEIS has been revised to include significant sound-related impacts to the federally protected sea turtle from pile driving activities.

To lessen impacts, the DoD 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 and 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

**I-901-003**

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.

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.

**I-901-003**

Thank you for your comment. Potential impacts to threatened and endangered species on Guam are discussed in Section 10.2 in Volumes 2, 4, 5 and 6, including loss of habitat and invasive species.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 789

Received: 2/17/2010 12:45:15 AM

I-902-001

**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-902-002

**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-902-001

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-902-002

Thank you for your comment. The Navy has funded other Federal Agencies to conduct risk assessments on species and potential ways for species to be moved around. These risk assessments are using existing invasive species data from Guam as well as expert opinion. These risk assessments provide a scientific approach to determine the potential risk a species poses and the likelihood of it being introduced. In connection with the proposed action, the U.S. military would take steps to prevent the spread of invasive species. In addition to continuing to develop existing standard operating procedures and DoD requirements covering the inspection and transport of material and personnel from Guam to other locations, the Navy is also funding and coordinating the preparation of a Micronesia Biosecurity Plan. The risk assessments are part of the Micronesia Biosecurity Plan. This plan will address all aspects of the potential for the transport of the brown treesnake, and all potential non-native invasive species, to other Pacific Islands and to Guam due to the military activities originating on Guam.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 800

Received: 2/17/2010 12:55:57 AM

I-903-001

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-903-001

Thank you for your comment. Habitat assessment methodologies that evaluate the function of affected aquatic resources, such as coral reef ecosystems, are an evolving science and the adequacies of existing and new methodologies are heavily debated in the scientific community. Ideally, a standard assessment technique that accurately characterizes and quantifies losses and gains of coral reef ecosystem functions would be used. However, rulemaking for the Compensatory Mitigation Rule recognizes the wide variety of aquatic resources present in the United States and the evolving nature of science regarding aquatic ecosystem restoration make the establishment of standard assessment methodologies impracticable. The assessment for this EIS used an historically approved methodology (percent coral cover), supplemented by other methods such as the use of Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) satellite photos, for quantifying impacts to affected coral reef ecosystems impacted by the proposed transient CVN wharf and associated dredging. DoD believes that use of the percent coral cover methodology, supplemented by use of LIDAR satellite photos, is the "best currently available science" to attempt to capture the thousands of elements that comprise the function of a coral reef ecosystem. DoD's assessment is currently under review by the US Army Corps of Engineers, the agency charged with implementing dredge and fill permits under CWA Section 404, and other Federal agencies. The FEIS will be updated to reflect the latest developments in this review.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 801

Received: 2/17/2010 12:57:58 AM

I-904-001

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.

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-904-001

Thank you for your comment. Habitat assessment methodologies that evaluate the function of affected aquatic resources, such as coral reef ecosystems, are an evolving science and the adequacies of existing and new methodologies are heavily debated in the scientific community. Ideally, a standard assessment technique that accurately characterizes and quantifies losses and gains of coral reef ecosystem functions would be used. However, rulemaking for the Compensatory Mitigation Rule recognizes the wide variety of aquatic resources present in the United States and the evolving nature of science regarding aquatic ecosystem restoration make the establishment of standard assessment methodologies impracticable. The assessment for this EIS used an historically approved methodology (percent coral cover), supplemented by other methods such as the use of Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) satellite photos, for quantifying impacts to affected coral reef ecosystems impacted by the proposed transient CVN wharf and associated dredging. DoD believes that use of the percent coral cover methodology, supplemented by use of LIDAR satellite photos, is the "best currently available science" to attempt to capture the thousands of elements that comprise the function of a coral reef ecosystem. DoD's assessment is currently under review by the US Army Corps of Engineers, the agency charged with implementing dredge and fill permits under CWA Section 404, and other Federal agencies. The FEIS will be updated to reflect the latest developments in this review.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 803

Received: 2/17/2010 1:00:12 AM

I am providing the following comments on the draft EIS:

I-905-001

1) I am very concerned about the proposed dredging project in Apra Harbor (Volume 4, Chapter 11, Section 11.2.2.2, page 45). I am requesting that the EIS address the impacts to deeper areas of the reef that will be affected by the proposed dredging, especially in the adjacent areas. The EIS does not provide a complete impact analysis on the surrounding coral and marine community. This should be addressed before the final EIS is completed.

2) Further study should be provided on the impact to coral and other marine organisms in Apra Harbor to properly assess and protect these valuable resources (Volume 4, Chapter 11 Section 11.2.5.1, page 99). Additional surveys need to be conducted.

3) An alternative location that would have less adverse coral impact should be proposed to accommodate larger ships or a carrier. A location such as the Glass Breakwater should be considered.

4) Mitigation to restore Guam's watersheds should be considered to improve coral reef conditions by reducing erosion and improving water quality (Volume 4, Chapter 11, Section 11.2.2.7).

I-905-002

5) I am very concerned about protection of public access of Mount Lamlam that has cultural and religious significance to our people (Volume 4, Chapter 8, Section 8.2.1.1, page 2). This also applies to the development of a firing range in Pagat, Mangilao. Pagat contains rich cultural resources for the Chamorro people that will be permanently altered by the use of Pagat as a firing range. Also, the impact to the adjacent marine community by munitions can damage our coastal resources (Volume 8, Chapter 5, Section 5.10.2, page 6). An alternate location should be addressed in the final EIS.

I-905-003

6) The draft EIS does not adequately address the impact of invasive species to Guam nor does it provide needed mitigation to reduce invasive species entering the island (Volume 2, Chapter 11, Page 28-34). Also, the military does not pay for Guam Customs inspections that are conducted on base. This needs to be addressed as the limited resources on the side of the Government of Guam cannot absorb the increase in airplanes, ships and cargo entering the island.

I-905-004

7) More comprehensive data in the Draft EIS must be acquired to determine the impact on green and Hawksbill turtles and what measure will be taken to protect these endangered resources (Volume 4, Chapter 4, page 34). The EIS should also address the protection of endangered birds.

## I-905-001

Thank you for your comment. Habitat assessment methodologies that evaluate the function of affected aquatic resources, such as coral reef ecosystems, are an evolving science and the adequacies of existing and new methodologies are heavily debated in the scientific community. Ideally, a standard assessment technique that accurately characterizes and quantifies losses and gains of coral reef ecosystem functions would be used. However, rulemaking for the Compensatory Mitigation Rule recognizes the wide variety of aquatic resources present in the United States and the evolving nature of science regarding aquatic ecosystem restoration make the establishment of standard assessment methodologies impracticable. The assessment for this EIS used an historically approved methodology (percent coral cover), supplemented by other methods such as the use of Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) satellite photos, for quantifying impacts to affected coral reef ecosystems impacted by the proposed transient CVN wharf and associated dredging. DoD believes that use of the percent coral cover methodology, supplemented by use of LIDAR satellite photos, is the "best currently available science" to attempt to capture the thousands of elements that comprise the function of a coral reef ecosystem. DoD's assessment is currently under review by the US Army Corps of Engineers, the agency charged with implementing dredge and fill permits under CWA Section 404, and other Federal agencies. The FEIS will be updated to reflect the latest developments in this review.

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.

There are no other harbors in Guam 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, including Glass Breakwater, 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. Polaris Point and the Former SRF were the only two alternatives that met the screening criteria and were therefore carried forward for analysis in the EIS.

**I-905-002**

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-905-003**

Thank you for your comment. In connection with the proposed action, the U.S. military would take steps to prevent the spread of invasive species.

In addition to continuing to develop existing standard operating procedures and DoD requirements covering the inspection and transport of material and personnel from Guam to other locations, the Navy is also funding and coordinating the preparation of a Micronesia Biosecurity Plan. As part of this plan, risk assessments will be conducted for species and potential ways by which these species may spread. This plan will address all aspects of the potential for the transport of the brown treesnake, and all potential non-native invasive species, to other Pacific Islands and to Guam due to the military activities originating on Guam. Risk assessments will include both DoD and commercial shipping and cargo inspection procedures. The Micronesia Biosecurity Plan will include prevention measures to protect against introducing and spreading invasive species.

**I-905-004**

Thank you for your comment. DoD has determined that while sea turtles may be affected by the proposed action, they will not be adversely affected with implementation of BMPs/mitigation measures. DoD is currently in consultation with the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act. NMFS will issue a Biological Opinion (BO) at the end of the consultation. It is hoped that results from the consultation can be included in the Final EIS.

The Navy currently implements standard operation procedures and best management practices (BMPs) that consider federally protected species and their well-being. The Navy, in partnership with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and Guam Department of Aquatic and Wildlife Resources (DAWR), monitors sea turtle activities within Apra Harbor and around Guam. There are no records of sea turtles nesting on beaches within the project area in Apra Harbor that would potentially be impacted by the proposed action and there have been no reported observations of sea turtles grazing within the area to be dredged. Volume 4, Figure 11.1-1 does not show the proposed action

affecting breeding and/or migratory patterns. As shown on Figure 11.1-18 and described in the DEIS, Section 11.1.4, there are only three active nesting areas in Apra Harbor, which are over 3,000 m away from the proposed activities. The closest historic nesting site (has not seen activity since anecdotal reports in 1997) is Sumay Cove, which is approximately 150 m away (for Alternative 2) and 300 m (for Alternative 1) from the proposed activities. There are no sea turtle migration patterns in Apra Harbor and foraging areas are not limited to Sasa Bay.

Endangered birds are covered in Volume 2 Chapter 10.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 804

Received: 2/17/2010 1:00:48 AM

I-906-001

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-906-002

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-906-001

Thank you for your comment. Habitat assessment methodologies that evaluate the function of affected aquatic resources, such as coral reef ecosystems, are an evolving science and the adequacies of existing and new methodologies are heavily debated in the scientific community. Ideally, a standard assessment technique that accurately characterizes and quantifies losses and gains of coral reef ecosystem functions would be used. However, rulemaking for the Compensatory Mitigation Rule recognizes the wide variety of aquatic resources present in the United States and the evolving nature of science regarding aquatic ecosystem restoration make the establishment of standard assessment methodologies impracticable. The assessment for this EIS used an historically approved methodology (percent coral cover), supplemented by other methods such as the use of Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) satellite photos, for quantifying impacts to affected coral reef ecosystems impacted by the proposed transient CVN wharf and associated dredging. DoD believes that use of the percent coral cover methodology, supplemented by use of LIDAR satellite photos, is the "best currently available science" to attempt to capture the thousands of elements that comprise the function of a coral reef ecosystem. DoD's assessment is currently under review by the US Army Corps of Engineers, the agency charged with implementing dredge and fill permits under CWA Section 404, and other Federal agencies. The FEIS will be updated to reflect the latest developments in this review.

#### I-906-002

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: 805

Received: 2/17/2010 1:02:17 AM

I-907-001

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-907-002

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-907-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD in coordination with GWA completed an engineering study of the Northern District Wastewater Treatment Plant (NDWWTP). The study identified and recommended short-term and long-term improvements necessary to meet wastewater demands in 2014 and 2019, and upgrades and modifications required to meet water quality standards. The projected wastewater flow in 2014 exceeds the NDWWTP capacity slightly and only temporarily. This excess flow can be handled with chemically enhanced primary treatment. This is discussed in the EIS. The EIS also discussed potential mitigation measures in section 3.2.4 for handling increased flows. The NDWWTP evaluation study findings are discussed in the FEIS. Subsequent to publishing the DEIS, DoD has agreed to fund needed repairs and upgrades to the primary treatment at the NDWWTP. This will be accomplished by a special purpose entity (a private contractor) who will obtain the funding through a loan, which will be paid back by DoD through user fees. Additional upgrades may be needed to the NDWWTP in the future to meet recent requirements by EPA Region 9 to upgrade the plant to secondary treatment. DoD will pay their share of these upgrades (based on flow) at the time when these upgrades are deemed necessary by EPA and GWA.

#### I-907-002

Thank you for your comment. DoD has prepared the Guam Solid Waste Utility Study that looks at the existing and projected solid waste volumes generated from the future Marine Corp buildup. Estimates for this Utility Study were developed using Marine Corps Base (MCB) Hawaii, Kaneohe Bay (KB) solid waste characterization analysis. Solid waste generation activities for military installation on Guam and MCB Hawaii-KB are similar. Both military installations have similar facilities including maintenance shops, administrative offices, commissary and exchange facilities, fast-food establishments, club operations, family housing and unaccompanied personnel housing. The

results of the solid waste characterization study will be incorporated into the FEIS.

The DoD has also prepared a Construction and Demolition (C&D) Debris Reuse and Diversion Study which addresses the anticipated waste streams during the demolition of old buildings and construction of new facilities identified in the EIS. The study also addresses green waste that will be generated from clearing many acres of vegetation. The goal of the study is to divert 50% of the C&D debris by the end of fiscal year 2015.

The non-DoD project solid waste volumes will be handled in accordance with the existing Guam Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan (ISWMP). GBB is expediting the closure of Ordot and the opening of Layon in the most expeditious manner possible.

DoD is in the process of updating the military Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan (ISWMP) to reflect how waste will be managed now and in the future. The updated DoD ISWMP will include any new information from studies and reports that have been conducted as part of the NEPA process.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 806

Received: 2/17/2010 1:03:43 AM

I-908-001

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-908-002

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-908-001

Thank you for your comment. Noise associated with airlift, airdrop, and landing zone operations are described in Volume 2, Section 6.2 and referred to as Aviation Training. Flight paths from Andersen AFB to Northwest Field (NWF) are included in the noise contours shown on Figure 6.2-1. All other flight paths from Andersen AFB to the other training areas would occur over water. The citation referred to on Volume 2, Chapter 6, Page 30 is correct because that section of the EIS is referring to the 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.

#### I-908-002

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.



**COMMENT SHEET**

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

Website Comment Number: 807

Received: 2/17/2010 1:05:04 AM

**I-909-001**

Comment: Of great importance is the protection of Guam's "priceless" northern aquifer, the source of 70% of the water on Guam. The proposed buildup can in no way threaten this resource. The Draft EIS must address off-base impacts on the GWA water system that arise from the buildup. Justification: The Draft EIS says 60-70 million gallons a day (MGD) will be needed during the construction phase of the buildup. After the construction phase, 60 MGD will be required to support the new facilities and population growth. These projections will leave between 20 MGD in Guam's northern aquifer during the construction phase and afterwards for future growth beyond the buildup. The Draft EIS proposes drilling 22 new wells on military property to provide the water needed. It also looks at other options including expanding the amount of water taken from the Fena Lake, 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-909-002**

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-909-001**

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.

**I-909-002**

Thank you for your comment. A general discussion of climate change on sea level is provided in the FEIS in Volume 2, Chapter 5 and Volume 7, Chapter. 4.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 808

Received: 2/17/2010 1:06:23 AM

I-910-001

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. 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-910-001

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.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 809

Received: 2/17/2010 1:07:54 AM

I-911-001

Comment: The Draft EIS needs to have an analysis of how these jobs will affect the off-base job market including wages, availability of skilled employees and the cost of living. There also needs to be a study regarding the possible impact of wage increases or loss of labor to higher paying jobs due to the military buildup. Citation: Volume 9, Appendix F, page 147, table 4.3-3 Justification: It is projected there will be more than 3,700 new federal jobs coming to Guam. 50% of the jobs will be filled by federal civil service workers moving to Guam from Okinawa. 25% are anticipated to be taken by military spouses leaving less than 1,000 jobs for Guam residents. It is projected that there will be 238 civilian military employees in 2010, and 522 in 2011, 2012 and 2013. That number jumps to 3,511 civilian military employees in 2014 and 3,743 every year from 2015 to 2020. It is projected that 50% of these jobs will be taken up by Okinawa transfers while 25% would be absorbed by military spouses (page 4-6) leaving only 25% available for local residents.

Comment: 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-911-001

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>.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 810

Received: 2/17/2010 1:09:41 AM

I-912-001

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-912-002

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-912-001

Thank you for your comment. Please refer to Chapter 10 and 11 for detailed sea turtle information. This is Chapter 4, Water Resources that is being referred to.

The proposed action within Apra Harbor (an active commercial and DoD port) has been evaluated in the DEIS and the Navy is currently in Section 7 consultation with NOAA/NMFS and USFWS to address potential impact to the federally protected green or hawksbill sea turtles. The Navy currently implements standard operation procedures, mitigation measures and best management practices (BMPs) that consider federally protected species and their well-being. The Navy has co-existed with sea turtles in the Harbor for over 60-years. The Navy, in partnership with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and Guam Department of Aquatic and Wildlife Resources (DAWR), monitors sea turtle activities within Apra Harbor and around Guam.

#### I-912-002

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. The discussion in Volume 5 presents only the potential impacts to wildlife and habitat with implementation of the Army portion of the proposed action in northern Guam. Potential impacts to wildlife habitat, including essential habitat, is presented in Section 10.2 of Volumes 2 and 5.



**COMMENT SHEET**

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas  
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Website Comment Number: 811

Received: 2/17/2010 1:09:44 AM

I-913-001

I-913-002

I-913-003

I-913-004

I-913-005

I-913-006

The leaders and people of Guahan have spoken. We do not want any additional lands on the island being used for military activities. Any new projects must be handled on the property DoD already occupies. We will not except the use of eminent domain or land condemnation, we will not accept losing access to Pagat Caves or to the ancient lattes nearby. We will not accept the dredging of Apra Harbor, the destruction of corals, or the harm it would cause to countless organisms. JGPO needs to release another version of the draft DEIS that reveals options that will not affect land the DoD does not currently own. There needs to be clear plans about where the money for infrastructure projects will come from. When this second draft is released, the people of Guam will need more than 90 days to review it. 90 days was clearly not enough time to review the document. According to Former Secretary of the Navy, the DEIS comprised of 86 independent studies. How are people expected to review the information of 86 studies spread out across thousands of pages in 90 days? It's IMPOSSIBLE. The second draft needs to have a comment period that makes sense. The second draft also needs to be more comprehensive and provided in audio format so that people with different needs will be able to access the document. This time around there needs to be more cultural competency present in the language and ideas expressed in the document. If the writers of the DEIS were not aware of Chamorro culture when writing the document, they should be more sensitive now and understand we will not accept making anymore sacrifices of our land.

**I-913-001**

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. 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-913-002**

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 work with the people and Government of Guam to ensure that the short-term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the

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

As identified in the EIS, the proposed dredged area within the active commercial harbor was previously dredge over 60-years ago and maintenance dredging continues. Most of the area to be dredged has less than 30% coral coverage (i.e. 60% rubble, sand, and algae) and is of moderate health based on dive surveys. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers permits will likely contain requirements for silt curtains, biological monitoring, restrictions in dredging activities during potential coral spawning months, and compensatory mitigation projects. To compensate for the loss in ecological service provided by coral reef ecosystem, upland reforestation (to improve nearshore water quality), artificial reefs (to provide increased fish habitat) or a combination these and other compensatory mitigation alternatives will be considered by the Navy to comply with federal laws that protect coral resources.

Additionally, the DoD, as part of the "build-up" on Guam, will participate in the proposed upgrade to the Northern District Waste Water Treatment Plant from Primary to Secondary Treatment. This action alone will assist GWA in meeting its coastal water quality standards, providing benefit to the sea life and people of Guam.

**I-913-003**

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.

**I-913-004**

Thank you for your comment. The off-base roadway projects may be funded through the Defense Access Road (DAR) Program and annual allocations through the U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) Federal Highway Administration. The Defense Access Road Program provides the means for the Department of Defense (DoD) to pay a fair share for public highway improvements required as a result of a sudden or unusual defense-generated traffic impact or unique defense-related public highway requirement.

Volume 6, Chapter 1 has been updated to include a list of potential DAR projects. The DoD commits to seeking funding for these projects. The Department of Defense, Guam Department of Public Works and Federal Highway Administration are continuing to work together to identify projects eligible for funding under the DAR program. The DoD will lead an interagency council which includes the USDOT to seek solutions to island-wide traffic issues.

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-913-005**

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-913-006**

Thank you for your comment. Through the process of public involvement that has accompanied this proposed action, the people of Guam have provided their input to the various sections of the DEIS, including suggestions on wording and cultural competency. Through the response to comment process, the document will undergo improvements in addressing these concerns.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 812

Received: 2/17/2010 1:10:53 AM

I-914-001

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-914-002

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-914-001

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-914-002

Thank you for your comment. In connection with the proposed action, the U.S. military would take steps to prevent spread of invasive species. In addition to continuing to develop existing standard operating procedures and DoD requirements covering the inspection and transport of material and personnel from Guam to other locations, the Navy is also funding and coordinating the preparation of a Micronesia Biosecurity Plan. As part of the Micronesia Biosecurity Plan, Federal Agencies were funded by the Navy to conduct risk assessments. These risk assessments will examine species and potential ways that these species can be introduced or spread. This plan will address all aspects of the potential for the transport of the brown treesnake, and all potential non-native invasive species, to other Pacific Islands and to Guam due to the military activities originating on Guam. It will include shipping and cargo inspection procedures.



**COMMENT SHEET**

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas  
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Website Comment Number: 813

Received: 2/17/2010 1:14:43 AM

According to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Guam and CNMI Military Relocation, the Marines propose to develop and construct facilities and infrastructure to support training and operations on Guam for the approximately 8,600 Marines.

Range Complex Alternative A is the Marine's preferred alternative, on the east coast of Guam, acquire 921 acres of land located east of Andersen South on non-DoD land to the east of Route 15 and improve NMS access to Mt. Lam Lam.

Relocating the Marines to Guam as described in the DEIS is not acceptable. The DEIS fails to appropriately mitigate the cultural significance and land resources needed.

From a personal view:

For a very small island like Guam, access to historic and cultural sites are extremely important, it provides an opportunity to learn about the past, make connections to one's heritage, and helps maintain ones sense of dignity. The area of Pagat Mangilao is one of the most beautiful sites on Guam. I have visited this site frequently, and continue to visit this site with my children. When visitors come to the island, it is mandatory that my family share this site with them. Pagat serves as a way for me to get in touch with my roots, and I want to pass this along to my children.

The same can be said for Mt. Lam Lam trail. This site has been frequently visited by family, for its breath taking view. Mt. Lam Lam gives an interesting look into the wildlife and habitat of southern Guam, it helps me understand shape and environment of Guam. My family has also participated annually on the Good Friday treks, it provides a great religious journey, a time for reflection for the Lenten season, as Guam's people are majority Roman Catholic. From a personal view, it would be very sad to lose such a meaningful place to our people. From a mitigation view how is it worth to replace these cultural and historic sites.

From a professional view:

The DoD currently holds approximately 30% of Guam lands, and wishes to increase its footprint through lease of Government and private lands. No community has been impacted so severely by military acquisition of land than the Island of Guam. It has taken years for the rightful land owners to have land returned or even granted access back to them. No just compensation has been afforded to these land owners.

I-915-001

I-915-002

**I-915-001**

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-915-002**

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: 814

Received: 2/17/2010 1:15:02 AM

I-916-001

I would like to request that all public comments submitted in response to the DEIS be made public immediately. Please consider this a FOIA request.

President Obama has asked the federal government to operate in the open with a default favoring disclosure.

In a White House directive the president wrote:

"All agencies should adopt a presumption in favor of disclosure, in order to renew their commitment to the principles embodied in FOIA, and to usher in a new era of open Government."

[http://www.whitehouse.gov/the\\_press\\_office/FreedomofInformationAct](http://www.whitehouse.gov/the_press_office/FreedomofInformationAct)

The comments submitted represent, in sum, The Peoples DEIS and it's important that the people have access to this source material to better prepare for the final DEIS.

Additionally, the DEIS comment period should be extended by at least one year to allow sufficient time for independent subject matter experts to test the DEIS conclusions.

The U.S. has dumped too much information, too quickly, on the island. The government has taken many, many months, if not years, to prepare the DEIS and to allow only 90 days to respond is intolerable and indefensible.

### I-916-001

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.

All comments made during the public hearing period and their associated responses are presented in Volume 10 of the FEIS.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 815

Received: 2/17/2010 1:17:09 AM

I-917-001

I am concerned with the layout of the DEIS since there are several examples in the DEIS where sections have been cut and pasted in different areas throughout the document. Is there a reason for this redundancy? Was the DEIS even proofread for discrepancies? For instance, in Vol. 2 Chap. 16 Sec. 2.2.4 pages 87 and 88 have almost identical statements. Was it the plan to reiterate certain sections verbatim to cover up the fact that alternatives were not justifiably identified and to mask the reality that many alternatives are similar and do not meet NEPA requirements?

I strongly recommend that a new DEIS be created wherein site-specific information regarding direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts are included. Secondly, I recommend the current DEIS be separated into 3 DEISs: Relocating Marines from Okinawa, Visiting Aircraft Carrier Berthing, and Army Air and Missile Defense Task Force. It is crucial that the DEIS be divided accordingly so that all Government of Guam agencies, residents, and political leaders can focus solely on the pertinent issues one DEIS at a time. My third recommendation involves an extension of time for the public comment period. I feel an extension is justified due to the length, complexity, and the magnitude associated with the DEIS. It is near impossible to read the DEIS in its entirety and still provide well researched comments all within a mere 3 months. Thus, I recommend that the commenting period be extended to 120 days.

I-917-002

### I-917-001

Thank you for your comment. The proposed actions are complex and have many components. In order to characterize the affected environment and potential impacts, sufficient detail needed to be included in the Draft EIS. The Draft EIS was broken down by Volumes for each major action, and the Executive Summary provides an overview of the proposed actions to facilitate readability. The Draft EIS was developed with the intent to balance readability with sufficient technical information. The Marine Corps, Navy, and Army components of the proposed action are proposed to occur during the same timeframe. Consequently, the three actions are addressed in the EIS to present a comprehensive assessment of impacts.

### I-917-002

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**

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

Website Comment Number: 816

Received: 2/17/2010 1:19:14 AM

Volume 4, Chapter 11, Section 11.2.2.2, Page 45

Comment Area: The proposed dredging project in Apra Harbor does not address one of the Navy's criteria as an alternative in that it does not avoid environmental impact or minimize unavoidable impacts to the coral reefs in the harbor.

The coral reefs are a resource that should be preserved and maintained for the survival of our island. Removal or dredging up a living reef is unconscionable, especially for the purpose of bringing in a carrier for extended periods.

The dredging is the most damaging method. The loss of the corals and impacts on the unique marine species and habitats is not adequately addressed.

Recommendation 1: That better assessments be conducted on the impact to the marine species, habitats, coral age classes, the fish, invertebrates and marine plants, etc.

Recommendation 2: That there be no action taken on the dredging of Apra Harbor, and that Alternate sites be identified that would result on no loss of coral in the harbor.

Recommendation 3: That the port visits by carriers be continued in the same manner which they are currently conducted. If the issue of extended visits is the problem, then let the military be inconvenienced as to how to make this happen logistically with the same footprint in and out of the harbor, without the need to dredge or impact to living coral reefs.

I-918-001

I-918-002

**I-918-001**

Thank you for your comment. Habitat assessment methodologies that evaluate the function of affected aquatic resources, such as coral reef ecosystems, are an evolving science and the adequacies of existing and new methodologies are heavily debated in the scientific community. Ideally, a standard assessment technique that accurately characterizes and quantifies losses and gains of coral reef ecosystem functions would be used. However, rulemaking for the Compensatory Mitigation Rule recognizes the wide variety of aquatic resources present in the United States and the evolving nature of science regarding aquatic ecosystem restoration make the establishment of standard assessment methodologies impracticable. The assessment for this EIS used an historically approved methodology (percent coral cover), supplemented by other methods such as the use of Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) satellite photos, for quantifying impacts to affected coral reef ecosystems impacted by the proposed transient CVN wharf and associated dredging. DoD believes that use of the percent coral cover methodology, supplemented by use of LIDAR satellite photos, is the "best currently available science" to attempt to capture the thousands of elements that comprise the function of a coral reef ecosystem. DoD's assessment is currently under review by the US Army Corps of Engineers, the agency charged with implementing dredge and fill permits under CWA Section 404, and other Federal agencies. The FEIS will be updated to reflect the latest developments in this review.

**I-918-002**

Thank you for your comment. 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 No Action Alternative is not a practicable alternative because it would not meet the purpose and need of an increased aircraft carrier presence in the Western Pacific. 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 will 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.

## COMMENT SHEET



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

Website Comment Number: 818

Received: 2/17/2010 1:22:04 AM

According to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Guam and CNMI Military Relocation, the Marines proposes to develop and construct facilities and infrastructure to relocate approximately 8,600 Marines and their dependants from Okinawa to Guam.

Alternative 2 is the Marine's preferred alternative.

Relocating the Marines to Guam as described in the DEIS is not acceptable. The DEIS fails to appropriately mitigate the resources needed for our island utility – power, potable water, waste water, solid waste, and roadways.

I am concerned on the validity of estimates of water available in the water lens. Proper care needs to be taken by DoD and validated by GWA to ensure, that if the population is to rise that significantly between 2010 and 2014, that our water source is not contaminated and is available to serve the off the base community or "outside the fence". Secondly, how is GWA to fund the development of additional wells and system upgrades for the increased population off-base. Proper evaluation of impacts to the off base civilian community needs to be discussed in the DEIS and proper mitigation measures should be given. Lastly, water is a natural resource of Guam and should be under the complete control of the Government of Guam thorough the management of GWA. The military should be funding or paying for the water needed by them and the systems should be integrated.

As for power and waste water, I am pleased to read that DoD would become a customer of the Government of Guam. However I am greatly concerned that GPA and GWA did not intend for generators and treatment plants to be running at peak capacity, this allows no room to handle population growth, increases pollution, increases shorter equipment life span, and most importantly increases the rate cost for the general public, this is unacceptable. DoD needs to provide funding for infrastructure improvements necessary for long term growth and development.

Due to the above concerns, I recommend that the JGPO select the "No action alternative" for the relocation of Marines until further environmental impacts as stated above have been addressed. I also state that the DEIS was difficult to read and understand, and there was not enough time allotted for its review.

I-919-001

I-919-002

I-919-003

I-919-004

### I-919-001

Thank you for your comment. Since publishing the draft EIS, DoD has continued to work on utility solutions with Guam Power Authority and Guam Waterworks Authority. Please see below. DoD feels that we have viable solutions for utility support on Guam.

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.

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. 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 have been included in the final EIS. Subsequent to issuing the DEIS, DoD and Guam Waterworks Authority (GWA) reached agreement in principle to establish a private entity (PE). This PE would obtain a loan arranged by DoD to upgrade the North District Wastewater Treatment Plant (NDWWTP). The PE would also

operate the plant and pay back the loan with user fees. The DoD would pay user fees established by a utility service contract with GWA that would enable the PE 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 has been discussed in the final EIS.

Regarding solid waste, the new Gov Guam Layon Landfill is already funded and under construction. With the DoD buildup, that landfill is still projected to have an over 30 year life. So solid waste would seem to be under control once this landfill opens, expected by July 2011. Federal Highways and DoD are working on funding mechanisms for the roadway improvements. Those arrangements will be added to the final EIS.

#### **I-919-002**

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.

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. 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 used in it 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.

**I-919-003**

Thank you for your comment. DoD is legally limited to spending their budget on direct needs of its operation, not for long-term growth and development of civilian Guam. However, DoD would be an advocate for grants and low-cost loans for GWA to upgrade their poorly maintained water systems.

GPA comments on the DEIS support the preferred alternative.

Revisions/renewal of the current customer service agreement between GPA and DoD would ensure that DoD pays their fair share of required investments and usage. Additionally, DoD would not be using up all of the excess capacity in the GPA system. The reconditioning that of Combustion Turbines and transmission lines actually adds to the GPA's ability to provide reliable power with needed backup systems.

For water, 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.

And for wastewater, 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-919-004**

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. Also, 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: 819

Received: 2/17/2010 1:23:44 AM

According to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Guam and CNMI Military Relocation, the Marines proposes to develop and construct facilities and infrastructure to relocate approximately 8,600 Marines and their dependants from Okinawa to Guam.

Alternative 2 is the Marine's preferred alternative.

Relocating the Marines to Guam as described in the DEIS is not acceptable. The DEIS fails to appropriately mitigate the resources needed for our island utility – power, potable water, waste water, solid waste, and roadways.

Solid waste is one the most poorly evaluated topics in the DEIS. It states that the military would become a customer of the new Solid waste landfill in Dandan, but it gives poor evaluations of the amount of solid waste that will be generated during the construction phase and average amount of trash produced during the operational phase. Not to mention the amount of green waste to be generated during the construction phase. DoD needs to re-evaluate the amount of waste to be generated, compare that with the new landfill's design and max. capacity, and lastly provide adequate funding in order assure long term growth and capacity in the new landfill.

Due to the above concerns, I recommend that the JGPD select the "No action alternative" for the relocation of Marines until further environmental impacts as stated above have been addressed. I also state that the DEIS was difficult to read and understand, and there was not enough time allotted for its review.

I-920-001

I-920-002

I-920-003

### I-920-001

Thank you for your comment. Since publishing the draft EIS, DoD has continued to work on utility solutions with Guam Power Authority and Guam Waterworks Authority. Please see the below. DoD feels that most issues are close to good and viable solutions.

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.

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. 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 have been discussed in the final EIS.

Subsequent to issuing the DEIS, DoD and Guam Waterworks Authority (GWA) reached agreement in principle to establish a private entity (PE). This PE would obtain a loan arranged by DoD to upgrade the North

District Wastewater Treatment Plant (NDWWTP). The PE would also operate the plant and pay back the loan with user fees. The DoD would pay user fees established by a utility service contract with GWA that would enable the PE 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 has been discussed in the final EIS.

Regarding solid waste, the new Gov Guam Layon Landfill is already funded and under construction. With the DoD buildup, that landfill is still projected to have an over 30 year life. So solid waste would seem to be under control once this landfill opens, expected by July 2011. Federal Highways and DoD are working on funding mechanisms for the roadway improvements. Those arrangements have been discussed in the final EIS.

#### **I-920-002**

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.

The Navy has prepared 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 considers 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 has prepared 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 has been 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.

**I-920-003**

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. Also, 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: 850

Received: 2/17/2010 3:03:14 AM

I-921-001

#### Response time

Average time to review DEIS. According to 40 CFR § 1502.7, an EIS should typically be between 150 and 300 pages. I do not believe that the 45 day commenting period required by 40 CFR § 1506.10(c), nor the 90 day commenting period Guam has been given, is reasonable considering the magnitude of the DEIS document itself and the possible impact on the residents of Guam. If the average DEIS is 300 pages, and the average time allowed is 45 days, my calculation then would total 1,650 days for Guam to review 11,000 pages. According to Figure 1.8-1, there will be no opportunity after 17 February to give input. Thirty (30) days from 6 July to 6 August before the Record of Decision will also be inadequate. These dates and the length of the DREIS demonstrate that lack of desire of DOD to consider our feedback and make adjustments to their plans. It leads us to believe DOD will do whatever it wants and disregard the wishes of the people of Guam.

#### ALTERNATIVE:

- (1) Keep all activities within the bases and existing federal land.
- (2) No military buildup

#### I-921-001

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: 852

Received: 2/17/2010 3:18:50 AM

I-922-001

With the buildup slowly progressing i strongly believe that it will hurt our island and the people!! In ways such as jobs, roads, population,etc! With more jobs being available on island its not mainly for us its for off island workers, how is that helping the people? The roads we drive in today are small as it is, how are they able to expand the roads? Having an accident in our roads today would create a big traffic jam, just imagine adding another 8,000 to 10,000 more vehicles on our roads. Also by moving these marines to the island population will increase, i believe that Guam will be over populated in the next few years. In addition they will be taking land and 25,000 acres of reef!! With all this downfall with the build up, they are just going to make the economy worse. I believe that the island is too small for such a big change. The island will just become more expensive and you never know we might just be a very big target!!!

### I-922-001

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.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 886

Received: 2/17/2010 5:01:46 AM

Guam will see a great increase of need for human service professionals in all aspects of continuum of care, from prevention, intervention, treatment and aftercare. Training, licensure and education need to be provided for Substance Abuse Counselors, Social Workers, Individual, Marriage and Family Therapists and other specialized professionals in the area of human and social services.

I-923-001

#### I-923-001

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 provide for and 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: 885

Received: 2/17/2010 5:00:45 AM

Comment by Annie F.B. Unpingco, a resident of Guam, submitted on Feb. 17, 2010

**Comment:**

The Draft EIS needs to address how the Department of Defense will contribute to Guam Waterworks so the utility can meet the mandates of the laws in the Guam Quality Water Standards and the discharges at the outfall that are pumped into marine environment.

**Citation:**

Volume 6, Chapter 3

**Justification:**

The increase of population will increase the amount of wastewater needing treatment. Guam's current wastewater system, as it is, cannot handle the population that is expected to live on Guam in 2014. The Draft EIS does not address how DoD would contribute to GWA to meet Guam Water Quality Standards at the sewage outfalls. The amount of wastewater needing to be processed would peak in 2014 with the combined impacts of the Marine Corps relocation, construction workforce, and civilian growth. This demand will exceed the physical capacity of the Northern Wastewater Treatment Plant. The demand would then decrease and by the year 2019, wastewater treatment demands would be back within the current physical capabilities of the wastewater treatment plant's design.

### I-924-001

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-924-001



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 853

Received: 2/17/2010 3:20:13 AM

I-925-001

Changes on Guam are inevitable, most especially with our military ties and the growing global community. As we brace for the buildup and the impact it will have on our island, it is imperative that deep consideration is taken with regard to the preservation of our land, culture, and language.

Through thoughtful planning and with respect to the history of our island, this buildup can succeed. Please ensure that our natural landscapes continue to be accessible by local residents. Please ensure that historic landmarks are preserved. Please ensure that the military are educated on cultural sensitivities. If these issues and much more are not considered, we will just be an island in the Pacific with a lost identity.

#### I-925-001

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

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



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 854

Received: 2/17/2010 3:22:57 AM

I-926-001

We are not opposed to the military buildup, but we are opposed to funding all of the improvements needed to accommodate it and to the military taking more land than they need. The military has already denied the indigenous people of Guam access to many beautiful recreational and ancestral lands. Do not take away our race track or the access to the cave areas near Andy South. A third of our island is already being utilized for military purposes, find a way to use a portion of that third the buildup. Guam has given our land, our families, and our blood to the U.S. do not ask for more! You have taken away funding from our schools and built special schools for the military, what happened to no child gets left behind? The same thing is being done with the buildup, we are being left with the garbage that we have to clean up!!!!

#### I-926-001

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.

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.

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: 851

Received: 2/17/2010 3:09:08 AM

I-927-001

Allow us to make the decision and then invite you to work with us. Why do we have to comment on what you want to do in our country. We respect you, please also respect our people here in all islands of the CNMI and Guam. We are still suffering from your military in my village and other villages too. Please allow us our FREEDOM if you really uphold what your country propogandas to the world. Si Yu'us Ma'ase!

#### I-927-001

Thank you for your comment. There will not be a vote on whether to proceed with the action. However, the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process affords the public an opportunity to tell DoD what they think about 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 NEPA process.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 855

Received: 2/17/2010 3:27:16 AM

I-928-001

In assessing the effects of the proposed actions on Guam, the U.S. Military (USM) writes in Vol. 7, Chapter 4, Page 1-6 that such actions "would result in significant changes to the natural and built environments" and goes on to explain that "historically," the island of Guam has had both natural and anthropogenic events "that have also resulted in significant impacts to the island environment." In this particular section of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS), the USM is assessing both its impact and the impact of other events both naturally occurring and man-made in order to give a very brief overview of the history of the Mariana Islands to contextualize the proposed military plans. By placing extreme emphasis on the "other" social and environmental processes that affect the islands, the USM is essentially placing more importance on non-military activity. In fact, while approximately six pages of this particular section focus on the "key natural events and occurrences affecting the ecology of Guam", only one page focuses on the more urgent "anthropogenic events affecting the ecology of Guam. By using the word "anthropogenic" which is defined as "of, relating to, or resulting from the influence of human beings on nature," these changes that will effect the island are not directly linked to "military-induced" events, but rather are couched in terminology that remove responsibility from the USM altogether. While the effects of the proposed military plans are indeed anthropogenic, they are also solely carried out and acted upon by the USM itself, and not civilians per se. By focusing on naturally occurring events such as earthquakes (which are not particularly significant events on the island), the impact of the military build-up seems significantly less obstructive. Ordinarily, speaking about the impacts of naturally occurring events such as earthquakes, wildfires, and invasive species would be important topics to expand upon, if in fact the main objective was to address such concerns. In a DEIS, however, which specifically aims to assess the impact of the USM's presence and planning, the top priority should not be to maintain a focus on non-military related impacts which distort the gravity of the military's impact on the islands.

### I-928-001

Thank you for your comment and views on the subject section in Volume 7 of the EIS. Environmental impacts of the proposed military relocation are disclosed throughout the EIS. The section referenced in your comments is intended to address other events that also impact or have impacted the natural environment of Guam. Taken together, cumulative impacts of the proposed military relocation program are presented in the context of past, present and foreseeable future events and are discussed in this Volume of the EIS.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 856

Received: 2/17/2010 3:28:09 AM

I-929-001

"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

If the cost of goods and services were to rise faster than our incomes, I think that there will be an influx of local people who will flee to other places for a better life. This build up will probably push the local people out of the Island of Guam decreasing the local population and it will affect the plebiscites.

I think favored businesses will see an increase of revenue. Military wives might open up their own businesses. It might be a good idea if the Legislature of Guam passes a bill increasing the minimum wage when there is evidence of increased revenue of businesses.  
Our Governor stated many times that this build up will be good for our economy. I believe that it will increase problems, insecurities, and unhappy employees if he does not show them support through actions. The Island of Guam is one of the richest islands in the Micronesia this will be a false statements if our Government cannot get their act together.

### I-929-001

Thank you for your comment. Economic impacts of the proposed action are discussed and analyzed in the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F of the DEIS). The actions of the Government of Guam are not part of the proposed action and are not covered in the DEIS.

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."



**COMMENT SHEET**

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

Website Comment Number: 820

Received: 2/17/2010 1:27:07 AM

I-930-001

According to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Guam and CNMI Military Relocation, the Navy proposes to build an aircraft carrier berthing area within Apra Harbor, Guam. Alternative 1 is the Navy's preferred alternative, which would place the aircraft carrier berthing at Polaris Point. I am rating the Preferred Alternative 1 as Environmental Objections-Inadequate (EO-3), in accordance with the U.S. EPA rating definitions.

I-930-002

Apra Harbor serves as one of the unique marine areas on Guam. As a native of Guam I have used Apra Harbor for recreational activities such as paddling, snorkeling, diving, and fishing. Apra harbor is used for recreational tourism and is vital to the islands economy. I am concerned that the dredging of the harbor will destroy corals and other marine wildlife found in no other place on Guam, thus eliminating its value as a recreational site for locals and tourists. I am concerned that the dredging methods described in the DEIS, silt barriers or curtains, have proven to be ineffective, resulting in a harmful environment for all marine wildlife nearby.

I-930-003

Due to the above concerns, I recommend that the Navy select the "No action alternative" for the proposed construction of the aircraft carrier berthing area. I also state that the DEIS was difficult to read and understand, and there was not enough time allotted for its review.

I-930-004

**I-930-001**

Thank you for your comment. After careful review of the alternative potential wharf locations 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. Between these two alternatives carried forward for analysis in the EIS, Polaris Point is the preferred alternative and is also considered the LEDPA (least environmentally damaging practicable alternative). The reasons for Polaris Point being the LEDPA are described in Chapter 4, Volume 4. Although they appear similar, there are differences. For instance, berthing the aircraft carrier at Polaris Point would be expected to have lesser long term impacts on coral areas located in the vicinity of Big Blue Reef. Other differences are discussed in Chapter 4.

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. The No Action Alternative is not considered a practicable alternative because it would not support the purpose and need for an increased aircraft carrier presence in the Western Pacific. Silt curtains and operational dredging controls would be used to minimize impacts from dredging. 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.

**I-930-002**

Thank you for your comment. Volume 4, Chapter 16 of the Final EIS acknowledges that there could be impacts to ocean based tourism within

Apra Harbor including diving. However, economic impacts to tourism would be somewhat offset by increased tourism from military personnel.

**I-930-003**

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. The No Action Alternative is not a practical alternative because, as stated in Section 2.7 of Volume 4, would not support the purpose and need of an increased carrier presence in the Western Pacific. Silt curtains and operational dredging controls, as well as potential mitigation measures for coral resources, would be used to minimize impacts from dredging. The Kilo Wharf project and this proposed action occur in very different areas of Apra Harbor. The setting of Kilo Wharf is much more exposed to wind and wave action. The proposed action area is anticipated to be less challenging with regard to the Navy's ability to minimize environmental impacts. Chapter 11 of Volume 4 contains a detailed analysis of the anticipated impacts and proposed mitigation for coral resources.

**I-930-004**

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.

The proposed actions are complex and have many components. In order to characterize the affected environment and potential impacts, sufficient detail needed to be included in the Draft EIS. The Draft EIS was broken down by Volumes for each major action, and the Executive Summary provides an overview of the proposed actions to facilitate readability. The Draft EIS was developed with the intent to balance readability with sufficient technical information.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 858

Received: 2/17/2010 3:56:35 AM

I-931-001

ISSUE: Dredging Apra Harbor for carrier berth plans

The significant loss of coral owing to unnecessary dredging of Apra Harbor will forever change the marine life surrounding Guam and its coastal waters, resulting in loss of desirable marine environment for Guam's fishing cooperatives and recreational fishing community

RECOMMENDATION: No action

MITIGATION: Utilize existing wharf facilities

#### I-931-001

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

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

Website Comment Number: 821

Received: 2/17/2010 1:33:45 AM

I-932-001

I am concerned with the organization and accuracy of the DEIS since there are several examples in the DEIS where sections have been cut and pasted in different areas throughout the document. Is there a reason for this redundancy? Was the DEIS even proofread for discrepancies? For instance, in Vol. 2 Chap. 16 Sec. 2.2.4, pages 87 and 88 have almost identical information printed. Was the DEIS intentionally designed this way so that it would only appear to provide all the necessary information? Was it the plan to reiterate certain sections verbatim to cover up the fact that alternatives were not justifiably identified and to mask the reality that many alternatives are similar and do not meet NEPA requirements?

I highly recommend that a new DEIS be created wherein site-specific information regarding direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts are included. Secondly, I recommend the current DEIS be separated into 3 DEISs: Relocating Marines from Okinawa, Visiting Aircraft Carrier Berthing, and Army Air and Missile Defense Task Force. It is crucial that the DEIS be divided accordingly so that all Government of Guam agencies, residents, and political leaders can focus solely on the pertinent issues one DEIS at a time. My third recommendation involves an extension of time for the public comment period. I feel an extension is justified due to the length, complexity, and the magnitude associated with the DEIS. It is near impossible to read the DEIS in its entirety and still provide well researched comments all within a mere 3 months. Therefore, my final recommendation is that the commenting period be extended to 120 days.

I-932-002

**I-932-001**

Thank you for your comment. The proposed actions are complex and have many components. In order to characterize the affected environment and potential impacts, sufficient detail needed to be included in the Draft EIS. The Draft EIS was broken down by Volumes for each major action, and the Executive Summary provides an overview of the proposed actions to facilitate readability. The Draft EIS was developed with the intent to balance readability with sufficient technical information.

**I-932-002**

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

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

Website Comment Number: 859

Received: 2/17/2010 4:02:55 AM

I-933-001

**ISSUE:** Additional healthcare facility to respond to additional nonmilitary workers during construction (high risk) and operational phases  
The Government of Guam can ill-afford to construct and/or expand the existing Guam Memorial Hospital, nor does it have the funds to recruit, attract, hire and retain qualified healthcare professionals.

**RECOMMENDATION:** No Action

**MITIGATING ACTION:** Construct a new 250-bed facility in central Guam (Mangilao), and annually fund its operation

### I-933-001

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.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 823

Received: 2/17/2010 1:39:06 AM

I-934-001

I am concerned with the noise pollution that will occur with the military buildup. I reside along Route 15, approximately 1 ½ miles from the back gate of AFB and 1 ½ miles from Andersen South. I fall within the 60 DNL range as indicated in Vol. 2 Chap. 6 Figure 6.1-2 pg. 9. This is a major concern of mine since EPA recommends a DNL below 55 for outdoor noise levels and the Federal Interagency Committee on Urban Noise states that "noise exposure greater than 65 DNL is considered generally unacceptable over public services or residential, cultural, recreational, and entertainment areas." Considering my location and the DNL range in which I live in, what protective measures will be provided for my family? Will my windows be soundproofed? If so, will I also be monetarily compensated for the higher power bill from air conditioning my house since I currently do not use air condition? Should myself or any family members suffer from loss of hearing, will we receive free hearing aids? I recommend that all military aircrafts find alternate flight patterns and utilize the area over the ocean and not fly over houses, schools and churches. Additionally, I recommend the No Action Alternative wherein No Marines relocate to Guam and No Aircraft Berthing Carrier is built and finally, No Army Missile Defense System is built.

### I-934-001

Thank you for your comment. According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, noise levels at 60-65 dBA day-night level (DNL) causes slight to moderate speech interference outdoors and none to slight speech interference indoors. No hearing effects would occur at these noise levels. Currently, the USMC is not proposing to soundproof homes as a result of the proposed action.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 862

Received: 2/17/2010 4:04:49 AM

I-935-001

ISSUE: The DEIS has identified the need for up to four additional schools for nonmilitary workers in Guam during the construction and operational phases.

The Government of Guam does not have the funds to construct and maintain additional schools.

RECOMMENDATION: No Action

MITIGATING ACTION: The Department of Defense should construct these schools, recruit and retain the staffing (teaching and administrative professionals) for these schools.

### I-935-001

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: 824

Received: 2/17/2010 1:39:15 AM

According to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Guam and CNMI Military Relocation, the Marines proposes to develop and construct facilities and infrastructure to relocate approximately 8,600 Marines and their dependants from Okinawa to Guam.

Alternative 2 is the Marine's preferred alternative.

Relocating the Marines to Guam as described in the DEIS is not acceptable. The DEIS fails to appropriately mitigate the resources needed for our island roadways.

I am concerned on the validity of estimates on traffic studies that will increase come 2014. Tourism is Guam's main economy, non-congested roadways are one of Guam's attractive features. The impacts from construction will severely dampen the ability of businesses, to move tourists to various attractions on Guam. The amount of road noise will also increase, devaluing private property. I am concerned that Guam even with the influx of funds to improve Guam's roads still will not be able to relieve the expected increase in traffic.

Due to the above concerns, I recommend that the JGPO select the "No action alternative" for the relocation of Marines until further environmental impacts as stated above have been addressed. I also state that the DEIS was difficult to read and understand, and there was not enough time allotted for its review.

I-936-001

I-936-002

**I-936-001**

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-936-002**

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

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

Website Comment Number: 863

Received: 2/17/2010 4:11:35 AM

I-937-001

ISSUE: Socioeconomic impacts are deeply underestimated and treated with little regard. The DEIS identifies that the Chamorro/Guamanian culture will be severely diluted and harshly threatened with the onslaught of migrants to the territory. The Government of Guam has no funding to adequately fund language, cultural, performing and visual arts and reading programs.

RECOMMENDATION: No Action

#### MITIGATING ACTIONS:

1. Build, staff and annually fund the proposed Guam Museum
2. Build, staff and annually fund a Chamorro Cultural and Performing Arts Multipurpose Center
3. Mandate Chamorro language and cultural lessons for all servicemembers moving to Guam.
4. Build, staff and annually fund a Chamorro Village language immersion program for at least 500 students in each village.
5. Build, staff and annually fund a Chamorro Culinary Academy and training restaurant.

### I-937-001

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: 864

Received: 2/17/2010 4:13:39 AM

I-938-001

I oppose the taking of any additional lands for use by the Department of Defense. I oppose any effort by the Department of Defense to use eminent domain to acquire additional land on the island. I am against the proposed firing range at Pagat and Sasayan Valley. While any private landowner has a right to lease or sell their land to anybody including the Department of Defense, their land should not be STOLEN under the guise of defense or for "the Country." The Navy should conduct the military build-up on their existing land. The Navy should better utilize its land and consider moving housing and some support facilities for the Marine Aviation to Andersen Air Force Base. Guam has a painful history of federal land grabbing that dates back to the recapture of Guam after WWII. Families have never been appropriately compensated nor have any War Claims been afforded to the survivors of war. Additional land seizures will only perpetuate the objectification of the Chamorro people.

I-938-002

I strongly oppose the proposed alternative for an aircraft carrier transient berth in Apra Harbor. The plans for the carrier berth in Apra Harbor will result in a significant loss of coral. The Navy should be limited to currently dredged areas such as Kilo wharf, and not extend these warfs in order to avoid loss of coral reef and valuable ecosystems. I recommend that NO ACTION be taken that would cause such destruction to the coral reefs and ecosystems.

I wish to comment on Vol. 7 Chapter 4 P.64 [Mitigation Summary Impact Cumulative] and the disastrous impact on the survival of the Chamorro people's cultural and political right. The drafters of this DEIS have shown great ignorance of the history of Guam, the Chamorro people and their struggle. It is insulting and patronizing to question the value that Chamorros have a "unique culture worthy of respect and preservation." Additionally, the suggestion to play Chamorro music at the airport as a way to mitigate against cultural impacts is offensive.

### I-938-001

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-938-002

Thank you for your comment. 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.

Chapter 1, Volume 4 describes the reasons why Kilo Wharf is not considered a practicable alternative. Kilo Wharf is already near capacity without considering the aircraft carrier visits. Kilo Wharf is the only wharf in Apra Harbor that has approval for large quantities of munitions and a waiver is required for ships carrying ammunition to berth in Inner Apra Harbor. The evaluation of the capacity of Kilo Wharf is based upon the wharf's use for loading and unloading ammunition carrying ships. The smaller load-outs of ammunition to combatant ships are already accomplished at the berths in the inner harbor. No additional capacity can be created at Kilo Wharf as the capacity is based upon use of Kilo Wharf by ships not capable of performing their mission in the inner harbor. These waivers are not readily granted because the large quantities of explosives berthed at a wharf that is unauthorized for large net explosive weights would represent an increased safety risk to nearby populations. There are also other challenges associated with an aircraft carrier berthing at Kilo Wharf that are manageable for the short duration port visits, but would be untenable for longer transient berthing requirements that include logistics, maintenance, and Morale Welfare and Recreation (MWR) support. Dependents, vendors, commercial delivery vehicles and non-DoD personnel are prohibited from entering the explosive safety arcs around Kilo Wharf. There is limited space for MWR activities at Kilo Wharf. For these reasons, expanding Kilo Wharf or moving existing munitions operations to other wharves is not practical.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 825

Received: 2/17/2010 1:39:42 AM

I-939-001

Comments will be mailed, but are duplicated here so as to ensure receipt by the deadline.

"Other sites or structures are important": replace "eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places(NRHP)" instead of "important".

"Determination of significance is made in consultation with the Guam Historic Preservation Officer (HPO)": add "along with consulting parties as per Section 106 of NHPA."

"This approach is in accordance with the Secretary of the Navy's Instruction 4000.35A": applies to Marine Corps?

NHPA also includes responsibilities for stewardship, per Section 110 of NHPA

"both the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation and the Secretary of the Interior are consulted if any adverse effects are likely to occur to such resources": change "are likely to" to "may"

"Federal agencies are required to comply with federal laws, which supersede local laws; however, such compliance would meet local historic preservation goals." This plainly cannot be asserted. The loss of control over lands owned or leased by the federal government will have a great many impacts which do not meet local historic preservation goals (loss of control over disposition of artifacts unearthed by construction to name just one.)

"The ROI for cultural resources is synonymous with the Area of Potential Effect": This is not the case.

The APE is developed through the consultation process of Section 106, the ROI is not.

"impact areas": should be designated ROI for consistency?

Last sentence of Early Settlement: Pre-Latte Period "doubts" should be corrected to read "droughts"

Explain the extent to which lands on Guam/CNMI, whether federal lands, lands leased by the federal government,, state-owned land or private lands are protected under ARPA, NAGPRA, and other cultural resource laws.

Comment

"There are no NRHP-eligible or listed architectural resources in ... APE": An APE is concurred upon within a Section 106 consultation for a particular undertaking. Consultation on these individual undertakings has not occurred. Substitute the term "ROI".

Text and matrix don't match. Example: three NHRP-listed properties are shown "eligible" on chart.

"Regional ICRMP for Navy property in Guam has established standard operating procedures for prtecting known NRHP-eligible or listed cultural resources": within what area? Seems like there would be procedural differences between owned vs. leased land

I-939-001

Thank you for your comment. These comments will be incorporated into Chapter 12 of the Final EIS.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 865

Received: 2/17/2010 4:20:32 AM

I-940-001

The DEIS states that because of the relatively small size of the island of Guam, most of the anticipated socioeconomic impacts of the proposed action are expected to affect the island as a whole. Chapter 19 notes that racial or ethnic minority groups comprise the majority of the population of Guam and several actions would disproportionately affect this disadvantaged group. As described in Volume 2, Chapter 9 (Recreational Resources), proposed actions would result in significant impacts to recreational resources. Therefore, this impact would also be significant in terms of environmental justice and to the communities that share these resources.

The report notes that the proposed action would likely have significant effects on racial minorities due to a risk of damage to, and a loss of access to, cultural and historic resources valued by Chamorros. The mitigation measures proposed in Chapter 12 are not sufficient to prevent this loss. The report does not clearly examine how the significant impacts to public services and socioeconomics would also be reduced with mitigation measures of Chapter 16.

#### I-940-001

Thank you for your comment. Volume 2 Chapter 16, Volume 6, and Volume 7 of the Final EIS document less than significant direct impacts related to potable water and wastewater associated with construction and implementation of the proposed action. However, significant indirect impacts on potable water and wastewater systems associated with induced population of the construction workforce and other induced development may impact public health. These impacts would result in disproportionate, adverse health impacts on low-income populations and children, as discussed in Final EIS Volume 6 Chapter 20. Mitigation measures are discussed in Volume 6 Chapters 3 and 20 and are summarized in Volume 7, including monitoring of the aquifer and potable water and wastewater systems and working with the Government of Guam to protect the water supply. DoD will also implement adaptive program management (refer to Volume 7) with regard to the construction tempo to ensure significant impacts are avoided.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 866

Received: 2/17/2010 4:28:29 AM

I-941-001

I support the buildup from the standpoint that it will provide employment for the people of Guam and the Micronesia area. But I am concerned about the environmental pollution that will result from the buildup in upsetting the natural resources we have and that it will have a great impact on the freedom to move within the island of Guam. I hope that the local government leaders should be consulted on issues to work out solutions to providing the basic infrastructure so that all benefit and no segment of the island population will be isolated. The cost of freedom is great and we basically cherish this freedom that we as islanders lost during the Japanese occupation as understood from my parents and grandparents though deceased have expressed how important it is to have. I support the idea and premise that Guam is important to Americans in order to safeguard their freedom. I advocate the support of the U.S. Congress in supporting financially the infrastructure institutions that need to be expanded and strengthened by obtaining the equipment, personnel and technology to empower the private and government functions to assist the military.

#### I-941-001

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: 867

Received: 2/17/2010 4:34:01 AM

I-942-001

AS has been evidenced on other Pacific Islands overbuilding or the stripping of lands of vital vegetation will result in a state known as "desertification." Overdrafting of water tables is another cause for desertification.

Both of these are grave possibilities within the context of the military buildup as described in this Draft EIS.

The result will be an island desert with drastic climatic changes that would prohibit the support of a vital population. These are the risks of overpopulation, overbuilding and overdrafting from our water tables.

I recommend that:

- \* a study be funded by DOD and directed by Dr. Celestino Aguon of Mangilao, Guam, to establish the acreage of vegetation that must be maintained in order to prevent desertification from occurring.
- \* In this study to identify the volume and species of vegetation that must be in place to protect this island ecosystem.
- \* That DOD fund the reforestation and any other conservation projects to protect the flora and fauna of Guam, and our island ecosystem as recommended by Dr. Aguon's studies.
- \* I recommend that if Dr. Aguon is not able to direct this project that he be tasked to recommend other reputable scientists who might do so with his council.

I-942-002

- \* That military and commercial operations related to the military buildup provide for at least 75 percent of their own freshwater needs by barging in their water or relying on rainwater catchment systems. Also that they be prevented from tapping into Guam ocean waters for obtaining sea water.
- \* That they be required to reuse their water for purposes of irrigation and other non-consumption uses.

### I-942-001

Thank you for your comment. The DEIS specified how much forest would be removed and compared it to the total amount available on Guam in Volume 7. 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 the Endangered Species Act. Their responsibility is recovery of endangered species. They may be coordinating their effort with Dr. Aguon and other government of Guam officials. Conservation measures for terrestrial species are included in the DEIS in Volume 2, Chapter 10. USFWS is currently discussing these and other measures with the Navy and additional measures have been added to the final EIS.

### I-942-002

Thank you for your comment. However, the suggestions are economically not viable. Reuse for irrigation is not needed as new DoD facilities would be planned with native landscaping not requiring irrigation and the industrial needs must be met with quality of potable water.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 868

Received: 2/17/2010 4:40:36 AM

I-943-001

Moral Responsibility to Warn Guam & CNMI of risk by foreign military attacking civilian network when Guam becomes a 'Security hub' [term used by Quadrennial Defense Review Report].

I only represent myself in this submission.

1. March 2007, Gen. James Cartwright, Commander of U.S. Strategic Command: "America is under widespread attack in cyberspace unlike the air, land and sea domains, we lack dominance in cyberspace and grow increasingly vulnerable."

2. In 2005 about 1,3000 successful attack penetration to military network. A new "arms" race was assessed by Pentagon of China's military offensive computer operations.  
<http://www.heritage.org/Press/Commentary/ed031008c.cfm>

3. <http://webboard.uog.edu:8088/~network> documents China attacking Government of Guam network during the Hainan Spyplane Incident. Since then, probes have not abated. Because of this and several other direct zero-day attacks ... my fiduciary responsibility to Guam's country domain leads me to demand:

a. You must warn civilian networks that because of base presence, there is a high risk of intrusion attempts by nations hostile to military on Guam. Your adversaries are brutal, persistent, predatory and merciless but most importantly do not see a separation between civilian and military networks.

b. Guam has been isolated in the past when tuna undersea fibers were severed by tuna boats or satellites shorted by solar flares. Start initiative with bases and guam homeland defense to simulate scenario of a remote EMF blast cutting Guam off from the rest of the world.

c. Since Internet DNS is hierarchical, dns root servers must be purchased for both civilian and military to hold .com .net .org .edu .mil .gu databases for address resolution to work when island is cut off from rest of world. Your enemies are opportunistic and know of this Achilles heel if Guam is severed from the top level root servers on the internet.

I-943-001

Thank you for your comment.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 826

Received: 2/17/2010 1:40:26 AM

Volume 7, Chapter 3, page 3-64.

Comment Area: Guam's indigenous Chamorro population has strong concerns about whether incoming military populations would recognize them as both American by nationality and also 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.

This is currently happening, and was highlighted by a letter to the Editor in the Marianas Variety, where a Chamorro combat veteran shared two experiences she had in trying to access Andersen AFB and the Naval Station. The uniform person at Andersen referred to local people as "local nationals are always raiding our commissary", as the reason to make it difficult for getting pass.

The strong concerns are justified because of the type of treatment and attitudes that are prevalent by the military personnel.

Military personnel need more than orientation programs to talk about the culture and customs. They need to have the message delivered from the highest levels of their commands that the people of Guam are not "local nationals", but, US citizens, like any other in the continental US, sharing their community with the military.

Recommendation 1: "Respetu" (Respect) and "Inafa'Maolek" (to make good) are two of the core values of the Chamorro culture which need to be ingrained in the military during their stay here. Respect needs to be given to all people they come in contact with in and out of the base. "Inafa'Maolek" means to "make good", or working in harmony with people and your environment. The people of Guam are not here to serve the military. The military has a mission here, and the community of Guam is hosting them. These values need to be instilled in every service member from the top on down.

Recommendation 2: That orientation programs be developed and administered by local organizations like Department of Chamorro Affairs, Guam Community College, and the University of Guam. The comprehensive program should include lessons on language, culture, history, and customs.

### I-944-001

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-944-001



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 869

Received: 2/17/2010 4:42:10 AM

I-945-001

Particular concern lies with Volume 4, Chapter 11. The military seems to be very willing to dispose of an environmental treasure on Guam. The DEIS states that there is a relative lack of biodiversity, including sea turtles. I myself have dove in the harbor and seen sea turtles. Many friends and colleagues have dove in the harbor and observed sea turtles. To say their presence is negligible and that dredging in the harbor will not affect the turtles seems extremely short sighted. I question the methodology of the studies conducted that have led the Navy to their conclusions on the effects of dredging on the marine life inside the harbor. We are at time in our global history where we have to recognize our impacts on the environment and carefully consider our actions. I do not feel that the 'preferred alternative' for dredging Apra harbor is environmentally sensitive, especially in light of our global environmental situation.

The reefs and oceans are of vast cultural and historical significance to the Chamorro people. Just because the harbor was dredged once, does not automatically qualify it for subsequent dredging. The cultural significance may be difficult for a mainland to understand. I liken the destruction of the reefs in Apra Harbor to the destruction of American foundations such as baseball, the right to bear arms, or freely defend our nation.

Not only would the dredging impact local access to the harbor, it would have significant negative effects on the reefs outside the 'impact area'. The DEIS has made meagre attempts at providing scientifically relevant information on the REAL impacts of the dredging. I implore the responsible authors to be more thorough in the assessments, monitoring, and consequent impact statements that are made. Or perhaps those authors should themselves visit the reefs and culture they aim to irreversibly change.

The mitigations mentioned in this volume are unsatisfactory and must be revisited.

I-945-002

It is my opinion that the proposed alternative, the 'preferred alternative' is unacceptable and that Kilo Wharf should be considered as the 'preferred alternative'.

## I-945-001

Thank you for your comment. Habitat assessment methodologies that evaluate the function of affected aquatic resources, such as coral reef ecosystems, are an evolving science and the adequacies of existing and new methodologies are heavily debated in the scientific community. Ideally, a standard assessment technique that accurately characterizes and quantifies losses and gains of coral reef ecosystem functions would be used. However, rulemaking for the Compensatory Mitigation Rule recognizes the wide variety of aquatic resources present in the United States and the evolving nature of science regarding aquatic ecosystem restoration make the establishment of standard assessment methodologies impracticable. The assessment for this EIS used an historically approved methodology (percent coral cover), supplemented by other methods such as the use of Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) satellite photos, for quantifying impacts to affected coral reef ecosystems impacted by the proposed transient CVN wharf and associated dredging. DoD believes that use of the percent coral cover methodology, supplemented by use of LIDAR satellite photos, is the "best currently available science" to attempt to capture the thousands of elements that comprise the function of a coral reef ecosystem. DoD's assessment is currently under review by the US Army Corps of Engineers, the agency charged with implementing dredge and fill permits under CWA Section 404, and other Federal agencies. The FEIS will be updated to reflect the latest developments in this review.

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-945-002**

Thank you for your comment. 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. As stated in Chapter 1, Section 1.1.3, and Section 2.3.1, Chapter 2 in Volume 4, Kilo Wharf is already near capacity without considering the aircraft carrier visits. Kilo Wharf is the only wharf in Apra Harbor that has approval for large quantities of munitions and a waiver is required for ships carrying ammunition to berth in Inner Apra Harbor. The evaluation of the capacity of Kilo Wharf is based upon the wharf's use for loading and unloading ammunition carrying ships. The smaller load-outs of ammunition to combatant ships are already accomplished at the berths in the inner harbor. No additional capacity can be created at Kilo Wharf as the capacity is based upon use of Kilo Wharf by ships not capable of performing their mission in the inner harbor. These waivers are not readily granted because the large quantities of explosives berthed at a wharf that is unauthorized for large net explosive weights would represent an increased safety risk to nearby populations. There are also other challenges associated with an aircraft carrier berthing at

Kilo Wharf that are manageable for the short duration port visits, but would be untenable for longer transient berthing requirements that include logistics, maintenance, and Morale Welfare and Recreation (MWR) support. Dependents, vendors, commercial delivery vehicles and non-DoD personnel are prohibited from entering the explosive safety arcs around Kilo Wharf. There is limited space for MWR activities at Kilo Wharf. For these reasons, expanding Kilo Wharf or moving existing munitions operations to other wharves is not practical.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 827

Received: 2/17/2010 1:42:37 AM

The people of the Mariana Islands were not given enough time to adequately address the impacts that this DEIS claims to analyze.

I-946-001

### I-946-001

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: 870

Received: 2/17/2010 4:42:14 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 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-947-001

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-947-001



**COMMENT SHEET**

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

Website Comment Number: 873

Received: 2/17/2010 4:46:11 AM

Comment by Annie F.B. Unpingco, a resident of Guam, submitted on Feb. 17, 2010

**Comment:**

There needs to be a complete study regarding how many military dependents will be looking for employment off base and what that will do to the number of available jobs for Guam residents. The Draft EIS needs to incorporate a more sufficient study regarding how the unemployment rate will be impacted by the military buildup.

**Citation:**

Volume 2, Chapter 16, page 54

**Justification:**

Historically DoD personnel and their dependents compete for existing jobs off-base as part-time workers, thus decreasing the availability of jobs for local residents. The proposed action would bring many new jobs to Guam but it would also bring a large new population from off-island.

I-948-001

**I-948-001**

Thank you for your comment. Please see the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F of the DEIS) for information on economic impacts related to the proposed action. Analysis of Labor Force Demand (which begins on page 4-147), under both the unconstrained and constrained scenarios, assumes that some military dependents would be employed as civilian military workers - up to about 940 dependents working as civilian military workers. Analysis in the constrained scenario further estimates that other military dependents would participate in the Guam labor market, and would compete for jobs with other Guam residents.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 828

Received: 2/17/2010 1:45:25 AM

I-949-001

I do not support the military buildup in Guam for a number of reasons, including an increased crime rate with military population increase and extremely negative environmental impacts. As stated in the DEIS Vol. 2, Ch. 16, Pg. 1092, "43% of active-duty military personnel admitted to frequent binge drinking. In addition, 67.1% of binge-drinking episodes were reported by personnel aged 17-25, (Central Broadcasting Service News 2009)." Binge-drinking is a common factor to increased crime, both from accidents and assaults. This is also something I have personally witnessed from military personnel in Hawaii. I think that this problem could be helped if the amount of military buildup would be lessened or if there would be strict punishment given to those who engage in any criminal activity. Also, just the sheer fact of increasing the population of a small island by nearly 80,000 people will of course increase crime because there will just be too many people on a small island. When that many people are compressed on a small amount of space, problems are bound to erupt. A way of preventing this is once again lessening the amount of population buildup and lengthening the growth so it is more gradual.

I-949-002

I think that by sourcing construction workers from within Guam's existing population will also help because a majority of the steep population growth will be from outsourcing contracted workers. I think that the DEIS assumes that they will vacate Guam once their work is complete, however there is no guarantee that this will happen. Also, the damage that they do to the ecosystem of Guam will be permanent. The camps built to house these off-island workers will forever scar the land, and the water and other resources they consume will also be permanent.

I-949-003

The environmental effects of military and population buildup on Guam is one of the most important issues. Natural resources are limited, and fresh water is already scarce. The new wells made to provide water for the new population will only deplete the fresh water even faster. On top of that, condemned land will take away more of the land already taken over by military personnel, which is unacceptable. This will further push the residents of Guam out of their native land. If off-island workers are inevitable, using their housing land once vacated for live fire seems more practical and less of a waste of land. Also, I am completely against using any land near culturally preserved land for live fire.

I-949-004

I-949-005

I-949-001

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-949-002**

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-949-003**

Thank you for your comment. Contractors who win the project work would be required to meet all Federal and Guam laws and regulations. Workers would be brought in under temporary visas. The government of Guam has an established permitting process in place for off-island construction worker housing. Compliance with all laws and regulations would protect the natural resources of Guam.

**I-949-004**

Thank you for your comment. After studying the water system on Guam, DoD understands that there are deficiencies with the current systems. These range from an inadequate number of wells, lack of variable speed drive pumps on the wells to enable pumping rate adjustments to prevent upconing of salt water, leaky distribution system with over 50% in unaccounted for water, most likely metering problems, and storage tank problems. DoD cannot legally spend its budget to fix the existing system. Based on our studies, there is adequate sustainable yield in the northern Guam lens aquifer (NGLA) if properly managed. Thus, water availability is not the issue; extraction and distribution systems are.

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-949-005**

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

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. Furthermore, 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.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 829

Received: 2/17/2010 1:48:03 AM

I-950-001

The DEIS states that there will be an increase of over 40,000 flight operations with the military buildup, (as noted in Vol. 2, Chap. 6, Sec. 1.2.1.). The DEIS provides many negative impacts associated with noise yet it does not provide appropriate mitigation for those who will be affected by such noise. The DEIS mentions that noise can "degrade quality of life" (Vol.2, Chap.6, Sec.1.1, pg.1), and OSHA (2009) indicates that people may experience: "speech interference, difficulty concentrating, reduced efficiency, low morale, and adverse social behavior" (Vol. 2, Chap.18, Sec.2.2.2 pg. 15). Considering the fact that my son's hearing is still developing since he is only 2 years old, I am concerned about the negative effects the increase in noise will have on his hearing. I would like to know what specific mitigation will be provided for my son? How will the DoD help prevent a repeat of what has happened in Okinawa as mentioned in Vol.2, Chap. 16, Sec.1.6.1, pg. 34? Will you provide us with earplugs? Will you alert us when you have really loud aircrafts? Will you inform us of your flight patterns so that we can move if the noise becomes unbearable? Will you soundproof our windows like residents in Mongmong whose windows were replaced by the airport?

I recommend that the section on noise be reevaluated since there are many contradicting points made in the DEIS and that further mitigation be considered for all residents who will be impacted by the increase in noise.

### I-950-001

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.



**COMMENT SHEET**

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

Website Comment Number: 874

Received: 2/17/2010 4:47:20 AM

Comment by Annie F.B. Unpingco, a resident of Guam, submitted on Feb. 17, 2010

**Comment:**

The DoD needs to use more comprehensive data about sea turtles in the Draft EIS.

**Citation:**

Volume 4, Chapter 4, Page 34, Subpart D

**Justification:**

The Draft EIS does not utilize information about sea turtles on Guam relevant to Apra Harbor. There is sea turtle data which would provide more accurate estimates of sea turtles and require the military to do more mitigation for these endangered animals. Green and hawksbill turtles are known to utilize Apra Harbor, but there are only historic records documenting use of beaches for nesting near the project area. The Navy recognizes that there are many ongoing and recent past studies on the subject of potential exposures to sea turtles and other marine species from pile driving actions. Further research and validation of these studies are necessary before to being able to determine how useful the studies would be to the proposed action within this Draft EIS.

I-951-001

**I-951-001**

Thank you for your comment. The commenter is referring to Chapter 4, Water Resources; please see Volume 2 and 4, Chapter 11 for detailed information on sea turtles.

The proposed action within Apra Harbor (an active commercial and DoD port) has been evaluated in the DEIS. The FEIS has been revised to include significant sound-related impacts to the federally protected sea turtle from pile driving activities.

To lessen impacts, the DoD 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 and 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.



**COMMENT SHEET**

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

Website Comment Number: 830

Received: 2/17/2010 1:51:15 AM

I-952-001

The DEIS mentions that there will be an increase in flights, totalling over 60,000 flights annually. With this increase, I am deeply concerned with the possibility of aircraft accidents as mentioned in Vol.2. Chap.18 Sec. 1.2. pg. 1. I do not want to see a repeat on Guahan what has previously happened on Okinawa such as the recorded 275 U.S. military aircraft related accidents (Okinawa Prefecture 2004). Guahan has already experienced the malfunctioning of a B2 Bomber, the fatal crash of a B-52 and a helicopter crashing into Fena Lake. I recommend that the flight pattern of these aircrafts be reevaluated so that they fly primarily over the ocean and minimize flying over residences and areas outside of AFB. I recommend the No Action Alternative that No Marines be relocated to Guahan, No Aircraft Carrier Berthing be built, and No Army Missile Defense System be built.

I-952-002

**I-952-001**

Thank you for your comment. While there is always the potential for aircraft accidents, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) has a responsibility to minimize potential impacts on military and civilian populations in their approval of flight paths and in air traffic control. Military flight regulations also provide policies and procedures designed to reduce the potential for aircraft accidents and noise.

**I-952-002**

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



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 875

Received: 2/17/2010 4:49:22 AM

Comment by Annie F.B. Unpingco, a resident of Guam, submitted on Feb. 17, 2010

**Comment:**

The Draft EIS must specifically state what animals, trees and other organisms currently live within the project area and how many of each population will be destroyed due to the project.

**Citation:**

Volume 5, Chapter 10, Page 11, Section 10.2.3.1

**Justification:**

Guam has many animals that are listed as possibly at threat including coconut crab, endangered snails, sea turtles, fruit bats, Micronesia Kingfisher, the Koko bird and reef fish. These are very few of these animals remaining on Guam. The main threats to these animals is destruction of habitat, over harvesting and invasive species.

The increase in population and construction activities may make recovering of threatened and endangered native species impossible due to the removal of trees and splitting of habitats. Having habitat is critical to protecting species. There are many clearing projects happening on Guam that require vegetation to be cleared. Many of the projects are in separate locations. This separate clearing creates habitat that looks like "jigsaw puzzle pieces" not connected.

Proposed construction activities would displace the species and other wildlife from suitable habitat in the proposed project area. The action would include removing essential habitat for the fruit bat, Kingfisher, Marianas Crow and Crow recovery zones.

### I-953-001

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. The discussion in Volume 5 presents only the potential impacts to wildlife and habitat with implementation of the Army portion of the proposed action. Potential impacts to wildlife habitat, including essential habitat, is presented in Section 10.2 of Volumes 2 and 5.

I-953-001



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 878

Received: 2/17/2010 4:52:22 AM

Comment by Annie F.B. Unpingco, a resident of Guam, submitted on Feb. 17, 2010

**Comment:**

DoD must include deeper reef areas (deeper than 60 feet) in the impact analysis. Data is not currently available for these areas, so additional coral reef surveys must be carried out. The results of the complete impact analysis should be provided prior to the release of the Final EIS.

**Citation:**

Volume 4, Chapter 11, Section 11.2.2.2 (Page 45)

**Justification:**

Corals are tiny, sensitive animals. More than one coral in a group is called a coral colony and more than one coral colony is a coral reef. Corals are very slow growing. When coral colonies grow together it creates a coral reef. Reefs protect Guam from powerful waves and create a home for fish. Reefs are also a main reason tourists visit our island. The proposed dredging project in Apra Harbor does not include a complete analysis of how the coral reefs in the area will be impacted. The plan does not mention what the dredging will do to the 25 acres of reef found right next to where dredging will occur, but which are deeper than 60 feet; these reef areas are very vulnerable to the impacts from dredging. There are an additional 70 acres of reef that may be impacted by the dredging but which are not included in plan.

I-954-001

### I-954-001

Thank you for your comment. Habitat assessment methodologies that evaluate the function of affected aquatic resources, such as coral reef ecosystems, are an evolving science and the adequacies of existing and new methodologies are heavily debated in the scientific community. Ideally, a standard assessment technique that accurately characterizes and quantifies losses and gains of coral reef ecosystem functions would be used. However, rulemaking for the Compensatory Mitigation Rule recognizes the wide variety of aquatic resources present in the United States and the evolving nature of science regarding aquatic ecosystem restoration make the establishment of standard assessment methodologies impracticable. The assessment for this EIS used an historically approved methodology (percent coral cover), supplemented by other methods such as the use of Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) satellite photos, for quantifying impacts to affected coral reef ecosystems impacted by the proposed transient CVN wharf and associated dredging. DoD believes that use of the percent coral cover methodology, supplemented by use of LIDAR satellite photos, is the "best currently available science" to attempt to capture the thousands of elements that comprise the function of a coral reef ecosystem. DoD's assessment is currently under review by the US Army Corps of Engineers, the agency charged with implementing dredge and fill permits under CWA Section 404, and other Federal agencies. The FEIS will be updated to reflect the latest developments in this review.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 876

Received: 2/17/2010 4:50:26 AM

Comment by Annie F.B. Unpingco, a resident of Guam, submitted on Feb. 17, 2010

**Comment:**

The Draft EIS must thoroughly explore the option of utilizing current DoD lands for the proposed actions.

**Citation:**

Volume 2, Chapter 19, Page 16

**Justification:**

DoD hopes to increase its land holdings beyond their current 30% of the island to accommodate their activities through the lease of additional GovGuam and private land. To construct a firing range, the Draft EIS is proposing acquiring or obtaining a long-term lease for non-DoD lands. There are currently three DoD firing ranges on Guam.

Two firing ranges are proposed for the Route 15 lands near Andersen South. The Route 15 lands are owned by private owners and GovGuam. The proposed action would include the federal government acquiring these lands through negotiation.

### I-955-001

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-955-001



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 877

Received: 2/17/2010 4:51:17 AM

Comment by Annie F.B. Unpingco, a resident of Guam, submitted on Feb. 17, 2010

**Comment:**

The Draft EIS must include a complete survey to determine the percentage of increase there will be for the introduction of invasive species. There must also be more information provided about the possible species that could be brought to Guam through increased shipping and construction.

**Citation:**

Volume 2, Chapter 11, Page 28 - 34

**Justification:**

The increase in shipments to Guam will increase the possibility of accidentally introducing destructive aquatic and land species.

One of the main concerns addressed in the Draft EIS is the Brown Tree Snake and the possibility of this invasive species exiting Guam. There is no specific information regarding the inspection of cargo and equipment entering Guam which would stop other invasive species from entering Guam. The main potential sources of non indigenous species to Guam include animals that are inadvertently arrives with shipping traffic. Most of the invasive species found in Guam's waters are found in Apra Harbor.

### I-956-001

Thank you for your comment. In addition to continuing to implement existing standard operating procedures and DoD requirements covering the inspection and transport of material and personnel from Guam to other locations, the Navy is also funding and coordinating the preparation of a Micronesian Biosecurity Plan. This plan will address all aspects of the potential for the transport of the brown treesnake, and all potential non-native invasive species, to other Pacific Islands and from other locations to Guam due to the military activities originating on Guam.

I-956-001



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 834

Received: 2/17/2010 1:53:14 AM

Volume 7, Chapter 3, page 3-64

I-957-001

Comment Area: The DEIS states, "An expansion in non-Chamorro voting population could eventually affect the proportion of Chamorro office-holders and government worker; thereby affecting the current government budgets and activities dedicated to cultural issues and practices. It could also affect outcomes of any future plebescites about Guam's political status."

This would be a travesty, and would be a violation of the United Nations Charter on non self governing territories. For the US to allow this to happen because of military expansion is complete hypocrisy on the democratic principles which the United States touts. Because the US controls immigration into the island, I feel this is already happening, and has been the practice to continue to allow immigration of other ethnic cultures to dilute and weaken Chamorro self-determination.

Recommendation 1: No action on the DEIS.

Recommendation 2: That Chamorro self determination be addressed, along with the reunification of the Marianas islands.

For too long, colonial policies have caused the separation of the peoples of the Marianas islands, and divided families. The issue of self determination is what built the United States from a colonial power administering its policies without representation by the governed. That is still true on Guam today.

### I-957-001

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

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



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 835

Received: 2/17/2010 1:55:49 AM

I-958-001

One issue i would like to bring up is concerning the 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 is to be blamed for those violent actions?

#### I-958-001

Thank you for your comment. There are many reasons why the Marines 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: 836

Received: 2/17/2010 1:55:52 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.

#### 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 impac

I-959-001

I-959-002

#### I-959-001

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-959-002

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.

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: 838

Received: 2/17/2010 2:00:57 AM

I-960-001

I wish to see more special attention to land grabbing by the feds. It is essential that we the people of guam remain focus to continue and protect the limited resoures of property that's available here on guam. The government of guam must not allow the take over of more lands from the feds. We the people of guam as an uncorperated territory of the US are citizens of the US but not fully recognized. The people of Guam should be given the same rights as of any us citizen and must not be deprived of our privileges to the entitlements within the constitution of the United States of America. The United States Government has a specific intrrest in utilizing guam as a stratigic defence location and only for that reason.

#### I-960-001

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.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 839

Received: 2/17/2010 2:17:46 AM

I-961-001

The future buildup of military personnel on Guam would be economically beneficial to the island. One very clear indication of this would be the availability of jobs. A repercussion of the global economic "recession" is the current lack of employment. Despite this phenomenon, the need for more employees and services would occur to accommodate the increase in consumers. As mentioned in volume 7, Chapter 3 in regards to labor needs, there will be an extreme need for services in all areas to support not only the military build that consist of the estimated several thousand of marines and their dependents. The increase in competition between vendors will eventually lower consumer prices which will help our local people a great deal. A recommendation to take advantage of this occurrence would be to stimulate current businesses to perhaps appeal to the military personnel. For example, any current business that specializes in building maintenance would advertise in such a way that captures the attention of consumers concerned with military needs. Another recommendation particularly those directly seeking employment, is to be mindful of advertisement for position openings in military installations; utilize available resources such as that advertise federal employment. In addition, the build up, in and of itself, would stimulate a series of events that would alert the public of the need for employment and service.

I-961-001

Thank you for your comments.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 879

Received: 2/17/2010 4:53:34 AM

Comment by Annie F.B. Unpingco, a resident of Guam, submitted on Feb. 17, 2010

**Comment:**

The Draft EIS must address noise impacts for the aviation airlift and air drop operations flight paths to and from base operations and landing zones at Andersen Air Force Base, Northwest Field, Andersen South, Navy munitions sites, and Orote Fields. The Draft EIS must include discussions and assessments to determine impact, alternatives, and mitigation to residents and endangered species outside the DoD fence line.

**Citation:**

Volumes 2, 5, 6, and 7; Noise impacts were found to have "less than significant impacts" (LSI) or "no impact."

No aviation training would occur at non-DoD lands and therefore no noise impacts would occur.

Volume 2, Chapter 6, Page 30

**Justification:**

The Draft EIS claims there will be an insignificant increase in noise pollution from DoD activities to warrant any mitigation. Noise impacts are not addressed for airlift and airdrop operations flight paths, base operations or landing zones.

I-962-001

### I-962-001

Thank you for your comment. Noise associated with airlift, airdrop, and landing zone operations are described in Volume 2, Section 6.2 and referred to as Aviation Training. Flight paths from Andersen AFB to Northwest Field (NWF) are included in the noise contours shown on Figure 6.2-1. All other flight paths from Andersen AFB to the other training areas would occur over water. The citation referred to on Volume 2, Chapter 6, Page 30 is correct because that section of the EIS is referring to the 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: 882

Received: 2/17/2010 4:57:02 AM

Comment by Annie F.B. Unpingco, a resident of Guam, submitted on Feb. 17, 2010

#### Comment:

Of great importance is the protection of Guam's "priceless" northern aquifer, the source of 70% of the water on Guam. The proposed buildup can in no way threaten this resource. The Draft EIS must address off-base impacts on the GWA water system that arise from the buildup.

#### Justification:

The Draft EIS says 60-70 million gallons a day (MGD) will be needed during the construction phase of the buildup. After the construction phase, 60 MGD will be required to support the new facilities and population growth. These projections will leave between 20 MGD in Guam's northern aquifer during the construction phase and afterwards for future growth beyond the buildup. The Draft EIS proposes drilling 22 new wells on military property to provide the water needed. It also looks at other options including expanding the amount of water taken from the Fena Lake, desalination and using new surface water sources. The only option in the Draft EIS for providing water for non-military civilian growth is for GWA to drill 16 additional wells on civilian property.

GWA proposes integrating the new water wells and distribution systems into a single system to serve all the growth in northern Guam from both civilian and military growth. GWA also proposes that DoD must also pay for indirect impacts on GWA's system caused by the buildup since not all the impacts occur "behind the fence". The Draft EIS does not address off-base impacts on the GWA water system that arise from the buildup.

I-963-001

### I-963-001

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

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

Website Comment Number: 840

Received: 2/17/2010 2:47:27 AM

I-964-001

On behalf of the residents of Guam who have a visual impairment, I am requesting that the Draft Environmental Impact Statement be made available in alternative media forms; Braille and audio. Currently, the Draft Environmental Impact Statement is NOT accessible to people with visual impairments. I believe that this is a violation of Public Law 93-112 93rd Congress, H. R. 8070 September 26, 1973; The Rehabilitation Act of 1973. Due to the reasons stated above, I am also requesting that the people of Guam be granted an extension of the commenting period, to be no less than the 90 days.

#### I-964-001

Thank you for your comment. While the DEIS is not available in Braille, a synopsis of the proposed action and its impacts is available as an audio file on the project website: [www.guambuildupeis.us](http://www.guambuildupeis.us). One of the intents of the public hearings was to make project information readily available to those people in the community who were not able to access the DEIS online or in one of the many locations on Guam where a hardcopy is available.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 884

Received: 2/17/2010 4:59:41 AM

The DEIS needs to take into consideration expansion of facilities and programs to assist our current residents deal with the impact. Human services entities are ill-equipped to provide services to an increased population and all the issues that come with.

I-965-001

#### I-965-001

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: 883

Received: 2/17/2010 4:58:03 AM

Comment by Annie F.B. Unpingco, a resident of Guam, submitted on Feb. 17, 2010

#### Comment:

The Draft EIS needs to include information about how climate change will affect the recovery of coral in the project area for the dredging of Apra Harbor. The Draft EIS must include information about how sea level rise may affect the pressures on the Northern Guam Lens and if that would have any impact on the wells for potable, drinking water.

#### Justification:

Sea level rise may impact many areas of the proposed projects including how corals recover in the dredge zone, the pressure and position of wells over the Northern Guam Lens and construction projects close to shore. Climate change and sea level rise were not included in the Draft EIS.

I-966-001

#### I-966-001

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.



**COMMENT SHEET**

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

Website Comment Number: 841

Received: 2/17/2010 2:48:01 AM

**I-967-001**

On behalf of the residents of Guam whose native language is one other than English, I am requesting that the Draft Environmental Impact Statement be made available in alternative languages, specifically Chamorro and Tagalog. Currently, the Draft Environmental Impact Statement is NOT accessible to people whose native language is one other than English. I believe that this is a violation of the policy statement in the Executive Order on Environmental Justice (available at: <http://ceq.hss.doe.gov/nepa/regs/eos/ii-5.pdf>) that addresses the issue of languages. The Executive Order requires agencies to work to ensure effective public participation and access to information. Thus, within its NEPA process and through other appropriate mechanisms, each Federal agency shall, "wherever practicable and appropriate, translate crucial public documents, notices and hearings, relating to human health or the environment for limited English speaking populations." In addition, each agency should work to "ensure that public documents, notices, and hearings relating to human health or the environment are concise, understandable, and readily accessible to the public. Due to the reasons stated above, I am also requesting that the people of Guam be granted an extension of the commenting period, to be no less than the 90 days.

**I-967-001**

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.

While the complete DEIS is not available in any language other than English, a synopsis of the proposed action and its impacts is available in Chamorro or Carolinian on the project website: [www.guambuildupeis.us](http://www.guambuildupeis.us). Chamorro and Carolinian interpreters from the community were also available at the public hearings to assist upon request.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 843

Received: 2/17/2010 2:53:54 AM

#### I. COMMENTS

I-968-001

1.The DEIS did not address over 400 acres of private land in Urunao Tract 34000. Tract 34000 located outside the AF base is land-locked by federal lands.

I-968-002

2.Since 1980, Tract 34000 was zone Hotel/Resort. Land owners are paying high real estate taxes. The anticipated large military activities due to buildups at NWF and NCTS are incompatible with the Hotel/Resort Zone. Tract 34000 landowners are enduring tough times with the military from the condemnation of their properties located in Andersen AFB (approximately 1,800 hectares) and in NCTS (approximately 400 hectares), to losing about 28 hectares (no compensation) at Urunao during the land condemnation process after WWII, and the denial of developing Urunao into an eco-tourism resort.

I-968-003

3.An original landowner of Tract 34000 Mr. Antonio Cruz Artero was awarded the US Medal of Freedom by President Truman for his extraordinary courage in harboring US Navy service member George R. Tweed from the Japanese Forces during WWII; the lone survivor of about 20 US military personnel that went into hiding in the jungles of Guam. The elder landowner is the only Chamorro/Guamanian who received this prestigious honor; his courageous action gravely endangered his and his families' lives. George Tweed was hidden for about 18 months in a cliff overlooking the Philippine Sea which is situated in the present NCTS; the very land the US military condemned from the family is a rather ironic twist of fate.

I-968-004

#### II. RECOMMENDATIONS

1.For the DEIS to address the adverse impact on the anticipated substantially large increase of military activities as a result of the buildup at NWF and NCTS on Tract 34000 zone as Hotel/Resort.

2.Unless DOD and Tract 34000 landowners mutually agree on alternate course of action, to include monetary compensation, recommend the no action route to be taken on the buildup.

3.For DOD to transfer title of Route 3A to GOV GUAM giving Tract 3400 landowners unrestricted access to their land 24/7 and continued public access to the Wildlife Refuge.

4.For DOD to correct the wrong that done on Tract 34000 landowners' losing 28 hectares of their Urunao property.

5.Tract 34000 landowners are working with Congresswoman Madeline Bordallo; request DOD to work with the landowners and Congresswoman in addressing the above recommendations for resolution.

#### I-968-001

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 Draft EIS describes lack of impact on the private lands adjacent to Andersen AFB.

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-968-002

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 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 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-968-003**

Thank you for your comment.

**I-968-004**

Thank you for your comment. DoD is working closely with local stakeholders to minimize the adverse impacts associated with the proposed military relocation program. However, several of the items included in your comment are not associated with the proposed military relocation program and are, therefore, not included in this EIS.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 887

Received: 2/17/2010 5:02:08 AM

Comment by Annie F.B. Unpingco, a resident of Guam, submitted on Feb. 17, 2010

**Comment:**

DoD must include deeper reef areas (deeper than 60 feet) in the impact analysis. Data is not currently available for these areas, so additional coral reef surveys must be carried out. The results of the complete impact analysis should be provided prior to the release of the Final EIS.

**Citation:**

Volume 4, Chapter 11, Section 11.2.2.2 (Page 45)

**Justification:**

Corals are tiny, sensitive animals. More than one coral in a group is called a coral colony and more than one coral colony is a coral reef. Corals are very slow growing. When coral colonies grow together it creates a coral reef. Reefs protect Guam from powerful waves and create a home for fish. Reefs are also a main reason tourists visit our island. The proposed dredging project in Apra Harbor does not include a complete analysis of how the coral reefs in the area will be impacted. The plan does not mention what the dredging will do to the 25 acres of reef found right next to where dredging will occur, but which are deeper than 60 feet; these reef areas are very vulnerable to the impacts from dredging. There are an additional 70 acres of reef that may be impacted by the dredging but which are not included in plan.

I-969-001

### I-969-001

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: 845

Received: 2/17/2010 2:56:10 AM

I-970-001

In regards to the dredging of submerged land and coral for the purposes of allowing easier access for aircraft carriers.

My response is simply this, all our lives we have been told to try and protect our seas and all that lives with in it, this includes corals as well. To have someone such as the military and the U.S. government come in and tell us that they are going to dredge areas that have live coral and nonetheless some of those corals can only be found in these areas, is completely hypocritical. Why is it that our resources and our environment suffer for you cause? I urge those responsible for making these decisions to reconsider and relocate their aircraft carrier dock. Our Island home is small, with limited resources. There is no use in teaching us to preserve some of our natural resources if you are just going to come in here and destroy it. It is bad enough that we do not get any real say in what happens to Our Island. Instead we are only able to leave comments such as these and speak freely amongst the public. Please listen to what Our People have to say. One day the effects of all the dredging and destroying of live coral will be felt not only here but around the world, for it is in some of these areas that rare coral can be found and studied. Our ocean is important to us, it has fed us for many years. Destroying part of it may lead to the destruction of more sea life. Just like life on land, to destroy one thing, others will be affected. The same applies to the sea. I ask that you reconsider, not only for Our People but also for the future of Our Sea.

### I-970-001

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 work with the people and Government of Guam to ensure that the short-term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long-term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam. As identified in the EIS, the proposed dredged area within the active commercial harbor was previously 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. The Navy, as part of the "build-up" on Guam has proposed to upgrade the Northern District Waste Water Treatment Plant from Primary to Secondary Treatment. This action alone would assist Guam Water Authority in meeting its coastal water quality standards, which would benefit the coral reefs, sea life and people of Guam. 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.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 846

Received: 2/17/2010 2:56:52 AM

I-971-001

Guam is a small island and the increase in military presence will inject an additional 8 tons of toxic waste on island. In addition, the DEIS does not identify the toxins that the people of Guam will be exposed to. At present, there are still many areas on island that are still being decontaminated following WWII. How will the people of Guam be protected from the toxic waste that the military disposes of each year?

This is a serious issue and the people of Guam deserve to know the extent and longterm consequences of exposure to toxins in the environment.

#### I-971-001

Thank you for your comment. The DoD is committed to the protection and responsible stewardship of the environment. In addition, the DoD is committed to the safe handling and use of all hazardous substances, including lubricants, solvents, munitions and explosives of concern (MEC), nuclear materials, pesticides, etc. In fact, when feasible, the DoD attempts to reduce or eliminate the use of various hazardous substances to the greatest extent possible and substituting them for less toxic substances. Volume 2, chapter 17 estimates the quantities of hazardous waste that may be used by the proposed DoD military expansion on Guam. In addition, with each proposed activity (construction, training, etc.) the types of hazardous substances anticipated for use with that activity are also discussed. When using hazardous substances, environmental laws and regulations (e.g., RCRA) must be followed by DoD that are designed to be protective of human health, welfare, and the environment. In order to implement these laws and regulations, DoD has developed various procedures, protocol, and directives designed to proactively eliminate or minimize the inadvertent leakage, spill or release of pollutants to the environment. These actions involve comprehensive administrative, engineering, and operations mandates, best management practices (BMPs), standard operating procedures (SOPs), and controls in place to prevent or minimize the inadvertent leakage, spill, or release of hazardous/toxic substances. These BMPs, SOPs, and other controls are fully described in the EIS document. However, these are not considered mitigation measures since they are already being performed by law and do not represent new actions to "mitigate" hazardous substance usage issues. If a leak, release, or spill is suspected or confirmed, aggressive mitigation measures are used to first clean up the leak, spill, or release as quickly as possible, followed by an assessment of risks to the public and/or the environment and a plan to remediate these risk concerns to within regulatory acceptable levels. These actions generally include environmental media (e.g., groundwater, surface water, soil, air, and/or biota) sampling and monitoring to ensure

that and hazards are mitigated quickly and effectively. In many cases, part of remediation plan includes the requirement to perform regularly scheduled long-term sampling and monitoring of environmental media to ensure that remedial actions have been effective. If long-term monitoring indicates that risks to human health or the environment are still unacceptable, more aggressive remediation approaches are considered. These actions (e.g., BMPs, SOPs, etc.) will protect public health, welfare, and the environment from adverse impacts associated with the use of solvents, herbicides, pesticides, fertilizers, PCBs, MEC, nuclear materials, and other hazardous substances.



**COMMENT SHEET**

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

Website Comment Number: 847

Received: 2/17/2010 2:57:00 AM

**I-972-001**

First off, I would like to indicate that there is no mention of crime rates and history of the US Military presence in Japan and the "possible" effect that it will have on the island of Guam. I propose an action to formulate some information in the final draft.

**I-972-002**

Referencing DEIS Vol. 7, Chapter 3, pg 3-64. "...an expansion of non-Chamorro voting population could eventually affect the proportion of Chamorro office-holders and government workers; thereby affecting the current gov't budgets and activities dedicated to cultural issues and practices. It could also affect the outcomes of any future plebiscites about Guam's political status." - Americans coming to Guam should live on this island for a period of time before voting for the island's leaders, a minimum of 4 years living on Guam. This is my proposal of action.

**I-972-003**

Referencing DEIS Appendix K, page 4-147 table 4.3-4. "There will be a recession like period after 2014 wherein businesses would have to end or cut back and many workers would have to out-migrate due to job loss." - This in itself is telling the people of Guam that we must be ready for a future of failure. The island is not a wasteland in which the United States can use Guahan in it's descretion. We are a people, not a property.

**I-972-004**

This DEIS was given to our island to read during the holidays, when everyone is busy. It was a slap in the face for us to finish reading this in 45 days. This military buildup will affect the lives of the people of Guam, not the people of the United States. I would advise to keep this in mind.

**I-972-001**

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-972-002**

Thank you for your comment. Edits have been made in the FEIS to clarify this matter.

**I-972-003**

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)."

Also, please see Figure 4.3-1 of the SIAS which illustrates that, in every year, demand for labor is expected to be higher with the proposed action than without it.

**I-972-004**

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: 968

Received: 2/17/2010 6:52:26 AM

I-973-001

The DEIS fails to adequately estimate the impact of military related traffic issues and ridership levels on the Guam mass transportation system. In regards to the anticipated demands of the proposed military action, the DEIS states simply "implementation of new transit services should take into consideration the impacts of the military relocation." (Volume 6, Chapter 4, page 4-87)

While the current mass transportation system may be less-than-sufficient, a clear plan is in place to improve it over the next few years. With the recent establishment of an autonomous agency to operate the mass transit system, the identification of significant federal funding sources to upgrade and operate the system, and the approval of the 2030 Guam Mass Transportation Plan, it can be reasonably expected that the mass transit system will significantly improve over the next few years. This improvement would be enough to serve the island in a no-action scenario, but will fall far short of being able to adequately serve ridership needs under any of the proposed military actions.

As such, the final EIS should include an estimate for the increase in ridership due to the proposed military actions, and the impact such an increased ridership will have on the operations, scheduling, availability, service, and condition of mass transportation vehicles. This estimate should include the anticipated ridership of off-island construction personnel. A no-action analysis should also be included in this discussion.

The final EIS should also identify federal or DoD funding sources to address the increased ridership related to the proposed military actions.

The traffic congestion and decreased level-of-service (LOS) associated with the proposed military action will significantly hamper the scheduling and operation of mass transit system. The only mitigation proposed by the DEIS is that "implementation of new transit services should take into consideration the impacts of the military relocation." (Volume 6, Chapter 4, page 4-87) This is grossly insufficient.

As such, the final EIS should clearly identify mitigation solutions to address the obstacles associated with the proposed military actions and related construction activities. Funding sources, including the responsibility of DoD to bear all costs associated with the proposed military actions, should also be included.

## I-973-001

Thank you for your comments. The 2030 Guam Transportation Plan included a Military Build-up scenario similar to the preferred Main Cantonment Alternative 2 and envisioned additional bus transit service for the NCTS Finegayan areas. As final plans for the improved bus service moves forward the routing and frequency for the bus system should be modified to best fit with the military development plans. The DOD is coordinating with the GRTA to maximize the use of the local mass transit system.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 957

Received: 2/17/2010 6:47:35 AM

I-974-001

● It is unclear to me how the area of indirect impact was determined (i.e., the delineation of the project footprint boundaries), given current patterns within the bay and the behavior of silt and sediment generated by the dredging. Surely it cannot be assumed that the margin indicated by the broken line in Figure 11.1-9 delineates the only areas that will be indirectly affected by dredging and that none others will be. Silt damage will be much more extensive, particularly if the silt curtain provided only extends to 30 ft depth, as it does with the Kilo Wharf project, and tears periodically, as the present one is known to do. In addition, adverse weather during dredging could increase greatly the likelihood of major impacts well outside the delineated footprint area. Current patterns within the bay will tend to carry silt outward, to the margins of the bay and nearshore shallow habitats on the surface, and carry silt inward, toward Sasa Bay, via subsurface currents. Silt is highly damaging, causing tissue death in affected corals and essentially ruining hard substrate as a recruitment surface for benthic invertebrates. This would prevent recovery. Further, corals that are stressed by sublethal silt impacts are more susceptible to disease, bleaching and lowered fecundity and growth. I see no mention of these considerations in the DEIS.

If it is, in fact, a given that the berthing will be constructed at one of these two sites, I can only plead that an effective silt curtain be used that extends to the bottom, that it be maintained in good order throughout the dredging process, and that in the case of its malfunction, work will cease until the curtain is restored and operational. Even with this in place there will be extensive silt damage, but it would at least be minimized.

#### I-974-001

Thank you for your comments. The document has been reviewed and modified as appropriate based upon your comments.

A sediment plume is an inevitable effect of in-water construction activities that the Navy proposes to minimize by using best management practices (BMPs) such as silt curtains and operational controls of dredging equipment. These practices and mitigation measures will be determined and agreed upon during the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) permit phase of the projects. The dredging plume models that were run for the Draft EIS, were based on silt curtain sediment retention of 90% that were observed at other dredging operations in Inner Apra Harbor. Additionally, the Navy will be performing in-water monitoring. Operations will cease if water quality exceeds predetermined levels, and continue when water quality has returned to ambient conditions and the silt curtain modifications have been made.

The EIS indirect impact analysis was based on sediment transport modeling. The modeling identified adverse conditions (>6mm cumulative deposition) up to 40 ft. (12 m) from the dredge footprint. The USACE ERCA will be running its own model for comparison and information from this effort will be incorporated post ROD into the compensatory mitigation plan.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 969

Received: 2/17/2010 6:52:30 AM

I-975-001

My major concerns regarding the EIS are related to the nuclear aircraft carrier berthing facility (CVN) studies. More specifically, I believe that the Habitat Equivalency Analysis (HEA) performed for the CVN project is inadequate for the following reasons:

- The estimates for coral cover in the project area based on the remote sensing analysis do not correspond with the data obtained from in situ surveys. In situ coral cover estimates were practically always higher than estimates inferred from satellite imagery.

#### I-975-001

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: 958

Received: 2/17/2010 6:48:31 AM

I-976-001

• At many points throughout the chapter, suggestions are put forth that the area within the direct dredging footprint is an area of poor quality, with little coral. For example:

"It is also evident that the area within the project boundaries, as well as within the dredge area boundaries, does not contain any of the continuous areas of very high cover (>70% coral) that is the dominant cover category on the western margins of the large shoal reefs bordering the project area."

And

"The coral habitat expected to be impacted by the proposed aircraft carrier project currently is, in general, "of marginal to modest ecological value." "

I have dove many times on the eastern border of Western Shoals within the indirect impact site and noted, as I stated above, >90% coral cover on the reef slope. In addition, I will reiterate that I remain completely unconvinced that the areas delineated on the map as the primary direct and indirect impact sites will be the only ones affected. There are abundant and healthy reef communities along the entire southern coastline of the Bay and it is inconceivable to me that these will not be affected by the increased silt load generated by the dredging. The authors of the document appear to believe that they have control over where the silt will settle, and that it will be limited to sites "of marginal to modest ecological value." The current DEIS provides no reassurance that siltation can be adequately controlled.

Further, the assessment of coral communities relied exclusively on photo quadrats quantifying percent cover. It is well-established that this coral cover alone is not an adequate picture of the quality of ecosystem services provided by a reef, nor of its overall health. Additional data on species diversity, population size structure, health, recruitment are all necessary in order to determine ecosystem services that would be lost in the dredging operation.

I-976-001

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: 959

Received: 2/17/2010 6:48:54 AM

I-977-001

The DEIS recommends a series of mitigations to address the traffic impacts associated with the proposed military actions. (Volume 6, Chapter 4, page 4-87) However, there is no discussion of how costly or feasible these mitigations are, or how effective they will be. For example, the suggested mitigation of "stagger work hours" may be too costly for contractors to implement, too difficult to regulate by local statute, or not impactful enough to warrant the increased cost.

The final EIS should include a section that analyzes the feasibility of each proposed mitigation. This analysis should include a description of the mitigation, identification of the entity responsible for initiating and implementing the mitigation, the anticipated impact of such a mitigation (which should be based on industry track records and take into consideration the unique aspects of Guam's traffic environment), the cost and associated funding sources, and a cost-benefit analysis.

I-977-001

Thank you for your comment.



**COMMENT SHEET**

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

Website Comment Number: 970

Received: 2/17/2010 6:53:12 AM

**I-978-001 |**

Comments from Guam Community College was sent 5/17 via Express Mail. Thank you.

**I-978-001**

Thank you for your comment.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 960

Received: 2/17/2010 6:49:17 AM

I-979-001

• "As discussed in Volume 2, Chapter 11, non-native species in Apra Harbor include both purposeful introductions for fisheries and agriculture, and inadvertent introductions of species that arrived with seed stock or by hull and ballast transport with shipping traffic. These species are found to be more prevalent on artificial structures than natural reef bottoms (Paulay et al. 2002), thus some non-native species recruitment from the inner harbor area to the new aircraft carrier wharf pilings may be expected. This may enhance the community assemblage and diversity of the area."

Are the authors out of their mind? This statement is indefensible and irresponsible. Hasn't our experience with the brown tree snake and tangan-tangan (to name only two of many) provided enough experience on the havoc that can be wreaked on native ecosystems by invasive species?

#### I-979-001

Thank you for your comment. Throughout Volume 2 and 4 there is a discussion regarding non-native (invasive) species and a specific section associated with this. A Micronesia Biosecurity Plan will be developed by DoD to help manage non-native species introduction to Guam from the proposed action. Text indicating enhancement of the marine environment from non-native species was removed from the FEIS.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 973

Received: 2/17/2010 6:53:56 AM

The DEIS states that level-of-service (LOS) and Congestion will increase significantly regardless of alternative, particularly in the North and Central regions. Even with proposed mitigations, it is likely that most intersections studied will remain at LOS levels of F (regardless of alternative). Level F is considered "unacceptable." Some intersections will experience extreme LOS. For example, Routes 26/15, under alternatives 1, 2 and 3, will experience a 3440.9 second delay in the afternoon (57.3 minutes). Many other intersections will experience delays in excess of 5 minutes.

Congestion and LOS are noticeably better (though not ideal) under no-action alternative. (Volume 6, Chapter 4, section 4.2.2.5, page 4-143)

The DEIS does not attempt to estimate how mitigation measure may improve traffic scenarios. Given that some intersections are modeled to experience 5-minute delays or more, it is unlikely that mitigation measures will improve these intersections from the anticipated LOS level of F (which is considered "unacceptable"). Additionally, these models, which predict numerous intersections experiencing LOS levels of F, were based on best-case scenarios (with off-island construction personnel being housed in community living areas near construction sites, bused to work, and bused during off-peak hours).

The DEIS also fails to adequately analyze how such traffic conditions will significantly and negatively impact the quality of life on Guam.

As such, the final EIS should provide models and estimates for how island-wide LOS and congestion will improve with the implementation of recommended mitigation measures.

The final EIS should also provide a detailed analysis of how the quality of life on Guam will be affected by traffic issues as a result of the proposed military actions.

The final EIS should also recommend additional measures by which the quality of life on Guam can be improved in other areas. The DoD should fund these measures to the extent that traffic conditions exceed what would have been experienced under the no-action alternative.

#### I-980-001

Thank you for your comments. The off-base roadway and intersection improvements were developed to mitigate the traffic impacts of military traffic in the 2030 planning horizon. These projects were incorporated into the action alternatives as traffic mitigation for the specific alternatives. Travel demand management recommendations were identified to help relieve the short-term impacts in the 2014 time horizon and could be used in 2030 if desired. These qualitative measures are subjective in nature and the improvements would be difficult to measure in a quantitative analysis.

Increased congestion and travel time can negatively affect quality of life. Quality of life is a qualitative measure and difficult to measure in a quantitative analysis.

I-980-001



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 974

Received: 2/17/2010 6:54:26 AM

I-981-001

As I get into reading more and understanding the Guam Buildup. I feel that it's not going to help Guam. We have to understand merely the disadvantages that Guam would be effect if the Marines do occupied Guam. We well loose our historical site, our lands and culture. As our people head into the future, we our struggling because, of the cost of food and materials going up. Therefore, are struggle will definitely be impact us more when the Marines do come.

#### I-981-001

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



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 961

Received: 2/17/2010 6:49:27 AM

ISSUE: Lack of inclusion of public television in discussions and impact assessment.

COMMENT: PBS GUAM (KGTF, Guam Educational Telecommunications Corporation) was excluded from the DEIS. Stateside military personnel and contractors (and family members) are familiar with public television (PBS), and expect the same high-quality educational programming available to them in the continental U.S. There continues to be growing demand for more quality educational programming (local and national), which are funded primarily by public support. No where in the DEIS is public broadcasting and communication needs covered, particularly on the potential impact on the demand on Guam's public television (a national educational standard).

RECOMMENDATION: DOD (military) shall include PBS GUAM in its impact analysis, and include mitigation for any impact; funding support shall be provided for anticipated growth in the demand for quality educational programming which PBS GUAM is the qualified sole provider on Guam, technological-related needs and professional development needs related to expanding public broadcasting services to the growing population (military and resulting number of civilians); partnerships will be supported and funded for the collaborative efforts between PBS GUAM, DODEA Schools, military day care centers, libraries, and other local educational institutions.

Reference: DEIS Volume 9 Appendix F (no mention of educational public television)

### I-982-001

Thank you for your comment. Public television broadcasting is a public good which incurs no additional marginal cost per viewer. The proposed action has no impact on public broadcasting.

I-982-001



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 976

Received: 2/17/2010 6:55:46 AM

I-983-001

•Of the 83 species of corals petitioned to be listed under the US Endangered Species Act (ESA), 39 occur in the Mariana Islands. At least a third of these are known to occur in the CVN project area. The petition to list additional corals species under the Endangered Species Act (Brown & Wolf 2009) specifically states:  
"Moreover, critical habitat designations would have immediate benefits extending far beyond the reefs themselves, including improved water quality throughout the coastal zone, limits on over-fishing, protections for spawning grounds, reduced impacts from development and dredging, and reduced human pressures on hundreds of thousands of reef-associated species. The habitats that critically impact the health of these corals must be immediately protected while additional research is conducted and resilience- and recovery-based management strategies are developed."  
Clearly, the CVN project area qualifies as critical coral habitat based on the species it harbors. However, the EIS does not mention how it will deal with the protection status of these corals by ESA and IUCN. The EIS states "Best management practices to minimize impacts to threatened and endangered species in the area are standard conditions of Army Corps of Engineers dredging permits", but only endangered turtle populations in the area are mentioned.

### I-983-001

Thank you for your comment. The only marine species potentially occurring within Apra Harbor and currently listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) are the green and hawksbill sea turtles. Regarding the petition to list 83 species of coral under the ESA, on Feb. 10, 2010 National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) issued a notice in the Federal Register (Federal Register Vol. 75, pages 6616-6621) that they will conduct a status review of 82 of the 83 species to determine if listing and designation of critical habitat is warranted. At this time, these species are not listed or proposed to be listed under the ESA, nor is the designation of critical habitat proposed. Therefore, there is no protection status under ESA at this time. However, corals are afforded protection under the Magnuson-Stevens Fisheries Management Act and the Coral Reef Protection Act.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 962

Received: 2/17/2010 6:50:02 AM

Volume 9, Appendix J

I-984-001

- In situ assessments showed significantly different results than those attained using photo quadrat assessments (1. Draft Comparison of ISM and PM). Yet, benthic habitat surveys (2. CVN Benthic Habitat Surveys) relied heavily, almost exclusively, on photo quadrat assessments. The photo quadrat method (PM) underestimated taxonomic diversity, rugosity, and community structure. I suggest that the current percentages presented in the DEIS of these criteria are underestimated and should be validated with additional in situ quadrat surveys.

- As the assessments of coral cover and benthic composition relied heavily on photo quadrats, how were edge effects dealt with? In particular, *Porites rus* colonies are often quite large and the quadrat size used (1 m x 0.66 m) was much smaller than many colonies. This could potentially grossly skew results on colony size and number, and population structure, but this cannot be assessed without further information. Also, I did not see any data on assessments of rugosity/habitat complexity, coral disease, and population size distribution. All of these descriptors are important in assessing the extent of impacts to reef communities, recovery, and resilience.

- "Other "value-added" parameters, such as disease or bleaching, were evident on quadrat images."

I have personally evaluated the use of video and photo transects to assess coral health and disease and it is not possible to achieve a high level of accuracy in diagnoses with this method. I often require a magnifying lens underwater to make accurate assessments, so I do not believe that the level of resolution in photos is adequate to be able to assess a cause of tissue loss or colony death. Again, in situ ground-truthing is necessary in order to provide additional baseline information on these factors.

- The authors of Appendix J, Report 2, repeatedly refer to the lack of time to adequately survey the area affected by dredging. Why did they not use underwater manta tows initially, for a rapid assessment of a much larger area? Such a method allows much greater coverage and can be semi-quantitative, depending on how it is done.

## I-984-001

Thank you for your comment. The Navy coral surveys were conducted in-situ at the sites of the proposed project area. As noted previously the Navy has used a scientifically recognized and defensible survey methodology. Further, the analysis was performed by recognized experts from the University of Hawaii and the National Coral Reef Institute.

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: 977

Received: 2/17/2010 6:56:06 AM

I-985-001

In regards to traffic impacts of each proposed military alternative, the DEIS states that by 2030 the no-action alternative will experience somewhat poorer LOS and congestion than each of the alternatives. (Volume 6, Chapter 4)

However, this statement about the 2030 no-action alternative assumes no additional non-military roadways projects. And, as such, the proposed military action alternatives 1, 2, 3, and 8 appear more favorable in relation to the no-action alternative.

The final EIS should clearly state that it cannot predict whether additional non-military roadways projects will be completed under the 2030 no-action alternative.

Additionally, the final EIS shall not utilize such unpredictable 2030 models when determining whether the proposed military alternatives 1, 2, 3, or 8 are or are not preferable to the no-action alternative.

#### I-985-001

Thank you for your comments. The FEIS action alternatives include off-base roadway and intersection improvements associated with each alternative. The no-action alternative does not include any of the off base roadway improvements that were identified to address military traffic impacts.

There are a number of intersections and roadway segments and intersections that will operate more favorably with the military traffic AND the identified projects than in the no-action condition.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 963

Received: 2/17/2010 6:50:16 AM

I-986-001

As a mitigation for roadway projects associated with the proposed military action, the DEIS recommends that "all emergency services would be given sufficient notice of construction activities and relative detour routes as to not affect their response times." (Volume 6, Chapter 4, page 4-88) However, there is no analysis of the cost of such a system, whether it would be feasible, or the likelihood of its success.

As the proposed military action necessitates an emergency response detour notification system, the final EIS should include a section that analyzes how such a system could be implemented and operated. Such an analysis should include the cost and associated funding sources, the parties responsible for implanting and operating such a system, and the potential obstacles of such a system given the traffic models outlined in Volume 6.

#### I-986-001

Thank you for your comment. Emergency responders (fire, police, etc.) are advised of construction activities as common practice for all road construction projects. The goal of advising responders is make them aware of potential conflicts and minimize them as much as practical. Costs of notice and providing reasonable detours is minimal and included in the construction management estimates for the projects. At a conceptual level it is difficult to identify specific impacts, but they should be minimized as much as possible as projects are fully developed.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 979

Received: 2/17/2010 6:57:40 AM

I-987-001

When developing the traffic models used in Chapter 4 of Volume 6, two roadway improvement projects related to the military-related congestion were identified along routes 25 and 26. The DEIS then states "The remaining congested areas are existing concerns and would be present regardless of military buildup." (Volume 6, Chapter 4, section 4.2.1.1, page 4-44)

It is unclear whether "Off-island indirect workers and jobs associated with military actions" and other tangential impacts/personnel are considered "military-related." These impacts should be considered a military-related impact, as they derive solely due to the existence of the proposed military actions (and would not otherwise have occurred on such a scale and scope).

The final EIS should clearly state that off-island indirect workers and jobs associated with the military actions are considered to be "military-related." The final EIS should also include these impacts when identifying the DoD funding responsibility in regards to roadways, infrastructure, and other impacts.

I-987-001

Thank you for your comments. The affects of indirect workers were included in the model as military-related traffic.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 964

Received: 2/17/2010 6:50:44 AM

I-988-001

- Areas deeper than 60 feet were not surveyed, though we can verify that the slopes of these shoals can extend to 90 feet in places. Such areas house unique invertebrate communities, as these depths are not normally disturbed by wave action or boat draft. They may be irreparably damaged by siltation from dredging, and we will have no baseline data regarding their abundance, distribution or diversity, as the current EIS contains no information on these communities.
- The proposed mitigation projects appear to only value hard coral, and neglect other sessile and mobile invertebrates which are a very important part of a coral reef ecosystem. I would suggest including mitigation (such as transplantation, translocation or culture) that encompasses other dominant invertebrate organisms.

#### I-988-001

Thank you for your comment.

The Navy has already overestimated the impacts to the dredged area in depth and laterally. See DEIS Section 11.2.2.5, Page 11-76. The Navy does not plan to survey deeper than 60 feet. The indirect impacts are address in the EIS and HEA in detail. There is supporting text and tables assessing indirect impacts, including Figure 11.2-3, which depicts the estimated limits of sediment accumulation exceeding 6 mm for the duration of the dredging project within the Aircraft Carrier Fairway and Berthing Area.

As stated by the Department of the Army (17 Feb 2010 response to DEIS), and I quote: “the employed survey methodology to assess coral reef resources within the proposed CVN wharf and dredge project area has been an extremely contentious subject. Functional assessment methodologies are an evolving science and the adequacies of existing methodologies are heavily debated in the scientific community. A standard functional assessment technique that accurately characterized and quantifies losses and gains of coral reef aquatic resource functions, as would ideally be utilized for the proposed action for Section 10/404 compensatory mitigation purposes, is not currently available. Considering that our office will ultimately be responsible for determining compliance with federal regulations requiring an appropriate and practicable functional assessment, we have engaged our Engineer Research and Development center (ERDC) to provided an independent technical review of the adequacy of the employed methodology to date and recommendations for improvements, if necessary. Preliminarily, ERDC has determined that while the methodology is scientifically valid and statistically defensible, a more intensive level of data collection may be necessary to adequately measure habitat function for compensatory mitigation purposes. We expect a more specific and detailed accounting of their review in the coming weeks.”

The Navy will continue to work with the USACE and EPA/GEPA and do whatever is necessary to satisfy the requirements of Section 10/404 and Section 401 permit documentation.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 980

Received: 2/17/2010 6:57:44 AM

I-989-001

ISSUE: Animal Control (off- and on-base).

COMMENT: There is a lack of reference to indirect or direct impact occurring from feral or unleashed (stray) animals as a result of the growth in civilian population. Numerous anecdotal stories include animals (pets) who were lost, escaped or abandoned by military personnel, and many times dropping the animals to the local animal shelter run by a non-profit organization (Guam Animals In Need, GAIN). Stray animals are not only a danger to native wildlife. Humane treatment of animals is a concern, as well as the safety to humans (ex: many road kills occur daily on Guam). See DEIS Volume 2 (pg. 10.157) Table 10.2-15. Summary of Main Cantonment Impacts – Alternatives 1, 2, 3 and 8, a “significant impact (due to increases in feral animals surrounding the main cantonment,) are mitigable.” However, this only references impact to military sites and ignore the impacts to the civilian population and environment (“outside the gate”).

RECOMMENDATION: DOD (military) shall include local stray animals in its impact analysis as related to the local human and animal population (not just “inside the gate”); funding and support shall be provided to the local organization (GAIN) responsible for caring for shelter animals and the education initiatives of the humane treatment of animals; funding and support shall be provided to the local organization (GAIN) to help improve and expand the shelter facility and services which both civilian and military personnel use.

References:

DEIS Volume 2 (pg. 4.3)...contamination...from...animal wastes  
DEIS Volume 2 (pg. 4.60)...fecal material contamination...from feral animals, and other animals  
DEIS Volume 2 (pg. 4.70)...increase contaminants from...animal waste  
DEIS Volume 2 (pg. 10.77-10.78)...Increased threats from feral animals  
DEIS Volume 2 (pg. 10.103-10.104)...increase and possible spread of feral and semi-feral animals...Indirect impacts would occur from feral or unleashed animals...Cats and dogs that are not controlled, or that become feral due to escape or abandonment, are of concern due to their potential predation on native and nonnative wildlife, particularly migratory birds.  
DEIS Volume 2 (pg. 10.106-10.107)...Indirect impacts would include...feral animals...for Finegayan, the number of pets could be as high as 3,520. Cats and dogs that are not controlled, or that become feral due to escape or abandonment, are of concern due to their potential predation..

I-989-001

Thank you for your comment. The U.S. Marine Corps has stringent requirements for all pets as outlined in an existing Marine Corps Order that applies to all personnel. All Marine Corps personnel with pets in government-owned housing and in public-private venture housing must be implanted with a microchip so they can be tracked. These measures will prevent dumping unwanted animals and will prevent feral animals that could harm wildlife. This information has been added to the FEIS. Completely private housing off-base would be subject to Guam laws and regulations. DoD will work with the local animal shelter to the extent possible.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 965

Received: 2/17/2010 6:51:22 AM

I-990-001

Japan feels that the Marines are trouble. Therefore, Japan no longer wants to house the Marines on Japan land. So the Marines feel that they should relocate to our island. However, Marines brings trouble to Japan. What makes them think they won't bring trouble to our island. The crime that they did in Japan, what makes sure that they won't such a crime here on our island? We could ask many question but, will it be answer? I feel that those who did the crime gave the Marines a bad name. However, we still need to think that Marines are not the only ones that could do such a crime. It could be anyone! Therefore, there is a positive and negative towards this situation regarding this buildup.

#### I-990-001

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: 982

Received: 2/17/2010 6:58:52 AM

I-991-001

Additional concerns I have regarding the CVN project are listed below.

- The EIS states that the impact of tug boats (resuspension of fine sediments) is negligible in the grand scheme of the project. The Navy, however, has acknowledged that tug boat activity is probably the main reason why the coral reef communities in front of Kilo Wharf have not shown any recovery since its construction in 1989. This needs to be investigated further as the tug boats in the turning basin might have a considerable impact on the shoals.

I-991-002

- The following statement seems false based on the figure depicted in the EIS: "Use of a silt curtain is included in the models with an efficacy based on the total suspended solids data collected during the recent Alpha/Bravo Wharves Improvement project in the vicinity of the CVN project". The sediment plume models used for Kilo Wharf were not accurate at all. Even the worst case scenario delineated a very small area and the sediment plume was often observed far beyond its modeled extent. The construction activities at Kilo Wharf were often stalled because turbidity limits were exceeded. Also, the silt curtains at Kilo Wharf were frequently ruptured, this should be discussed in the EIS and a solution should be proposed.

#### I-991-001

Thank you for your comment. As discussed in Volume 4, Chapter 11, analysis of grab samples collected within the turning basin area indicated that approximately 90% of the surficial sediments were very fine sand sized or coarser, and had a median grain size of approximately 0.1 mm (very fine to fine sand). These data suggest that most of the material on the seafloor in the turning basin area that may be resuspended by tug-assisted aircraft carrier maneuvering would be sand-sized or greater, thereby minimizing the extent and duration of possible plumes that may result from vessel operation. Additionally, research findings suggest a fundamentally different outcome for corals exposed to sedimentation by sandy, nutrient-poor sediments, such as vessel resuspended marine carbonate sediments found in Apra Harbor, compared to sedimentation of silt-sized sediments rich in organic matter and nutrients.

#### I-991-002

Thank you for your comment. Refer to Volume 9, Appendix D, Project Description Technical Appendix, Dredge Best Management Practices (BMPs) for a discussion of BMPs that may be implemented to control the movement of resuspended sediment and minimize the impacts of dredging in Apra Harbor, depending on the specific performance standards identified for the project through coordination with regulatory agencies.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 983

Received: 2/17/2010 6:59:28 AM

#### References

Brown E. & Wolf S. 2009. Petition to List 83 Species of Corals under the Endangered Species Act. The Center for Biological Diversity, San Francisco, CA, 191 pp.

Minton D., Burdick D., den Haan J., Kolinski S. & Schils T. 2009. Comparison of a photographic and an in situ method to assess the coral reef benthic community in Apra Harbor, Guam. Prepared for Naval Facilities Engineering Command Pacific Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, 48 pp.

**I-992-001**

Thank you for your comment.

**I-992-001**



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 966

Received: 2/17/2010 6:51:29 AM

TO: JGPO c/o NAVFAC Pacific  
Reader's Guide & Vol.9 - 1 of 4.Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study: Public Services 3.4.1  
Education Services,pages 3-4, 3-5, 3-6.

Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study,pages iii-iv show Table E5-1 & Table E5-2 on the Estimated Total Population Increase on Guam from Off-Island.They show the number of dependents Guam will be receiving.The dependents are from the Marine Corps, Navy, Army, Civilian Military Workers, Off-Island Construction Workers & Off-Island Workers for Indirect/Induced Jobs.

Many of the public schools in Guam are already at capacity. Some of the dependents will attend the DDESS system. Where would the other dependents attend school & how would they impact Guam's DOE? This section doesn't provide data about how the increase in population is expected to increase the services of Guam's Department of Education.

The Draft EIS needs to address and provide more comprehensive data about the impact the dependents from the Marine Corps, Navy, Army, Civilian Military Workers, Off-Island Construction Workers & Off-Island Workers for Indirect/Induced Jobs will have on Guam's Department of Education. The data will show the number of students who will attend our public schools.How many students will register at our elementary schools, middle schools & high schools for each of the years 2010-2020?

The Draft EIS needs to address & provide more comprehensive data on the impact the dependents will have on these areas of Guam's DOE for each of the years 2010 - 2020: curriculum, technology,library, textbooks,vocational education, facilities & maintenance, federal prog.,food & nutrition services, headstart prog., learning resources center, personnel services division, research, planning & evaluation, interscholastic prog., ROTC, special ed., gifted & talented ed., autism prog., audiological services, assistive technology, deaf and hard of hearing prog., elementary/pre-school prog., emotional disabilities prog., infant and toddler prog., occupation & physical therapy, parent services, psychological services, secondary prog., speech and language, transition and community base educational prog., transportation services,vision impairments,student support services, safety,etc.

The Draft EIS doesn't provide a plan on how to assist Guam's DOE to handle the increase in necessary services.

The results of the complete impact analysis should be provided prior to the release of the Final EIS.

A. Diego

I-993-001

## I-993-001

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. 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.

Please see Tables listing Assumptions for Public Education Agency Impacts for more information regarding specific make-up of GPSS student population. Military dependents were assumed to attend DDESS and not impact the GPSS system. A portion of the civilian dependent population was assumed to attend private schooling. All other dependents were assumed to impacts GPSS student population numbers.

Due to constraints in time and available information, further analysis of impacts GPSS programming was not possible.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 984

Received: 2/17/2010 7:00:06 AM

I-994-001

The DEIS states that "noise impacts result from perceptible changes in the overall noise environment that increase annoyance or affect human health." (Volume 6, Chapter 8, section 8.2.1.2, page 8-5) However, it is unclear whether a disturbance of animal-life is considered to be a significant impact.

The final EIS should treat the disturbance of animal-life, including endangered or threatened species, as a significant impact. The noise impact analysis should also include contingency plans for how to mitigate noise if endangered or threatened species are found to be noise receptors.

#### I-994-001

Thank you for your comment. Impacts to listed species are presented in Vol. 2, Section 10.2, including Tables 10.2-2 and 10.2-3 and Figures 10.2-6 and 10.2-7. Based on the presented noise analysis, impacts due to noise from the proposed activities would not be significant.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 967

Received: 2/17/2010 6:52:13 AM

**I-995-001**

The socioeconomic analysis is inadequate as it fails to assess the negative socioeconomic impact associated with a widening disparity in earning potential between Guam and CNMI and also between Guam and the freely associated states. The resulting brain drain that is likely to occur during the military buildup could be the tipping point for many of the various islands fragile economy as they see more of their able bodied people leave their islands in pursuit of economic opportunities on Guam.

#### **I-995-001**

Thank you for your comment. Please see Section 4.3.1.2 of the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F of the DEIS) for information on the Probable Sources of Labor Supply related to the proposed action. Workers who may come to Guam from the CNMI and Freely Associated States are discussed there.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 985

Received: 2/17/2010 7:00:48 AM

I-996-001

Viehman S., Thur S.M. & Piniak G.A. 2009. Coral reef metrics and habitat equivalency analysis. *Ocean & Coastal Management* 52: 181-188 My major concerns regarding the EIS are related to the nuclear aircraft carrier berthing facility (CVN) studies. More specifically, I believe that the Habitat Equivalency Analysis (HEA) performed for the CVN project is inadequate for the following reasons:

- The estimates for coral cover in the project area based on the remote sensing analysis do not correspond with the data obtained from in situ surveys. In situ coral cover estimates were practically always higher than estimates inferred from satellite imagery.

### I-996-001

Thank you for your comment. The Navy coral surveys were conducted in-situ at the sites of the proposed project area. As noted previously the Navy has used a scientifically recognized and defensible survey methodology. Further, the analysis was performed by recognized experts from the University of Hawaii and the National Coral Reef Institute.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 988

Received: 2/17/2010 7:02:33 AM

I-997-001

In regards to the increased use of recreational resources by off-island workers, the DEIS states: "Because the increase in the number of construction workers has been projected and addressed in relevant planning documents, the relevant planning agencies within the Island of Guam would be in a position to plan for this growth." (Volume 6, Chapter 11, section 11.2.6.1, page 11-9)

Unfortunately, no other analysis or mitigation discussed. These "relevant planning documents" are not identified. And, the impact of these workers is not identified as a direct, indirect, or induced impact.

The final EIS should clearly state the impact of this increase in off-island workers on recreational resources. Excerpts and citations from these "relevant planning documents" should be presented and utilized in the final EIS, and a discussion should also be included of each mitigation proposal.

### I-997-001

Thank you for your comment. The increase in construction workers has been projected and addressed in relevant planning documents such as the 2030 Guam Transportation Plan (GTP) (December 2008) and the Guam Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (2006). Increased population associated with the relocation of Marines and their dependents would create an adverse impact to recreational facilities on base, this would be offset by construction and operation of new on-Base recreational facilities. Impacts to off base recreational facilities would be significant due to the increase in civilian workers over the course of military construction on Guam.

Mitigation measures that would be implemented are identified in Volume 2, Section 9.2.2.6. These measures consist of: preparation of a recreational carrying capacity analysis management plan to address recreational user use, demand, preference, conflicts and conditions; making DoD resources available to the Andersen AFB; Volunteer Conservation Officer (VCO); collaboration with GDAWR to establish outreach and docent programs at marine preserves and other environmentally sensitive areas on Guam; Marine Corps improvements and maintenance of Tanguisson Beach and coastline north of Hilaan; establishment of outdoor recreation areas on NCTS Finegayan.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 990

Received: 2/17/2010 7:04:20 AM

I-998-001

•Of the 83 species of corals petitioned to be listed under the US Endangered Species Act (ESA), 39 occur in the Mariana Islands. At least a third of these are known to occur in the CVN project area. The petition to list additional corals species under the Endangered Species Act (Brown & Wolf 2009) specifically states: "Moreover, critical habitat designations would have immediate benefits extending far beyond the reefs themselves, including improved water quality throughout the coastal zone, limits on over-fishing, protections for spawning grounds, reduced impacts from development and dredging, and reduced human pressures on hundreds of thousands of reef-associated species. The habitats that critically impact the health of these corals must be immediately protected while additional research is conducted and resilience- and recovery-based management strategies are developed." Clearly, the CVN project area qualifies as critical coral habitat based on the species it harbors. However, the EIS does not mention how it will deal with the protection status of these corals by ESA and IUCN. The EIS states "Best management practices to minimize impacts to threatened and endangered species in the area are standard conditions of Army Corps of Engineers dredging permits", but only endangered turtle populations in the area are mentioned.

#### I-998-001

Thank you for your comment. The only marine species potentially occurring within Apra Harbor and currently listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) are the green and hawksbill sea turtles. Regarding the petition to list 83 species of coral under the ESA, on Feb. 10, 2010, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) issued a notice in the Federal Register (Federal Register Vol. 75, pages 6616-6621) that they will conduct a status review of 82 of the 83 species to determine if listing and designation of critical habitat is warranted. At this time, these species are not listed or proposed to be listed under the ESA, nor is the designation of critical habitat proposed. Therefore, there is no protection status under ESA at this time. However, corals are protected under the Magnuson-Stevens Fisheries Management Act and the Coral Reef Protection Act.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 992

Received: 2/17/2010 7:04:48 AM

I-999-001

The DEIS states that some recreational resources will experience significant impacts due to restricted access during peak construction periods. This restricted access could derive from roadway closures, heavy traffic, and other construction-related activities. The mitigation for these impacts is identified to be the development and implementation of a Traffic Management Plan (TMP). (Volume 6, Chapter 11, section 11.2.6.1, page 11-14)

However, the DEIS does not state whether the local government has the capacity, expertise, or funding to develop and implement a TMP at the scale needed to appropriately regulate the large construction projects associated with these proposed military actions.

The final EIS should include a discussion of whether local capacity exists to handle establishing and implementing a TMP at the scale and scope necessary to accommodate the proposed military action.

The final EIS should also include a section explaining the funding source to aid the development and implementation of the TMP to handle the construction activity associated with the proposed military actions.

The final EIS should also explain why or why not DoD should provide the funding for the development and implementation of the TMP, as it is unlikely that a TMP would be needed (particularly implemented at such a large scale) were it not for the proposed military actions.

### I-999-001

Thank you for your comment. Traffic management plans, or methods for handling traffic, would be developed for each of the off-base roadway projects, with the goal of reducing construction activity impacts on road users. The costs of development and implementation of these plans are included in the overall costs of the individual construction projects. There is a Program Management Team (PMT) in place to assist GovGuam with the development, implementation, and monitoring of traffic management plans during construction activities.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 995

Received: 2/17/2010 7:06:22 AM

I-1000-001

HEALTH: Guam's inability to meet health care needs of its current population as stated in the DEIS will only become worse with the impending military buildup if the US military does not take an active step to provide accessible medical facilities with qualified physicians to both the local community and military personnel. Creating a competitive field with Guam Memorial Hospital may help to alleviate the high cost of medical services. If the US could not afford new medical facilities for this military buildup, then it should consider upgrading the Guam Memorial Hospital to a state-of-the-art facility, employ specialists and qualified physicians for both the local community and military personnel. Then consider possible strategies to make medical services affordable, i.e., Establish a budget for the hospital and share in the costs or create an endowment to supplement for expect costs.

If the US does not consider improving the medical facilities for both communities I officially comment: I want the no action alternative.

### I-1000-001

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

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



**COMMENT SHEET**

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

Website Comment Number: 996

Received: 2/17/2010 7:06:56 AM

I-1001-001

Volume 6, Chapter 19, Public Health and Safety, page 19-5 states, "It is anticipated that Guam clinics and hospital will increase staffing to meet current health care service ratios and will be capable of handling a potential increase in air quality-related illnesses; therefore, less than significant impacts would be anticipated as a result of increased emissions from power plant operations".

"Anticipation" of increased staffing is an insufficient measure to determine less than significant impacts as a result of increased emissions from power plant operations. The DEIS fails to address what funding sources will be used to meet the increase in demand on Guan's clinics and hospital.

The final EIS shall identify funding sources other than Gov Guam to ensure Guam's clinics and hospital are able to increase staffing to address the predicted increase in air quality related illnesses as a direct result of the proposed military action.

**I-1001-001**

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

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



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 997

Received: 2/17/2010 7:07:05 AM

I-1002-001

Additional concerns I have regarding the CVN project are listed below.

- The EIS states that the impact of tug boats (resuspension of fine sediments) is negligible in the grand scheme of the project. The Navy, however, has acknowledged that tug boat activity is probably the main reason why the coral reef communities in front of Kilo Wharf have not shown any recovery since its construction in 1989. This needs to be investigated further as the tug boats in the turning basin might have a considerable impact on the shoals.

I-1002-002

- The following statement seems false based on the figure depicted in the EIS: "Use of a silt curtain is included in the models with an efficacy based on the total suspended solids data collected during the recent Alpha/Bravo Wharves Improvement project in the vicinity of the CVN project". The sediment plume models used for Kilo Wharf were not accurate at all. Even the worst case scenario delineated a very small area and the sediment plume was often observed far beyond its modeled extent. The construction activities at Kilo Wharf were often stalled because turbidity limits were exceeded. Also, the silt curtains at Kilo Wharf were frequently ruptured, this should be discussed in the EIS and a solution should be proposed.

#### References

Brown E. & Wolf S. 2009. Petition to List 83 Species of Corals under the Endangered Species Act. The Center for Biological Diversity, San Francisco, CA, 191 pp.  
Minton D., Burdick D., den Haan J., Kolinski S. & Schils T. 2009. Comparison of a photographic and an in situ method to assess the coral reef benthic community in Apra Harbor, Guam. Prepared for Naval Facilities Engineering Command Pacific Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, 48 pp.  
Viehman S., Thur S.M. & Piniak G.A. 2009. Coral reef metrics and habitat equivalency analysis. *Ocean & Coastal Management* 52: 181-188

#### I-1002-001

Thank you for your comment. With the increased depth due to dredging the resuspension from prop wash in the turning basin would be decreased. The text has been reviewed and modified as appropriate based upon your comment.

#### I-1002-002

Thank you for your comment. Refer to Volume 9, Appendix D, Project Description Technical Appendix, Dredge Best Management Practices (BMPs) for a discussion of BMPs that may be implemented to control the movement of resuspended sediment and minimize the impacts of dredging in Apra Harbor, depending on the specific performance standards identified for the project through coordination with regulatory agencies.

## COMMENT SHEET



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

Website Comment Number: 998

Received: 2/17/2010 7:08:14 AM

This portion of the DEIS review pertains directly to Volume 4: Aircraft Carrier Berthing. My detailed comments are enclosed.

For this project, the Navy proposes to construct a new deep-draft wharf with shore-side infrastructure improvements in Apra Harbor, Guam to provide for transient nuclear powered aircraft carrier visits of both the USS Nimitz Class (CVN 68) as well as the Gerald R. Ford Class (CVN 78) in 2015. Alternative 1 (Polaris Point, reduced clearance, dock parallel to shore) is the Navy's preferred alternative. Using the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency rating definitions and based on my review, I am rating the Preferred Alternative 1 as Environmental Objections – Inadequate (EO-3). I have major concerns regarding the cumulative environmental impacts of the construction, use and maintenance of the Inner Harbor channel. I also have concerns regarding the validity of estimates of ecological equivalence and importance of adjacent marine shoals and protected areas, a lack of carrying forward of the beneficial use of dredged materials, and the introduction of additional contaminations to marine ecosystems currently contaminated by military activities. Dredging encourages the spread of marine invasive species by removing competitive interactions with the surrounding ecosystems, and sediment plumes further exacerbate this problem by reducing the fitness of adjacent ecosystems.

I recommend the Navy select an alternative, and associated mitigation measures, that maximize pollution, habitat degradation and invasive species prevention opportunities in Apra Harbor, Guam. Site investigations revealed that contaminants currently exist within marine sediments, which will migrate off-site if resuspended by dredging operations. While contaminant levels at SRF (and other undisclosed sites within the study) are not yet high enough to warrant GEPA regulatory action, they do present the Navy with a valuable opportunity to slow the incremental contamination that will occur if they proceed with ACC berthing Alternatives 1 or 2.

I-1003-001

I-1003-002

### I-1003-001

Thank you for your comment. The Navy collected a robust data set to include coral distribution, benthic cover, fish biomass, and fish and invertebrate species abundance. A standard functional assessment technique that accurately characterizes and quantifies losses and gains of coral aquatic resource functions, would ideally be used. However, functional assessment methodologies are an evolving science, and the adequacies of existing methodologies are heavily debated in the scientific community. Further, the Compensatory Mitigation Rule recognizes the evolving nature of science on this issue and does not mandate any particular assessment methodology. The Navy assessment used an historically approved methodology followed by both the USACE and NMFS for quantifying impacts to coral reef ecosystems. For well over 30 years, coral reef ecosystem monitoring and impact assessments have been based on percent coral cover. Due to the complexity of this ecosystem, percent coral cover has been identified as "the best current available science" standard (or proxy) to attempt capturing the thousands of elements that comprise a coral reef ecosystem.

In light of the continued dispute on what parameters need to be collected to fully capture the impact to coral reefs, the Navy's assessment is currently under review by USACE. Upon completion of that in-depth review, if USACE feels additional information is warranted the Navy will seek additional data and revise its analysis appropriately.

The DoD is considering several options for disposal of dredged material, including upland placement, ocean disposal, and beneficial uses such as shoreline stabilization, fill for berms, and fill for the Port Authority of Guam, as discussed in the EIS (Chapter 2, Volume 4). Using dredged material for beneficial reuse projects would depend upon the suitability of the material for these projects as well as whether the proposed action timeline coincides with the need for material for a reuse project. Detailed analysis cannot be done at this time because specific projects have not

yet been identified with certainty. While beneficial reuse is a priority for the DoD, the final decision on dredged material management will be made during the final design and permitting process. Detailed analysis of the potential impacts from using dredged material for reuse projects will be conducted during the permitting phase.

Environmental impacts associated with possible marine invasive species are considered in the Biosecurity Management Plan under development between the Navy, federal, and local stakeholders. The Navy has a standing policy for ballast water exchange, which is described in the EIS which covers marine invasive species. Relative to commercial ship traffic, USCG is developing standards which will address the management of marine invasive species.

**I-1003-002**

Thank you for your comment.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 999

Received: 2/17/2010 7:08:27 AM

I-1004-001

Volume 6, Chapter 19, Public Health and Safety, page 19-5, states that an increase in staffing will meet "current health care service ratios". It does not address the significant population increase as a result of the proposed military action and the impacts this will have on Guam's hospital, which often operates at a 90 – 100% capacity level.

Additionally, with the increase in population due to the proposed military action, it will become more difficult for health care service ratios to improve in the future (due to the difference in population sizes).

The final EIS shall analyze the impact of population growth, as a direct result of the proposed military action, on Guam's "current health care service ratio."

The final EIS shall also analyze the cost and ability of Guam to improve the current health care service ratio under each proposed military alternative, as well as the no-action alternative.

#### I-1004-001

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. It should also be noted that a portion of the military population (accounting for about 60% of the 33,500 population in the operational period) would seek almost all medical and health care services within the DoD health care system. The remaining new population could use the Guam health care services. These public health care services could then be funded by the additional taxes, user fees and licenses captured by Guam into its general revenue funds.

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: 1000

Received: 2/17/2010 7:09:38 AM

I-1005-001

Toward this end, I recommend that reevaluation of the Kilo Wharf as the aircraft berthing location and a subsequent relocation of smaller vessel munitions operations within Inner Apra harbor. Reprogramming in this way meets the stated QDR goal of an increased aircraft carrier presence in the Western Pacific. I am aware that a waiver is required from DDESB and Naval Ordnance Safety and Security Activity for ships carrying ammunition to berth in Inner Apra Harbor; however, there is no significant difference between a waiver for smaller vessels and a waiver for nuclear aircraft carriers. If the Preferred Alternative 1 is selected, I insist that this alternative be modified by dredging a channel path that avoids the Shoals within Inner Apra Harbor (Western, Jade, Eastern, etc.). Delays (due to nearly reaching EPA water quality limits) to construction of the expansion at Kilo Wharf clearly demonstrate that the SOP for suspended sediment containment is not effective. It is important to note that although the organisms within the Inner Apra Harbor Shoal system are "suited" to the existing turbidity levels, they are only there because their "tolerance" for turbidity is greater than other marine organisms (i.e., they are there because they are better at surviving in this extreme environment). This does not, in any way, ensure that they will thrive under the impending turbidity regime. Moreover, I argue that the turbidity will increase over time because the finest sediments (i.e., those that stay suspended the longest) will become concentrated by dredging, rather than removed in equal portions during the dredging process, because they will take the longest to sink to the bottom again and thus, over time, dredging operations will increase the resuspension of these sediments. Similar habitats can not be found anywhere else within the Mariana Islands, not even within the Marianas Trench National Monument. Moreover, given the Navy's opinion on the current state of environmental quality around Guam, it is likely that no amount of compensatory mitigation will be able to restore this ecological function of this unique system.

#### I-1005-001

Thank you for your comments. The Navy has considered sediment runoff and resuspension as potential impacts to the coral reef ecosystem. Land-based construction activities require permits, which include best management practices (BMPs) that help contain and reduce sediment and pollutant discharges into nearby waters. The Navy, along with local agencies have a role ensuring proper management of these permits and BMP methodologies. Additionally, the Navy will implement low impact development (LID) or stormwater management strategies during construction activities. The goal is to maintain or restore the natural hydrologic functions of a site to achieve natural resource protection objectives and fulfill environmental regulatory requirements. The Navy will also implement and properly manage mitigation measures and BMPs during in-water activities (dredging, wharf construction) that include Army Corps permits requiring silt curtains, biological monitors, halting of dredging activities during potential coral spawning months, and compensatory mitigation projects to help improve nearshore water quality through upland watershed reforestation and/or artificial reef construction, to name a few. These mitigation projects are designed to improve coastal water quality standards to benefit coral reefs ecosystems for the people of Guam.

## COMMENT SHEET

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



Website Comment Number: 1001

Received: 2/17/2010 7:10:04 AM

I-1006-001

I also recommend that the Navy removes artificial reef projects from their potential compensatory mitigation plans. Most exotic marine species with the capacity to become invasive in Apra Harbor have been discovered on artificial structures, including the hulls of sunken vessels and concrete pilings. Dredging will provide a tabula rasa for invasive species to gain a foothold before they encounter competition from native organisms; construction of artificial reefs would provide additional substrate for these nuisance organisms, adding insult to injury. Instead, I suggest the Navy consider supporting feral animal (dogs, cats, pigs, etc.) eradication programs, which could complement the watershed rehabilitation mitigation efforts.

I-1006-002

I would like to commend the Navy for a comprehensive, well-organized and well-researched document. However, I feel it is my professional and civic duty to challenge the validity of Volume 4: Section 11.1.1: Navy Coral Assessment Methodology, which could possibly be plagiarizing (p. 11-3) the conclusion section of Veihman et al. (2009) as a means to support the creation of a new Habitat Equivalency quantification method, which grossly underestimates the rugosity of the Inner Apra Harbor Shoal system and the age classes of corals within them, and does not account for rare and endangered animals that are not directly observed at the time of assessment (Minton et al. 2009: Volume 9, Appendix J, Comparison of a Photographic and an In Situ Method to Assess the Coral Reef Benthic Community in Apra Harbor, Guam). Even if one just simplified all of the ecological equivalency calculations to what we know about the history of Inner Apra Harbor (e.g., in Alternative 2, all 44 acres where dredged 60 years ago, and it has taken the coral all 60 years to reach the stage that they are now), then the expected result in a loss of approx. 2,460 DSAYs of coral habitat due to direct impacts alone, which is over double that estimated within this DEIS.

#### I-1006-001

Thank you for comment and recommendation. DoD is working with Federal and Guam resource agencies to identify appropriate measures for unavoidable impacts of the proposed military relocation program. A number of measures would be formalized in the permit requirements associated with the proposed dredging.

#### I-1006-002

Thank you for your comment. The HEA (Volume 4, Chapter 11 and Volume 9, Appendix E) is a description of how mitigation could look and uses the Viehman paper as an example. Text will be reviewed to make sure quotes are used when appropriate.

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 makes 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: 1002

Received: 2/17/2010 7:10:12 AM

I-1007-001

Volume 6, Chapter 19, Public Health and Safety, page 19-5 states, "Some groups of people are especially sensitive to common air pollutants such as particulates and ground-level ozone. Sensitive populations include children, older adults, people who are active outdoors, and people with heart and lung diseases such as asthma (Massachusetts Department of Environmental [MDEP] 2009)".

The EIS shall further analyze the impacts of air emissions on "sensitive populations," since several of Guam's power plants (in particular the Yigo and Harmon power plants) are located adjacent to recreation or fitness complexes utilized by children and adults who are highly active outdoors.

These "sensitive populations" may be significantly impacted by increased emissions as a direct result of the proposed military action due to their close location to power plants.

#### I-1007-001

Thank you for your comment. The National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) are health-based standards to protect public health, including sensitive receptors. According to Clean Air Act, each power plant is required to obtain an air permit for construction and operation. When a power plant is under construction or modification, the air permitting process would require the plant owner to demonstrate that the emissions released from the permitted operational capacity would not cause any violation of NAAQS and therefore the public health conditions would be protected. In the early 1990s, Guam Power Authority (GPA) had performed air quality impact analyses for its own power facilities including Yigo. In those analyses, GPA demonstrated that the power plants like Yigo would not result in any exceedances of the NAAQS beyond the facility boundary, including the sensitive neighborhood around the plant. Since the Preferred Interim Alternative 1 under the proposed action would not result in any increase to the existing power plant permitted capacity, it can be concluded that the preferred alternative would not cause any exceedances of the NAAQS and or result in a significant air quality impact to sensitive receptors located around GPA power plants.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1003

Received: 2/17/2010 7:10:45 AM

I-1008-001

#### Alternatives and Opportunities to Prevent Environmental Destruction

##### Project alternatives

Note: All information included as Arial 10pt font in italics is copied directly from the DEIS. Important portions within these excerpts are delineated by bold-faced type.

REFERENCE: (Volume 4, Section 1.1.3.6 Transient Berthing Capability and Operation in Guam, page 1-9).

On average, ammunition operations occur at Kilo Wharf 275 days per year. Beginning in 2014, the munitions operations are projected to increase from 275 to 315 days per year at Kilo Wharf to support the programmed Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force missions (Commander Navy Installations Command 2006). Kilo Wharf is unavailable during unfavorable weather (tropical storms) or high seas, which occur an estimated 40 to 50 non-consecutive days per year. In addition to the days the wharf is unavailable due to munitions operations (275 days) and ocean or weather conditions (average 45 days, for a total estimated 325 days when it is unavailable), there are an estimated 40 to 45 days per year that the wharf is unavailable for use by the aircraft carrier due to maintenance work aboard cargo munitions ships that are docked at Kilo Wharf. Unscheduled repairs to these ships while loaded are restricted to Kilo Wharf because of the explosive safety considerations. If they require maintenance and are carrying munitions, Kilo Wharf is the only wharf in Apra Harbor that has a DDESB approval for large quantities of munitions. A waiver is required from DDESB and Naval Ordnance Safety and Security Activity for ships carrying ammunition to berth in Inner Apra Harbor. These waivers are not readily granted because the large quantities of explosives berthed at a wharf that is unauthorized for large net explosive weights would represent an increased safety risk to nearby populations (NMC-DET Guam 2009).

I-1008-001

Thank you for your comment.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1004

Received: 2/17/2010 7:11:24 AM

I-1009-001

ISSUE: Scoping efforts clearly demonstrate that the loss of the Inner Apra Harbor Shoal system is culturally, economically, socially, and environmentally unacceptable to the people of Guam, and yet, both alternatives brought forth within this DEIS not only threaten the viability of these systems, but also downplay the extent of these threats AND the ecological significance of these resources.

I-1009-002

#### DISCUSSION:

- The Kilo Wharf usage estimates are high. 275 days use leaves 90 days, albeit possibly weather-hindered. If "The aircraft carrier visits are managed through scheduling, but are disruptive to munitions operations and limit flexibility in carrier scheduling," this does not preclude this Wharf from being used.
- Won't the carriers be carrying large enough amounts of explosives to require a waiver as well? The carrier has a nuclear reactor and many more features that might be better suited by being stationed at Outer Apra Harbor, including rapid deployments in response to enemy threats.
- Re-evaluation of the Kilo Wharf as the aircraft berthing location and a subsequent relocation of smaller vessel munitions operations within Inner Apra Harbor is warranted. Reprogramming operations in this way meets the stated QDR goal of an increased aircraft carrier presence in the Western Pacific.
- A waiver is required from DDESB and Naval Ordnance Safety and Security Activity for ships carrying ammunition to berth in Inner Apra Harbor, regardless of its size. Therefore, there should not be a significant difference between a waiver for smaller vessels and a waiver for nuclear aircraft carriers.

### I-1009-001

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-1009-002

Thank you for your comment. Chapter 1, Volume 4 describes the reasons why Kilo Wharf is not considered a practicable alternative. Kilo Wharf is already near capacity without considering the aircraft carrier visits. Kilo Wharf is the only wharf in Apra Harbor that has approval for large quantities of munitions and a waiver is required for ships carrying ammunition to berth in Inner Apra Harbor. The evaluation of the capacity of Kilo Wharf is based upon the wharf's use for loading and unloading

ammunition carrying ships. The smaller load-outs of ammunition to combatant ships are already accomplished at the berths in the inner harbor. No additional capacity can be created at Kilo Wharf as the capacity is based upon use of Kilo Wharf by ships not capable of performing their mission in the inner harbor. These waivers are not readily granted because the large quantities of explosives berthed at a wharf that is unauthorized for large net explosive weights would represent an increased safety risk to nearby populations. There are also other challenges associated with an aircraft carrier berthing at Kilo Wharf that are manageable for the short duration port visits, but would be untenable for longer transient berthing requirements that include logistics, maintenance, and Morale Welfare and Recreation (MWR) support. Dependents, vendors, commercial delivery vehicles and non-DoD personnel are prohibited from entering the explosive safety arcs around Kilo Wharf. There is limited space for MWR activities at Kilo Wharf. For these reasons, expanding Kilo Wharf or moving existing munitions operations to other wharves is not practical.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1005

Received: 2/17/2010 7:11:29 AM

I-1010-001

Volume 6, Chapter 19, Public Health and Safety, Section 19.2.3, page 19-6 states, in relation to water shortfall, that "DoD has identified mitigation measures within DoD control and outside DoD control, including measures that GWA and Gov Guam could implement to address shortfalls".

DoD shall identify the mitigation measures "within DoD control and outside DoD control," and funding sources other than Gov Guam for all "measures that GWA and Gov Guam could implement to address shortfalls" as a direct result of the proposed military action.

#### I-1010-001

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: 1006

Received: 2/17/2010 7:12:18 AM

I-1011-001

RECOMMENDATION: Re-evaluation of the Kilo Wharf as the aircraft berthing location and a subsequent relocation of smaller vessel munitions operations within Inner Apra Harbor is warranted. Reprogramming operations in this way meets the stated QDR goal of an increased aircraft carrier presence in the Western Pacific.

REFERENCE: (Volume 4, Section 2.3.5 Dredging, p. 2-23).

"The standard best management practices associated with in-water work (including dredging), such as silt curtains, would be implemented (see Volume 7)."

#### I-1011-001

Thank you for your comment. Chapter 1, Volume 4 describes the reasons why Kilo Wharf is not considered a practicable alternative. Kilo Wharf is already near capacity without considering the aircraft carrier visits. Kilo Wharf is the only wharf in Apra Harbor that has approval for large quantities of munitions and a waiver is required for ships carrying ammunition to berth in Inner Apra Harbor. The evaluation of the capacity of Kilo Wharf is based upon the wharf's use for loading and unloading ammunition carrying ships. The smaller load-outs of ammunition to combatant ships are already accomplished at the berths in the inner harbor. No additional capacity can be created at Kilo Wharf as the capacity is based upon use of Kilo Wharf by ships not capable of performing their mission in the inner harbor. These waivers are not readily granted because the large quantities of explosives berthed at a wharf that is unauthorized for large net explosive weights would represent an increased safety risk to nearby populations. There are also other challenges associated with an aircraft carrier berthing at Kilo Wharf that are manageable for the short duration port visits, but would be untenable for longer transient berthing requirements that include logistics, maintenance, and Morale Welfare and Recreation (MWR) support. Dependents, vendors, commercial delivery vehicles and non-DoD personnel are prohibited from entering the explosive safety arcs around Kilo Wharf. There is limited space for MWR activities at Kilo Wharf. For these reasons, expanding Kilo Wharf or moving existing munitions operations to other wharves is not practical.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1007

Received: 2/17/2010 7:13:04 AM

I-1012-001

Volume 6, Chapter 19, Public Health and Safety, page 19-8 states, "It is anticipated that Guam clinics and hospital will increase staffing to meet current health care service rations and will be capable of handling a potential increase in wastewater-related illnesses; therefore, less than significant impacts would be anticipated as a result of increased wastewater treatment and discharge activities".

"Anticipation" is an insufficient measure to determine less than significant impacts as a result of increased wastewater treatment and discharge activities. The DEIS fails to address what funding sources will be used to meet the increase in demand as a direct result of the proposed military action.

The EIS shall identify funding sources other than Gov Guam to ensure Guam's clinics and hospital are able to increase staffing to address the predicted increase in wastewater-related illnesses as a result of the proposed military action.

#### I-1012-001

Thank you for comment. The analysis of potential public health and safety impacts from wastewater discharge concerns on Guam describes potential increases in the number of wastewater-related illnesses that could occur in the event that mitigation measures are not carried out. This is a worst-case scenerio that had to be analyzed in the DEIS, but it is not anticipated to actually occur due to ongoing efforts by DoD, GWA and EPA to bring the NDWWTP into compliance with its permit limits.

The identified mitigation measures to prevent public health and safety impacts from occurring due to inadequate treatment of wastewater are for GWA to make repairs and upgrades to the Northern District Wastewater Treatment Plant (NDWWTP). The NDWWTP has had long-standing noncompliance with its permit, causing current public health and safety risks in Guams waterbodies, even absent any action on the part of DoD. The DEIS does describes the upgrades that are needed to the plant and commits DoD to pay it's share of these upgrades. Fair share means that DoD would pay for the cost of the upgrades based on the percentage of flow that DoD contributes to the plant. The DEIS not only discusses the repairs and upgrades that are need to the existing primary treatment system, but also discusses future upgrades to secondary treatment that are being imposed in response to a recent EPA action against GWA, and commits DoD to pay its fair share of these secondary upgrades as well.

Subsequent to the publication of the DEIS, DoD and GWA reached an agreement in principal to establish a private entity (PE). The PE would obtain a loan arranged by DoD to upgrade the NDWWTP. The PE would operate the plant and pay back the loan with user fees. DoD also funded, and has completed, an engineering study that idenfies the repairs and upgrades that are needed for both primary and secondary treatment; this study was fully coordinated with GWA. This study will be discussed in the FEIS.

After publication of the DEIS, GWA challenged EPA's requirement for secondary treatment plant upgrades at the NDWWTP. Whether secondary treatment will be required will be determined at some time in the future. If and when it is determined that secondary treatment is needed, DoD will pay its fair share of these upgrades, which would be based on the percentage of flow that comes from DoD sources. The FEIS will include a discussion of these more recent events and DoD's commitment to fund its part.

As for the DEIS analysis of the worst-case scenario (e.g. no repairs and upgrades to the NDWWTP), the number and types of illnesses are not known. 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 discuss 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 DEIS does not identify specific funding sources for these health care-related mitigations.



**COMMENT SHEET**

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

Website Comment Number: 1008

Received: 2/17/2010 7:13:06 AM

**I-1013-001**

**ISSUE:** Delays (due to nearly reaching EPA water quality limits) to construction of the expansion at Kilo Wharf clearly demonstrate that the SOP for suspended sediment containment is not effective.

**DISCUSSION:**

- Dredging is an extremely destructive practice that is exacerbated by the presence of fine sediments within the dredged material.
- The finest sediments (i.e., those that stay suspended in the water column the longest) will become concentrated by dredging operations, rather than removed in equal portions during the dredging process, because they will take the longest to sink to the bottom again and thus, over time, increases in turbidity should be anticipated.

**I-1013-002**

•Although the organisms within the Inner Apra Harbor Shoal system are "suited" to the existing turbidity levels, they only exist there because their "tolerance" for turbidity is greater than other marine organisms (i.e., they are there because they are better at surviving in this extreme environment). This does not, in any way, ensure that they will thrive under the impending turbidity regime.

**I-1013-003**

**RECOMMENDATION:** Re-evaluation of the Kilo Wharf as the aircraft berthing location and a subsequent relocation of smaller vessel munitions operations within Inner Apra Harbor is warranted. Reprogramming operations in this way meets the stated QDR goal of an increased aircraft carrier presence in the Western Pacific.

**I-1013-001**

Thank you for your comment. Volume 2, Chapter 2 and Volume 4, Chapter 2 contain discussions of potential berthing alternatives considered. The analysis reflects a consideration for suspension of fine sediments during dredging operations, as well as potential mitigation measures to reduce potential impacts.

**I-1013-002**

Thank you for your comment. Volume 2, Chapter 11 sufficiently addresses potential impacts from the proposed action to Inner Apra Harbor.

**I-1013-003**

Thank you for your comment. Chapter 1, Volume 4 describes the reasons why Kilo Wharf is not considered a practicable alternative. Kilo Wharf is already near capacity without considering the aircraft carrier visits. Kilo Wharf is the only wharf in Apra Harbor that has approval for large quantities of munitions and a waiver is required for ships carrying ammunition to berth in Inner Apra Harbor. The evaluation of the capacity of Kilo Wharf is based upon the wharf's use for loading and unloading ammunition carrying ships. The smaller load-outs of ammunition to combatant ships are already accomplished at the berths in the inner harbor. No additional capacity can be created at Kilo Wharf as the capacity is based upon use of Kilo Wharf by ships not capable of performing their mission in the inner harbor. These waivers are not readily granted because the large quantities of explosives berthed at a wharf that is unauthorized for large net explosive weights would represent an increased safety risk to nearby populations. There are also other challenges associated with an aircraft carrier berthing at Kilo Wharf that are manageable for the short duration port visits, but would be untenable for longer transient berthing requirements that include logistics, maintenance, and Morale Welfare and Recreation (MWR) support. Dependents, vendors, commercial delivery vehicles and non-

DoD personnel are prohibited from entering the explosive safety arcs around Kilo Wharf. There is limited space for MWR activities at Kilo Wharf. For these reasons, expanding Kilo Wharf or moving existing munitions operations to other wharves is not practical.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1009

Received: 2/17/2010 7:13:48 AM

REFERENCE: (Volume 4, Section 2.3.5 Dredging, "Dredged Material Disposal" p. 2-23).

This EIS/OEIS assumes four scenarios for the placement of dredged material: 100% disposal in a proposed ocean dredged material disposal site (ODMDS), 100% disposal upland, 100% beneficial reuse, and 20-25% beneficial reuse/75-80% ocean disposal.

"The 100% ODMDS and 100% upland disposal options are analyzed as the environmentally most adverse scenarios, because placing all dredged material in either location would limit the capacity of either the ODMDS or upland site(s) and does not account for some of the sediment being used for a beneficial purpose."

(p. 2-26) Between 1 and 1.1 million cubic yards (cy) (764,555 million cubic meters [m<sup>3</sup>]) of dredged material would be excavated from the Inner and Outer Apra Harbor for the proposed Navy and Marine Corps actions...

...Beneficial use of portions of this total volume would be possible and several local projects have been identified. These local projects include:

- Support shoreline stabilization below Aircraft Carrier Wharf
- Fill of berms and backstops at proposed military firing ranges on Guam
- Port Authority of Guam (PAG) expansion program

ISSUE: This DEIS suggests that there is no concrete plan for beneficial reuse of any of the dredged material.

#### DISCUSSION:

- Local construction companies are currently investigating alternate sources of aggregate material.
- Although it is stated in the DEIS that upland disposal and use of the dredged material is "being explored," it then says that no upland site for treatment or remediation is anticipated, and I quote: "There have been no Navy dredging projects on Guam that have required designation of an upland site for the treatment or remediation of sediment. None is anticipated for this project." (Last sentence Vol. 4, p. 2-24)

RECOMMENDATION: The projected usage statistics for the resulting dredge material should be clarified more with careful consideration as to how these materials will be beneficially used; i.e., an action plan for providing these companies and the public with dredged material free of charge should be developed and implemented. At least 50% of all dredged material should be beneficially reused.

#### I-1014-001

Thank you for your comment. The DoD is considering several options for disposal of dredged material, including upland placement, ocean disposal, and beneficial uses such as shoreline stabilization, fill for berms, and fill for the Port Authority of Guam, as discussed in the EIS (Chapter 2, Volume 4). Using dredged material for beneficial reuse projects would depend upon the suitability of the material for these projects as well as whether the proposed action timeline coincides with the need for material for a reuse project. Detailed analysis cannot be done at this time because specific projects have not yet been identified with certainty. While beneficial reuse is a priority for the DoD, the final decision on dredged material management will be made during the final design and permitting process. Detailed analysis of the potential impacts from using dredged material for reuse projects will be conducted during the permitting phase.

I-1014-001



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1010

Received: 2/17/2010 7:14:35 AM

I-1015-001

Volume 6, Chapter 19, Public Health and Safety, page 19-8 states, "It is anticipated that Guam clinics and hospital will increase staffing to meet current health care service ratios and will be capable of handling a potential increase in wastewater-related illnesses; therefore, less than significant impacts would be anticipated as a result of increased wastewater treatment and discharge activities."

Separately, Volume 6, Chapter 19, Public Health and Safety, page 19-5 states, "It is anticipated that Guam clinics and hospital will increase staffing to meet current health care service ratios and will be capable of handling a potential increase in air quality-related illnesses; therefore, less than significant impacts would be anticipated as a result of increased emissions from power plant operations."

The DEIS currently anticipates that the above-mentioned increased needs will each be addressed through anticipated increases in health care service providers. However, there is no clear discussion regarding whether the cumulative impacts of these health care issues can all be addressed by simply "anticipating" increased service.

The final DEIS shall analyze and determine if Guam clinics and hospital "will be capable of handling" the cumulative health impacts related to increase the in air quality-related illnesses and water and wastewater-related illnesses as a direct result of the proposed military action.

## I-1015-001

Thank you for your comment. The DEIS presents an analysis of potential public health and safety impacts from wastewater discharges on Guam, and discusses potential increases in the number of wastewater-related illnesses that could occur if mitigation measures are not implemented. This is a worst-case scenario that had to be analyzed in the DEIS, but it is not expected to actually occur due to on-going efforts by DoD, Guam Water Authority (GWA) and EPA to bring the Northern District Wastewater Treatment Plant (NDWWTP) into compliance. The identified mitigation measures that would prevent public health impacts due to inadequate treatment of wastewater are for GWA to make repairs and upgrades to the NDWWTP. The NDWWTP has long-standing non-compliance with its permit, which currently put Guam residents at risk for exposure to waterborne diseases, even absent the buildup. The DEIS identifies this as a mitigation measure that is not within DoD control because the NDWWTP is owned and operated by GWA. The DEIS does describe the upgrades that would be needed to the plant to bring it into compliance, and commits to paying for DoD's fair share of the cost for these upgrades (share would be based on percentage of flow originating from DoD). Primary repairs and upgrades that are needed at the plant today, primary upgrades needed at the plant to meet the increased flow from DoD, and secondary upgrades needed in the future are all addressed in the DEIS. Subsequent to the publication of the DEIS, DoD has committed to fund 100% of the primary treatment repairs and upgrades. This would significantly improve the quality of wastewater from the plant, and reduce the risk to public health from waterborne diseases. DoD also funded, and has completed, a detailed engineering study that identifies the specific repairs and upgrades needed at the plant for both primary and secondary treatment. This study was fully coordinated with GWA and EPA, and will be discussed in the FEIS. After publication of the DEIS, GWA challenged an EPA requirement to upgrade the plant to secondary treatment. Whether secondary treatment

will be required will be determined in the future. Regardless, DoD will pay for its fair share (based on flow) of these secondary upgrades if and when they are required. The FEIS will include this commitment. As for the DEIS analysis of the worst-case scenario for waterborne diseases and risk to public health (e.g. status quo and no repairs or upgrades to the NDWWTP), the number and types of illnesses are not known. Volume 2, Chapter 16 discusses the impact of an increased patient to health care provider ration 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 that 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 in 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 DEIS does not identify specific funding sources for these health care-related mitigations.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1011

Received: 2/17/2010 7:14:47 AM

I-1016-001

REFERENCE: (Volume 4, Section 2.3.5 Dredging, "Sediment Sampling/Testing" p. 2-23).

Sediment samples near the proposed dredging areas are being analyzed according to testing criteria (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Parts 225 and 227). If the sediment meets the criteria, it can be beneficially reused, placed on land, or disposed of in an ODMDS. If the material does not meet the criteria for ocean disposal, it would not be placed in the ODMDS but potentially can still be beneficially reused, placed on land in an upland placement site or a confined disposal facility for treatment or remediation. Preliminary sediment characterization data (NAVFAC Pacific 2006) suggest most, if not all, of the material would meet the testing criteria and be suitable for disposal/dewatering on land or ODMDS disposal (NAVFAC Pacific 2006).

Previous testing for Alpha/Bravo wharf construction and maintenance dredging of Inner Apra Harbor and the approach to the inner harbor has indicated minimal contamination in the nearshore substrate.

DISCUSSION: When were these tests conducted? It could be that these data are so out of date as to be deemed "less than accurate."

### I-1016-001

Thank you for your comment. Volume 4, Chapter 4, addresses the most recent sediment testing and characterization performed by the Navy on sediments proposed for dredging in Outer Apra Harbor; these analyses took place in 2006. The 14 sediment samples were representative of the two locations to be dredged including the possible turning basin configurations. These samples indicated that the materials to be dredged are predominantly gravelly sand (85%) with a very small Total Organic Carbon (TOC) fraction of 0.17%. It is within the TOC fraction that contaminants bind themselves and could potentially be released during dredging. By implementing Best Management Practices (BMPs) to control turbidity, dredging is not expected to cause water quality to exceed water quality standards. As no construction has taken place since the sampling conducted in 2006, it is unlikely that the subsurface environment has changed its geophysical composition; the data is thus a reliable basis to determine environmental impacts from dredging for environmental analysis purposes. The Army Corps of Engineers during the permitting phase will determine if additional testing is needed as the project proceeds through the permitting process.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1012

Received: 2/17/2010 7:15:26 AM

I-1017-001

REFERENCE: (Volume 4, Section 2.3.5 Dredging, "Sediment Sampling/Testing" p. 2-24).  
The results of the physical testing indicated that, with the exception of the Composite 3 area adjacent to Charlie Wharf, the sediments were coarse-grained and comprised predominantly of gravelly sand. In the Composite 3 area and all of the Inner Apra Harbor areas, the sediment samples were predominantly finer-grained, silty clay material.  
Chemical analyses were conducted according to USEPA and American Society for Testing and Materials standards. "Sediment core samples were selected from multiple locations within the dredging footprints for the three dredge areas (Figure 2.3-6)..."  
"...The number of samples and the compositing of samples were consistent with common practice for USACE dredging permit applications for Hawaii and Guam dredging projects."  
Within nine geographic areas, the core samples were composited and analyzed:  
•Composite 1 (six sample locations) and Composite 2 (three sample locations) were representative of the proposed dredging for the turning basin and aircraft carrier berthing at the Former SRF location.  
•Composite 1 and Composite 3 (five sample locations) were representative of the area to be dredged for the proposed turning basin and berthing at Polaris Point (see Figure 2.3-6).  
With respect to chemical analyses and as noted in detail in Chapter 4, Volume 2, in general, sediment contaminant concentrations were low throughout all the areas sampled. This included results for total organic carbon, heavy metals, ammonia, sulfides, total petroleum aromatic hydrocarbons, PCBs, chlorinated pesticides, organotins, and phthalates.  
Of all the composite sample chemical test results, only one result in Composite 3 (Polaris Point area) exceeded the ER-L concentration and that was for nickel (NAVFAC Pacific 2006). The ER-L concentration is 20.9 and the test result was slightly higher than the ER-L with a value of 21.50.  
The results from this study would suggest that the materials to be dredged would not require special handling and would be suitable for upland placement for beneficial reuse or ocean disposal, although the ocean disposal permitting process would require separate analysis and toxicity testing.  
  
ISSUE: The validity of the findings from the sediment samples is questionable, and alarming results are not addressed at all within this DEIS.

### I-1017-001

Thank you for your comment. Sediment samples within the proposed dredging areas were analyzed according to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers testing criteria. As discussed in the EIS (Chapters 2 and 4 of Volumes 2 and 4), preliminary sampling results indicate that all contaminant parameters that were tested with the exception of nickel were below the Effects Range Low (ER-L) level. Nickel is a substance that is naturally occurring in the environment. The study results suggest that the materials to be dredged would not require special handling and would be suitable for upland placement for beneficial reuse or ocean disposal (although the ocean disposal permitting process would require separate analysis and toxicity testing). Additional testing will occur during the permitting process and a dredged material management plan will be developed.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1013

Received: 2/17/2010 7:15:51 AM

I-1018-001

Volume 6, Chapter 19, Public Health and Safety, Section 12.2.4, page 19-8, states "The DoD would continue using the Navy Sanitary Landfill at the Apra Harbor site for a short period from 2010, when Marine relocations begins, until July 2011, when the Layon Landfill is scheduled to open for disposal of municipal solid waste. The Navy Sanitary Landfill is unlined; therefore leachate has the potential to affect the underlying groundwater."

The DEIS fails to provide an analysis of specific contaminants that may enter the groundwater system through continued and increased use of the unlined Navy Sanitary Landfill. Leachate is a broad term that refers to a liquid that drains or leaches from a landfill and does not provide the specificity required to determine if the impacts would be significant to the groundwater system.

The EIS shall identify and analyze specific contaminants that may enter the groundwater system through continued and increased use of the unlined Navy Sanitary Landfill.

The EIS shall also prepare and submit a Solid Waste Composition and Characterization study to detail the types of wastes and their hazards.

#### I-1018-001

Thank you for your comment. Volume 6, Section 6.2.5 addresses the potential impacts to groundwater as a result of using the Navy Sanitary Landfill. Because the existing Navy Sanitary Landfill is unlined, there is a potential for leachate to adversely affect the underlying groundwater. Studies are currently under way to assess whether or not the underlying groundwater has been affected by leachate. Based on the conclusions of these studies, further action may be required. Continued use of the Navy Sanitary Landfill would further contribute to the potential contamination of the underlying groundwater. However, the landfill is located over aquifers not used for supplying drinking water, thus any leachate that might percolate into the aquifer would not affect regional groundwater drinking quality or quantities. The proposed Layon Landfill and its impacts to water resources were evaluated in the Final Supplemental EIS for the Siting of a Municipal Solid Waste Facility, Guam. The Layon Landfill has been designed to accommodate solid waste from all current and future DoD sources, as well as civilian and commercial sources. GEPA approved the Final Integrated Guam and CNMI Military Relocation Draft EIS (November 2009) Hydrogeologic Assessment for the Layon Municipal Sanitary Landfill Site that established that the proposed landfill would not be located over an important source of groundwater because of potential low yield and marginal groundwater quality.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1014

Received: 2/17/2010 7:16:06 AM

I-1019-001

#### DISCUSSION:

- Sediment samples were collected from within the harbor at multiple locations along the path that they are expecting to dredge.
- In Figure 2.3-6. Sediment Sample Locations, there are points on the map with numbers and letters (i.e., 1A through 4J), but in Table 4.1-3. Sediment Sampling Summary Table there are "composites" numbered 1-9. It is my guess that they took A-X samples in a location number (1) and COMBINED them into a single sample.
- oIf one is looking at threshold levels of acceptability, combining samples (i.e., composites) increases the probability of "DILUTING" any one hotspot down to acceptable levels.
- oThis is not an acceptable way to analyze sediments
- In the reporting table there are NINE numbers.
- oThere are no indications of where sample Composites 5-9 were collected? Composites 8 & 9 have higher than EC-L values for ARSENIC.
- Sampling Area 2 (SRF Carrier docking site) shows 22.2 (no units given) of a substance known as "Arochlor 1260," which is a Monsanto trade name for PCBs that were marketed in the 30s-70s ([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polychlorinated\\_biphenyl](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polychlorinated_biphenyl)). This is a clear indicator of a potential 2ndary impact of a military dock and a threat to the environment from dredging that has not been satisfactorily addressed.

RECOMMENDATION: The sites where these aforementioned samples were taken provide an opportunity for the Navy to take a long-term stewardship approach to site management at Apra Harbor to reduce future cleanup costs and benefit the residents of Guam.

I-1019-001

Thank you for your comment. Your suggestion is noted.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1015

Received: 2/17/2010 7:16:45 AM

I-1020-001

REFERENCE: Volume 4, Section 2.5 ALTERNATIVE 1: POLARIS POINT -PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE, BIOSECURITY p. 2-30)

Brown tree snake (BTS) control plans and other invasive species controls would include a quarantine and inspection area and security fencing designed for both humans/vehicles inspection and BTS control...

ISSUE: None of this addresses biosecurity related to an Aircraft Carrier Berthing

#### DISCUSSION:

- The majority of biosecurity threats from this aspect of the military build-up (i.e., maritime travel) come from ballast water and biofouling of the ship's hull.
- Neither a quarantine and inspection area nor security fencing will mitigate these types of biological threats.
- One secondary impact left unaddressed is that dredging will provide a tabula rasa for invasive species or "Invading" species will not be restricted by competitive interactions.
- CUMULATIVE IMPACT: The Sasa Bay MPA and three of the most unique coral reef ecosystems in Guam will be outcompeted by invasive species.

RECOMMENDATION: A marine biosecurity plan will not prevent invasive marine species in dredged areas. Re-evaluation of the Kilo Wharf as the aircraft berthing location and a subsequent relocation of smaller vessel munitions operations within Inner Apra Harbor is warranted. Reprogramming operations in this way meets the stated QDR goal of an increased aircraft carrier presence in the Western Pacific.

### I-1020-001

Thank you for your comment. Throughout Volumes 2 and 4 there is a discussion regarding non-native (invasive) species – there is a specific section associated with this. In addition to continuing to implement existing standard operating procedures and DoD requirements covering the inspection and transport of material and personnel from Guam to other locations, the Navy is also funding and coordinating the preparation of a Micronesia Biosecurity Plan (MBP). This MBP will address all aspects of the potential for the transport of the brown treesnake, and all potential non-native terrestrial and marine invasive species, to other Pacific Islands and from other locations to Guam due to the military activities originating on Guam.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1016

Received: 2/17/2010 7:17:15 AM

I-1021-001

REFERENCE: Volume 4, Section 2.5.2.2 Utilities, Potable Water, p 2-39

The potable water supply would be connected to the southern Navy water system, which receives its surface water supply from Fena Reservoir. Potable water demand for the aircraft carrier would have no impact on the Northern Guam Lens Aquifer. According to and following the applicable UFC documents and guidance provided in the review draft Navy Facility Planning Criteria for aircraft carriers, the daily average potable water requirements, with air wing or troops aboard, for a CVN 68 is 185,000 gpd (700,301 lpd) and for a CVN 78 is 235,000 gpd (889,572 lpd). Therefore, the existing potable water system requirements are based on the necessity to supply a minimum flow rate at the berthing location of 1,000 gpm (3,785 lpm) at 40 psi and satisfy an average daily demand of 235,000 gpd (889,572 lpd).

ISSUE: The DEIS is asking for too much water.

DISCUSSION:

• 1,000 gpm is 1,440,000 gallons per day, which is 6 times the "average daily demand" required for these vessels!

RECOMMENDATION: A comprehensive water usage regime needs to be developed.

### I-1021-001

Thank you for your comment. The comparison of potable water supply and demand presented in Volume 6 indicates there will be sufficient water available in the Navy water system assuming Basic Alternative 1 or 2 is implemented to meet the projected military buildup and DoD continues to transfer water to GWA. The Volume 6 water utility study incorporated a potable water demand of 0.14 MGd for the CVN based on an earlier estimate of water demand for the carrier. Considering the water demand for the CVN 78 of 0.235 MGd would increase the estimated Navy related future water demand by 0.095 MGd. Assuming sustainability requirements are met, the Navy water system will have an excess water supply of 1.2 MGd in 2019 (Volume 6, Table 3.2-6) which is sufficient to cover the higher water demand estimate for the CVN presented in Volume 4. The estimate of excess water supply in the Navy water system shown in Volume 6 includes transfer of 3.3 MGd of water to GWA. Additionally, planned improvements to the GWA system (Volume 6, Section 3.1.2.1) such as the leak detection and repair efforts should result in increased water availability in Southern Guam. Potable water is required on board the CVN for use by the military personal housed on the ship in addition to industrial use. The CVN will house up to 7,222 military personnel. The per capita demand is at most 33 gallons per day which is far below the average daily demand of 155 gallons per capita per day specified in UFC guidance for unaccompanied personnel housing which would apply if housed at on base. The potable water allotment is low considering the number of transient military personnel housed on the CVN. The 1,000 gpd and 40 psi are design criteria for the berthing facilities, not the average daily demand for the CVN that is withdrawn from the DoD water supply.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1017

Received: 2/17/2010 7:17:27 AM

I-1022-001

Volume 6, Chapter 19, Public Health and Safety, page 19-7 states, "USEPA has determined that the proposed discharge" of wastewater "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. Concentrations of lead have been predicted to exceed water quality criteria at the ZID for the proposed discharge. Further, USEPA has determined that the proposed discharge would not meet water quality criteria for bacteria at the ZID; this, the proposed discharge may adversely affect recreational activities (USEPA 2009b)."

Chapter 19, Volume 6 of the DEIS fails to identify mitigation measures to reduce the significant impacts of increasing wastewater discharge on the northwestern shoreline of Guam. The proposed discharge "would not comply with all Guam water quality standards", and the federal Clean Water Act, which employs a variety of regulatory tools to achieve the goal of "restoring and maintaining the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation's water so that they can support the "protection and the propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and recreation in and on the water."

The DEIS also fails to define "ZID" and "BIP."

The final EIS shall define "ZID" and "BIP" in order to provide clarity to the areas which they refer.

The EIS shall also identify, analyze and employ regulatory tools derived from the Clean Water Act to reduce the stated impacts of increasing wastewater discharge on the northwestern shoreline in order to meet Guam water quality standards.

## I-1022-001

Thank you for your comment. The FEIS will include definitions of IBP (indigenous balanced population) and ZID (zone of initial dilution).

The DEIS presents information from both EPA Region 9 assessment of the compliance status of the existing Northern District Wastewater Treatment Plant (NDWWTP) and information obtained from the owner/operator of the NDWWTP, the Guam Water Authority (GWA). The NDWWTP has long-standing non-compliance with its permit, even absent the buildup. Repairs and upgrades are needed today to the plant in order to bring the plant into compliance with its discharge permit and meet water quality standards. The DEIS describes a stipulated order that was issued to GWA to meet bring the plant into compliance. Additionally, the DEIS describes a recent requirement by EPA to also provide secondary treatment to the plant (referred to as the "secondary waiver denial"). Installation of secondary treatment at the plant would ensure that Guam water quality standards are met for all uses, including recreation and a balanced indigenous population (BIP) of fish, shellfish and wildlife.

Subsequent to publication of the DEIS, DoD and GWA reached agreement in principal to establish a private entity (PE). The PE would obtain a loan arranged by DoD to upgrade the Northern District Wastewater Treatment Plant (NDWWTP). The PE would operate the plant and pay back the loan with user fees. This would significantly improve the quality of wastewater from the plant, and bring the plant closer to being able to meet water quality standards. DoD also funded, and has completed, a detailed engineering study that identifies the specific repairs and upgrades needed at the plant for both primary and secondary treatment. This study was fully coordinated with GWA and EPA, and will be discussed in the FEIS.

After publication of the DEIS, GWA challenged the EPA requirement to

upgrade the plant to secondary treatment because GWA believes that water quality standards can be met with just the improvements of the primary system. Whether secondary treatment will be required will be determined in the future, and not by DoD. Regardless, DoD will pay for its fair share (based on flow) of these secondary upgrades if and when they are required. The FEIS will include this commitment.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1018

Received: 2/17/2010 7:17:52 AM

I-1023-001

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)

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-1023-001

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: 1019

Received: 2/17/2010 7:17:59 AM

I-1024-001

REFERENCE: Volume 4, Section 2.5.2.2 Utilities, Stormwater, p 2-40

Alternative 1 provides for approximately 5.8 ac (2.3 ha) of staging area adjacent to the back of the wharf. The maximum surface area of the pier would be approximately 2.7 ac (1.1 ha). Additionally, the MWR area would be situated on a 2.4 ac (0.97 ha) lot adjacent to the pier. Surface flow would be directed toward the west and south perimeters of the staging area and would be intercepted by a concrete swale. The layout of the staging area intercepts surface flow from the southeast. Therefore, a catch basin is planned to intercept this flow (however, more refined topographical and planimetric information may demonstrate that this catch basin may be eliminated and the total design flow reduced accordingly). The storm drain path would be along the same alignment as the swale, southward and then westward. A cyclonic separator would be located in the southwest corner of the staging area and the outfall located on the east end of the channel between the Apra Inner and Outer Harbors. Armor rock would be installed from the back of the wharf to about 250 ft (76 m) southward along the channel. However, additional rock cover is planned on the east side of the staging area at the west end of Griffin Beach, to protect the concrete cut-off wall return from undercutting action by waves. Chapter 4 of this Volume contains more information on potential impacts from stormwater.

ISSUE: This statement, in essence, is stating that storm water will be channeled directly into Apra Harbor without measures to prevent anything that has been spilled onto this 10.9 acre area.

#### DISCUSSION:

- There is no way to anticipate the introduction of petroleum products or other hazardous materials into the surface water within this 10.9 acre area.
- Cyclonic separation is a method of removing particulate matter (e.g., sediment, debris, and metal objects) from a water stream, without the use of filters, through the use of centrifugal force as the primary means of separation. This technology can only be used to separate mixtures of solids and fluids, NOT liquids (e.g., petroleum products and chemicals) nor anything that is less dense than water (i.e., floating things).

RECOMMENDATION: All surface flow water should be collected and TREATED as potentially hazardous waste.

## I-1024-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD and regulatory agencies are equally concerned about preventing contamination of surface waters and groundwater (particularly drinking water aquifers). The EIS describes numerous programs and actions that will be taken to protect surface waters and groundwater from stormwater runoff. Construction of new facilities will use Low Impact Development (LID) principles to the extent practical. LID is a design philosophy that seeks to reduce the impact to the environment from new construction projects through the reduction of impervious surfaces. LID's principles incorporate the design of facilities with the use of native vegetation, pervious (porous) surfaces to reduce storm water runoff and encourage recharge of groundwater, and water conservation. DoD is currently conducting a LID study that will identify specific types of alternative designs that can be incorporated into the construction of facilities associated with the buildup. DoD is also preparing a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) and will apply for permits that regulate stormwater discharges during construction. The permit and plan is focused on reducing the amount of earth and soil that is exposed to stormwater during earth-disturbing activities (such as land clearing and grading), providing stabilization of soils during construction through the use of ground covers, and sediment ponds and traps/screens to reduce pollutants getting into storm runoff and from percolating into the ground. These plans also have specific requirements for containment of potential pollutants at construction sites (such as storage areas for equipment fuel). Lastly, DoD is developing a recycling plan in consort with the stormwater construction plan that calls for the use of mulch on exposed soils, mulch that will be generated during the clearing of trees and low growth during land clearing activities. Once construction is complete, a SWPPP will be developed to control stormwater runoff and infiltration from base operations. This is being done on a regional DoD Guam-wide scale, and has the involvement of Guam EPA.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1020

Received: 2/17/2010 7:18:34 AM

I-1025-001

REFERENCE: Volume 4, Chapter 17 – HAZARDOUS MATERIALS & WASTE, p 17-2

Due to the projected increase in the volume of hazardous materials, Alternative 1 Polaris Point (referred to as Alternative 1) could result in an impact (i.e., to soils, surface water, groundwater, air, or biota). However, the increase in hazardous materials would be handled and disposed of per applicable regulations and best management practices (BMPs) (see Volume 7); therefore, the increase in volume would not result in significant impacts.

ISSUE: There is precedence for the US Military to cover up accidents on Guam.

#### DISCUSSION:

- There is nothing said about notifying the public of spills of any kind.
- This is not acceptable considering that an earlier radioactive spill was not reported until 6 months after the incident occurred.

RECOMMENDATION: The public should be notified of spills of any kind within 24 hrs.

## I-1025-001

Thank you for your comment. The DoD is committed to the protection and responsible stewardship of the environment. In addition, the DoD is committed to the safe handling and use of all hazardous substances, including lubricants, solvents, munitions and explosives of concern (MEC), nuclear materials, pesticides, etc. In fact, when feasible, the DoD attempts to reduce or eliminate the use of various hazardous substances to the greatest extent possible and substituting them for less toxic substances.

When using hazardous substances, environmental laws and regulations (e.g., RCRA) must be followed by DoD that are designed to be protective of human health, welfare, and the environment. In order to implement these laws and regulations, DoD has developed various procedures, protocol, and directives designed to proactively eliminate or minimize the inadvertent leakage, spill or release of pollutants to the environment. These actions involve comprehensive administrative, engineering, and operations mandates, best management practices (BMPs), standard operating procedures (SOPs), and controls in place to prevent or minimize the inadvertent leakage, spill, or release of hazardous/toxic substances. These BMPs, SOPs, and other controls are fully described in the EIS document (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: 1021

Received: 2/17/2010 7:19:40 AM

I-1026-001

The following section relates directly to my professional and civic duty to challenge the validity of Volume 4: Section 11.1.1: Navy Coral Assessment Methodology, which could possibly be plagiarizing (p. 11-3) the conclusion section of Veihman et al. (2009) as a means to support the creation of a new Habitat Equivalency quantification method, which grossly underestimates the rugosity of the Inner Apra Harbor Shoal system and the age classes of corals within them, and does not account for rare and endangered animals that are not directly observed at the time of assessment (Minton et al. 2009: Volume 9, Appendix J, Comparison of a Photographic and an In Situ Method to Assess the Coral Reef Benthic Community in Apra Harbor, Guam). I have changed the format of these issues as they are all related. Excerpts from the DEIS are in italic font. A single recommendation follows this entire section.

### I-1026-001

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: 1022

Received: 2/17/2010 7:20:38 AM

#### 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)

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. 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-1027-001

I-1027-002

#### I-1027-001

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-1027-002

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.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1023

Received: 2/17/2010 7:20:42 AM

I-1028-001

Chapter 11 – Marine Biological Resources:

•11.1 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

oVol. 4, p. 11-1. "This chapter describes the potentially affected environment for marine biological resources in Outer Apra Harbor, where the proposed aircraft carrier berthing would occur."

ISSUE: This statement is entirely inconsistent with all of the proposed Action Alternatives. The only alternative within 'Outer Apra Harbor' discussed in this DEIS is that of Kilo Wharf, which is discussed within "Section 2.2: Alternatives Considered and Dismissed."

oFigure 11.1-1 (Bathymetric Map of the Study Area and Proposed Alternatives)

•Figure 11.1-1 shows a bathymetric map of the project area and the proposed aircraft carrier berthing alternatives (Alternative 1 Polaris Point and Alternative 2 Former Ship Repair Facility [SRF]).

ISSUE: The figure also depicts Sasa Bay Marine Preserve as "Sea Turtle and EFH MUS High Concentration Area." This is a sea-locked & land-locked area. Sea Turtles are "sea-faring" animals. It is logical to assume that the turtles must pass through the project areas proposed.

oVol. 4, p. 11-1. The proposed channel and turning basins are bordered by several large "patch reefs" or "shoal areas" that consist of shallow, flat-topped, and steep-sided features. The largest three of these reefs are Jade Shoals, Western Shoals, and Big Blue Reef (shoal areas). These reefs all consist of relatively flat and shallow upper surfaces that are covered primarily with muddy sand and rubble. The western facing slopes of Western Shoals and Big Blue Reef are almost completely covered with living corals to a depth of approximately 50 to 60 feet (ft) (15 to 18 meters [m]), where the slopes intersect the channel floor. Coral cover on the eastern slopes of these two reefs is much less compared to the western slopes.

ISSUE: The major slope of Western Shoals that will be affected (by proximity association alone) is the NORTHERN SLOPE, which is also almost completely covered with living corals to a depth of approximately 50 to 60 feet (ft) (15 to 18 meters [m]).

I-1028-002

o Vol. 4, p. 11-1. Construction of the aircraft carrier wharf would involve placing fill material in approximately 3.6 acres (ac) (1.5 hectares [ha]) of nearshore and intertidal waters for either alternative.

ISSUE: 3.6 acres of nearshore and Intertidal waters will be buried to construct this wharf.

#### I-1028-001

Thank you for your comment. Volumes 2 and 4, Chapter 11 address affected environment and environmental consequences sections of the proposed actions. Both alternatives are discussed in detail.

#### I-1028-002

Thank you for your comment. The EIS addresses impacts from dredge and fill operations in waters of the U.S. 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: 1024

Received: 2/17/2010 7:21:14 AM

I-1029-001

oVol. 4, p. 11-1. As described by Smith (2007), a substantial percentage of the coral at all depth contours off Polaris Point was growing on metallic and/or concrete debris, was of marginal quality, and showed the greatest signs of stress. This stress appeared to be due in part to high levels of total suspended solids (TSS) coming from Inner Apra Harbor.

ISSUE: The study conducted by Smith et al., 2007, suggests that suspended solids coming from Inner Apra Harbor (i.e., the military portion of the harbor which is routinely maintained by dredging) stresses corals in ways that reduce their quality tremendously. Dredging conducted during the construction and maintenance phases of this action will increase the levels of TSS in the waters surrounding ALL of these Shoals. Similar habitats can not be found ANYWHERE else on Guam. As coral and coral habitat are extremely important resources, ALL potential threats should be avoided entirely.

#### I-1029-001

Thank you for your comment. The EIS acknowledges that dredging would result in short-term, localized impacts to water quality as discussed in Section 4.2.2.2, Volume 4. As noted in this section, there would be short-term increases in turbidity, short-term decreases in dissolved oxygen, and resuspension of sediments possibly containing metals. Wharf construction and dredging activities in Apra Harbor have shown that there has only been short term, localized impacts to water quality with the use of BMPs. There have been no violations of water quality standards reported. It is anticipated that construction and dredging activities associated with the proposed transient CVN wharf would be consistent with previous actions regarding impacts to water quality.

As part of the CWA Section 404 permitting process, the DoD would conduct appropriate modeling prior to obtaining a CWA Section 401 Water Quality Certificate for in-water construction.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1025

Received: 2/17/2010 7:22:43 AM

I-1030-001

#### o11.1.1 Navy Coral Assessment Methodology

ISSUE: These are Paragraphs taken directly from Viehman, 2009. Text that is taken verbatim from Viehman 2009 is highlighted in green. Text taken but changed in order is underlined. Therefore, the second and third paragraphs of section 11.1.1 are taken almost VERBATIM from Viehman (2009)'s Conclusions Section. THIS IS PLAIGARISM and is also proof that the validity of this entire section should be in question.

#### I-1030-001

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. The Viehman paper was used to assist in developing the methodology for data collection to support the preparation of HEA for the proposed action in Apra Harbor. The Viehman cited text has been modified to include quotation marks where appropriate.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1026

Received: 2/17/2010 7:23:46 AM

I-1031-001

RECOMMENDATION: The US Navy should either proceed with the NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE, or consider very carefully a re-evaluation of the Kilo Wharf as the aircraft berthing location and a subsequent relocation of smaller vessel munitions operations within Inner Apra Harbor is warranted. REPROGRAMMING OPERATIONS IN THIS WAY MEETS THE STATED QDR GOAL OF AN INCREASED AIRCRAFT CARRIER PRESENCE IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC AND IS HIGHLY RECOMMENDED GIVEN THE QUESTIONABLE VALIDITY OF VOLUME 4.

Signed by:

Dr. Laurie Raymundo, coral biologist

Dr. Tom Schils, phycologist

Dr. Peter Schupp, chemical ecologist

Dr. Jason Biggs, chemical ecologist, molecular biologist

Ann Marie Gawel, student

Amanda DeVillars, student

Katherine Cure, student

I-1031-001

Thank you for your comment and recommendation.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1027

Received: 2/17/2010 7:25:26 AM

I-1032-001

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-1032-002

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.

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.

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 Pagat Village historic site. DCA highly recommends no action alternative to registered historic site.

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 Pagat Village to be “carried forward for analysis.” DCA reiterates the cultural value of site. Therefore, a no action alternative is highly recommended.

VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 12-1 Cultural Resources 12.1.1 Definition of Resource In general, specific locations of archaeological sites and

### I-1032-001

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-1032-002

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. Haputo is located in a preserve area where there are no plans for development or construction associated with this project. In order to effectively manage the area, 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.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1028

Received: 2/17/2010 7:26:44 AM

I-1033-001

All comments here in are under the first name: University of Guam Marine Laboratory, Last name: Part #. Please read consecutively from the part #. Additionally, if you would like to read the document as a whole rather than in sections, please e-mail [peter.schupp@gmail.com](mailto:peter.schupp@gmail.com) and we can provide you with the formal document. Thank you.

I-1033-001

Thank you for your comment.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1029

Received: 2/17/2010 7:29:27 AM

I-1034-001

1. 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.

2. 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-1034-001

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: 1030

Received: 2/17/2010 7:31:36 AM

I-1035-001

**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.

**Comment:**

The Draft EIS must thoroughly explore the option of utilizing current DoD lands for the proposed actions.

Citation:Volume 2, Chapter 19, Page 16

Justification:DoD hopes to increase its land holdings beyond their current 30% of the island to accommodate their activities through the lease of additional GovGuam and private land. To construct a firing range, the Draft EIS is proposing acquiring or obtaining a long-term lease for non-DoD lands. There are currently three DoD firing ranges on Guam. Two firing ranges are proposed for the Route 15 lands near Andersen South. The Route 15 lands are owned by private owners and GovGuam. The proposed action would include the federal government acquiring these lands through negotiation.

**Comment:**

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-1035-002

I-1035-003

### I-1035-001

Thank you for your comment. Please see the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F of the DEIS) for information on economic impacts related to the proposed action. Analysis of Labor Force Demand (which begins on page 4-147 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.

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.

### I-1035-002

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.

**I-1035-003**

Thank you for your comment. Throughout Volume 2 and 4 there are discussions regarding non-native (invasive) species – there is a specific section associated with this. In addition to continuing to implement existing standard operating procedures and DoD requirements covering the inspection and transport of material and personnel from Guam to other locations, the Navy is also funding and coordinating the preparation of a Micronesia Biosecurity Plan. (MBP). This MBP will address all aspects of the potential for the transport of the brown treesnake, and all potential non-native terrestrial and marine invasive species, to other Pacific Islands and from other locations to Guam due to the military activities originating on Guam.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1031

Received: 2/17/2010 7:36:43 AM

I-1036-001

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.

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.

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-1036-001

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. 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. 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: 1032

Received: 2/17/2010 7:37:58 AM

I-1037-001

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.

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-1037-001

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: 1033

Received: 2/17/2010 7:39:37 AM

I-1038-001

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.

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-1038-001

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: 1035

Received: 2/17/2010 7:42:19 AM

I-1039-001

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.

Comment: 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.

VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 2-30 Alternative 1 / Proposed Action and Alternatives / Figure 2.2-4 Cantonment/Housing Area.

I notice Haputo Beach is west of Main Cantonment. Haputo is an ancient Chamorro Village and nationally registered. I am requesting that all nationally registered historic sites must be preserved and protected, and no action alternative is highly recommended.

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 Pagat Village historic site. highly recommends no action alternative to registered historic site.

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 Pagat Village to be "carried forward for analysis." Please don't defile the cultural value of site. A no action alternative is highly recommended.

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 (EIS/OEIS). Requesting a list of archaeological sites and traditional cultural properties that will be impacted by the buildup, including their Chamorro name, rather than just a "site number". Since these sites have cultural and resource value,

**I-1039-001**

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 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 to guide the DoD's stewardship of the area. A listing of the sites with Chamorro names is attached to the Programmatic Agreement (PA). The PA and its attachments will be included in the Final EIS.

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.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1038

Received: 2/17/2010 7:45:56 AM

I-1040-001

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-1040-002

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-1040-001

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-1040-002

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 Volumes 2 and 5, Chapter 10, Section 10.2.

## COMMENT SHEET



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

Website Comment Number: 1041

Received: 2/17/2010 7:49:33 AM

I-1041-001

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.

Comment:

I-1041-002

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-1041-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD in coordination with GWA completed an engineering study of the Northern District Wastewater Treatment Plant (NDWWTP). The study identified and recommended short-term and long-term improvements necessary to meet wastewater demands in 2014 and 2019, and upgrades and modifications required to meet water quality standards. The projected wastewater flow in 2014 exceeds the NDWWTP capacity slightly and only temporarily. This excess flow can be handled with chemically enhanced primary treatment. This is discussed in the EIS. The EIS also discussed potential mitigation measures in section 3.2.4 for handling increased flows. The NDWWTP evaluation study findings are discussed in the FEIS. Subsequent to publishing the DEIS, DoD has agreed to fund needed repairs and upgrades to the primary treatment at the NDWWTP. This will be accomplished by a special purpose entity (a private contractor) who will obtain the funding through a loan, which will be paid back by DoD through user fees. Additional upgrades may be needed to the NDWWTP in the future to meet recent requirements by EPA Region 9 to upgrade the plant to secondary treatment. DoD will pay their share of these upgrades (based on flow) at the time when these upgrades are deemed necessary by EPA and GWA.

### I-1041-002

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.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1043

Received: 2/17/2010 7:50:24 AM

I don't think this island can handle the capacity of the military comming here. There would be an increase in crime rates on this island. The demand for materials and food will rise, so I think the prices would increase. When the military does come here, I feel this island would become a target for our enemies, and seeing how small our island is, they would have a good chance at defeating us.

I-1042-001

#### I-1042-001

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: 1044

Received: 2/17/2010 7:51:28 AM

I-1043-001

Chapter 3, Volume 6 of the DEIS suggests that Guam Waterworks Authority and U.S. Department of Defense co-manage the Northern Guam Lens Aquifer. Based on ES-2 of the EIS' executive summary, "The overarching purpose of the proposed actions is to locate U.S. military forces 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." There is no logical reason for DoD's need to co-manage a precious resource such as the NGLA, which is currently maintained by GWA, a local utility agency under the management of the government of Guam. The EIS cites that over the next decade civilian population growth alone will cause GWA to exceed its available capacity; however, this language does not take into account that DoD buildup population growth directly contributes to and enhances the strain on GWA's infrastructural capacity. While the EIS states that GWA has a 5-year CIP plan, why will DoD only fund contractors and user fees related particularly to the creation of housing for buildup construction workers? Will DoD take additional responsibility to financially assist GWA in completing capital improvements to benefit the water-wastewater needs of the civilian population, especially since Guam's indigenous and other non-military personnel residents must co-exist with DoD on an unincorporated U.S. territory, which has been chosen as the focal point to defend the homeland and deter aggression within the region? The EIS cited that "The CIP would be financed through surplus system revenues, grants, and loans," adding that "It is assumed that water supply expansions would be funded through collection of user fees from GWA customers." Additionally, the EIS states that Andersen Air Force Base possesses an "off-base water supply; disinfection, storage, and transmission system; and an on base water distribution system." The U.S. Navy system is an island-wide system stretching as far north as NCTS Finegayan. In addition, the EIS' statement that "transmission lines connecting the Navy water system and the Andersen AFB system also exist, but they are presently out of service," indicate an obvious willingness for DoD branches to assist one another. Financial and infrastructural exclusion of Guam's local government and community will create difficulties; thus, reinforcing my stance that DoD has no logical right to co-manage the NGLA.

### I-1043-001

Thank you for your comment. Since DoD does have wells that extract water from the aquifer, it seems to make sense to establish a joint management group to properly utilize and protect the aquifer. There are water rights issues, but resolving those is not within the scope of the EIS, so these are not discussed. The citation that civilian growth alone would soon exceed the existing capacity of the Guam Waterworks Authority (GWA) system refers to their extraction, treatment, and distribution system, not the sustainable yield of the aquifer. DoD would utilize low impact development techniques for proposed the new Marine base at Finegayan to maintain current aquifer recharge by not allowing rain to runoff into the ocean, but cannot require Guam development to follow these approaches. A joint management team, with experts available from USGS and the Water and Environmental Research Institute of the University of Guam, could make an important impact on aquifer management. DoD is in discussions with other federal agencies and GWA on potential assistance in the funding arena. Any new agreements or plans in this area 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: 1045

Received: 2/17/2010 7:52:28 AM

I-1044-001

**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.

**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-1044-001

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: 1047

Received: 2/17/2010 7:53:02 AM

**I-1045-001**

ECONOMY: The expected 40,000 low-paid workers to be imported, their positions should first be offered to local workers. If there is a lack of qualification, then provide or encourage local vocational schools to provide the basic workshops that would qualify them to render services required. As indicated with the 2,566 local and 15,157 projected jobs to be taken by foreign laborers. There is a great difference in numbers for jobs the military is willing exclude from the local community. Establishing workshops for the local community to gain required qualifications in which individuals interested can pay for the courses or be sponsored by other local grants or scholarships. This process will ensure the local community benefits from the military buildup.

**I-1045-001**

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.

Most of the construction workers would be recruited by private contractors who have been awarded DoD contracts. These contractors would have programs in place to hire local companies as well as small businesses. In most instances the contractors have programs that encourage mentor-protege programs with small companies. There has been three industry forums sponsored by DoD that provide information relating to the contracting process and how local and/or small businesses can be approved in one or more of the small, local, disadvantaged, woman-owned, minority-owned, veteran, and/or disabled veteran business categories.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1049

Received: 2/17/2010 7:54:52 AM

I-1046-001

**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.

**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-1046-002

#### I-1046-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD in coordination with GWA completed an engineering study of the Northern District Wastewater Treatment Plant (NDWWTP). The study identified and recommended short-term and long-term improvements necessary to meet wastewater demands in 2014 and 2019, and upgrades and modifications required to meet water quality standards. The projected wastewater flow in 2014 exceeds the NDWWTP capacity slightly and only temporarily. This excess flow can be handled with chemically enhanced primary treatment. This is discussed in the EIS. The EIS also discussed potential mitigation measures in section 3.2.4 for handling increased flows. The NDWWTP evaluation study findings are discussed in the FEIS. Subsequent to publishing the DEIS, DoD has agreed to fund needed repairs and upgrades to the primary treatment at the NDWWTP. This will be accomplished by a special purpose entity (a private contractor) who will obtain the funding through a loan, which will be paid back by DoD through user fees. Additional upgrades may be needed to the NDWWTP in the future to meet recent requirements by EPA Region 9 to upgrade the plant to secondary treatment. DoD will pay their share of these upgrades (based on flow) at the time when these upgrades are deemed necessary by EPA and GWA.

#### I-1046-002

Thank you for your comment. DoD has prepared the Guam Solid Waste Utility Study that looks at the existing and projected solid waste volumes generated from the future Marine Corp buildup. Estimates for this Utility Study were developed using Marine Corps Base (MCB) Hawaii, Kaneohe Bay (KB) solid waste characterization analysis. Solid waste generation activities for military installation on Guam and MCB Hawaii-KB are similar. Both military installations have similar facilities including maintenance shops, administrative offices, commissary and exchange facilities, fast-food establishments, club operations, family housing and unaccompanied personnel housing. The

results of the solid waste characterization study will be incorporated into the FEIS.

The DoD has also prepared a Construction and Demolition (C&D) Debris Reuse and Diversion Study which addresses the anticipated waste streams during the demolition of old buildings and construction of new facilities identified in the EIS. The study also addresses green waste that will be generated from clearing many acres of vegetation. The goal of the study is to divert 50% of the C&D debris by the end of fiscal year 2015.

The non-DoD project solid waste volumes will be handled in accordance with the existing Guam Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan (ISWMP). GBB is expediting the closure of Ordot and the opening of Layon in the most expeditious manner possible.

DoD is in the process of updating the military Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan (ISWMP) to reflect how waste will be managed now and in the future. The updated DoD ISWMP will include any new information from studies and reports that have been conducted as part of the NEPA process.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1052

Received: 2/17/2010 7:56:01 AM

I-1047-001

**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-1047-002

**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-1047-001

Thank you for your comment. Noise associated with airlift, airdrop, and landing zone operations are described in Volume 2, Section 6.2 and referred to as Aviation Training. Flight paths from Andersen AFB to Northwest Field (NWF) are included in the noise contours shown on Figure 6.2-1. All other flight paths from Andersen AFB to the other training areas would occur over water. The citation referred to on Volume 2, Chapter 6, Page 30 is correct because that section of the EIS is referring to the non-DoD lands on the northern portion of Guam in the vicinity of Finagayan 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.

### I-1047-002

Thank you for your comment. Basic Alternative 1 (Preferred Alternative in the FEIS) for power would not exceed current GPA permitted capacity, but would require reconditioning of existing permitted combustion turbines. Whether the reconditioning of the CTs requires a permit modification would be determined when the reconditioning plan is finalized. Both power Alternatives 2 and 3 presented in the DEIS are not retained in the FEIS.

The DEIS analyzes the worst-case impacts from traffic conditions and at power facilities separately because of the distance between the power sources and the worst-case conditions for traffic impacts. The worst-case traffic impact locations were chosen according to congested intersections located along the major routes (Routes 1/28, 9/Anderson AFB, 1/8, 4/7A, 16/27, 1/2A), which are relatively far from the affected power facilities. The worst-case power facility impacts would occur around the power facility perimeter, and are therefore analyzed from this location. Peaking power combustion turbines, affected by the proposed action, would operate within their permitted capacity, and are in compliance with the NAAQS. The cumulative effects analysis considers

specific worst-case receptor locations from these two source categories and anticipates combined impacts to be minimal. Therefore, the predicted levels for different source categories (i.e., traffic and power facility) were assessed separately according to their respective regulatory guidance.

The modeling analysis conducted for power Alternatives 2 and 3 in the DEIS considered the use of high sulfur content diesel fuel currently utilized at GPA facility. However, these alternatives were not retained in the FEIS and are no longer relevant. In addition, DoD is working with relevant stakeholders to determine an appropriate strategy to for implementing an island wide switch to low sulfur fuel. Therefore, the predicted air quality impacts are considered conservative as potential impacts do not consider the use of cleaner fuel options in the future. Similarly, the traffic-related impact analysis addressed in the DEIS/FEIS is based on the current fuel types, and is considered conservative.



**COMMENT SHEET**

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

Website Comment Number: 1054

Received: 2/17/2010 7:57:27 AM

**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.

**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-1048-001

I-1048-002

**I-1048-001**

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 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.

**I-1048-002**

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: 1057

Received: 2/17/2010 8:02:05 AM

I-1049-001

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-1049-002

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-1049-001

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-1049-002

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: 1060

Received: 2/17/2010 8:03:38 AM

I-1050-001

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-1050-002

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-1050-001

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-1050-002

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 Finagayan 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: 1094

Received: 2/17/2010 8:13:44 AM

I-1051-001

•The water resources on Guam are limited. Although we have a good aquifer, increased development island wide is reducing the amount of water that is flowing into the aquifer. As more roads, parking lots and buildings are constructed more rainfall flows out to the ocean rather than replenishing the aquifer. The thought of the military digging 22 new wells to tap water from the aquifer is disturbing. The military should build a desalinization facility to provide water for the increase demand on base.

I-1051-002

•The dredging of coral in Apra Harbor is extremely disturbing. We are already losing coral around the world. The loss of coral is detrimental to the ecosystem and it would also be detrimental to tourism. Even if only a small portion of the coral was dredged the sediment that is produced during such a procedure would damage or kill the surrounding coral.

I-1051-003

•The establishment of a firing range in the Paget area creates several major problems

oWould private or public land need to be condemned in order to create a firing range in the Paget area? This would be unacceptable.

I-1051-004

oAccess to a wonderful and beloved hiking spot would be limited or denied to the citizens of Guam if Paget was used as a firing range.

I-1051-005

oIf a firing range were established in any area that shoots out over the ocean, how would the spent shell casings be cleaned up? Would that metal just be left in the ocean to pollute our shores and kill our fish and turtles?

I-1051-001

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.

Regarding the increased development impacting aquifer recharge, DoD is aware of that potential and would plan the new Marine base at Finegayan utilizing low impact development techniques. These

techniques would minimize any reduction to groundwater recharge and facilitate filtering mechanisms to prevent stormwater runoff from being contaminated. With the creation of a joint management team for the aquifer, pressure could be placed on the civilian development to follow similar techniques, thus protecting the aquifer.

Desalination is a long-term potential if necessary, and is retained in the DEIS. However, desalination is expensive, uses a lot of power, and results in concentrated salt brine that must be properly handled. For these reasons, it was not felt to be a viable short term alternative.

**I-1051-002**

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-1051-003**

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-1051-004**

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

**I-1051-005**

Thank you for your comment. The planned firing range training does not include "over ocean" firing of munitions and explosives of concern (MEC).



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1112

Received: 2/17/2010 8:19:08 AM

I-1052-001

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-1052-001

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: 1170

Received: 2/17/2010 8:35:33 AM

I-1054-001

#### Volume 1 (General comment):

The importance of including a range of sufficiently different action alternatives in the impact analysis must be emphasized, and would argue that alternatives for several of the proposed actions (most notably, the CVN Berthing project action alternatives) are not sufficiently different. The Navy's Environmental and Natural Resources Program Manual provides examples of the types of alternatives that should be included in an EIS, including 1) taking no action, 2) postponing action, and 3) selecting actions of a significantly different nature that would meet mission and project objectives with different environmental impacts. It is clear that Alternative 1 and Alternative 2 are not sufficiently different, leaving reviewers with essentially one action alternative (which, then, is not an "alternative" at all), and thus a range of reasonable alternatives is not offered for evaluation of environmental impacts. Alternatives should address alternate designs, site locations, etc. when establishing the selection criteria.

#### I-1054-001

Thank you for your comment. Volume 4, Chapter 1 provides the rationale why Guam is the only feasible location for the CVN proposed action; other locations were considered and dismissed for the reasons presented in that Chapter. Volume 4, Chapter 2, shows that a range of alternatives were considered within Apra Harbor. After applying the screening criteria, as explained in Section 2.3 of Volume 4, Polaris Point and the Former SRF were the only two locations that met the criteria and were therefore carried forward for analysis in the EIS. The No Action Alternative is not considered a feasible alternative because it does not meet the purpose of and need for the proposed action.

As for delaying the proposed action, 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.

The EIS presents a range of alternatives that were considered, and only those that met the purpose of and need for the proposed action and were practicable were carried forward for analysis.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1175

Received: 2/17/2010 8:36:42 AM

I-1055-001

V.2, Ch. 16

The section describing the impacts to Guam's economy does not adequately address the potential impacts to commercial fishing and tourist operators or to Guam's Apra-based tourism operations. Even short term impacts to commercial fishing and tourism operations result in lost income. This is especially true for areas that have been identified in a fairly recent coral reef valuation study conducted by an international team of researchers as being exceptionally valuable (e.g. Western Shoals, Gabgab II, Blue Hole, Hap's Reef, and Double Reef). Access to sites that are already restricted when training activities are conducted will be further restricted, while sites not currently restricted may experience restrictions.

### I-1055-001

Thank you for your comment. The expected impacts that the proposed action would have on tourism are discussed in Section 4.3.7 of the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS, which is Appendix F of the DEIS). An interview conducted with the Guam Fishermen's Cooperative, concerning Guam's fishing industry, is located on Pg. 94 of Appendix D of the SIAS.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1178

Received: 2/17/2010 8:37:25 AM

V.4, Ch. 16

It is also difficult to understand how the preparers reached the conclusion that the impacts to tourism operations in Apra Harbor will be more than offset by the increase to the overall tourism economy by the increased number of people participating in the tourism economy as a result of CVN-associated activities. The tourism economy should not be considered as a single entity, but instead impacts to individual, existing operators should be more important than some overall trend. Sites within the harbor are very important to commercial tourism operations and will likely be restricted more frequently, and the marine ecosystems sustaining these activities will likely be degraded by dredging, training activities, and other buildup-associated activities. Repeated incidences, and cumulative impacts of other activities, could cause substantial impact on the viability of certain commercial operations.

I-1056-001

### I-1056-001

Thank you for your comment. Tourism analysis can be found in the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) which is Appendix F, Volume 9 of the DEIS). Tourism analysis is qualitative and based largely on interviews with industry leaders in 2008 and early 2009. Interviews can be found in Appendix D of the SIAS. Also, when the military population and Navy transient population is outside the bases, they would be similar to visitors to Guam; spending money for goods and services and taking part in recreational activities.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1182

Received: 2/17/2010 8:38:06 AM

V.4, Ch.16

The potential cumulative impacts of dredging, increased intensity/frequency of training activities, in combination with the increase in U.S. military presence within Apra Harbor (and on Guam, in general), on the tourism operators within the harbor should also be carried out. It seems reasonable to be concerned about the potential impacts to a tourism economy largely dependent on Japanese tourists. Was there any survey of the Japanese tourists' perceptions of the U.S. military and how an increased presence may alter their perception of Guam and perhaps change their willingness to visit the island? The perceptions of Japanese and other tourists on the appeal of Apra Harbor, and how those perceptions may change with the significantly increase presence of military and commercial activity in the harbor must also be taken into account. It is also important to emphasize that the results of even recently conducted surveys of Japanese tourists or potential tourists may not accurately reflect the apparently rapidly changing perceptions of the Japanese (evident by a historical change in political leadership at national and local levels and increased media attention on U.S. military activities in Japan and even on Guam). These considerations should also be extended to other proposed actions and examined in the cumulative impacts section of the DEIS.

#### I-1057-001

Thank you for your comment. Most of your concerns are addressed in the DEIS. Please see the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS - Appendix F of the DEIS) for information on the economic impacts of the proposed action. The economic impacts of the proposed action are expected to be positive in general and for the majority of Guam's population. For information on the expected impacts the proposed action would have on tourism, please see Section 4.3.7 of the SIAS - impacts specifically related to Navy actions are discussed in this section.

I-1057-001



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1185

Received: 2/17/2010 8:38:42 AM

I-1058-001

V.2, Ch. 11, Page 11-33, Paragraph 2

It is not clear what the "4500 species" figure refers to – whether to the total number of marine fauna species on Guam, or to the # of marine fauna species documented within the Haputo ERA (which would be 21% of the total number of marine fauna species on Guam). Please clarify.

I-1058-001

Thank you for your comment. The document has been clarified.



**COMMENT SHEET**

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

Website Comment Number: 1190

Received: 2/17/2010 8:39:29 AM

V.2, Ch. 11, Page 11-61, Paragraph 4

Here, the DEIS claims that there would be no impact to the marine biological resources as a result of activities planned for the area. Two very likely indirect impacts to marine resources as a result of construction activities is the use of non-DoD areas by construction workers, military personnel and their dependents, civilian contractors, and those from neighboring islands seeking opportunities on Guam associated with the buildup. This large number of people will likely use a handful of already heavily used sites along the western coast of Guam, thereby placing significantly more pressure on marine resources as a result of recreational use and harvesting. Combined with the impacts of other construction workers, military personnel, etc., associated with other buildup activities, with many of these individuals utilizing the same nearshore coastal areas for recreation and harvesting, the impacts will be of an even greater magnitude. The impact of recreational use by military personnel and their dependents on marine habitat within the Haputo ERA is acknowledged, so it is difficult to comprehend why off-base impacts are not considered. These impacts must be addressed here, as well as in the cumulative impacts section. It is also important to specify viable, effective mitigation measures for off-base impacts. It is not acceptable to leave all of these problems for Government of Guam to deal with, when they would not occur but for the military buildup. It is also not sufficient to simply state that educational and outreach activities will be implemented/supported in order to mitigate these impacts.

I-1059-001

I-1059-002

**I-1059-001**

Thank you for your comment. Volumes 2 and 4 discuss the potential impacts of these various proposed actions on the marine environment.

**I-1059-002**

Thank you for your comment. The potential impacts to the recreational resources on non-DoD properties are discussed in Volume 2, Chapter 9, Sections 9.1.2.4 ("Non-Department of Defense Land [DoD], North") and 9.1.3.3 ("Non-DoD Land, Central").



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1192

Received: 2/17/2010 8:40:03 AM

I-1060-001

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.

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-1060-001

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: 1193

Received: 2/17/2010 8:40:08 AM

I-1061-001

V.2, Ch. 11, Page 11-68, Paragraph 2

Here, as with other sections of the DEIS, the incorrect assertion that scalloped hammerheads spawn in the area outside of the Inner Apra Harbor Channel is made. Scalloped hammerheads are known to pup in these areas, which means that the young hammerheads are born here and will use this area for an extensive period of time. It is also highly dubious to base the claim that there will be only temporary impacts on a personal observation of the rarity of the sharks that has not been substantiated. Apparently, the claim that these sharks are rare were made by a Navy consultant with limited experience on Guam, and is presumably based on the lack of sightings during reef surveys. This is grossly inadequate and again shows the deep bias of the DEIS authors to underestimate impacts using unreliable, inadequate, misused, misinterpreted, or even outright false information. This is similar to claiming that there are few sea turtles in the area because there were few in situ observations of sea turtles recorded by divers conducting benthic surveys in the area's relatively turbid waters. Any biologist (or even many non-biologists) on Guam know that such observations grossly underestimate the number of sea turtles. Even more disturbing is that the Navy is well aware of 20 years worth of aerial survey data collected by DAWR, but instead relies on demonstrably insufficient data.

I-1061-001

Thank you for your comment. The reference provided regarding the rarity of this hammerhead spawning event (as identified by NOAA [2005a]) or "pupping" as stated by the commenter was provided by a local biologist. The Navy would appreciate seeing a reference stating that the hammerheads presence is other than identified in the EIS, as there is very little information on this subject.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1196

Received: 2/17/2010 8:40:41 AM

I-1062-001

V.2, Ch. 11, Page 11-70, Last paragraph

The claim that there have been no vessel strikes on sea turtles since the Navy has been operating within Apra Harbor is a ridiculous claim and should be removed. How could this possibly be known? Were there divers in the water accompanying every ship that ever entered or exited the harbor? Even recently a turtle was found dead near Gabgab beach with clear evidence of having been struck by a boat or ship. While it is not clear whether a recreational boat, a military ship, or some other vessel caused its death, does the Navy even investigate such instances? Such a statement again highlights the systematic bias towards underestimating impacts, to the point that the claims have absolutely no scientific merit at all and which aren't really necessary in the first place.

### I-1062-001

Thank you for your comment. If references were provided by the commenter that state otherwise, the Navy would have been obliged to include those sea turtle striking events, even if anecdotal, in the FEIS. The statement in the EIS will be reviewed and revised accordingly.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1199

Received: 2/17/2010 8:44:49 AM

I-1063-001

the buildup will ruin Guam and its beauty. please dont allow it to happen. think about the next generations to come. guam is fine and we do not need anymore people on this island. if this buildup happens it will bring violence and more crime to our island

#### I-1063-001

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: 1202

Received: 2/17/2010 9:44:38 AM

I-1064-001

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".

Marianne Rios

### I-1064-001

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.

1        **COMMENTS BY MS. DESIREE NELSON TAIMANGLO**

2  
3            MS. TAIMANGLO:    My name is Desiree  
4 Nelson Taimanglo and I'm from the village of  
5 Yigo.    I'm glad I went after Mr. Peterson  
6 because he suggested that we stand up and speak  
7 for our soldiers.    Like many of you here, I  
8 have family in the military.    As a matter of  
9 fact, my father is a United States Army  
10 Colonel.    And I'm speaking to them here because  
11 -- because some of them do not want to come  
12 here today because they are afraid.    They don't  
13 want to see opposing the buildup -- they want  
14 to come but in the privacy of their home they  
15 don't like it.    They complain about it, they  
16 say how terrible it is.    So, you don't speak  
17 for my dad, you don't speak for cousins or my  
18 uncle who live out that plan in service and  
19 have been deployed over and over and over  
20 again.    This is their home.

21            So, don't tell me to speak for our  
22 soldiers if you don't speak for all of them.  
23 I'm here speaking for the ones in my family.  
24 And fourth generation, the fourth generation  
25 from my mother's side, we've been told that her

**I-1065-001** 1 land, my land are needed for federal purposes.  
 2 On my father's side they took acres of land  
 3 near Andersen Base -- were taken and is still  
 4 recorded in the family in case you decide to  
 5 give it back. The beachfront property in Piti  
 6 that you call the USO, was my grandfather's.  
 7 He was offered \$900.00 and refused to take it  
 8 because he considered it formality and  
 9 insulting. I still consider this formality  
 10 insulting. I think you were misinformed, most  
 11 of the claims in the impact statement says that  
 12 there will be less insignificant impact, not  
 13 for me.

**I-1065-002** 14 On Volume 2, Land Use, it doesn't say  
 15 anything about changes of land use on existing  
 16 DOD properties. It only discusses changes on  
 17 DOD land or land acquired by you. Does this  
 18 serious commission of people who keep telling  
 19 us who need it, a combined formality? Another  
 20 project, Apra Harbor, Marine relocation and  
 21 missile defense, should be separated into three

**I-1065-003** 22 different parts. Most of the professionals who  
 23 make their living responding to environmental  
 24 reports confirmed that we have been given time  
 25 to respond, about 1 1/2 of the plans that you

### **I-1065-001**

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-1065-002**

Thank you for your comment. The description of the proposed actions and alternatives on federally-controlled and non-federally controlled land are described in Volume 2, Chapter 2. This is presented before all of the resource impact assessments. There are graphics that show notional plans for the various components of the proposed action. The land use section in Volume 2, Chapter 8 presents an assessment of the proposed land uses on existing land uses on federally-controlled land, land to be acquired, and lands adjacent to the proposed action.

**I-1065-003**

1 have slated for us. Your plan doesn't brush  
2 over Section 106PO overview of lands that  
3 should be considered traditional, cultural  
4 properties under federal historic preservation  
5 law. It's just a draft, but as the military  
6 being the most empowered country on this  
7 planet, and its planners, this islands future,  
8 my future, you owe me a better draft than that,

**I-1065-004**

9 it's insulting because it shows that even from  
10 the start, we've never crossed your minds.

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**I-1065-003**

Thank you for your comment. Section 106 consultation and discussion of traditional cultural properties are addressed in Chapter 12 of Volume 2.

**I-1065-004**

Thank you for your comment. Section 106 consultation and discussion of traditional cultural properties are addressed in Chapter 12 of Volume 2. EIS team members coordinated with Government of Guam representatives on these issues during preparation of the Draft EIS.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1204

Received: 2/17/2010 9:46:20 AM

I-1066-001

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".

Albert Rios, Anigua, Guam

### I-1066-001

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: 1785

Received: 2/18/2010 4:38:28 AM

I-1067-001

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-1067-002

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-1067-001

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-1067-002

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 Finagayan 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: 1205

Received: 2/17/2010 9:48:33 AM

I-1068-001

I-1068-002

In Volume 2, Chapter 19: Environmental Justice and the Protection of Children, I have two main concerns. First, the loss of public access to the areas of Marbo Cave, Pagat Trail, and the Guam International Raceway due to the implementation of a firing range is not only unfair to both our local people and our tourists, but it is a great safety hazard. Even if these locations are off limits to the public, people living and/or crossing in the surrounding areas can be potentially harmed by stray bullets from the firing range. Also, the aforementioned locations are all popular recreational spots for many locals, especially our youth. My second concern is the failure to address the safety of Guahan's children in regards to sexual harrassment, rape, etc. by military personnel arriving from Okinawa, Japan. The numerous rape cases in Okinawa raises many worries by our local people. The DEIS should clearly address the situation of the military presence in Okinawa and assure that if they are moved to Guahan, no cases of rape or sexual assault to the island's children (as well as women) will occur by any of the military's members.

### I-1068-001

Thank you for your comments. You have commented on three issues: access to recreational and cultural areas (along Route 15); concern about the Guam International Raceway use; and public health and safety of the military firing ranges (along Route 15). Below, responses to each of these issues are provided. 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. 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.

Access to and through military property may be allowed pursuant to policies in place at the time. It is noted that firing ranges are located and secured to protect the public and preserve public health and safety.

**I-1068-002**

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: 1206

Received: 2/17/2010 9:50:55 AM

To whom it may concern,

**I-1069-001**

I feel that the buildup will drastically change Guam's social and economical infrastructure. With that being said, I highly encourage the "higher power" to delay and rethink their strategy while working face to face with the local citizens and their leaders.

**I-1069-002**

I, being a local citizen think that the buildup will bring problems with few rewards/advances. If, it was up to me; I would perhaps recommend that the buildup be shifted to the mainland, not Guam, on account of me foreseeing the social strain from both parties. Not to mention, the economical factor that will hit the local citizens causing even more problems.

I know that the military takes care of their "own", but this is something that is beyond what Guam and the U.S. military can handle. If you really think about it, why are they moving in the first place? Exactly, the same reason why a good number of the local society here in Guam believe they will be nothing but detrimental.

In closing, I just want to state that this statement has been from a conservative, a conservative that believes that this change even for the benefit of America is very wrong. I, once again urge the "higher power" to rethink their strategy for America as a whole, not as an interest.

Carl Jay Tainatongo

University of Guam Freshman

**I-1069-001**

Thank you for your comment. Social impacts are discussed in the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) that is Appendix F, Volume 9 of the Draft EIS. It discusses the impacts of the proposed action to the social services, facilities, and other resources. There is an executive summary in the SIAS that identifies the impacts to social services. If the maximal population increase is assume to occur, a number of social services (e.g., public schools, health care, police, fire) would need to be improved and supported for the increased population. On the other hand, there would be an increase in taxes collected, license and user fees that would increase revenue to the government of Guam. The increase in revenue to Guam would likely offset some costs of the needed services. The Final EIS will include additional mitigation measures that could be taken to minimize impacts. The DoD will continue to pursue mitigation measures to ensure that adverse impacts can be avoided and/or reduced.

**I-1069-002**

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. Your comment 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.



## COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1209

Received: 2/17/2010 9:56:16 AM

I-1070-001

The DEIS has stated that in 2014, the height of the buildup, there will be a 15 to 20% increase in the student population for Guam public schools. Who will bear the cost for building of new schools to accommodate the new students. It is estimated that the cost to build five schools (estimated by Guam DOE) will be over \$200 million dollars. The government of Guam has already reached its borrowing capacity as set by the Organic Act of Guam, where will they get the necessary funding to build these schools?

#### I-1070-001

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

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



**COMMENT SHEET**

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

Website Comment Number: 1212

Received: 2/17/2010 10:04:42 AM

**I-1071-001**

**I-1071-002**

**I-1071-003**

The firing range will cause a loss of habits for special-status species on Guam and Tinian, and most importantly federal threatened and endangered species, from clearing of vegetation. Additionally, there will be permanent damage and loss of archeological sites, historical artifacts and culturally sensitive sites that are tied to who we are as indigenous people, our culture, language, heritage, practices, values and traditions. The taking of these sites and restricting the people are downright disrespectful and ill treatment of the people of Guam.

The local regulatory agencies have no jurisdiction over any DoD lands (AFFB and Big Navay) where most of the cultural resources will be impacted. There are training areas, detonation of bombs, heavy artillery equipment, hazardous and toxic waste contamination on land and water and other military exercises without regard to archeological sites and artifacts and the well being of the people.

**I-1071-001**

Thank you for your comment. The loss of habitat for threatened and endangered species and other wildlife has been determined. Conservation measures to avoid or minimize these losses are included in the Final EIS, as summarized in Table 10.2-20 in Volume 2 for Guam and 10.2-14 in Volume 3 for Tinian.

**I-1071-002**

Thank you for your comment. Early identification, consultation, and predictive modeling resulted in much 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 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. DoD will continue to work very closely with the Guam SHPO and others to continue in our efforts to avoid, minimize and/or mitigate adverse effects to cultural resources and to provide information necessary to protect historically important archaeological sites.

**I-1071-003**

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. 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.

1                   **COMMENTS BY MR. FRANCIS TAITANO**

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3                   MR. TAITANO:       Good afternoon, I'm  
4 Francis Taitano and I'm from the village of  
5 Talofofo. I came for a specific concern and  
6 needed to make it known. From looking at the  
7 maps on the Route 15 plans the Pagat area. My  
8 family, specifically my father's brother  
9 Artemio Taitano known as "Bobo" had farmed  
10 Chamorro Land Trust Property, Government of  
11 Guam for longer than I have been here, since  
12 well shortly after the war. The location is  
13 called Lajuna, north of Pagat, just north of  
14 Pagat point. He has farmed that land all his  
15 life, he got his livelihood from it and he  
16 raised his three younger brothers because he  
17 lost his parents when he was 20 years old.

18                   I have continued the occupation of that  
19 area -- it's been abandoned, it's been a  
20 continued occupancy, if you say that. And I  
21 noticed from the maps, I wanted to first look  
22 before saying anything that I was assured it  
23 was not reaching to that specific location from  
24 the northern most boundary of the post site,  
25 but what appears to be the case is the -- I

I-1072-001

1 believe it's called the service danger zone.  
2 So, the range of danger from the shooting  
3 that's proposed would spill in to this specific  
4 location. It's a farm area, there are basics  
5 there and I believe that people involved in  
6 putting this all together have overlooked this  
7 site because they not even identified the  
8 cultural or the archaeological sites that are  
9 there. And this particular location is a  
10 traditional cultural property.

11 So, I'm concerned about that because  
12 I'm on the northern most end of it. I believe  
13 that an alternative can be made if they are  
14 going to occupy it. I wish like just bend a  
15 little bit more to one side, I know it sounds  
16 very selfish but it is in that location where I  
17 am at this time. So, if at all possible, the  
18 land would be not encroached upon. The  
19 northern boundary shoots right into the middle  
20 of a farm area. And with just a little bit of  
21 the line being bent, it would exclude this  
22 traditional property and archeological site.  
23 It is a site used by the boonie stompers and  
24 they are coming there a week from today, and so  
25 for those who are here that are not aware of

**I-1072-001**

Thank you for your comment. 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. Other locations on non DoD lands were eliminated because of topography or settlements. The present alternative at the Route 15 area was selected for additional analysis in the EIS because it met all of the necessary criteria. Historic properties on the lower coastal plateau would not be disturbed by construction of the ranges and the chances of disturbance from operations are very low. For safety reasons, however, all of the lands under the safety danger zones would need to be unoccupied. The DoD intends to work with the public to continue public access to these areas that balance safety, mission, and the public's interests.

<b>I-1072-001</b>	1	the site, you are welcome to join them this
	2	Saturday. Thank you.
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## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1213

Received: 2/17/2010 10:05:37 AM

I-1073-001

Comment II, continuation from I: Water resource

To add to the uncertainty of the sustainable yield of Guam's groundwater aquifer, the two studies mentioned in the DEIS are well over 15 years old. Do these studies, and the resulting sustainable yield estimates, take into account the effect of global warming and the potential effects that sea level increases would have on the groundwater aquifer? Also, do the studies take into account the potential amount of groundwater that has already been contaminated, a lot of which contaminated by the military in the past? What kinds of contaminants has the military already gotten into Guam's aquifers? What kind of impact could polluted groundwater have on the estimated groundwater sustainable yields? Could seasonal and longer-term natural cycles account for the difference in estimated sustainable yields of the two studies examined in the DEIS? What is the expectation for the future seasonal patterns and natural cycles? Can we expect a drought in 2014? Or, can we expect an extra rainy season? How long will this drought or rainy season last? How reliable are these predictions? It is more and more common that abnormal weather events and seasonal patterns are all over the news. Is this something that should be taken into consideration? We cannot accurately predict the weather 5-years down the line, and what the resulting groundwater supply will be during that period.

Guam is chosen because it meets one of the main requirements that it allows for freedom of action (or use of base without restrictions). History shows, that the military has taken full advantage of their supposed freedom of action and have been dumping hazardous and toxic chemicals into Guam's water supply. Many of the contaminated areas are still as they were when the military closed the hazardous sites and returned in back to GovGuam. In the south, where there is no reliable groundwater aquifer the Navy built a dam to collect Guam's rain water and up to this day continue to sell it back to the people of Guam. Would this be a similar outcome to look forward to with a desalination operation? Could the military look to desalination as a mitigation described in the DEIS, and use sell excess water to the civilian community of Guam? This sounds like another wonderful business venture for the military after potentially contributing to the problem of potentially overdrawing the water supply that is currently considered sustainable.

#### I-1073-001

Thank you for your comment. Sustainable yield estimates from 1982 and 1991 do not take into account the potential effects of global warming and sea level changes. The planned USGS NGLA study will consider the latest available climate data. The study may include a sensitivity analysis to estimate the changes on sustainable yield depending on potential climatic changes (e.g., higher or lower rainfall, higher or lower sea level elevation).

The planned water supply wells are located in sub-basins which almost entirely undeveloped. The average daily demand on these sub-basins is less than the most conservative estimate of sustainable yield. Only 2 percent of GWA's water supply well capacity is located with these sub-basins. Based on a discussion with Dr. Jensen at University of Guam, a revised estimate of sustainable yield, incorporating available climate and groundwater information since the early 1990s is likely to result in higher estimates of sustainable yield. Therefore, no negative impacts are anticipated from installing the wells based on existing information.

The contaminants identified in DoD production wells include elevated chlorides and biological contamination Navy owned wells. These wells are taken out of production until measures to rehabilitate or replace the wells are made. Two Andersen AFB wells located in the Yigo sub-basin have volatile organic carbon (VOC) contamination. These wells were not considered for rehabilitation, because the well capacity in the Yigo sub-basin already exceeds sustainable yield estimates.

Sustainable yield is the amount of water that can be withdrawn from the aquifer without saltwater intrusion or excessive drawdown. Groundwater contamination tends to be localized near the source. Wells can be located within the aquifer to withdraw water away from the contaminated plumes.

There is sufficient available yield in the Andersen and Agafa-Guma sub-basins to meet the future estimated average daily demand of the Marine Corps relocation and existing facilities on Andersen AFB. Monitoring will

be conducted periodically during operation to measure the level of chloride in the groundwater. If elevated chloride levels are detected, the DoD will take the wells out of production until correction actions are made. If the most conservative estimates of sustainable yield are incorrect and there is not sufficient freshwater resources, desalination is considered a long-term alternative to meet the projected DOD water demands. The cost of construction and maintenance of a desalination plant is significant.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1215

Received: 2/17/2010 10:06:55 AM

I-1074-001

The increase of population from everywhere will require an increase in services at Guam Memorial Hospital (is at & often beyond capacity), the Dept. of Public Health and Social Services and the Dept. of Mental Health and Substance Abuse. There is no mention of these services because the military will take care of its own people. Little do they know or they may be in denial that military personnel and families are and have been receiving services at the expense of the local government. Will the military pay for these services? Or will the military require its personnel and family members to seek services at the Naval Hospital or their clinics otherwise they will be sent back stateside?

#### I-1074-001

Thank you for your comment. Volume 2, Section 16.1.5.2 provides a brief discussion of the overarching factors that affect health and human services on Guam. It also outlines the key public, nonprofit, private, and military agencies that provide primary health and human services to Guam's population. The population serviced by the Naval Hospital will include the proposed relocated Marines and other military dependents and military beneficiaries. The military sector provides mental health services to active duty members and their dependents, while the Veterans Affairs (VA) Administration services the mental health needs of veterans and their families. The Guam Memorial Hospital and private medical practices would service the civilian population.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1218

Received: 2/17/2010 10:10:03 AM

I-1075-001

DoD expects GovGuam to increase its public safety personnel because of the buildup. They know that there will be problems with the servicemen while out in the town drinking. There will be an increase in crime and social disorder in the community. This was also not addressed in the DEIS. Will there be an increase of military police presence at these sites? Who will have jurisdiction over the servicemen when laws are violated? Who will charge them, arrest them and lock them up? Will they be tried in our judicial system? Or will the military protect them and send them off island? What measures will the military take to prevent problems in the community?

#### I-1075-001

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: 1219

Received: 2/17/2010 10:11:36 AM

I-1076-001

All the best beaches are inside the base. There are limited recreational beaches, parks and other recreational facilities that the local population, the tourists and the new people coming to Guam during the buildup will have. The military personnel and families will also come out of the fence and use our already limited facilities causing more damage and wear and tear. This was not even factored in nor discussed in the DEIS.

#### I-1076-001

Thank you for your comment. In an effort to reduce the impact on existing recreational resources, quality of life (QOL) facilities would be offered at the Main Cantonment in the Department of Defense (DoD) property in Finegayan in close proximity to living quarters. However, during the project implementation phase of the project, the non-DoD recreational resources are likely to experience an increase in visitor numbers due to the temporary in-migration of persons associated with the construction efforts.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1220

Received: 2/17/2010 10:12:41 AM

I-1077-001

Traffic already has increased. There is a visible increase of military personnel already on Guam not counting the impending population. Most highways are two to four lanes and it takes 40 minutes from Yigo to Agat. With the population increase it will triple to the travel time. Roadway traffic will affect and increase road rage among drivers and more accidents. For the most part, drivers are friendly and courteous but not when they are in congested roadways that will extend their time on the roads away from work and home.

#### I-1077-001

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.



**COMMENT SHEET**

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas  
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Website Comment Number: 1221

Received: 2/17/2010 10:14:23 AM

**I-1078-001**

There will be adverse impacts on affordable housing for low to middle income families but especially the young and the elderly. Realtors locally and from Hawaii are buying up vacant condos and apartment complexes in preparation of the buildup. Housing prices are expected to increase dramatically with the military and GHURA currently offering higher rent payments than what the community can bear. What steps will the military take to ensure that they do not drive up the rent?

With the construction boom, the cost of housing will go up and unreachable for low income families. Additionally, construction companies will not be available for individual families due to the military construction and business construction.

**I-1078-001**

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).



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1230

Received: 2/17/2010 10:58:07 AM

These comments are arranged by Volume. All chapters and pages indicated should fall below a Volume heading to easily reference.

Overall

It was difficult to assess comprehensiveness because each Volume and Chapter requires a table of contents, but none actually has one. Even with over 11,000 pages, environmental surveys and background literature used to assess environmental characteristics were insufficient. If email comments in Appendix J that serve as a "peer review" from non-local scientists paid by the Navy are any indication of the quality of biological assessments used, the methods used to compose this document were grossly insufficient. There was a tendency to downplay significance of impacts, especially to natural resources. Guam has a history of degradation, but still has valuable and unique resources that NEPA and the SIKES Act would deem worth conserving.

I-1079-001

Vol 2

Ch 10 p 12

No recovery plan for Marianas fruit bat as it is listed as "threatened" and not "endangered." They are still threatened, and listed as endangered by Guam law, and therefore, special care should be taken for their recovery, especially since the last known colony in Guam is on Andersen Air Force Base. This species is also important culturally to the people of Guam. The source population for Guam's single colony (which is on military land) is in Rota. If something happened to the Guam "sink" population of bats on Andersen, Rota's bats are their best chance for recovery. However, poaching is a huge problem in Rota. To deal with fruit bat recovery, as the military should since it will be affecting its habitat, a recovery plan should be implemented in conjunction with Fish and Wildlife Service, to extend monitoring and conservation efforts to Rota.

I-1079-002

Ch 10 p 14

On the table of surveyed organisms and areas, tree snails are not surveyed at main Naval Base. I have personally picked up (for examination, I then replaced them) several Partulid shells from the Spanish Steps area at Orote. There are areas of potential habitat for these snails, and obviously, historical presence. Surveys need to be done here as well.

I-1079-003

Ch 10 p.22

The species of cycad being referred to is probably *Cycas micronesica*, as it is listed in Appendix G, not *Cycas circinalis*, which is the old name.

continued in next comment...

#### I-1079-001

Thank you for your comment. Each volume has a table of contents. Each resource chapter is structured consistently with other resource chapters to make it easier for the reader to find information. The electronic files included bookmarks to allow the reader to navigate easily within each resource chapter.

#### I-1079-002

Thank you for your comment. A recovery plan for the Mariana fruit bat plan was prepared by the US Fish and Wildlife Service in 1990. The USFWS prepares all recovery plans for species under their jurisdiction and is currently in the process of updating the Mariana fruit bat recovery plan. When the US Fish and Wildlife Service has a revised plan for review they put a notification into the Federal Register alerting the public that there is a plan for review and comment.

#### I-1079-003

Thank you for your comment. The Spanish Steps area is not included in the proposed action area of the EIS so it was not evaluated for the presence of tree snails. The Guam cycad species was listed in Chapter 10, page 4 when first mentioned as "*Cycas circinalis* (= *micronesica*)". The authority for plant names used in the EIS is Dr. Lynn Raulerson's 2006 plant listed posted on the UoG herbarium website. The species is listed there as *C. circinalis*.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1231

Received: 2/17/2010 10:59:25 AM

I-1080-001

Ch 10 p 25

The difference between essential and critical habitat is not clear here for the fruit bat – what are the management differences?

I-1080-002

Ch 10 p 81

Suggestions from scoping meetings – there is no proof that suggestions from scoping meetings were in fact incorporated into the DEIS. For example, issues brought up by the scoping meetings include increased risks from invasive species. However, there are no plans indicated in the DEIS for a comprehensive plan to decrease or control risk of introduced species at ports (or increased control to prevent spread of BTS to other areas).

I-1080-003

Ch 10 p 86

There do not seem to be any migratory bird surveys to base these assumptions on. If there are, they are not referred to in the DEIS.

I-1080-004

Ch 10 Increased noise due to flights and activities

Noise would have less than significant impact on bats because it would not wipe out their population, although it could wipe out their population ON GUAM. Noise also impacts Marianas Crow, explanation in Ch 10 does not explain or justify why the crow will not be significantly impacted.

I-1080-005

Ch10 p 98

How is the Haputo ERA going to remain “unchanged” if plans are to remove both primary and secondary limestone forest? Proposed alternatives should have an option for the least possible damage to the ERA. The ERA was established as mitigation for a previous military project (Kilo Wharf), proposing damage to this ERA (which is one of the last places on Guam where large colonies of candidate ESA species Partulid snails) would compromise this previous mitigation. If proposed mitigation for projects can be overturned so easily, it sets a precedence for the public to doubt any proposed mitigation in this EIS.

I-1080-006

Ch10 p. 112, repeated on p 119 for both Alternatives (Rte 15 Lands)

“Invasive plant species are likely to expand ranges and new species are likely in some areas due to the increase in activities such as more training, more personnel, and more vehicles. However, this is unlikely to substantially impact primary limestone forest as long as the substrate of the primary forest remains intact. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.”  
Invasive plants can greatly impact limestone forests regardless of how much they impact the substrate. There is no scientific basis for the determination that the impacts to primary forests would be less than significant.

#### I-1080-001

Thank you for your comment. Critical habitat is a very specific term under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). Critical habitat includes areas considered necessary to support the conservation of the species and that may require special management considerations or protection. Essential habitat areas are not defined in the ESA but are areas considered essential to the conservation of the species. However, it should be noted that the FEIS has been updated to replace essential habitat with recovery habitat per U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service direction. That agency has just recently identified recovery habitat areas. Recovery habitat is habitat that is needed to support the recovery of a listed species.

#### I-1080-002

Thank you for your comment. A series of measures to control invasive species are outlined beginning in section 10.2.2.6 of Volume 2. In addition a Micronesian Biosecurity Plan is being developed by numerous government agencies in conjunction with the Navy that will evaluate and specify avoidance and control methods for invasive species for all aspects of operations associated with the military buildup.

#### I-1080-003

Thank you for your comment. The discussion should have included a reference to a Natural Resources Report that is in preparation. Bird surveys were conducted in support of this EIS and a report of these survey results will be included in the final EIS.

#### I-1080-004

Thank you for your comment. Potential noise impacts to listed species are presented in Volume 2, Chapter 10, Section 10.2, including Tables 10.2-2 and 10.2-3 and Figures 10.2-6 and 10.2-7. Based on the

presented noise analysis, impacts due to noise from the proposed activities would not be significant.

**I-1080-005**

Thank you for your comment. None of the proposed project alternatives would include development on lands within the Haputo ERA. The page referenced has the following statement: "The most pristine vegetation and habitats are in the Haputo ERA, which would remain unchanged."

**I-1080-006**

Thank you for your comment. Observations of the vegetation at the Rt 15 site and elsewhere on Guam during extensive surveys in support of this EIS indicate that invasive species in limestone areas are most prevalent where there has been disturbance of soil (from feral pigs), ground vegetation (from feral pigs and deer), or removal of trees that has opened up the canopy (from clearing or burning). It is these activities that provide the greatest opportunity for invasive species to spread. In addition, most of the areas at the Rt 15 site on the upper plateau (the areas most likely to be influenced by human activity) with remaining primary (relatively undisturbed) limestone forest are in areas where the substrate is mostly rock with minimal soil. Based on the extensive surveys conducted on Guam, these areas in particular seem to be resistant to invasive species invasion unless there is also some non-human disturbance of the types just mentioned. The exception to this is invasion by lemonchiria (*Triphasia trifolia*) but seeds from this species are likely spread primarily by animals. The determination of less than significant impacts was made based on these observations.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1232

Received: 2/17/2010 11:01:48 AM

Vol 2

Ch 10 115 for Andersen South

"The primary limestone forest that would be removed is mixed plateau forest. The limestone forest in the area does harbor a special-status plant species (see discussion below)."

I-1081-001

But is the followed by:

"At Andersen South, no special-status species have been reported from the site, and none were observed in recent project-specific surveys."

This is very confusing. Is the document referring to Heritiera longipetiolata?

Ch 10 p 131

I-1081-002

Limestone forest habitat will be impacted by training because of potential spread of invasives, and because of actual activities. As indicated in Vol 2 Ch 2, rappelling, obstacle course, and vehicle courses are planned for this area, including portions that are not already DOD-owned. Removal of vegetation seems unavoidable for the proposed alternatives, but is not allowed on the non-DOD land.

Ch 10 p 134

I-1081-004

100-m no training areas around swiftlet caves are not enough to avoid impact to this endangered species.

Ch 10 p 136

I-1081-003

Noise barriers as a potential mitigation for noise impact on crow and bats is not a realistic option. Building them would affect their habitat, but noise could physically harm the species. A better management plan needs to be in place to ensure these species will not be extirpated from Guam. Flights and activities need to be minimized where they currently occur until enough reproducing individuals exist to attempt relocation into areas with less or no noise disturbance. Areas for such relocation attempts potentially exist on AAFB, but are not indicated as an option.

Ch 10 Mitigation and Management

There are no guarantees that monitoring will be done in scientifically viable ways.

I-1081-001

Thank you for your comment. This section is discussing the entire Andersen South and non-DoD land (Rt 15) area. No special-status species are present at Andersen South but special-status species are present on the non-DoD land, including Heritiera longipetiolata. The wording will be modified to make this more clear to the reader.

I-1081-002

Thank you for your comment. It is assumed the comment is referring to the Naval Munitions Site since this is the area discussed in Chapter 10, page 131. The EIS does not include plans for vehicle courses at NMS. These elements would be located at Andersen South. There is no proposed clearing of vegetation at NMS.

I-1081-003

Thank you for your comment. The noise barriers mentioned are only one possible option for reducing noise if monitoring determines that noise is a problem. Other options would be explored such as the timing of noise-producing events.

I-1081-004

Thank you for your comment. The 100 meter no training area around swiftlet caves prevents disturbance during exit and entry and is believed adequate based on experience to date. Swiftlets generally feed in areas well away from the the caves.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1233

Received: 2/17/2010 11:03:55 AM

VOL 2

Ch 10 General comments

I-1082-001

Maps of NCTS show vegetation types and planned cantonment areas, but do not show delineation of the Haputo ERA, which, judging from previous knowledge of the ERA area, overlaps proposed construction and activities outlined in the DEIS. The Haputo "coconut forest" in veg map on pp. 99 contains mostly Neisosperma, Papaya, Alocasia – why is it called "coconut forest?" The "coconut forest" designation would imply it is comparable to areas previously used as coconut plantations, like the "coconut forests" designated close to Tarague Beach in other maps.

I-1082-002

On page 8, the Guam tree snail is listed as endangered according to Guam law, but on p 50, it is listed as threatened in the section about Rte 15 lands, and listed this way (T) again on p 59 and on the rest of the tables in this Chapter.

I-1082-003

Primary Limestone forest is the most pristine form of a unique type of forest full of endemic plants and potential habitat for lost native birds, but is nevertheless being removed in hectares for activities on Andersen Air Force Base. Secondary or disturbed limestone forest, in many cases indicated in the DEIS, is in that condition because of previous military construction. This does not justify diminishing impact to these areas. Individual tables show acres of damage to each area, but cumulative acreage should also be included. Total acreage of northern limestone forests removed appears to be over 1000 acres, but in the summary of impacts (Ch 10 p 133), only primary limestone forest is indicated in total numbers (28). However, secondary limestone forest is still important management areas. Potential mitigation efforts that include reforestation, rehabilitation, or reintroduction of animal species would be left with significantly less options if over 1000 acres of "secondary" limestone forest is removed, as is planned with any of the likely alternatives.

#### I-1082-001

Thank you for your comment. Haputo ERA is shown in Figure 10.1-10. It will be added to Figure 10.2-8 per your comment. The proposed new construction would not occur within Haputo ERA. Behind Haputo beach is a large area of forest dominated by coconut so it is accurately mapped as coconut forest although it may contain other species, as you mention. At the edges some of these other species may become dominant.

#### I-1082-002

Thank you for your comment. The Guam tree snail is incorrectly listed as endangered in Table 10.1-1 and will be corrected to threatened.

#### I-1082-003

Thank you for your comment. It is recognized that secondary (disturbed) limestone forest is an important habitat type. The summary mentions only primary limestone vegetation because of its crucial importance but it also lists recovery habitat and Guam National Wildlife Refuge Overlay lands, which contain much secondary limestone forest, because these areas are also recognized as important habitat. A complete summary of vegetation and habitat types that would be directly impacted are summarized in Tables 3.3-23 and 3.3-24 of Volume 7 of the EIS.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1360

Received: 2/17/2010 8:01:27 PM

#### COMMENTS

The DEIS discusses in Volume 6, Chapter 2, section 2.4.4.5 – 2.4.4.7, Chapter 3, section 3.1.4, the use of DoD landfills in the disposal of solid waste until the Layon landfill is completed.

The final EIS should include a plan that would combine the recycling efforts found on DoD landfills and integrate a recycling system to be conducted on Layon. This would benefit the island as a whole because it would extend the lifespan of the newly built Layon landfill.

I-1083-001

#### I-1083-001

Thank you for your comment. 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.



**COMMENT SHEET**

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas  
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Website Comment Number: 1361

Received: 2/17/2010 8:02:09 PM

I-1084-001

I am a social work student currently stationed in Guam as a military spouse. We have been here since April of 2008 and will be leaving around April of 2011. As a current resident I see both benefits and disadvantages from the military built up.

As a military wife I think that the benefits will be more business for some restaurants, the mall and other places that could be used by family and single military members. I know that it is said that the military members only spend like a little percent off base, but the thing is that we do still spend off base, especially single people. I personally think that things off base are way too expensive, nothing compares to the states, since the malls and Tumon are mostly for tourists.

I-1084-002

As a social work student, I could see the disadvantages from the buildup. As a student, the school system is already slow and if families come there will be more students and less students getting into a problem. The other is more competition for jobs. Some wives may be coming with certificates and be better qualified for jobs than students, or locals would be getting it if wasn't for others. I could also see more social problems, people having a hard time coping with the build up, more behavior problems like substance abuse and what not.

I know there will be lots going on in trying to accommodate so many people but I see both the good and the bad that could happen with this build up. I would just like to see maybe less blaming the military and not the government. People will be coming here because they are being sent here. So its not fare to blame them for what's going on.

**I-1084-001**

Thank you for your comments and opinions. The Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS), Appendix F, Volume 9 of the DEIS for further information; Table 4.3-37 shows that 12% of pre-tax military incomes are expected to be spent in the Guam economy - at restaurants, malls and other business establishments.

**I-1084-002**

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.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1362

Received: 2/17/2010 8:02:09 PM

#### COMMENTS

To summarize Volume 6, Chapter 2, section 2.5, regarding off-base roadways, the DEIS mentioned that, "The island of Guam has roadways and bridges with inadequate load capacity." According to studies, most of the roads are sufficient for "normal" traffic, but they are inadequate to meet the capacity for military use.

The DEIS listed the projects (tables 2.5-1 and 2.5-2) necessary to meet the inadequacies highlighted in the studies, but did not address the how funding would support these projects. The final DEIS should include the DoD impacts on the roads and provide the financial commitment to support these projects

I-1085-001

#### I-1085-001

Thank you for your comment. The off-base roadway projects may be funded through the Defense Access Road (DAR) Program and annual allocations through the US Department of Transportation (USDOT) Federal Highway Administration. The Defense Access Road Program provides the means for the Department of Defense (DoD) to pay a fair share for public highway improvements required as a result of a sudden or unusual defense-generated traffic impact or unique defense-related public highway requirement.

Volume 6, Chapter 1 has been updated to include a list of potential DAR projects. The DoD commits to seeking funding for these projects.

The DoD, Guam Department of Public Works and Federal Highway Administration are continuing to work together to identify projects eligible for funding under the DAR program. The DoD will lead an interagency council which includes the USDOT to assist the Government of Guam in seeking funds for projects that are not eligible for the DAR program.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1363

Received: 2/17/2010 8:02:49 PM

#### COMMENTS

The DEIS briefly discusses Mass Transit on Guam in Volume 6, Chapter 2, section 2.5.1.5 and summarizes that the military build up would result in significant increases in traffic delay. It referred to the 2030 Guam Transportation Plan as mitigation in preparation for the increases number of vehicles on the roads. However, one can conclude that the resulting traffic presence on Guam is due to the military buildup and therefore the status of a reliable mass transit system would be of interest to DoD. During the peak construction phase of the buildup, those relying on a transit system would be the foreign workers that would be brought in.

The final EIS should account for the number of workers needed for the construction phase and minimize the impact they would have should they choose to use smaller automobile rather than a mass transit system. The final EIS should include a plan or adopt the existing 2030 GTP for mass transit and require contractors awarded DoD contract to make use of the mass transit system.

#### I-1086-001

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-1086-001



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1364

Received: 2/17/2010 8:02:57 PM

I-1087-001

Here, I address the proposed acquisition of the Pagat cave area in Mangilao. This is an area frequented by local citizens, military personnel and dependents, and tourists. It has a special significance to local Chamorus because it is the site of an ancient village. Because it has unique geological features, vegetation and prehistoric significance, it serves as a teaching area for local university and community college students. The military's proposal to acquire it for military exercises is another step in the wrong direction for Guam. We would lose another priceless parcel of land that is much appreciated by all who visit it. The DEIS claims that by acquiring the area, it would also preserve it. This is incredibly insulting as it rekindles the military's, and the U.S. Government's, historical perception that Guam's people are to be treated like children. This is also at the cost of losing a site that serves not only to educate our citizens, but also instills a sense of pride by connecting those of us of indigenous descent to our past. Please reconsider this proposal and explore other options. Pagat Cave area is a gem that the military must not keep to itself, as it has done with other areas on Guam. We are a small island with limited resources; preventing us from enjoying and learning from this area would add to the incrementally crippling effect of the buildup.

### I-1087-001

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: 1365

Received: 2/17/2010 8:03:31 PM

#### COMMENT

Studies regarding power demand on Guam, Volume 6, throughout Chapter 3 and the specific sections 3.1.1 and 3.2.2 is summarized to suggest that GPA would have the actual capacity within its existing infrastructure to carry the load during the peak buildup and post buildup. GPA had indicated in recent briefings that the upgrades to existing CT units would cost in the range of \$30M and upgrades Transmission system would cost \$80M. These cost are not discussed in the DEIS nor is the financial support provided to GPA. The financial burden is left with the Government of Guam to upgrade its facilities to meet the demands of the DoD buildup on Guam.

The final EIS should discuss a plan or indicate the commitment of DoD to cover the expense of this financial burden placed in Guam that would otherwise not be needed should the military buildup not occur.

#### I-1088-001

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-1088-001

1           **COMMENTS BY MS. CARA FLORES MAYS**

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3           MS. MAYS: My name is Cara Flores Mays,  
4 I currently reside in Yona. Though I spent  
5 over half of my life in the United States, I am  
6 an American citizen. And I want just really  
7 briefly like you make those in uniform for  
8 protecting our country and for protecting our  
9 freedoms. I have two cousins who joined with  
10 the Air Force and the Navy because they believe  
11 in those freedoms. They contribute to the  
12 daunting number of people from our region who  
13 enlist in the military at a higher percentage  
14 than anywhere else. And I believe in those  
15 freedoms. I believe in the principles that the  
16 United States stands for in spite of the  
17 atrocities and mistakes that have been  
18 committed along the way, in spite of the  
19 hypocrisy that exist today. This is a good  
20 country.

21           Unfortunately, those freedoms are not  
22 expanded to us here in Guam. The issue of the  
23 buildup and the EIS statement is not just an  
24 issue that concerns native Chamorros, it's not  
25 just an issue that concerns the residence of

I-1089-001

1 Guam, it's not just an anti-military issue or  
 2 self-determination issue. As important as  
 3 those issues may be, this is a human rights  
 4 issue. This is what Martin Luther King died  
 5 For. This is what William Cort devoted his  
 6 life too. This is what Gundy preached about.  
 7 This is what Angel Santo went to jail for. In  
 8 fact, as the Bible tells it, this is what Jesus  
 9 Christ died for, our freedom. This is a human  
 10 rights issue not just because the DEIS fails to  
 11 address the people of Guam in giving them the  
 12 right to chose what happens to their land,  
 13 their water, their environment, their children  
 14 but also because the EIS does not plan for the  
 15 increase in human trafficking. That's right,  
 16 it does exist here in Guam today. And the  
 17 numbers will increase as the demand increases  
 18 by 15,000 transient workers, plus 8,000  
 19 Marines, plus 7,000 soldiers who at any time  
 20 could be docked in Apra Harbor, where surfing  
 21 will no longer be impossible, where sea turtles  
 22 will no longer swim. 30,000-plus men, many of  
 23 whom will be loyal patrons of the sex industry.  
 24 I would like to note, this is EIS related so  
 25 please take note.

**I-1089-001**

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-1089-001

1 I would like to know who will control  
2 and fight against the crime syndicate  
3 synonymous with human trafficking and  
4 constitution that will reach beyond the edge of  
5 our water? Who will provide funding for the  
6 additional law enforcement officers, social  
7 service, mental health workers? I only assume  
8 that since it is not mentioning in the EIS --  
9 and our Government who already struggles and  
10 fails to address the massage brothels, some of  
11 which house unwilling women, who will protect  
12 their rights?

13 For an island that's so strongly  
14 opposes gay marriage, what does God have to say  
15 about that? What about prostitution? And what  
16 about human trafficking? One of which is  
17 already present in the EIS. A lot of issues  
18 will increase if we allow implementation as  
19 planned. For the Chamorros here -- right, I'm  
20 going to ask that you stop saying please. I'm  
21 going to ask that you stop begging, because it  
22 is our rights. It is our right to do what we  
23 want on our land. We don't have to say please  
24 don't come here, we don't have to say please  
25 don't take our land. We don't have to say

1 please don't do this to us. This is our  
2 inherent right to say no, no, we do not want  
3 the buildup. No action, that's what I hope  
4 for.

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## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1367

Received: 2/17/2010 8:04:19 PM

#### COMMENTS

Table 3.2-1 of Volume 6, Chapter 3 summarizes the data regarding the power supply and demand on Guam for the civilian and military population. Although the summary indicates the capacity of GPA to support the military buildup, there is a need for a need for an 80MW base load generator to be installed on 2015 to support the increase of demand that is a direct result of the military buildup. The cost of an additional base load generator required in 2015 would increase the rates for ratepayers; in addition to the increase that would be inevitable because of rising fuel cost.

The final EIS should include studies conducted by the DoD that addresses alternative energy sources, rather than fossil fuel. The DEIS mentioned in Volume 6, Chapter 2, section 2.1.3, alternative energy sources, but discarded those that were did not seem cost effective. However, current technology and current alternative energy data for Guam should be conducted for the final EIS to look into the possibility of supplementing fossil fuel energy. These studies should be a shared cost taken by DoD.

I-1090-001

#### I-1090-001

Thank you for your comment. Subsequent to issuing the DEIS, there have been several changes in the power requirements area. The increased demand from the DoD buildup has been reexamined and found to be about 6 MW lower than originally forecast. Also, a new approach to the transient ships has emerged. GPA will be given first right of refusal to provide the needed power. If GPA cannot meet the need, the ships will remain under their own power. These revisions result in removing the need for a new power plant in 2015. Per GPA studies, to maintain their reliability a new baseload generating system will be needed in 2017, five years earlier than without the DoD buildup. Through a revised customer service agreement, DoD would pay for their share of this capital investment. These revisions will be reflected in the final EIS.

The DEIS discarded alternative energy sources for baseload supply due to its intermittent nature. DoD would plan to use alternative energy sources, along with conservation, in constructing new facilities. Most promising is solar hot water, provided typhoon resistance can be made adequate. Also, many sustainability features would be incorporated into new construction, such as proper solar orientation, energy conserving lighting, efficient cooling systems, etc. An overall alternative energy plan for Guam, while desirable, is not within the scope of this EIS.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1368

Received: 2/17/2010 8:05:24 PM

#### COMMENTS

Regarding water demand, Volume 6, Chapter 3, section 3.1.2 stated that "In preparation for the military buildup...GWA estimates that the cost for expanding the system... would total \$200 million for 16 wells plus storage facilities and transmission lines." The DEIS states that there is enough water supply provided that the proposed GWA system expansion is operational in time to meet the buildup. However the DEIS further stated that "It is not clear whether the CIP would be adequate to meet the needs of the induced and construction worker populations. These upgrades would result in a substantial increase of rate for Guam.

The final EIS should reflect this cost and address a need for DoD to provide the financial commitment to support the facility upgrades. DoD should pay for all the impacts, direct and indirect, arising from the buildup. DoD insist that a "development fee" will address all system growth, but the burden should not be placed on the people of Guam and the final EIS should consider this.

I-1091-001

#### I-1091-001

Thank you for your comment. As shown in Volume 6, Table 3.2-7, the peak demand on the GWA system exceeds supply capacity from 6 to 13 mgd deficit depending on the amount of expansion implement by GWA. As noted in Volume 6, Section 3.2.3.1, there may potentially be 3 MGD of water available in the DoD water system, that could be transferred to assist GWA with its water needs in northern Guam while they drill wells and install the associated infrastructure. DoD will also consider allowing GWA to use water resources from the Andersen and Agafa-Gumas sub-basins where the 22 new wells will be installed to meet the civilian demand during the buildup. Use of DoD water resources during the buildup will allow GWA to meet the water demand of the induced and construction worker populations without investing in construction projects over and above what is planned to meet the future needs of the civilian population.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1371

Received: 2/17/2010 8:07:50 PM

#### COMMENT

Throughout Volume 6, Chapter 3, the discussion on two water systems, DoD and GWA is prevalent. It would be in the great interest of Guam to have one system, similar to the power system (GPA). Instead of building 22 well inside the fence, there should be collaboration with both systems to integrate the proper number of wells and ideal locations to maximize safety and efficiency in providing water to the people on Guam.

The final EIS should stress the importance of a Guam buildup and not segregate what is happening inside the fence and outside the fence. This buildup will change the landscape of Guam and all impacts are related, therefore the final EIS should reflect this. DoD should share in the cost that it is putting on the people of Guam.

I-1092-001

#### I-1092-001

Thank you for your comment. Fully integrating the DoD and Guam Waterworks Authority (GWA) would be a very large effort and is beyond the scope of this EIS. However, DoD would cooperate with GWA and provide excess water production to GWA to meet short-term increases in demand. DoD also has proposed formation of an aquifer management team and would fund the USGS modeling of the aquifer. DoD is discussing potential funding mechanisms to assist GWA. Any definitive plans will be added to the final EIS.

1                   **COMMENTS BY MS. MARTINA NELSON**

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3                   MS. NELSON:   Hafa adai.   My name is

4 Martina Nelson, I am from Yigo.   I am the

5 daughter of a Sasayan land owners and I have

6 countless concerns of how this DEIS will impact

I-1093-001 7 our community.   In the interest of time, and as

8 a former social worker, I will only address one

9 concern today specifically regarding the no

10 impact of mental health on health and safety of

11 our local citizens.           Volume 2, Chapter 18,

12 Page 18 of the DEIS indicates that the

13 construction reports has the potential to

14 increase the number of mental health cases here

15 on island, yet, concludes that there will be no

16 impact on the health and safety of local

17 citizens.

18                   The livelihood of the existing

19 population on Guam, military personnel, and

20 veterans will exhibit higher rates of post

21 traumatic stress disorder as the result of

22 continuing tours of duty in Iraq and

23 Afghanistan, should be considered in the DEIS.

24 And my question, how will the noise pollution,

25 population increase, firing range, land

**I-1093-001**

Thank you for your comment. Volume 2, Section 16.1.5.2 provides a brief discussion of the overarching factors that affect health and human services on Guam. It also outlines the key public, nonprofit, private, and military agencies that provide primary health and human services to Guam's population. The population serviced by the Naval Hospital will include the proposed relocated Marines and other military dependents and military beneficiaries. The military sector provides mental health services to active duty members and their dependents, while the Veterans Affairs (VA) Administration services the mental health needs of veterans and their families.

The Guam Memorial Hospital and private medical practices would service the civilian population. Public health services provided by Guam are also discussed in the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) that is Appendix F, Volume 9 of the DEIS. Although mental health and substance abuse is available within the DoD health system it is probable that some military personnel and their dependents perceive more anonymity when they seek help with these social disorders outside the DoD health system. The solutions could include better educational training of the military and their dependents, less punitive measures by the military when seeking help for these disorders, and reimbursement to Guam when a military personnel and/or their dependents seek these services. At the same time, the military and their dependents will be contributing to Guam's government through taxes, expenditures, and services and, as such, are entitled to seek out and obtain services for these social disorders.

In the Final EIS, more discussion will be included on the impacts to Guam agencies related to public health and mental and social disorders.

**I-1093-001** | 1 condemnation, and subsequent displacement  
2 affect local veterans, and present, suffering  
3 from mental health illness including post  
4 traumatic stress disorder? I think no action  
5 until my concerns and concerns of everybody  
6 addressed today, are answered. Thank you.  
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**COMMENT SHEET**

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas  
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Website Comment Number: 1375

Received: 2/17/2010 8:28:56 PM

Online Submission (Part 1)  
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**I-1094-001**

My major concerns regarding the EIS are related to the nuclear aircraft carrier berthing facility (CVN) studies. More specifically, I believe that the Habitat Equivalency Analysis (HEA) performed for the CVN project is inadequate for the following reasons:

- The estimates for coral cover in the project area based on the remote sensing analysis do not correspond with the data obtained from in situ surveys. In situ coral cover estimates were practically always higher than estimates inferred from satellite imagery.

**I-1094-001**

Thank you for your comment. The HEA referred to (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.

**I-1095-001**

Thank you for your comment.

**I-1095-001**

1                   COMMENTS BY MR. PJ SAN NICOLAS

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3                   MR. SAN NICOLAS:       (sings in the  
4 Chamorro language) To everyone that hears this,  
5 our future is at stake. Our future generations  
6 -- I don't have any kids but I know what they  
7 will live in, and I'm speaking for them.  
8 Peace.

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**COMMENT SHEET**

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas  
Environmental Impact Statement  
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Website Comment Number: 1376

Received: 2/17/2010 8:30:48 PM

Online Submission (Part 2; cont'd)

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I-1096-001

• 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."

**I-1096-001**

Thank you for your comment. The HEA referred to (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.



**COMMENT SHEET**

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas  
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Website Comment Number: 1377

Received: 2/17/2010 8:32:11 PM

Online Submission (Part 3; cont'd)

• 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-1097-001

**I-1097-001**

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  
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Website Comment Number: 1378

Received: 2/17/2010 8:33:29 PM

Online Submission (Part 4; cont'd)

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• 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-1098-001

**I-1098-001**

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  
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Website Comment Number: 1379

Received: 2/17/2010 8:36:59 PM

Online Submission (Part 5; cont'd)

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I-1099-001

• Of the 83 species of corals petitioned to be listed under the US Endangered Species Act (ESA), 39 occur in the Mariana Islands. At least a third of these are known to occur in the CVN project area. The petition to list additional corals species under the Endangered Species Act (Brown & Wolf 2009) specifically states:

"Moreover, critical habitat designations would have immediate benefits extending far beyond the reefs themselves, including improved water quality throughout the coastal zone, limits on over-fishing, protections for spawning grounds, reduced impacts from development and dredging, and reduced human pressures on hundreds of thousands of reef-associated species. The habitats that critically impact the health of these corals must be immediately protected while additional research is conducted and resilience- and recovery-based management strategies are developed."

Clearly, the CVN project area qualifies as critical coral habitat based on the species it harbors. However, the EIS does not mention how it will deal with the protection status of these corals by ESA and IUCN. The EIS states "Best management practices to minimize impacts to threatened and endangered species in the area are standard conditions of Army Corps of Engineers dredging permits", but only endangered turtle populations in the area are mentioned.

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: ...

**I-1099-001**

Thank you for your comment. Because corals are not currently ESA-listed, these species are not afforded any additional protection. Habitat assessment methodologies that evaluate the function of affected aquatic resources, such as coral reef ecosystems, are an evolving science, and the adequacies of existing and new methodologies are heavily debated in the scientific community. Ideally, a standard assessment technique that accurately characterizes and quantifies losses and gains of coral reef ecosystem functions would be used. However, rulemaking for the Compensatory Mitigation Rule recognizes the wide variety of aquatic resources present in the United States and the evolving nature of science regarding aquatic ecosystem restoration make the establishment of standard assessment methodologies impracticable. The assessment for this EIS used an historically approved methodology (percent coral cover), supplemented by other methods such as the use of Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) satellite photos, for quantifying impacts to affected coral reef ecosystems impacted by the proposed transient CVN wharf and associated dredging. DoD believes that use of the percent coral cover methodology, supplemented by use of LIDAR satellite photos, is the "best currently available science" to attempt to capture the thousands of elements that comprise the function of a coral reef ecosystem. DoD's assessment is currently under review by the US Army Corps of Engineers, the agency charged with implementing dredge and fill permits under CWA Section 404, and other Federal agencies.

The FEIS will be updated to reflect the latest developments in this review.

## COMMENTS BY MR. MIKE PARK

MR. PARK: Before I begin I'd like to actually ask for a raise of hands to anybody that is affiliated with GEC. I have met few people in the back there. The first two comments are actually addressed to GEC. So, those sitting in the audience, is there anybody that works for GEC? Okay. I guess I'll just go ahead and go on.

My initial review of the actual draft EIS, just to be real simple, I believe that this can be better organized. My comments today is titled Original Reports in the Draft EIA, and it actually contains a lot of the environmental studies conducted recently such as marine biology surveys, birds, aircraft noise, and the northern waste water study. These studies are very important.

Appendix page does not have a table of contents, and that actual document has over 2000 pages long. Anybody that actually wants to do a review of that would have to read through every page to try to find out what they're looking for. So, that actual appendix

**I-1100-001**

Thank you for your comment. The Appendices are large documents because there are many studies that must be included to show supporting information for the EIS. Revisions have been made to the Appendices to try to make them more user friendly.

I-1100-001

I-1100-001 | 1 has to be better organized in the final EIS.

I-1100-002 | 2           My second comment has to do with volume  
 3 7. There is a number that is thrown out there  
 4 in terms of the stability of the northern Guam  
 5 lens. And that number is 80MGD million gallons  
 6 per day. The citation is that it is based on a  
 7 1991 study of Americas holding and it was very  
 8 proactive in 2009 by the University of Guam. I  
 9 can't find this study in any of the appendix.  
 10 The closest one that I can see is -- they're  
 11 probably referring to the Guam Water Utility  
 12 study, which is in 2008. This number that  
 13 they're proposing as a sustainable number, 88  
 14 million gallons per day, your argument is that  
 15 all these proposed development coming in, they  
 16 see that number.

17           So, you're arguing that despite all the  
 18 buildup, the water lens on the -- the Guam lens  
 19 will not exceed 80 million gallons per day. I  
 20 will just like that part to be more clarified  
 21 and if you're referring to the prior study to  
 22 be more accurate on what that prior study is.

I-1100-003 | 23           Lastly, regards the actual plans to  
 24 dredge Apra Harbor. For the public, this  
 25 action has been done before. And Kilo Wharf,

**I-1100-002**

Thank you for your comment. There have been two sustainable yield study reports on the northern Guam lens aquifer (NGLA). The first in 1981 estimated that yield at about 57 million gallons per day. This was a static approach. Some of the same people refined the sustainable yield in a report issued in 1991/2 and used a dynamic approach in the estimating. That sustainable yield estimate was about 80 million gallons per day. In 2009, DoD asked the Water and Environmental Research Institute (WERI) of the University of Guam to look at the 1991/2 report and review the assumptions made in that report and provide an opinion of whether or not those assumptions are still valid today. Their response was yes. We searched Volume 9 Appendix K Additional Reports-Utilities and did not find any of these 3 reports. They should be included and this appendix will be revised to add these reports into the final EIS. Also, we will review the language in Volume 7 cited in your comment and clarify as necessary.

The estimated total demand on the aquifer for both DoD and Guam civilians peaks in the year 2014 at about 63 million gallons per day, or less than the 1991/2 report estimate of 80 million gallons per day.

**I-1100-003**

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. Best management practices, such as the use of silt curtains and operational dredging controls, and proposed mitigation measures, as described in

I-1100-003 1 they are expanding Kilo Wharf and doing  
2 cooperation with the actual various government  
3 agencies. Their mitigation was that they're  
4 going to reforest -- they said reinforce -- if  
5 the military leadership is planning to follow  
6 that same blueprint, I'd like to recommend that  
7 you reinforce Ugum water source, which is an  
8 important source of surface water for southern  
9 Guam. Thank you.

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Chapter 11 of Volume 4, would reduce and mitigate impacts from dredging.

In regards to compensatory mitigation, the Navy has proposed a suite of potential options (including reforestation/afforestation of Ugum watershed) for the loss in ecological services provided by coral reef ecosystem in Outer Apra Harbor. The Navy plans to fund a mitigation watershed site survey and evaluation project that would supplement the Compensatory Mitigation Plan, and FEIS based on anticipated project timelines. The USACE has regulatory authority; compensatory mitigation would be developed during permitting and appropriate units for quantifying credits and debits would be determined by district engineers on a case-by-case basis. District engineers are encouraged to use science-based assessment methods for determining aquatic habitat condition, such as the index of biological integrity, where practicable.



**COMMENT SHEET**

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas  
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Website Comment Number: 1380

Received: 2/17/2010 8:38:01 PM

Online Submission (Part 6; cont'd)

\*\*\*\*\*  
... "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-1101-001

**I-1101-001**

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  
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Guam and CNMI Military Relocation**

Website Comment Number: 1381

Received: 2/17/2010 8:39:16 PM

I-1102-001

Black Bird Singing in the Dead of Night!  
Take these broken wings and learn to fly...

**I-1102-001**

Thank you for your comment.



**COMMENT SHEET**

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas  
Environmental Impact Statement  
Guam and CNMI Military Relocation**

Website Comment Number: 1382

Received: 2/17/2010 8:39:56 PM

Online Submission (Part 7; cont'd)

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I-1103-001

• 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.

I-1103-002

• 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.

I-1103-003

• The EIS does not discuss a long-term monitoring project, which is essential in understanding the impact of the berthing facility.

**I-1103-001**

Thank you for your comment. The HEA referred to (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.

**I-1103-002**

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.

**I-1103-003**

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.

1                   COMMENTS BY MR. BRIAN SHYBULL  
2

3                   MR. SHYBULL: My name is Bryan Shybull.  
4 I was born and raised in the mainland United  
5 States known as the land of the free and the  
6 home of the brave. My son Zachary is a  
7 Chamaole. What that means is that my wife is  
8 Chamorro. My step sons are Chamorro. My  
9 Chamorro better half is Melissa Rose Delgado  
10 Blas.

11                  This is my personal statement. My  
12 Chamorro family name is Atoique (phonetic)  
13 Delgado Esteban and Blas. I have lived in Guam  
14 since 2001. This is a message to my sons.  
15 This is a message to the people gathered here  
16 tonight. This is a message to my fellow  
17 European Americans gathered in the back. This  
18 is a message to my Guam delegate and my Guam  
19 senators. I am a marine biologist and  
20 environmental scientist trained at our  
21 University of Guam. Ethically, the fundamental  
22 role of the scientist is to seek out and uphold  
23 the truth. In this man of a scientist is a  
24 guardian of the people and the environment, the  
25 scientist is a servant of the people.

I-1104-001 | 1 My problems with the DEIS are as  
 2 follows, the DEIS was prepared in a hurried  
 3 manner and is fundamentally incomplete. Nine  
 4 volumes of the impact statement, not one volume  
 5 dedicated to the protection of the values and  
 6 the culture of the indigenous people of Guam.  
 7 The facts are these, that they are undisputed.  
 8 The buildup represents short term economic gain  
 9 at the expense of a permanent sacrifice to the  
 10 Chamorro homeland.

I-1104-002 | 1 There will be more concrete, more storm  
 2 water runoff, more pollution of our coral reef.  
 3 There will be less vegetation, less animals and  
 4 plants on the island, less ecological  
 5 diversity. There will be more seaport  
 6 activity, less coral reef, less sea turtles,  
 7 less all things, less fish, more algae.  
 8 Millions and millions of dollars are spent  
 9 globally to protect coral reef. Hundreds of  
 10 millions of dollars are spent globally to  
 11 protect coral reef. Yet, the Draft EIS  
 12 proposes to destroy coral reef. We are taught  
 13 to protect our mangrove nurseries and our  
 14 fishing stock, yet, the Draft EIS proposes to  
 15 threaten this resource.

#### I-1104-001

Thank you for your comment. The DEIS contains a number of discussions on the impact of the proposed action to the population of Guam. Specifically, refer to the "Chamorro Issues and Interests" "Summary of Impacts" sections in the socioeconomics chapters of volumes 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of the DEIS for discussion of the impacts on the Chamorro people. Additionally, Cultural Resources Chapters and the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) in Appendix F of Volume 9 of the DEIS both contain discussions on the impacts to Guam and the Chamorro culture.

#### I-1104-002

Thank you for your comment. DoD and regulatory agencies are equally concerned about preventing contamination of surface waters and groundwater (particularly drinking water aquifers). The EIS describes numerous programs and actions that will be taken to protect surface waters and groundwater from stormwater runoff. Construction of new facilities will use Low Impact Development (LID) principles to the extent practical. LID is a design philosophy that seeks to reduce the impact to the environment from new construction projects through the reduction of impervious surfaces. LID 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 an LID study that will identify specific types of alternative designs that can be incorporated into the construction of facilities associated with the buildup. DoD is also preparing a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) and will apply for permits that regulate stormwater discharges during construction. The permit and plan are focused on reducing the amount of earth and soil that is exposed to stormwater during earth-disturbing activities (such as land clearing and grading), providing stabilization of soils during construction through the use of ground covers, and sediment ponds and traps/screens to reduce pollutants getting into storm runoff and from

I-1104-003

1 More foreign people, less regard for  
 2 the local population, more violence, more rape,  
 3 less peace, more occupied land, less outdoor  
 4 recreation and cultural expression.  
 5 Ultimately, we will lose more of our Chamorro  
 6 homeland. After the buildup we will not be  
 7 able to turn the clocks back when the damage  
 8 done to the Chamorro culture and homeland. God  
 9 grant the Chamorro people their freedom.  
 10 Freedom! Freedom is God's history for self-  
 11 determination, yet the Chamorro people have not  
 12 been fully recognizes as a free people of the  
 13 United States Government.

14 The Chamorro people are not legally  
 15 free by way of naturalization or by way of the  
 16 American Indian status. We do not have a  
 17 legally binding vote on the national level.  
 18 Our delegate does not have a legally binding  
 19 vote on the military buildup. The final EIS  
 20 will be certified with the signature of one  
 21 hand, a non-Chamorro secretary of the United  
 22 States.

23 I say, let our Guam legislature decide  
 24 if the people of Guam are agreeable to the  
 25 military buildup. My life's work as an

percolating into the ground. These plans also have specific requirements for containment of potential pollutants at construction sites (such as storage areas for equipment fuel). Lastly, DoD is developing a construction and demolition (C&D) waste management plan in consort with the stormwater construction plan that calls for the use of mulch on exposed soils, mulch that will be generated during the clearing of trees and low growth during land clearing activities. Once construction is complete, a SWPPP will be developed to control stormwater runoff and infiltration from base operations. This is being done on a regional DoD Guam-wide scale, and has the involvement of Guam EPA. All these measures will help improve the health of the coral reef ecosystems surrounding the island of Guam.

**I-1104-003**

Thank you for your comment. The issues you raised on population increases, crimes (including rape), impacts to the Chamorro culture, outdoor recreation, and land acquisition were discussed in the DEIS. Most of these were discussed in the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) in Appendix F, Volume 9 of the DEIS.

Topics such as the political status of Guam, voting status of Guam residents, and non-voting status of Guam's congressional delegate are important issues but are not part of the proposed action.

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 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

I-1104-004

1 American citizen, is to uphold our Declaration  
2 of Independence, our Constitution, and now Bill  
3 of Rights. These documents represents God's  
4 will for the people regardless of our race, our  
5 creed, or our culture. Our Chamorro sons and  
6 daughters have sacrificed their lives to  
7 protect these documents. The DEIS favors  
8 national security at the expense of the  
9 Chamorro culture, at the expense of American  
10 heritage, at the expense of American diversity.  
11 This is fundamentally wrong of American  
12 liberty. The founding fathers have established  
13 that an offense of liberty, is an offense of  
14 liberty everywhere. No, it's not okay. This  
15 is natural law borrowing the words from our  
16 great Dr. Martin Luther King, "Let freedom  
17 reign." Let freedom reign for the Marianna's.  
18 Let freedom reign from Mount Lamlam to Tumon  
19 Bay. Let freedom reign from Mount Santa Rosa  
20 to Urunao. To those who are oppressed, I say -  
21 - no, you give me my time. To those who are  
22 oppressed, I say, God has already granted us  
23 our freedom. God calls this the untruth. Now  
24 is the time for action [speaking Chamorro  
25 language; God is not sleeping].

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-1104-004**

Thank you for your comment.



**COMMENT SHEET**

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas  
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Website Comment Number: 1383

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I-1105-001

The build up and relocation of Marines to Guam will be detrimental to the people. Guam's small size and infrastructure are not able to accommodate this. Our natural resources, private lands, and culture will all suffer with the arrival of the Marines. Okinawa/Japan want the Marines out of their lands for the same reasons that the people of Guam don't want them here. The U.S. must find an alternative location that can easily accommodate the large amount of Marines. Send them to Hawaii!!

**I-1105-001**

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 FEIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to ensure that the short term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

Through the process of public involvement that has accompanied this proposed action, the Chamorro people of Guam have voiced clearly and

concisely their concern that the traditional Chamorro culture, including dance, language and traditions, will be forgotten. While population increases can highlight cultural differences, they also present unique opportunities for cultural learning and sharing. As noted in the FEIS, the DoD plans for cultural sensitivity orientation and awareness programs will focus on mutual respect and tolerance and strive to educate all incoming and currently present military personnel on the rich and varied cultural history that has created the culture that is Guam today. Finally, the DoD plans to increase military civilian joint activities in order to foster strong and mutually beneficial military civilian relationships that include the sharing and understanding of culture.



**COMMENT SHEET**

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas  
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Website Comment Number: 1384

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Online Submission (Part 8; cont'd)

Additional concerns I have regarding the CVN project are listed below.

• The EIS states that the impact of tug boats (resuspension of fine sediments) is negligible in the grand scheme of the project. The Navy, however, has acknowledged that tug boat activity is probably the main reason why the coral reef communities in front of Kilo Wharf have not shown any recovery since its construction in 1989. This needs to be investigated further as the tug boats in the turning basin might have a considerable impact on the shoals.

• The following statement seems false based on the figure depicted in the EIS: "Use of a silt curtain is included in the models with an efficacy based on the total suspended solids data collected during the recent Alpha/Bravo Wharves Improvement project in the vicinity of the CVN project". The sediment plume models used for Kilo Wharf were not accurate at all. Even the worst case scenario delineated a very small area and the sediment plume was often observed far beyond its modeled extent. The construction activities at Kilo Wharf were often stalled because turbidity limits were exceeded. Also, the silt curtains at Kilo Wharf were frequently ruptured, this should be discussed in the EIS and a solution should be proposed.

References

Brown E. & Wolf S. 2009. Petition to List 83 Species of Corals under the Endangered Species Act. The Center for Biological Diversity, San Francisco, CA, 191 pp.  
Minton D., Burdick D., den Haan J., Kolinski S. & Schils T. 2009. Comparison of a photographic and an in situ method to assess the coral reef benthic community in Apra Harbor, Guam. Prepared for Naval Facilities Engineering Command Pacific Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, 48 pp.  
Viehman S., Thur S.M. & Piniak G.A. 2009. Coral reef metrics and habitat equivalency analysis. Ocean & Coastal Management 52: 181-188.

I-1106-001

I-1106-002

**I-1106-001**

Thank you for your comment. The document has been reviewed and modified as appropriate based upon your comment.

**I-1106-002**

Thank you for your comment. Volume 9, Appendix D, Project Description Technical Appendix, Dredge Best Management Practices (BMPs) contains a discussion of BMPs that may be implemented to control the movement of resuspended sediment and minimize the impacts of dredging in Apra Harbor, depending on the specific performance standards identified for the project through coordination with regulatory agencies.

**I-1107-001**

Thank you for your comment.

## COMMENTS BY MR. JOSE CRUZ

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2  
3 MR. CRUZ: [speaks in the Chamorro  
4 language; God bless all that are here. I want  
5 to ask you, what do you want with this buildup?  
6 God bless our kids because they are the ones to  
7 continue this, but they need to know what is in  
8 this plan. This Draft Environment Impact  
9 Statement, what is in it? If they come here  
10 they will break the land and will take the  
11 land. Already today it is bad, so stop this  
12 because it is not good for us. DEIS says  
13 environmental statement, but does not say  
14 anything about people.

15 Apra Harbor; they are going to dig up.  
16 They will destroy many of what God has given us  
17 and many of what is left of the land, like the  
18 coral. When they are done with Apra Harbor  
19 they tell us it is to protect us, but no, they  
20 will contaminate the water. When are they  
21 going to rectify this medical issue? They will  
22 not. You need to read the DEIS and see what is  
23 clear on what they will do. The DEIS says  
24 litigation, what litigation? They just want to  
25 kill us and take the land.

I-1107-001

1           The other thing is the spirit of the  
2 people. The archeological dig shows us that we  
3 have to remember our ancestors and the people  
4 of the land -- will we lose our heritage. That  
5 will all go away and we won't be able to  
6 change or turn back time. This land was given  
7 to us, so, respect that and allow us to go down  
8 there because our ancestors are buried down  
9 there. Please read the DEIS so it will be  
10 clear and that we know what is planned. God  
11 bless you].

12  
13           (DEIS Public Hearing concluded at 6:28 p.m.)

14           **UOG, GUAM: SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 2010.**

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## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1391

Received: 2/17/2010 8:54:13 PM

I-1108-001

Why isn't there a real difference between the alternatives? What are the differences in impact? Why aren't they discussed

#### I-1108-001

Thank you for your comment. The alternatives analysis methodology is presented in chapter 2 of Volumes 2-6. The Environmental Impacts associated with the each alternative are presented in the resource chapters of each volume.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1392

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I-1109-001

Under Environmental Justice, no consideration of Chamorus and Guamanians being political minorities when influx of people—who are allowed to vote at local elections--begins.

#### I-1109-001

Thank you for your comment. The population estimates in the Draft EIS were based on the maximal scenario. The year 2014 includes the foreign worker population on Guam as well as the military and their dependents. However, after 2017, the population increase (from the 2010 baseline) would be approximately 33,500 (maximal scenario) primarily because the foreign worker population would leave Guam. The EIS identifies a number of significant impacts to Guam and its resources; this is summarized at the end of various impact chapters in volumes 2 through 6. Impacts to the Chamorro people are also addressed in the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) that is Appendix F, Volume 9 of the Final EIS. Chamorros, although considered a minority population in comparison to the U.S. as a whole, represented over 40% of Guam's population in the 2000 U.S. Census. Chamorro concerns involving political autonomy are impacted by the potential increase in non-Chamorro populations due to the buildup, increasing the likelihood of more non-Chamorro local political office-holders. More non-Chamorro voters would decrease the possibility of Chamorro political self determination. They would also decrease the possibility of successful plebiscites to achieve greater independence from U.S. control.

More information on this topic can be found in the Environmental Justice and the Protection of Children chapters of the Final EIS, specifically, Chapters 19 in Volumes 2, 3, 4, 5, and Chapter 20 in Volume 6, and under cumulative impacts (Chapter 4) of Volume 7.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1393

Received: 2/17/2010 8:56:51 PM

I-1110-001

No discussion on impacts to sustainable fishing and farming, effects on Ancestral lands and rising real estate, displacement of peoples and effective mitigation .

#### I-1110-001

Thank you for your comment. The socioeconomic resources chapter of Volume 2 provides a brief discussion of impacts to traditional fishing as well as the Guam Ancestral Lands Commission. Impacts to real estate are also discussed in the socioeconomic resources chapter of Volume 2 as well as the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study that is in Appendix F, Volume 9 of the EIS. Further detail has been inserted into the FEIS. Chapter 19 of Volumes 2 and 4 also address socioeconomic and sociocultural impacts related to land acquisition and traditional fishing and the potential for disproportionate impacts on minority and low-income populations. Proposed mitigation measures to reduce or avoid significant adverse impacts are presented at the end of each chapter and are summarized in Volume 7 Chapter 2.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1394

Received: 2/17/2010 8:57:32 PM

I-1111-001 |

No discussion on "permanent" impacts for "permanent" action.

#### I-1111-001

Thank you for your comment. Analysis throughout the EIS addresses both temporary and permanent impacts that would result from implementation of the proposed action.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1395

Received: 2/17/2010 8:58:57 PM

I-1112-001

NO discussion on effect of over militarization on youth and impoverished, uneducated locals who may be forced into military enlistment for income.

**I-1112-001**

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.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1396

Received: 2/17/2010 9:05:50 PM

I-1113-001

I, Rose S.N. Manibusan, resident of Guam fully support and agree with the review comments as submitted and outlined by the National Park Service in the memorandum dated February 2, 2010, submitted by Rory D. Westberg, Acting Regional Director Pacific West Region, Subject: National Park Service Comments Concerning ER-09-1197; Guam and Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands Military Relocation (including comments as outlined in Attachment: 2 (Buildup DEIS Comments table final31jan10).

I-1113-001

Thank you for your comment.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1398

Received: 2/17/2010 9:22:06 PM

I-1114-001

Guam generates 1500 scrap tires a week. Locating off-island buyers for scrap tires, processed or non-processed is a tremendous challenge since handling scrap tires is a significant issue worldwide. We have thousands and thousands of scrap tires stockpiled that basically have nowhere to go. DoD will obviously generate scrap tires on Guam as well. I urge DoD to work with local tire recycling facilities to arrive at a solution for their recycling. One option is rubberized asphalt, which affords tremendous benefits when used. If DoD could assist Guam recyclers in obtaining, either through purchase or lease, crumb rubber equipment, the crumb rubber would then be added to the asphalt to produce rubberized asphalt. Roads with rubberized asphalt last longer, have fewer cracks, REDUCE NOISE LEVEL BY 50% - WHICH COULD HELP ADDRESS THE SIGNIFICANT NOISE POLLUTION THAT IS GOING TO OCCUR -, and reduces spray from wet roads onto windshields thus affording safer driving conditions.

The crumb rubber can also be used in playgrounds and sports tracks. Stockpiling loose scrap tires creates a serious environmental hazard if they catch on fire, which has happened in the past on Guam. DoD would certainly be providing meaningful assistance to the community and helping their image if they could assist with this issue.

I-1114-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD is in the process of updating the military Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan (ISWMP) to reflect how wastes 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 and will address management of waste tires.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1399

Received: 2/17/2010 9:23:12 PM

Part 1 (because of the web form character limit, I have to submit my comments in four parts; please read them together). Because of my interest in social justice, I am extremely concerned about the presentation and conclusions of the Guam Military Relocation EIS. As the NEPA process tends to be overly narrow in the comments it considers legitimate or response-worthy, I have focused my questions/comments on what I would hope you consider relevant or in scope. But honestly, my concerns and criticisms run far deeper.

Document Size and CEQ Regulations: CEQ guidance recommends that EIS documents be no more than 150 pages for most project, or 300 pages for complex projects. The regulatory intent is that NEPA documents be concise, brief, and understandable by the general public. Although the Guam Military Relocation Project is more complex than some, I am astounded by the length of the EIS documents (over 10,000 pages!). Despite my degree in the environmental sciences, I find much of the analysis presented as incomprehensible (at times) and extremely confusing (frequently). In many sections, after pages and pages of meandering analysis, the inevitable conclusion is "no significant impacts," even if the previous analysis describes what are clearly inevitable impacts. If I were a regulatory reviewer, I'd take issue with both the unwieldy presentation as well as the conclusions that aren't adequately supported by the analysis. In addition, the public has been given an inappropriately short amount of time to review and comment. Again, this is counter to the intent and requirements of NEPA, which was designed to include robust and meaningful public involvement. Although the standard 45-day comment period was doubled, the 10,000+-page length of the document would proportionately call for a comment period of about 1,650 days (4.5 years), based on the recommended maximum 300-page length. If the Department of Defense moves forward with the existing deadline, it is violating the need for meaningful public participation as required by NEPA. Also, I wanted to submit my comments via the project website – but it turns out any such comment has to be under 2,500 characters in length (including spaces). How do you expect someone to meaningfully comment on a 10,000+ page analysis in 2,500 characters? All of these violate either the letter or intent of NEPA, and I suggest the authors/analysts carefully review CFR Section 1502.

#### I-1115-001

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. The DoD carefully considered all requests to extend the length of the comment period beyond the 45-day minimum required by NEPA. In evaluating multiple options, DoD leadership determined that a 90-day comment period best balanced the need for sufficient time to review a complex document with the requirement to reach a timely decision regarding the proposed military buildup on Guam. There were several ways to submit comments on the project during the public comment period. Comments could be made on the project website, in writing at the public hearings, as verbal comments at the public hearings or by mail. The DoD provided a webform on the project website where people could easily leave their comments without the limitation of having an email account. While each webform comment was limited to 2,500 characters, there was no limit to the number of comments an individual could submit via webform.

I-1115-001



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1400

Received: 2/17/2010 9:24:04 PM

Part 2 (because of the web form character limit, I have to submit my comments in four parts; please read them together)

I-1116-001

Environmental Justice: If any project were an ideal case study for a thoughtful and adequate analysis of environmental justice, the Guam Military Relocation Project is it. But in reading these sections of the EIS volumes, the existing analysis is patently deficient and, again, appears to completely miss the intent of the regulations. Specifically, Executive Order 12898 requires a meaningful analysis of potential effects on minority and low-income populations, especially disproportionate adverse effects on those populations. The conclusions of the analysis in this EIS state that the only environmental justice effects will be to increase traffic, and that these are mitigatable and therefore not significant. This analysis and resulting conclusion are absurd. With today's hypermedia access, I've been able to see some of the recent public hearings held on Guam (on YouTube) as well as people's written reaction (on blogs); the Chamorro people – the indigenous people of the islands – are very clear that the military buildup will drastically affect virtually every aspect of their quality of life – their lands, their ability to visit important cultural places, the price they pay for basic goods, their access to adequate health care and education, and the overall erosion of their culture. Shouldn't these be the focus of a well-articulated analysis of environmental justice? From what I can see, the project is a clearcut case of disproportionate adverse effects on those populations – in the case of the Chamorro, both low income and minority. The military buildup would add tens of thousands of new people on Guam, a huge percentage increase relative to the population of the Chamorros. As stated in the EIS itself, few of the long-term economic benefits associated with the project will be realized by the existing islanders; most will go to imported military/civilian workers on base, as well as temporary off-island construction workers. How are these not considered are not significant impacts?

I-1116-001

Thank you for your comment. The environmental justice analysis identifies significant impacts related to cultural resources, traffic congestion, access to public services, access to recreational resources, acquisition of private lands, socioeconomics, and public health and safety. The Final EIS has been updated to ensure all significant impacts to minority and low-income populations have been identified. DoD has proposed mitigation measures to reduce or avoid significant adverse environmental impacts of the proposed military relocation, including those that would disproportionately affect minority or low-income communities. Comments received from the public regarding the proposed mitigation measures were considered in the preparation of the Final EIS.

DoD is also proposing force flow reduction and adaptive program management, among other mitigation measures, to reduce impacts to Guam residents and will continue to lead the federal inter-agency effort to identify other federal programs and funding sources that could benefit the people of Guam and comply with Presidential Executive Orders on Environmental Justice and Protection of Children.



**COMMENT SHEET**

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas  
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Guam and CNMI Military Relocation**

Website Comment Number: 1403

Received: 2/17/2010 9:26:28 PM

Part 4 (because of the web form character limit, I have to submit my comments in four parts; please read them together)

**I-1117-001**

I don't live on Guam. I'm a mainlander U.S. citizen, with voting rights (which the people of Guam lack). But I am distressed that my government is moving forward with an action that directly violates its own stated laws and regulations, and that public tax dollars are being used to support what is possibly an unlawful action. Despite the efforts of the former Bush administration, the Department of Defense is not exempt from complying with environmental regulations under the broad and ambiguous notion of national defense. Although not conversant in international regulations and treaties, I strongly suspect that the U.S. is in violation of these as well with this project. Keep in mind that the marines are being "relocated" from Okinawa because the Japanese people have been so vocal about the need to evict what they see as proven dangers to the safety and security of their people; that is, relocated is a euphemism for kicked out. The problem is being transferred from a formerly occupied country to a currently occupied territory. Guam is far away and small relative to the rest of our nation, and I suspect the Department of Defense is counting on it being off the radar of most citizens. I hope there are non-DOD eyes and ears watching and listening that can bring some balance to this process.

**I-1117-002**

Lastly, can you please post a list of the regulatory agency reviewers of the EIS, their names, their addresses, and their e-mail addresses? I would like to forward a copy of my comments in hopes that they do not end up buried in an appendix volume with no real response. I believe such a list is supposed to be included in the EIS document, but I was unable to locate it in the current draft; granted, it might be somewhere in the 10,000+ pages but I couldn't find it. If such a list is not there, that's another NEPA deficiency.

**I-1117-003**

**I-1117-001**

Thank you for your comment. Compliance with federal laws and regulations is addressed as appropriate within the resource chapters of the EIS. In addition, Chapter 3 of Volume 8 addresses compliance with plans and policies.

**I-1117-002**

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-1117-003**

Thank you for your comment. The list of cooperating agencies can be found in Volume 1, Section 1.1.20.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1420

Received: 2/17/2010 10:13:59 PM

I-1118-001

With reference to recycling in general on Guam, recycling is increasing but we need the appropriate economies of scale to make it profitable for Guam's recycling facilities. This refers particularly to plastics, paper and cardboard - although with the economic downturn, the value of all recyclables has dropped significantly.

In the DEIS, Volume 6, 2-103 and 3-25 through 32, there are several references to recycling on the bases. I urge DoD to work with local recycling facilities to help create the economies of scale necessary to make recycling truly viable on Guam, since almost everything must be shipped off Guam. Rather than having the bases do their own brokering with off-island entities, deliver the recyclables to the local facilities for processing and shipping. As was pointed out in the above-mentioned cites, Andersen ARC recycling requires a significant expenditure for the contracted services but generates very little in actual profits from recycling. Where they truly profit is the reduced amount of trash going into their landfill. If DoD promotes effective, aggressive recycling on their bases, which will reduce the waste going into their landfills, but delivers their recyclables to the local recycling facilities, it's truly a win-win situation. It helps create improved economies of scale for our local facilities and creates a positive image for DoD.

With respect to glass recycling, Andersen AFB has a glass crusher which sits idle much of the time. They do crush the glass bottles/jars that are recycled, but the crushed glass is only used either as part of the daily cover at the landfill or placed in sandbags. I propose either that DoD sell the glass crusher to a local entity or provide their crushed glass to that entity. We are pursuing using crushed glass as a substitute for coral aggregate in appropriate concrete applications, such as road construction or sidewalks, and will require as much glass as possible. The crushed glass, at a particle size of 3/8 inch minus, can also be used to bed water pipe. It is the ideal medium because it is inert; coral hammermill, which is currently being used, reacts with water over time and solidifies, and thus does not always provide the necessary support, for example, in cases of earthquakes.

#### I-1118-001

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.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1422

Received: 2/17/2010 10:19:10 PM

I-1119-001

Recommending extension of comment period to comply with federal law act specifically, Individual Disabilities Act, IDA. IDA Individual Disabilities Act requires that all documents which are to be part of a formal procedure requiring legislative changes, education, etc. must be available to all citizens:

- the key words are the documents must have access and accommodations for the disabled
- this means that for those visually impaired it must be in braille or document provided in form of recording, etc.
- for those who are dyslexic, reading disabled, there has to be a reader
- for those hearing impaired there must be amplification or sign specialists
- for those non ambulatory there must be physical access to the sites for meeting and reading of the documents
- for those learning disabled there has to be interpretation of the document at their cognitive level
- for those non english speaking or not as sophisticated in the English language there have to be interpreters/translators

### I-1119-001

Thank you for your comment. While the DEIS is not available in Braille, a synopsis of the proposed action and its impacts is available as an audio file on the project website: [www.guambuildupeis.us](http://www.guambuildupeis.us). One of the intents of the public hearings was to make project information readily available to those people in the community who were not able to access the DEIS online or in one of the many locations on Guam where a hardcopy is available. This was done through the use of visual aids or through conversations with subject matters experts.

Although the complete DEIS is not available in any language other than English, a synopsis of the proposed action and its impacts is available in Chamorro or Carolinian on the project website. Chamorro and Carolinian interpreters from the community were also available at the public hearings to assist upon request.



**COMMENT SHEET**

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas  
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Website Comment Number: 1425

Received: 2/17/2010 10:20:35 PM

I-1120-001

I-1120-002

I-1120-003

I-1120-004

With the military build up, Guam will be even more populated then it already is. The fact that the military is also planning on taking a bunch of land does not help the situation. This is just bound to cause conflict and crime. Many locals feel that the military does not respect us which usually leads to fighting. Crime is a big concern for me with this build up. Many marines are already committing crimes such as rape in Okinawa; once they leave it will probably be the same situation on Guahan. Another big concern is the fact that the culture will die. Yes, one can argue that it is a dying culture already, but with the increased military it is bound to disappear. The taking of land from historical sites just goes to show that they do not care about the people; they want what is best to keep the U.S. with the most power.  
Once the build up happens, it is going to be hard to even call Guam home. Firing ranges and test sites are going to make the island feel like a battle field. Though there are positive effects, it is mostly negative for those living on island now. Outside contractors will probably do most of the construction which will not benefit the islands economy. Also, with the taking of land, the U.S. is bound to build more entertainment areas for military only which again will not help the island. In the end, it is ultimately up to the U.S., we the people cannot decide. If the build up goes as planned, I do not know how one can want to live here.

**I-1120-001**

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-1120-002**

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-1120-003**

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-1120-004**

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.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1432

Received: 2/17/2010 10:23:15 PM

I-1121-001

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-1121-001

Thank you for your comment. Volume 7 has been revised to include a more comprehensive look at cumulative impacts on-Base and off-Base.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1446

Received: 2/17/2010 10:33:14 PM

I-1122-001

I believe that the buildup may in some way benefit the people of Guam. With the job opportunities that will come available. Working for Public Health, I come across many people that will in some way will be able to find a job and bring in some sort of income for themselves and their family. With our current low employment rate here on Guam. The buildup could bring in a positive outcome. However, with this buildup I also feel that the economy will drastically boost up causing many low income families to struggle even harder. With this buildup I hope it will positively impact Guam.

#### I-1122-001

Thank you for your comment. The FEIS 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 DEIS describes the existing utilities and infrastructures on Guam as well as the proposed actions that would provide the capacity needed for the additional population. Each utility is covered and for each one, the preferred actions (to achieve adequate capacity) are identified. In some cases, additional capacity with better treatment (i.e., wastewater) is being proposed. Roadways essential for the buildup would be improved, widened, and some bridges replaced by funds provided under the Defense Access Road (DAR) program.

Your comments also makes mention of inflation. The SIAS and the DEIS provides discussion on inflation. Relating to the higher cost of living because of the proposed military buildup, it is noted that the history of inflation and recession of Guam's economy from the 1970s to present was provided on page 3-47 of the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) that is in Appendix F of Volume 9 of the DEIS.

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: 1448

Received: 2/17/2010 10:41:47 PM

In Volume 7, Chapter 3 the DEIS briefly mentions the effect of the military buildup on Chamorro affairs (p. 64). Specifically it states that "an expansion of non-Chamorro voting population could eventually affect the proportion of Chamorro office-holders and government workers...it could also affect outcomes of any future plebiscites on Guam's political status". The DEIS further states that the Chamorros have strong concerns about whether the incoming military will recognize them as American citizens as well as a distinct ethnic group, which could be mitigated through orientation programs.

I-1123-001

First, I am confused as to what exactly would be the focus of these orientation programs suggested as mitigation, and to whom would they be focused towards. What would be the focus of these orientation programs, and for whom? Who would be in charge of these orientation programs? Who would be responsible for paying for these orientation programs? How is it ensured that these orientation programs will be successful at accomplishing whatever the objectives may be?

I-1123-002

Second, the indigenous population of Guam has slowly seen their numbers decrease over the years causing the Chamorros to become a minority in their homeland. The Chamorros have already seen the effects of federal agreements with other nations that have allowed an influx of migrants to the island, causing unsolved disputes with regards to the future political status of Guam. The Government of Guam is already forced to absorb the costs of public services for these migrant populations, which has affected the quality of care for indigenous-local, and newly migrant consumers.

I-1123-003

Will public services on Guam receive the money needed to care for existing and future migrant populations? If not, how is the Government of Guam expected to be able to absorb these costs? How does DoD plan to mitigate and facilitate future discussion of Guam's political status?

If there are no plans to facilitate the financial support of an education campaign on political status, I stress a no action alternative to the military buildup.

### I-1123-001

Thank you for your comment. Orientation or awareness training is proposed for the construction workers and military personnel and their dependents. The training is being proposed as mitigation for a number of potential resource impacts including cultural and marine biology. The topics would include cultural sensitivity training and the protection of the coral reefs. The programs and methods for monitoring success have not been developed. The worker training would be implemented by the construction contractors as part of their contract with the Navy. Military personnel and dependent training would be part of the orientation program and funded through DoD.

### I-1123-002

Thank you for your comment. The indirect migrating population would likely be from the Freely Associated States of Micronesia (FAS). Micronesians would continue to migrate from their homes to Guam. FAS citizens can migrate to Guam without restrictions and may choose to do so because jobs will be created on Guam either directly from the proposed action or indirectly. This is a trend that would likely continue. Workers from the Philippines, and other countries in the region, if they are qualified and eligible H2B workers, may also come to Guam under the conditions of their work agreement. H2B visas are granted only after exhausting the local labor market. The SIAS has included the qualified construction work force on Guam that would likely fill a few thousand jobs. However, qualified on-island residents can only fill a relatively small percentage of the construction labor force needed for the military buildup.

### I-1123-003

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.

Topics such as the political status of Guam are important issues but are not part of the proposed action. Comments related to these issues were numerous and indicate underlying social and political dissatisfaction with longstanding federal-territorial status issues outside the scope of DoD legal authority. The various EIS public engagement forums provided an indirect avenue for informing some and reminding others in local and federal policy-making institutions of issues that are important to a significant segment of the Guam community.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1450

Received: 2/17/2010 11:02:30 PM

I-1124-001

The projected road congestion is outrageous. People will have to leave 1 hour earlier to get to work on time, and will arrive 1 hour later to return home. All this will adversely affect our quality of family time.

As a coworker of mine said, "why don't they confine the military to their own housing compound and shopping center. Why don't we charge them a toll fee everytime they drive onto the regular roads."

I believe the road congestion may even cause people to be so frustrated that they may leave the island. That's not a good thing!

Come to think of it, charging a toll would help to finance this whole buildup move. So I'm proposing we charge the military and their associates a fee for driving on our roads.

### I-1124-001

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.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1451

Received: 2/17/2010 11:04:40 PM

I-1125-001

With reference to recycling of construction and demolition debris (C&D) as referred to in Vol. 6, 2-101 through 103, I urge DoD to work with local recyclers to recycle as close to 100% of the C&D as possible. All the scrap metal that is generated can be recycled through local scrap metal facilities, of which we have many.

Wood, vegetative debris and even DRYWALL can be composted. We are very close to having at least one commercial composting facility being set up, and there are rumors of others developing soon as well. Organic matter breaks down quickly in the tropics and Guam's soils, north, central and south, generally need large amounts of organic matter. Compost and mulch can also be used to rehabilitate the badlands of southern Guam. DoD can be of great assistance to the community by making available for composting all the wood and green waste that they generate through construction or elsewhere.

Concrete and asphalt can be crushed and reused for many applications. We now have the equipment on Guam to do just that. As a member of the Guam Contractors Association Environmental Committee, I urge DoD to require or at least provide significant incentive to promote the recycling of concrete/asphalt in all of the RFPs they put out.

We do not need these valuable C&D end products disposed of in landfills on Guam.

#### I-1125-001

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.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1453

Received: 2/17/2010 11:08:27 PM

I-1126-001

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-1126-002

I also request that the document be made available in CHamorro and Tagalog to meet the EO on Environmental Justice.

#### I-1126-001

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-1126-002

Thank you for your comment. While the complete DEIS is not available in any language other than English, a synopsis of the proposed action and its impacts is available in Chamorro or Carolinian on the project website: [www.guambuildupeis.us](http://www.guambuildupeis.us). Chamorro and Carolinian interpreters from the community were also available at the public hearings to assist upon request.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1454

Received: 2/17/2010 11:11:48 PM

Comment on Land Use.

The Military build up should use existing lands they have now. They possess 1/3rd of all Land on Guam. Design the facilities they need using the land they have already. I am against using eminent domain to obtain more land from local land owners.

I-1127-001

#### I-1127-001

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: 1456

Received: 2/17/2010 11:17:07 PM

My name is Ashlynn Mesa. I'm a senior in the Social Work program at the University of Guam. I'm also a Certified HIV/AIDS Risk Reduction Counselor working with Guam's only HIV AIDS Network, a non-profit organization, the GUAHAN Project.

I am referencing Volume 2, Chapter 18.1.4.1, page 1167 of the DEIS. It states that, "The average number of AIDS cases on Guam over the past 10 years is five cases per year. The average per capita occurrence of AIDS patients is 0.0000306. This equates to one case of AIDS for every 32,678 people on Guam."

I-1128-001

Guam has the highest rate of HIV positive individuals in Micronesia. An increase in Guam's population will also increase even more the risks for the people, both civilian and military to acquire and spread the HIV virus and other STDs. That being said my concern is this, if an outbreak of HIV/STDs spreads throughout the community will the federal government help aid the people of Guam or is it to be left for the Government of Guam to deal with? If HIV or any other STDs spread throughout the 22,000 H2workers that will be hired for construction work, who is responsible for they're healthcare as far as STDs go? The DEIS does not mention whose to step in on behalf of these workers when it comes to treatment for HIV or STDs.

I-1128-002

My other concern is crimes against women such as rape that may lead to them getting infected with HIV or any other STD. The military build up will bring in a large number of young men looking to have a good time and may take it a little too far. This means a lot of partying and getting drunk and having unprotected sex, one of the main ways of spreading HIV and or STDs.

According to a statement provided on the We are Guahan website, "The relative youth of the expected new population of Guam will be the result of the influx of Marines, whose average age is 25. Thirty-seven percent of Marines are between ages of 18 and 21 (Department of Defense 2009). In addition, the somewhat older Marines will be bringing partners and children, some of whom will be in high-risk teen years as well."

It also states that based on demographics "the military is much younger, more often male, and exhibits more of a culture of hypermasculinity. Men make up 86 percent of the active duty military, and the median age across the service is 28. For the Marines those numbers are 94 percent male and an average of 25." These men will be out looking for the company of women, not to mention their

**I-1128-001**

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. Volume 2, Section 16 also 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. The Navy understands the importance of preventing the spread of HIV and STDs and will work with GovGuam to ensure these health issues are appropriately addressed during and after the buildup.

**I-1128-002**

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: 1457

Received: 2/17/2010 11:19:11 PM

Comment by Juanita P. Quintanilla, a resident of Guam; submitted on Feb. 18, 2010

Comment:

I-1129-001

1. Fund immediately a repository to collect, store and study the excavated remains from buildup-related activities. \$499,000 is immediately needed to secure the repository, \$265,850 for staffing and \$200,000 for operations i.e. equipment, supplies etc.

I-1129-002

2. Fund immediately the construction, at a cost of \$27 million, of the Guam Museum, to be named "Guam Institute of Natural History and Cultural Heritage". The DEIS should identify the guaranteed funding source from the federal government. The startup operational costs, exclusive of construction costs, is \$4,285,710.

Citation:

VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 16-32 Socioeconomics and General Services  
16.1.6 Sociocultural Issues / 16.1.6.1 Chamorro Issues and Interests / Cultural Artifacts  
The Department of Chamorro Affairs (DCA) is charged with administering and expanding Guam's current relatively small museum for archaeological or other cultural artifacts. An expression of interest has been made that artifacts discovered in archaeological excavations during this EIS/OEIS investigations or subsequent military construction to be stored at this Museum.

Justification:

I-1129-003

The Island's cultural artifacts and historical sites, many dating 3,500 years old, will be negatively impacted should the military buildup occur. The DEIS makes few references to the impacts of these culturally-rich resources and how this buildup will fund any preservation or movement of artifacts and sites. The DEIS must identify funding sources to build and maintain the museum, to be named the Guam Institute of Natural History and Cultural Heritage. The new museum will present to the world the beauty and uniqueness of the Chamorro people and its rich history.

**I-1129-001**

Thank you for your comment. The DoD intends to work with the Guam Museum and other agencies as the need for curatorial services are required. A curation study is currently underway. Artifacts and cultural material associated with the project will be stored at curation facilities on Guam. Payment for the storage of materials will be provided to the facility at the appropriate rates.

**I-1129-002**

Thank you for your comment. DoD has included a number 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 Marine Relocation projects 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-1129-003**

Thank you for your comment. DoD has included a number 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 buildup 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.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1458

Received: 2/17/2010 11:20:45 PM

Comment by Juanita P. Quintanilla, a resident of Guam; submitted on Feb. 18, 2010

Comment:

Fund and establish the expansion of the Chamorro Village/Paseo Peninsula. Costs are at \$22.6 million,

Citation:

VOLUME 7:MITIGATION, SUMMARY IMPACTS, CUMULATIVE 3-64 Preferred Alternatives: Summary of Impacts

Sociocultural Impacts / Chamorro Issues

Guam's indigenous Chamorro population has strong concerns about whether incoming military populations would recognize them as both American by nationality and also as a unique ethnic culture worthy of respect and preservation. This could be mitigated by orientation programs designed in cooperation with the Department of Chamorro Affairs. However, an expansion in non-Chamorro voting population could eventually affect the proportion of Chamorro office-holders and government workers; thereby affecting the current government budgets and activities dedicated to cultural issues and practices. It could also affect outcomes of any future plebiscites about Guam's political status.

I-1130-001

### I-1130-001

Thank you for your comment. The population estimates in the Draft EIS were based on the maximal scenario. The year 2014 includes the foreign worker population on Guam as well as the military and their dependents. However, after 2017, the population increase (from the 2010 baseline) would be approximately 33,500 (maximal scenario) primarily because the foreign worker population would leave Guam. The EIS identifies a number of significant impacts to Guam and its resources; this is summarized at the end of various impact chapters in volumes 2 through 6. Impacts to the Chamorro people are also addressed in the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) that is Appendix F, Volume 9 of the Final EIS. Chamorros, although considered a minority population in comparison to the U.S. as a whole, represented over 40% of Guam's population in the 2000 U.S. Census. Chamorro concerns involving political autonomy are impacted by the potential increase in non-Chamorro populations due to the buildup, increasing the likelihood of more non-Chamorro local political office-holders. More non-Chamorro voters would decrease the possibility of Chamorro political self determination. They would also decrease the possibility of successful plebiscites to achieve greater independence from U.S. control.

More information on this topic can be found in the Environmental Justice and the Protection of Children chapters of the Final EIS, specifically, Chapters 19 in Volumes 2, 3, 4, 5, and Chapter 20 in Volume 6, and under cumulative impacts (Chapter 4) of Volume 7.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1459

Received: 2/17/2010 11:21:21 PM

Comment on Social Impact.

I-1131-001

The influx of young marines into our small community will have a huge impact on our way of life. While I do support our Military, the Military members here on Guam and the incoming personnel must under go training to make them aware of behavior that will cause friction between Guamanians and the members of the Armed Services. Behaviors such as public intoxication, being rude to women and treating women here as inferior .The other day young servicemen were throwing objects into the waters of Tumon Bay and would not stop when my girlfriend passed by. One man asked her if she would like one of the objects IN HER. If I was there we would have done my best to cause serious injury to this rude person.It is this type of behavior that is unacceptable in any society.

#### I-1131-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of managing efforts in implementing the proposed military relocation to reduce adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources and infrastructure. The Final EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to ensure that the short term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

Through the process of public involvement that has accompanied this proposed action, the Chamorro people of Guam have voiced clearly and concisely their concern that the traditional Chamorro culture, including dance, language and traditions, will be forgotten. While population increases can highlight cultural differences, they also present unique opportunities for cultural learning and sharing. As noted in the Final EIS, the DoD plans for cultural sensitivity orientation and awareness programs will focus on mutual respect and tolerance and strive to educate all incoming and currently present military personnel on the rich and varied cultural history that has created the culture that is Guam today. Finally, the DoD plans to increase military civilian joint activities in order to foster strong and mutually beneficial military civilian relationships that include the sharing and understanding of culture.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1463

Received: 2/17/2010 11:24:47 PM

VOLUME 2 Marine Corps Relocation Guam

Figure 2.3-13

Firing & Non-Firing Range Alternatives Considered

Figure shows firing range (retained alternative) in Pagat Village historic site. DCA highly recommends no action alternative to registered historic site.

Table 2.3-7. Considered and Dismissed Live-Fire Range Complex Alternative

Table identifies Pagat Village to be "carried forward for analysis." DCA reiterates the cultural value of site. Therefore, a no action alternative is highly recommended.

#### 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 (EIS/OEIS). DCA is requesting a list of archaeological sites and traditional cultural properties that will be impacted by the buildup, including their Chamorro name, rather than just a "site number". Since these sites have cultural and research value, the department will be better equipped to provide a comprehensive comment on the buildup's impact. Every site has a place name with cultural significance, for fishing, farming, traditional ownership, etc.

Table 12.1-8. NRHP-Listed or Eligible Sites in the NCTS Finegayan Area

Haputo Complex Large Pre-Contact/post-Contact village

NRHP/GRHaputo is a nationally registered site, a large pre-latte and latte period village. DCA highly recommends that the few remaining sites be preserved for future research and public access.

Table 12.1-9. NRHP-listed Sites in the South Finegayan Area

Latte Stone Park; latte set, cultural deposit

NRHP, GRLatte Stone Park in South Finegayan is a nationally registered site. DCA highly recommends that the few remaining sites be preserved for future research and public access.

## I-1132-001

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, Latte Stone Park, and the Haputo site. The proposed alternatives were planned in such a way so that there will be no physical impacts to these three historic properties. In addition, preservation plans would be generated for Haputo and Pagat to protect these resources. Signage at Latte Stone Park would be updated. A listing of the sites with Chamorro names is attached to the Programmatic Agreement (PA). The PA and its attachments will be included in the Final EIS.

I-1132-001



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1464

Received: 2/17/2010 11:24:50 PM

I-1133-001

Proper disposal of household batteries is a serious issue on Guam. Obviously, a large percentage are thrown into the trash, but many Guam residents are not comfortable disposing of them in the dump and so they hold on to them. The only way they can be recycled on Guam is to have a large-scale collection of household batteries and then have an environmental firm sort them, package them in drums, and ship them off island, and this is a very expensive undertaking. I urge DoD to assist the community in this effort. How do the bases recycle their household batteries? If they ship them off to the states, could DoD provide the shipping of batteries collected within the community. Guam has had no hazardous waste collection in quite a while. If it is possible to collect the batteries and work with DoD to ship them off island, that would be a very positive community relations program.

#### I-1133-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD is in the process of updating the military Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan (ISWMP) to reflect how wastes 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 and will address the management of waste batteries.

## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation



Website Comment Number: 1465

Received: 2/17/2010 11:24:56 PM

I-1134-001

My comment is based on my understanding of Volume 4 (Aircraft Carrier Berthing), Chapter 2 (Proposed Actions and Alternatives) of the Guam Buildup DEIS. Dredging of the ocean floor material would be required to enable access for the aircraft carriers. I am concerned with the future health of the island's coral reefs. The dredging would create sedimentation which will most likely cover the live coral and block light rays required for photosynthesis. Thus, the affected corals would die. This, in turn, would affect the entire community of organisms in and around the coral reef.

I recommend, then, that action be taken not only to prevent sedimentation and destruction of coral reefs, but also to preserve and enhance the conditions for all coral reefs around the island. Start a program which will increase the number of local corals by manually breeding new ones and placing them on appropriate areas on the reef.

I-1134-002

However, my primary belief is that no action should be taken until Guam achieves or is granted a higher political status that is equal, with reference to the 50 States, in representation and rights. If Guam is going to play any role in the buildup of military forces in the Western Pacific, then the people of Guam should have the ability to write their own constitution, the people of Guam should be able to vote for the President of the United States, and the people of Guam should be fully represented in the U.S. Congress (with full voting rights) and in the entire federal government.

### I-1134-001

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.

To minimize the effects of sedimentation and destruction of coral reefs within the project area, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers permits for dredging will likely contain requirements for silt curtains, biological monitoring, restrictions in dredging activities during potential coral spawning months, and compensatory mitigation projects. The Navy is considering a range of compensatory mitigation options for the loss in ecological services and function provided by the coral reef ecosystem in Outer Apra Harbor. As identified in Volume 4, Section 11.2.2.7, the following compensatory mitigation options or a combination of these will be considered by the Navy to comply with federal laws that protect coral resources:

Option 1: Artificial Reefs within Apra Harbor or Other Locations;

Option 2: Watershed Restoration and Management (Afforestation, Apra Harbor and/or Philippine Sea Riparian Enhancement, Stream Bank Stabilization Component [all project goals to reduce sediment discharge into nearshore waters])

Option 3: Coastal Water Resource Management (Shallow Water Reef Enhancement); and

Option 4: In-Lieu Fee or Mitigation Banking Program.

Your recommendation for reattaching new coral would be considered under Option 3. In efforts to help preserve and enhance the condition for coral reefs around the island, 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 as required by the EPA.. This action will assist GWA in meeting its coastal water quality standards, providing benefit to the marine life and people of Guam.

**I-1134-002**

Thank you for your comment. Topics such as the political status of Guam are important issues but are not part of the proposed action.

Comments related to these issues were numerous and indicate underlying social and political dissatisfaction with longstanding federal-territorial status issues outside the scope of DoD legal authority. The various EIS public engagement forums provided an indirect avenue for informing some and reminding others in local and federal policy-making institutions of issues that are important to a significant segment of the Guam community.

## COMMENT SHEET



### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1466

Received: 2/17/2010 11:28:10 PM

Comment on Infrastructure.

I-1135-001

They U.S. Government should pay for most or all costs of infrastructure upgrades needed to support the incoming Marine Build up on Guam. The heavy vehicles will damage our roadways. The U.S. Gov't should pay for the upgrading of our roads.

I-1135-002

The Water lens in Guam cannot sustain the 40,000 to 60,000 new people that will be here. Desalination Plants should be built by the Military for use by both Civilian and Military personnel.

### I-1135-001

Thank you for your comment. The off-base roadway projects may be funded through the Defense Access Road (DAR) Program and annual allocations through the US Department of Transportation (USDOT) Federal Highway Administration. The Defense Access Road Program provides the means for the Department of Defense (DoD) to pay a fair share for public highway improvements required as a result of a sudden or unusual defense-generated traffic impact or unique defense-related public highway requirement.

Volume 6, Chapter 1 has been updated to include a list of potential DAR projects. The DoD commits to seeking funding for these projects.

The DoD, Guam Department of Public Works and Federal Highway Administration are continuing to work together to identify projects eligible for funding under the DAR program. The DoD will lead an interagency council which includes the USDOT to assist the Government of Guam in seeking funds for projects that are not eligible for the DAR program.

### I-1135-002

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 considered and retained as a potential long-term alternative should it be needed. However, desalination has several drawbacks such as high energy use and a residual brine that must be properly handled as a waste stream. New wells would also be needed near the coast to extract brackish water and they would need to be very carefully located to not interfere with the aquifer.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1472

Received: 2/17/2010 11:34:12 PM

#### Comment on Education/Schools

The US Gov't should pay for the building of New Civilian schools that will be needed to educate the many new people who will move to Guam for the build up. The people of Guam should not have to bear this burden alone. DODEA schools only benefit the Military community.

The US Gov't should pay for programs to develop the vocational and Technical skills of local US citizens from Guam to assure that people from Guam can get the higher paying jobs that people from off-island are getting.

I-1136-001

### I-1136-001

Thank you for your comments. Your comments concerned the impact on Guam public schools; recommendation that the U.S. pay for schools; and recommendation that the U.S. pay for vocational and technical skills so local citizens could get jobs. Below, are responses to 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.

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 (including public schools and training programs).

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).



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1477

Received: 2/17/2010 11:39:29 PM

I-1137-001

This is my appeal to the US Government not to acquire/use agricultural lands on Guam by imminent domain and/or by other means for the proposed relocation of the military. There is a tremendous need to foster and build a sustainable food system on Guam. Less than 1% of the food bill on Guam is currently grown on island. This makes Guam food insecure and without a sustainable food system. Guam has the capacity in its defined/identified agricultural soils to reverse the tide by bringing its underutilized/not yet optimized agriculture lands into productive use. Doing so will improve/increase agricultural production and contribute a larger share to Guam's increasing demand for food. People want quality food, food that is sustainably grown on Guam – fresh (nutritionally the best), pesticide-free, grown environmentally responsibly, and includes heritage foods.

Let us focus on one potential, the twenty-five square mile Talofofo River Valley area. Here, we have the best agricultural soils on the island and Guam's largest watershed. Excluding property/lands encompassing the Naval Magazine, the remaining 20 miles<sup>2</sup> area promises to provide agricultural production opportunities that ensure an improved food system, increased food security, and conservation of traditional agricultural lands and culturally relevant crops for the health of the people. Additionally, mindful conservation and protection of Guam's agricultural lands, foremost the Talofofo River Valley Basin, inherently decreases erosion (saving soils from being lost to the sea/ocean), improves soils, protects the watershed(s), reverses desertification (encouraging biodiversity and habitat for flora, fauna, and people), and aims to restore the Talofofo Bay ecosystem and beyond. Without access to agricultural lands, the people of Guam are disadvantaged, severed from our roots to feed ourselves, unable to nourish our souls, minds and bodies and to be good global citizens. With obesity and diabetes an epidemic on Guam, the island's children not knowing where their food comes from, and an unacceptable increasing demand to feed the hungry, the imperative to conserve and protect our agricultural lands is paramount to all of our futures. The land is our home. It is integral to our culture. The land defines who we are. It is where we were born and where we go when we die. Do the right, moral, and ethically just thing: DO NOT USE GUAM'S AGRICULTURAL LANDS FOR MILITARY/DEF

I-1137-001

Thank you for your comment. The resource relied upon in the EIS (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 or for the proposed acquisition of lands in the vicinity of NCTS Finegayan for main cantonment and family housing land uses. The proposed actions at the Naval Munitions Site would not impact agriculture outside of federally-controlled land boundaries. The potential impacts on agricultural land use are described in Volume 2, Section 8.2, and no significant impacts were identified. Land use planning for lands outside of federally-controlled property is the responsibility of GovGuam.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1479

Received: 2/17/2010 11:40:01 PM

Comment on Health Care facilities.

The US Gov't should pay for the cost of building two new civilian hospitals for Guam. The population growth will outpace our hospitals ability of help it's people in the community already here!

The US Gov't should also pay for the Compact/Impact funds it has not paid Guam for all services that the local Hospital provides for people for the Federated States of Micronesia.

I-1138-001

#### I-1138-001

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: 888

Received: 2/17/2010 5:02:57 AM

Comment by Annie F.B. Unpingco, a resident of Guam, submitted on Feb. 17, 2010

#### Comment:

The Draft EIS should not state that there is no evidence to suggest of species unique to the dredging impact area until the appropriate surveys are conducted. These surveys should be conducted by personnel with the appropriate level of taxonomic expertise. In addition, coral species lists and photographs from surveys carried out as part of the methods comparison study were provided to the Navy consultant by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service several months prior to the release of the Draft EIS. Several coral species observed within the impact area do not appear to have been recorded elsewhere on Guam, with the possibility of some species not having been reported anywhere in the world. While it is unlikely these species are only in the dredging area, the possibility must be investigated sufficiently by DoD, even if these species do occur elsewhere in the harbor, they may be quite rare and demand special attention.

#### Citation:

Volume 4, Chapter 11, Section 11.2.5.1 (Page 99)

#### Justification:

Guam biologists have found several corals, sponges and other organisms in the area that may be dredged that may not have been found anywhere else in Apra Harbor. There are other rare species that may be impacted by the dredging.

I-1139-001

### I-1139-001

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: 890

Received: 2/17/2010 5:03:48 AM

Comment by Annie F.B. Unpingco, a resident of Guam, submitted on Feb. 17, 2010

**Comment:**

The use of artificial reefs as a way to replace destroyed or damaged natural reefs should be removed from consideration. A more thorough review of a large-scale watershed restoration plan should be provided. Watershed restoration should include projects that will improve water quality, which would improve coral reef conditions. Projects could include reforestation, stream bank stabilization, erosion-control projects, fire prevention and enforcement.

**Citation:**

Volume 4, Chapter 11, Section 11.2.2.7 (Page 81)

**Justification:**

Artificial reefs are not an appropriate way to replace a natural reef. The Draft EIS proposes replacing the lost natural reef in Apra Harbor with artificial reefs instead of paying for other, more beneficial and effective projects, such as watershed restoration.

I-1140-001

#### I-1140-001

Thank you for your comment. A detailed compensatory mitigation plan would be submitted as part of the Clean Water Act 404 permit application for construction affecting the navigable waters of the United States (including the CVN transient wharf). Due to the ongoing review of DoD's habitat assessment methodology for coral reef ecosystems and associated uncertainties regarding the scope of mitigation required, a detailed mitigation plan has not been developed nor will one be available for incorporation into the FEIS. However, a number of mitigation options, including watershed restoration and the use of artificial reefs, are discussed in programmatic nature in Volume 4, Section 11.2 of the FEIS. DoD recognizes that, as part of the CWA Sec. 404 permitting process, additional NEPA documentation may be required to address specific permitting requirements and implementation of required compensatory mitigations.



**COMMENT SHEET**

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas  
Environmental Impact Statement  
Guam and CNMI Military Relocation**

Website Comment Number: 891

Received: 2/17/2010 5:04:39 AM

Comment by Annie F.B. Unpingco, a resident of Guam, submitted on Feb. 17, 2010

**Comment:**

The Draft EIS must include a study of the expected impacts to Guam's reefs (on-base and off-base) as a result of the population increase. Such an analysis should examine the impacts of the H-2 workers, the immigrant population from neighboring islands and military personnel on Guam's reef fisheries. The analysis should also examine the impacts of additional recreational use (diving, snorkeling, reef walking, etc.) on Guam's highly-visited reef sites. The Draft EIS should also include a commitment to specific mitigation measures, which may include building local government capacity to carry out monitoring, enforcement, and educational activities; supporting educational activities targeting H-2 workers and immigrants.

Citation: Volume 7, Chapter 3, Section 3.3.10, (Page 32)

**Justification:**

Much of Guam's reefs will be under increased threats because of the military buildup, especially when considering the impacts of the massive population increase. The increase in people harvesting fish and other animals from the reef and the increase in visitors will put many of Guam's reefs at risk. None of these impacts were addressed by the Draft EIS.

**I-1141-001**

**I-1141-002**

**I-1141-001**

Thank you for your comment. Volumes 2 and 4, Chapter 11 discuss the potential impacts of the proposed action on corals and other marine resources. Volume 7 has been reviewed and modified as appropriate based upon your comment.

**I-1141-002**

Thank you for your comments. Volumes 2 and 4, Chapter 11 discuss the potential impacts to marine resources from the proposed action. Volume 7 will include a more detailed analysis of cumulative impacts on the coral reef ecosystem from the Military build up on Guam. The FEIS has been reviewed and modified as appropriate based upon your comment.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 892

Received: 2/17/2010 5:05:26 AM

Comment by Annie F.B. Unpingco, a resident of Guam, submitted on Feb. 17, 2010

**Comment:**

Coral colony density and size must be used in the impact analysis and in the model that determines the type and size of the coral reef area that needs to replace the reef destroyed or damaged by dredging. This data was collected by the Navy consultant in 2009, but the methods used were not appropriate and thus the data is not usable. This data must be collected using methods supported by the regulatory agencies, and the results of the new impact analysis must be provided for review prior to the release of the Final EIS.

**Citation:**

Volume 4, Chapter 11, Section 11.2.2.5, (Page 75)

**Justification:**

Any action that destroys coral reef habitat must replace what is lost at another location and must compensate for the time it takes for the replacement reef to become "full-grown." The Draft EIS preparers did not use the number or size of coral colonies when making that calculation, therefore lessening the worth of the reef that may be dredged and resulting in a smaller replacement reef. Also, the Draft EIS only considers areas with coral, and does not consider large areas that may not have coral, but which may have sponges, algae, and other important reef organisms.

## I-1142-001

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-1142-001



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 893

Received: 2/17/2010 5:05:58 AM

Currently, there is no policy to prevent homelessness and ensure that youth are not displaced in light of the potential buildup. With the possibility of a great increase of population, our future leaders need to be looked after. Currently Guam already sees an increase in truancy and runaways with our youth. In addition, substance use and abuse and crime are also increasing. Our youth need to be educated, informed and prepared of what might come.

I-1143-001

#### I-1143-001

Thank you for your comment. Volume 2, Chapter 19 addresses the potentially significant social, economic, and public health and safety impacts that could affect children. Significant impacts to public services for youth and socioeconomics would be reduced with implementation of proposed mitigation measures in Volume 2 Chapter 16 and Volume 7 Chapter 2 of this FEIS. DoD is proposing force flow reduction and adaptive program management, among other mitigation measures, to reduce impacts to Guam residents during the construction period and will continue to lead the federal inter-agency effort to identify other federal programs and funding sources that could benefit the people of Guam and protect children.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 894

Received: 2/17/2010 5:06:24 AM

Comment by Annie F.B. Unpingco, a resident of Guam, submitted on Feb. 17, 2010

**Comment:**

The impacts of all the projects affecting a reef area must be thoroughly examined. In addition, the impacts of climate change on Guam's reefs must be included in the impact analysis. They should also be included in sections of the Draft EIS addressing specific projects to marine resources. Reef recovery data needs reflect other threats to Guam's reefs including climate change.

**Citation:**

Volume 7, Chapter 4, Section 4.3.4 (Page 20)

**Justification:**

The combined impacts of the buildup projects, other military projects, and non-military projects will have a larger impact on Guam's reefs than the impacts of any individual project. These combined impacts, including the expected impacts of global climate change, on Guam's reefs are not adequately addressed in the Draft EIS.

#### I-1144-001

Thank you for your comment and concern. Volumes 2 and 4, Chapter 11 discuss the potential impacts to marine resources from the proposed action. Volume 7 has been reviewed and modified as appropriate based upon your comment.

I-1144-001



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 895

Received: 2/17/2010 5:18:08 AM

ORGANIZATION: Private Property Owner  
Tract 34000, Urunao, Guam  
(Abutting NWF, Andersen AFB)

MAILING ADDRESS: 3007 Flora Vista, Alameda, CA 94502

#### 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:

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:

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.
2. For DoD to provide monetary compensation to Tract 34000 landowners should the buildup

### I-1145-001

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.

I-1145-001

I-1145-001

adversely impacts the development of Hotel/Resort activities of Tract 34000.

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.

No impacts to development rights of Tract 34000 are anticipated.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 896

Received: 2/17/2010 5:23:04 AM

I-1146-001

The Draft EIS makes no mention of the impact on families or social issues such as increased homelessness especially of the local population and those who are most vulnerable. Discussion is not held here regarding the increased socio-economic pressures on local families - i.e. competing for jobs and business opportunities, rising costs of housing (especially when competing for moderate priced rentals and purchases with those military families who have OHA), increased discrimination, racial unrest, and dealing with people from different cultures. There is nothing said herein that discusses social mobility for the local people - we already have many challenges keeping our youth in high school and going to college or vocational training, lack of training/support services for persons with disabilities, lack of foster homes for abandoned, neglected and abused youth etc. The availability of drug and alcohol prevention and treatment programs are limited and there are inadequate numbers of social workers, therapists, substance abuse counselors and psychologists available on Guam to assist in meeting these social issues. The school system requires much change and the DODEA schools should be merged to capitalize on limited resources and to build local capacity, it would also result in a more positive relationship with the military families. Irreversible damage to the environment is unacceptable and no compromises should be made. This is the only land the Chamorros and people of Guam have and it must be protected for generations to come. Healthcare is a big problem on Guam and the military should be expected to participate in building local capacity and expertise as military dependents also utilize local hospitals, clinics, and private social services. Human trafficking will be an issue as well, laws and programs to prevent such activity must be designed to ensure that this does not make Guam a probable location for predators or those scheming to bring this kind of business to Guam. The federal govtt should assess the investments they have made on Guam in the various areas such as culture, environmental, education, labor, social services, youth services, drug and alcohol treatment and mental health and develop a plan of their own to assess further impact and ways the federal govtt can contribute to expanding and improving these systems. Assistance is needed to help the local government develop greater capacity to handle contracts, payments, and manage grants.

#### I-1146-001

Thank you for your comment. Most of these issues are discussed in Section 4.5 of the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F, Volume 9 of the DEIS).

One of the concerns mentioned in comments to the DEIS has been the stress and anxieties created by the proposed action to the Chamorros on Guam. 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, individual perceptions of the proposed action can affect their level of stress and anxieties. However, given the potential that individuals and groups would anticipate upcoming levels of stress and anxieties caused by the proposed action, the FEIS will include a qualitative discussion on this issue.

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 plans to increase military civilian joint activities in order to foster strong and mutually beneficial military civilian relationships that include the sharing and understanding of culture.

Relating to the Guam public school system, DoD plans to have its own schools for military dependents. Although Guam public schools would be needed especially for the indirect populations (as noted in the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study, Appendix F in Volume 9 of the DEIS), Guam public schools would receive federal monies (per student), and schools would be part of Guam budget that receive monies from taxes (income, gross receipts) paid by the new populations.

Finally, on the Guam health care, 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, H2B workers as well as on-island workers will have health plans and private clinics will provide medical services. Modifying Guam's public health care system and hospital would be a significant cost to DoD and for the most part, would not be used by the population directly related to the military buildup. Where medical services are provided to the military, reimbursement from the military can be requested by the public hospital. Benefit to Guam's health care system would occur through the revenue the new population will add to the government of Guam. The additional money could be utilized to increase public health care to accommodate the increased population. Additional funding from the federal agencies specializing in grants and funding to social and health care services would also likely be influenced by the greater population serviced by the Guam public health system.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 897

Received: 2/17/2010 5:23:17 AM

I-1147-001

The DEIS does not have an alternative that seriously considers the infilling of existing military property on Guam. This is within the range of reasonable alternatives that should be considered. It is possible for Marine aviation functions and their associated housing and quality of life to be located at Andersen. Right now, Andersen allows transient personnel to stay on base in military housing rather than in the transient quarters. If this practice were stopped, military housing at Andersen would be available to Marine aviation personnel either by renovation, or demolition and redevelopment of the underutilized housing. It is possible for Marine logistic functions and their associated housing and quality of life to be located at Navy Base Guam. Military housing on the Navy Base, and land on the Navy Base is not fully utilized and there are warehouses that are sitting empty. An alternative that aligns USMC functions with existing military operations and takes a hard look at existing military property, would eliminate the need for the military to acquire additional property and should be considered in the DEIS.

### I-1147-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD was required to determine whether military relocation requirements could be met by excess, underutilized or otherwise available property held by DoD on Guam. Early development plans attempted to keep all activities on existing DoD lands. However, as discussed in the FEIS (Volume 2, Chapter 2), after applying operational and environmental screening criteria, no contiguous DoD area on Guam was identified that could support all the land use and operational requirements of the action.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 898

Received: 2/17/2010 5:24:12 AM

I-1148-001

The military has stated their commitment to utilizing all military lands prior to acquiring additional property, however they have not done this. Two thirds of Tinian is leased by the military yet they have not taken a hard look at how to utilize this property to eliminate the need to acquire additional lands on Guam. There should be at least one alternative that seriously considers development of military property on Tinian.

#### I-1148-001

Thank you for your comment. The proposed action includes development of training ranges on Tinian (see Volume 3). The training that is proposed to take place on Tinian is essential to the end-state of sustaining combat readiness of Guam-based Marines.

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.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 899

Received: 2/17/2010 5:25:05 AM

I-1149-001

The military has stated that only contiguous base alternatives will be considered however all of the alternatives currently given in the DEIS have acquisition of property for non-contiguous firing ranges on Guam and include training on Tinian. Therefore, if the military is willing to consider non contiguous firing ranges, they ought to also consider other alternatives that do not include a contiguous base. This should be included in the DEIS as an alternative.

#### I-1149-001

Thank you for your comment. The Main Cantonment area is primarily the use where contiguous components are a priority. Non-contiguous alternatives are analyzed in Volume 2 of the EIS. For each of the four action alternatives, firing ranges are non-contiguous with the Main Cantonment. For two of the four alternatives (Alternatives 3 and 8), components of the Main Cantonment are non-contiguous.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 900

Received: 2/17/2010 5:25:27 AM

I-1150-001

The DEIS states that by the year 2014 the population on Guam will approximately be 80,000. Because of the negative effects that occurred in other islands of Micronesia during the economic developments of the 1960s, I argue that this dramatic increase in population will have negative effects upon the people living on Guam.

Within the 1960s, economic developments have been occurring in other parts of Micronesia such as the island of Chuuk, which is now part of the Federated States of Micronesia. During that same time anthropologists and scholars have observed rises in Mental Health issues. Specifically, suicide of young Men from those islands were the highest world wide and peaked at 200 per 100,000 within the years of 1960 and 1980. Adding 80,000 people to Guam will have the same effects.

#### Mitigation:

In order to mitigate the increase of population and the negative effects it has on the social life of the people of Guam, I recommend that the Department of Defense only bring 4,000 marines for the first few years of the build up and half of the people suggested out of the 80,000 total. Have the people of Guam adjust to the increase of the population on a small amount before brining in the other half of the marines and people. This way we will see as a community if we are able to handle the military buildup.

Jonathan Guerrero

## I-1150-001

Thank you for your comments and suggestion on a mitigation measure to reduce stress to the Guam population. The affect of stress on an individual or group is not typically included in the DEIS primarily because of the difficulty is measuring stress or its effects based on one action (for example, the military buildup). Additionally, individual perceptions of the proposed action can affect their level of stress and anxieties. However, given the potential that individuals and groups would anticipate upcoming levels of stress and anxieties caused by the proposed action, the FEIS will include a discussion on this issue.

DoD recognizes the importance of managing efforts in implementing the proposed military relocation to reduce adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to work to ensure that the short term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

The DoD has kept the public informed as required by NEPA, which includes holding public scoping meetings and public hearings and allowing the public to comment on the DEIS. DoD has had ongoing discussions with Cooperating Agencies (those federal and local agencies with special expertise or regulatory oversight) throughout the preparation of the DEIS and will continue these discussions with agencies through the completion of the FEIS. As part of the engagement with Cooperating Agencies, they were asked to conduct an early technical review of the partially completed DEIS in late July 2009. The DoD has also met with elected officials and community leaders.



**COMMENT SHEET**

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas  
Environmental Impact Statement  
Guam and CNMI Military Relocation**

Website Comment Number: 901

Received: 2/17/2010 5:25:55 AM

I-1151-001

I-1151-002

The DEIS does not discuss the impacts of the military relocation on Guam's carrying capacity. The carrying capacity of Guam is of concern. The DEIS does not discuss the negative impact to the already dismal economic condition of the northern Marianas. The economic disparity between Guam and CNMI is of concern. Both of these should be fully evaluated in the DEIS. An alternative should be considered in the DEIS that alleviates both of these concerns: development in the Northern Marianas Islands in lieu of Guam. This is a reasonable alternative given the military's commitment to maximizing use of existing military property and the military has had a lease (and a tacit commitment) to expand military activity in CNMI, specifically in Tinian, for decades.

**I-1151-001**

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-1151-002**

Thank you for your comment, which focused on how Guam was chosen

for the military relocation rather than other places within the Pacific region. Volume 1 at Section 1.4 in the Draft EIS provides a Global Perspective Background, which explains the various international and military capability requirements that were considered for the realignment of military forces. Because this section of the Draft EIS explains the background analysis of strategic military capability locations within the Pacific, it will remain the same for the Final EIS. For instance, this section describes how several locations were considered throughout the Pacific region for the military relocation based upon 1) response times, 2) freedom of action (the ability of the U.S. to use bases and training facilities freely and without restriction at a particular locale), and 3) international treaties and agreements with Japan and other Western Pacific allies. The U.S. locations in the Pacific region considered for the military relocation were Hawaii, Alaska, California, and Guam. Non-U.S. locations considered included Korea, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Australia, because they are allies to the U.S. and are well situated for strategic force deployment. After analyzing the international and military capability requirements for each locale mentioned above, Guam was the only location for the relocation that met all the criteria.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 902

Received: 2/17/2010 5:26:26 AM

The DEIS does not include a climate risk assessment to determine the long term impacts of climatic changes on the proposed development. Given the billions of dollars that will be spent on the development this is short sighted and not in the long term interest of the people of Guam.

I-1152-001

#### I-1152-001

Thank you for your comment. The Navy acknowledges there is potential for their existing and future coastal facilities to be adversely affected by sea level rise, inundations from more extreme storm events and other consequences of climate change. However, predictive models on future sea level rise are subject to variability, due in part to unknown future greenhouse gas emissions. The variability increases with the period of time being assessed. Risk assessment methodologies and technologies are being developed to predict the potential impacts of climate change on existing Navy coastal facilities. As new design criteria relevant to climate change are adopted by the Navy, they will be incorporated into project design.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 903

Received: 2/17/2010 5:27:04 AM

The DEIS does not fully evaluate the public health and safety capacity of Guam. The military should allow the FDA, CDC, DoL, and OSHA to evaluate public health and safety in much the same way that they allowed the federal highway administration to evaluate the impacts upon roads and traffic.

I-1153-001

#### I-1153-001

Thank you for your comment. The FDA, CDC, DoL, and OSHA are agencies that play important roles in various aspects of public safety. 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.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 904

Received: 2/17/2010 5:27:45 AM

The DEIS does not fully evaluate food security issues associated with military use of Tinian. Many Tinian families are subsistence farmers out of necessity as food on island is very expensive. Only low quality or marginal food remains on the island as most is shipped to Saipan. Any proposed action on Tinian should evaluate the impacts to subsistence farmers and ranchers and provide a means of ensuring the people of Tinian have a secure, affordable food supply.

I-1154-001

#### I-1154-001

Thank you for your comment. The Navy has re-evaluated the need to terminate all subleases in the leaseback area and will only propose to terminate subleases in the leaseback area that are within the range footprint and associated Surface Danger Zone of the proposed firing ranges.

As to possible sites for the relocation of any leases, such actions would be under the control of CNMI officials as they are responsible for non-federal land use decisions on Tinian. DoD will work with CNMI land use and natural resource officials to ensure that native forest habitat concerns for ESA listed species are taken into account in any relocation effort.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 905

Received: 2/17/2010 5:28:22 AM

I-1155-001

The military has committed to not taking any more land, but now they say they will. Why don't they look at land in their own bases? They say they cannot fit in the ranges, but there are engineering controls to reduce the surface danger zones. They may be expensive, but no more expensive than the costs to the local community. This is a reasonable alternative that should be considered.

#### I-1155-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD was required to determine whether military relocation requirements could be met by excess, underutilized or otherwise available property held by DoD on Guam. Early development plans attempted to keep all activities on existing DoD lands. However, as discussed in the FEIS (Volume 2, Chapter 2), after applying operational and environmental screening criteria, no contiguous DoD area on Guam was identified that could support all the land use and operational requirements of the action.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 906

Received: 2/17/2010 5:29:24 AM

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:

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:

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-1156-001

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-1156-001

**I-1156-001**

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.
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.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 907

Received: 2/17/2010 5:29:25 AM

I-1157-001

The military says that the reason for having a contiguous base is to minimize impacts to traffic. But if the military is really concerned about traffic, then why are they putting the Marine Corps base in Guam's largest village where the roads are the most heavily travelled on island? Why don't they consider a base in southern Guam where they won't crowd out the people of Guam and where they won't take all of our groundwater? These are alternatives that should be considered.

#### I-1157-001

Thank you for your comment. It has always been the goal to maximize the use of federally-controlled property. Before acquiring real property, DoD is required to determine that the requirement cannot be satisfied by excess, underutilized or otherwise available property held by other military services (DoD Instruction 4165.7). The initial screening analysis tried to fit the Marine Corps requirements for training (non-firing and live-fire), family housing, main cantonment, waterfront operations and airfield operations on existing federally-controlled land. The conclusion of the screening was there is insufficient federally-controlled land to meet all of the land use and operational requirements. A summary of the screening analysis is provided in Volume 2, Chapter 2. The NCTS Finegayan and Andersen South areas provide the largest available areas of existing federally-controlled land. The federally-controlled land in the southern portion of Guam is the Naval Munitions Site and it is constrained by many factors, including Fena Watershed, as described in Volume 2, Chapter 2. Based on screening analysis, traffic was not the only consideration in concentrating the proposed actions in the northern part of Guam, but the distance travelled is reduced when the facilities are consolidated. The utility studies in Volume 6, Chapter 2.2 describe the alternatives for addressing the potable water supply. Local agencies were consulted and participated in the development of the alternatives to ensure the proposed actions would be consistent with agency projections for demand and planned GovGuam utility improvements.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 908

Received: 2/17/2010 5:30:02 AM

I-1158-001

The DEIS assumes socioeconomic impacts in CNMI/Tinian and Guam are independent. This is an invalid assumption as negative socioeconomic impacts in CNMI/Tinian coupled with socioeconomic benefits in Guam will provide further incentive for the people of CNMI to move away in order to escape dire economic conditions.

#### I-1158-001

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. Additional information on the number of CNMI workers expected to migrate to Guam for work has been added to the Final EIS.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 909

Received: 2/17/2010 5:30:42 AM

I-1159-001

If the DEIS proposes to study the impact on Tinian, then I believe TINIAN legislators, Business sector, Agricultural sector and the common resident should be of assistance to the DEIS. Ultimately, our people of Tinian will be impacted by the changes, and we should all agree on certain areas being discussed for usage. There are many questions raised due to "insufficient information due to the lack of appropriate studies, surveys with areas of concern".

I-1159-002

Having the military here on Tinian has always been supported, but at the same time any impact to the Islands environment and it's people needs to be well thought out. It would benefit all, and a mutual agreeable relationship should be the optimal result.

#### I-1159-001

Thank you for your comment. Coordination with CNMI government representatives and business sector representatives occurred during preparation of the Draft EIS.

#### I-1159-002

Thank you for your comment. The DoD has kept the public informed as required by NEPA, which includes holding public scoping meetings and public hearings and allowing the public to comment on the DEIS. DoD has had ongoing discussions with Cooperating Agencies (those federal and local agencies with special expertise or regulatory oversight) throughout the preparation of the DEIS and will continue these discussions with agencies through the completion of the FEIS. As part of the engagement with Cooperating Agencies, they were asked to conduct an early technical review of the partially completed DEIS in late July 2009. The DoD has also met extensively with elected officials and other community stakeholders on the progress of the EIS and notional/preliminary relocation plans.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 910

Received: 2/17/2010 5:30:44 AM

I-1160-001

Not all supporting studies for the DEIS are complete, yet the DEIS attempts to determine impacts based on incomplete information resulting in an overall questionable impacts analysis. With individual impacts being uncertain, there is no way cumulative and collective impacts could be assessed in a meaningful way, casting doubt and skepticism on the conclusions given in the DEIS

#### I-1160-001

Thank you for your comment. The Draft EIS was prepared based on best available information and achieves the purpose of disclosing the potential impacts to the public and decision-makers. Additional studies will be completed to support the various permits required. But these studies would not alter the impact analysis conclusions. For example, additional planned marine surveys and watershed surveys would not alter the finding of significant mitigable impacts on coral communities, due to dredging, that was disclosed in the EIS. The new data will assist in preparation of a compensatory mitigation plan for the significant mitigable impact on coral communities. The challenge of cumulative impact analyses is not the impacts of the proposed project, but the lack of impact information for the other projects on the cumulative project list, found in Volume 7, Chapter 4. The analysis is necessarily qualitative. The methodology and assumptions were applied uniformly to all projects and potential significant cumulative impacts were identified.



**COMMENT SHEET**

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas  
Environmental Impact Statement  
Guam and CNMI Military Relocation**

Website Comment Number: 911

Received: 2/17/2010 5:34:07 AM

I-1161-001

Fellow American Citizens, Family, and Friends of Tinian Island (Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, USA). It is well documented in the Chronicles of United States and World History that the Island of Tinian, and its people, have sacrificed ALL to defend the United States during and after World War 2 and have therefore helped to ensure and protect the American Way of life, and Democracy as a whole. And once again it seems, the Chamorro-American citizens living on Tinian will soon play another major role in American History, preparing again to sacrifice ALL to defend your way of life and the Motherland (U.S.A). Today, plans are underway to relocate U.S. Marines from Okinawa to the Mariana Islands. To the detriment of the Tinian people the Draft Environmental Impact Study (DEIS)for the Marianas Military build-up serves to provide a thorough examination of the potential impacts to people and the environment on Guam, with little effort made to investigate the same issues that will drastically effect the lives of all Tinian people, both present and future generations included. Making matters worse, the only alternative use for Tinian considered thus far in the DEIS is in the form of developing a series of live fire ranges right smack dab in the middle (the heart) of our tiny island, and right on top of the best and only farmland in all of the Western Pacific region that has in the past and continues to provide sustenance and food security for the people of the Marianas Islands and Micronesia. These live-fire ranges are expected to expand in future years to include activities such as full-scale company battles, coordinated air, sea and land assaults and whatever else can be dreamed up. In Essence, the Draft EIS proposes the most volatile of activities(A live fire range complex)as the first and only option for Tinian without due consideration in the DEIS as to the impact of these activities on food security, soil quality, water quality, and the quality of life for the people of Tinian.

**I-1161-001**

Thank you for your comment. A full analysis of potential effects associated with the proposed action on Tinian is presented in Volume 3.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 912

Received: 2/17/2010 5:40:01 AM

I-1162-001

The Draft EIS provides no recommended mitigation strategies to deal with the loss of agriculture production (mainly sustainable grass-fed beef cattle production) that the people of Tinian rely heavily on and that serves to provide food security for the region, which should logically be encouraged to support the influx of some 80,000 people that are expected to arrive on these islands as a direct result of the build-up. If you don't think that food security is important, ask the Good U. S. Citizens of Rota CNMI, who are currently experiencing food shortages and food commodities Price-Hiking as we speak. The DEIS fails to consider as significant the loss of the Tinian Chamorro culture so closely tied to Agriculture, and puts at risk our efforts in the past decades to develop Sustainable Tourism and Agriculture industries for a diversified Tinian economy, and All of this in one shot, as the first and only alternative considered . PATHETIC! As I recall, the United States Government is not in the habit of planning towards an atrocity, especially when it is unwarranted and may have a direct negative affect on the very citizens that have sworn allegiance to the United States and who have paid their dues to her. The U.S. Citizens of Tinian deserve better than this. We deserve the sustainable and strategic development of our island to allow for Agriculture, Tourism, and a military presence as beneficial to each other and especially beneficial to the Tinian and CNMI economy, and all the while ensuring the safety of all the residents of Tinian, both local and military personnel. Believe me, if the 3rd Marine Division moves to the Marianas, there are plenty of other alternative-functional uses for the island of Tinian that do not involve the total destruction and condemnation of the land and people (For All Time-Look at Chiget Beach), and all that for a bargain deal of almost nothing (13 jobs promised). Please understand that it is in the best interest of the U.S. Military to protect this island and its vast aquifers and prime agricultural grazing lands because Tinian has been proven in Battle during the last go around (World War 2) when Tinian made it's Historical U.S. Military Debut, supporting an estimated 150,000 Troops (a formidable military force), and effectively solidifying America's place as a World Power, all on only 39 Square miles of Land.

I-1162-001

Thank you for your comment. Volume 3 of the Draft EIS addressed the potential termination of all leases within the Leaseback Area. 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. Additional text regarding agricultural leases has been added to Chapter's 8 and 16.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 913

Received: 2/17/2010 5:41:14 AM

I-1163-001

The Americans living on Tinian and in the Commonwealth as a whole deserve better than to be so easily abused and forsaken (Damaged Forever), merely because it is convenient for the Military in the short term. The Tinian project is not even budgeted in the Department of Defense Budget so the Range Complex idea for Tinian is only a big waste of money and time as it will soon be scrapped because it just does not make sense

I-1163-001

Comment noted.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 914

Received: 2/17/2010 5:42:26 AM

I-1164-001

The Draft EIS for the Marianas Islands (As it pertains to the use of Tinian, USA) does a disservice to the people of Tinian, to the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas Islands, and the Country of America as a whole as it is lacking in credibility and logic entirely, and is therefore deemed unacceptable (A complete Failure). We demand that the drafters of the EIS and the United States Military themselves develop an Environmental Impact Study just for Tinian that is at least as detailed and thorough as the DEIS has been for our beautiful island of Guam. All alternatives should be considered in the new EIS, not just one Stupid one (Live-Fire Ranges, Hell No!), and a thorough investigation of each alternative should go towards ensuring that Tinian is protected so that this island can continue to sustain a local, military, and human presence. It is suggested that the new EIS include all of the islands of the Northern Marianas since other islands in the Marianas Archipelago are already being offered up to the military at a bargain price, behind closed doors. Furthermore, in the NEW and IMPROVED EIS, Regional Food security should be a top priority and the military lease-back program that was developed, and has been hugely successful in diversifying Tinian's Economy by allowing prime cattle grazing lands (43 Locally Owned Grass-Fed Beef Cattle Ranches and Growing) to be utilized, must be solidified and encouraged. The re-negotiations of 1994 between the Department of Defense and the CNMI Government should be honored, encouraging the growth of a Highly sustainable Grass-fed Beef Industry (Just as Tinian has done in the past) that will add Value and Support the growing civilian and military presence in the Region. Strategic Alternatives considered within the in the New EIS should strive to focus primarily on utilizing only the Military Exclusive Zone in the Northern Portion of Tinian Island as agreed upon. Lastly, the NEW EIS should involve the good Native American Citizens of Tinian, and the many professionals that worked in Tinian and know her best, in the decision making process.

### I-1164-001

Thank you for your comment. A standalone EIS was not prepared for the action on Tinian, consistent with the approach for the overall proposed actions. However, each component of the proposed actions was given equal treatment in the analysis of potential environmental impacts.

Additionally, the Navy has re-evaluated the need to terminate all subleases in the leaseback area and will only propose to terminate subleases in the leaseback area that are within the range footprint and associated Surface Danger Zone of the proposed firing ranges.

Also, coordination with CNMI government representatives and business sector representatives occurred during preparation of the Draft EIS



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 915

Received: 2/17/2010 5:51:17 AM

#### Comment #1

Reference Volume 7: Mitigation, Summary Impacts, Cumulative 3-33 Table 3.3-25

I-1165-001

DEIS - Under the wastewater column, it states that there is significant localized impact to "Fish and EFH" near the wastewater discharge specifically due to ammonia nitrogen.

Comment - There is no mention of the impact of millions of gallons of fresh water being discharged into what is a salt water environment. This is not addressed. What impact will freshwater have on everything around our western shoreline where most of the discharge will occur? This is where we swim, fish, and accommodate our tourists.

#### Comment #2

Water Supply

I-1165-002

DEIS - It is stated that the Northern aquifer has a production capacity of 80 million gallons per day (based on a study done in 1990-91).

Comment - This is a 20 year old study. A new and updated study must be done to physically and technically confirm the production capacity.

### I-1165-001

Thank you for your comment. All wastewater discharges from sewage treatment plants, including those in existence and discharging today into Guam ocean environments, are primarily fresh water. The quantity of fresh water discharge from the plants as compared to the deep ocean environment where the discharge occurs is insignificant, and would not cause a change in ocean salinity in the area where these discharges occur. Volume 6, Chapter 13 (Marine Biological Resources) contains an assessment of the discharges from the Northern District Wastewater Treatment Plant (NDWWTP) where DoD intends to send the majority of its wastewater for treatment. DoD also conducted 2 studies that evaluated various options for the ocean outfall at the NDWWTP including using the existing GWA outfall, the existing GWA outfall with a revised design, or a new outfall design. This included computer modeling to determine the anticipated impacts to ocean water quality with the new discharge through the various outfalls. These studies did not predict salinity changes or significant impacts to ocean water quality. This information is Volume 6, Chapter 13 of the FEIS.

### I-1165-002

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 used in it 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.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 916

Received: 2/17/2010 5:54:52 AM

I-1166-001

It is obvious in reading Volume 3 of the Draft EIS for the Marianas that the need to certify soldiers on live-fire ranges is the only driving force behind Tinian's Inclusion into this Draft EIS for the Marianas. It is obvious that the many good people who have put together this report have done so from a distance and made little effort to reference the tons of information that our United States government have produced for the very purpose of including this information into an Environmental Impact Study for Tinian island, in anticipation of its continued use as a forward base and protectorate of the United States. It would be impossible to make up for the lack of information in the DEIS Volume three and the incredible number of mistakes and inaccuracies (mostly due to the referencing of Mainland standards and information in developing the draft) in the current DEIS in their entirety before the deadline of Febr. 17th, 2010. Because of this, it is recommended that much more time and attention be devoted to the development of an EIS just for Tinian.

I-1166-001

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: 917

Received: 2/17/2010 5:57:43 AM

I-1167-001

Please reference all of the Studies done by the Water and Environmental Research Institute(WERI)of Guam (United States Geological Survey), Natural Resources Conservation Service surveys, and other, that clearly state that the Calcium Carbonate(Karst-Coral) structure of our entire island of Tinian( and Northern Guam) is highly porous, with little to no filtration occurring due to the fact that fissures, cracks, and underground caves control and distribute water from Rain events ,in a random way(not clearly understood), all of which are deposited and stored in our underground water aquifers. For this reason alone, Tinian's water resources are highly susceptible to damage and contamination from abusive activities on the surface of the land, such as military live fire ranges. It is therefore NOT justifiable or recommendable that live-fire ranges (or any other alternative that maintains a high probability of contamination of groundwater resources) be developed on the island of Tinian since contamination of water aquifers is of a high probability due to the volatile nature of live-fire ranges and water aquifers are irreparable once contaminated, no matter how much money you have available for mitigation. In further support of this, the well-understood movement (natural watershed) of water from within Tinian's underground aquifers is distributed onto outlying coral reefs posing an incredible threat in terms of human health (from consumption of contaminated fish and reef species relied upon heavily by locals), and the effects of economic damages relative to the possibility that contaminated reefs will deter tourists from visiting the island entirely.

#### I-1167-001

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).

DoD is funding the US Geological Survey (USGS) to conduct a study and prepare a computer model that will further our understanding of the Northern Guam Lens Aquifer (NGLA) and assist in making correct decisions to protect it. This study will be coordinated with GWA, Guam EPA and UOG WERI.

The EIS describes numerous programs and actions that will be taken to protect surface waters and groundwater from potential contaminants. Refer to Volume 9, Appendix D, Project Description Technical Appendix, Munitions, for a discussion of the munitions and constituents of concern associated with the proposed ranges. Range designs include targets with physical barriers behind the target, such as an earthen berm, that are designed to stop and contain the spent round. Best Management Practices (BMPs) are used to further contain spent rounds, fragments and materials from weapons firing, and reduce any impacts to the environment. The proposed ranges will be designed and maintained in accordance with all applicable federal and Government of Guam regulations. Specifically, Military Handbook 1027/3B contains procedures for reducing potential impacts from ranges through the implementation of BMPs. These include introducing soil amendments, vegetation management, engineering controls, instituting contaminant monitoring, reclaiming, and recycling. With ranges, lead is the primary leaching contaminant of concern and best management practices can minimize or prevent leaching of this constituent. Impact rounds from pistol rounds generally stay intact and impact rounds from rifle rounds often fragment. Intact rounds and rounds fragmented into relatively large pieces are not easily transported by natural transport mechanisms (such as groundwater) and are largely contained within the berm or

physical barrier where they can be recovered and disposed.

Through the proper design of ranges, application of BMPs, and monitoring, the potential for groundwater contamination would be minimized. BMPs can reduce or eliminate the leaching of lead to the environment. These procedures include controlling soil pH to between 6 to 8 to prevent dissolution of lead, mining of lead from back stop berms, implementing a soil leaching monitoring program, and adding phosphate containing soil amendments to bind dissolved lead to the soil. Prior to building the ranges, an engineering study would determine the minimum depth of soil cover to ensure sufficient soil cover of the limestone, and to assess the suitability and optimum technique to add soil amendments such as phosphate to prevent lead leaching. In addition, when percolating water reaches the porous limestone the pH will increase, encouraging the precipitation of lead out of solution. The DoD will monitor for selected contaminants of concern. If monitoring identifies significant impacts, such as indications that chemicals of concern may exceed regulatory standards, reduce beneficial uses, result in adverse human or environmental health effects, or conflict with federal or Government of Guam regulations, then additional action would be taken to address these impacts. Furthermore, the EIS will be revised to explain how volcanic basement rock protrudes up through the limestone of the NGLA, thus separating nearly all of the proposed ranges from groundwater supply wells. The low permeability of the volcanic rock acts as a barrier to groundwater movement. A figure in the EIS will support this text description. However, there are two ranges where leaching contaminants would have the potential to impact the groundwater within the capture zone of water supply wells. The northwestern most grenade range proposed under Alternative B overlies the capture zone of the Marbo Wells. In addition, leachate from the southwest most small arms range under Alternative B may have the potential to reach the NGLA inside of the capture zone of wells M08 and M09. Alternative B is not part of the Preferred Alternative considered in the EIS.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 919

Received: 2/17/2010 5:58:59 AM

I-1168-001

Given that the only alternative used for Tinian within the current DEIS is that of a live-fire range complex, it is further recommended that Volume 3 of the DEIS be completely removed from the current DEIS until other alternatives can be considered. Volume three can then be worked on and corrected and a new EIS be completed just for Tinian. At that time, All alternatives should be considered in the new EIS and a thorough investigation of each alternative should go towards ensuring that Tinian is protected so that this island can continue to sustain a local, military, and human presence. It is suggested that the new EIS include all of the islands of the Northern Marianas since other islands in the Marianas Archipelago are already being offered up to the military at a bargain price, behind closed doors.

**I-1168-001**

Thank you for your comment. A standalone EIS was not prepared for the action on Tinian, consistent with the approach for the overall proposed actions. However, each component of the proposed actions was given equal treatment in the analysis of potential environmental impacts.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 920

Received: 2/17/2010 6:00:09 AM

I-1169-001

It is recommended that local expertise and information be utilized for the purpose of obtaining accurate information for Tinian for inclusion into the Tinian EIS. Case in point, a huge mistake in the current DEIS was identified as the soils of Tinian were mentioned as "not of Prime Quality for farming" (reference any child or adult on Tinian and the many farmers and soil experts for information that details the unique value, quality, and availability of Tinian's soils, especially in the "Old Village" area that had been suggested as the only location for the FORMER Range Complex idea. Again, in the current DEIS Tinian Agriculture is considered "insignificant". Please reference again all local farmers, youth, adults, Agriculture specialists and local economists, and anyone who knows of the Agricultural history and current growth spurt of Sustainable Agriculture on Tinian, or the many citizens who consume fresh farm products such as Beef, Pork, chickens, vegetables and so forth. Noteworthy again is the fact that hundreds of thousands of dollars have been invested in the soils of Tinian's fertile leaseback area in the form of conservation practices to improve grazing potential such as weed suppression, planting of quality forage varieties for Cattle, and other activities, much of which were funded by the United States Department of Agriculture in order to enhance and promote agriculture production on Tinian's Prime Farm Land. It must be noted that the only reference cited in the current DEIS as to the "insignificance" of Tinian Agriculture is that of a 2009 USDA Survey that nobody here has heard or seen a copy of and ironically, does not account for the vast areas within the lease-back area that have been closed off to farming since this land was arbitrarily (even USFW doesn't know why or who made this decision) chosen as a mitigation area for the Tinian Monarch and therefore not in use today.

I-1169-001

Thank you for your comment. The Final EIS is revised to identify the location of prime farmland soils as defined by the US Department of Agriculture. The prime farmland soils classification is not necessarily related to actual farming experience, as you point out. The draft EIS identified a significant impact on agricultural use in the Lease Back Area in Volume 3, Chapter 8. As many leases as possible will be retained in the Lease Back Area. This mitigation has been added to the Final EIS.



**COMMENT SHEET**

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas  
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Website Comment Number: 921

Received: 2/17/2010 6:00:35 AM

- I-1170-001** | Volume 2 Land takings from private land owners for military use should not occur unless the military is willing to pay the land owners for compensation to include future loss of the land use or if the land can be leased with a negotiated price tag.
- I-1170-002** | Volume 2 Firing range should be done within the existing military site rather than going to the Sasazan-Marbo cave area. Due to contaminations, environmental concerns arising from the poison of the ammunitions, health issues to aqua-life and vegetation, livestock most of all the human lives will be affected. US EPA should provide federally assistance to GovGuam. Another solution, will be to have the firing range located in Tinian.
- I-1170-003** | Volume 2 & 6 Noise from Firing range, traffic, military training and exercise (airplane, helicopter) and construction have not been adequately evaluated. The people of Guam will lose their hearing and the school located near the proposed site will also be affected. The DEIS did not address this matter clearly.
- I-1170-004** | Volume 6 Solid Waste & Roadway development, are not funded by the DEIS. This is a major concern for Guam as we cannot provide these infrastructure, buildup without any federal funding source.
- I-1170-005** | Roadways may be funded according to the DEIS, chapter 1. This is not certain and must be clarified and as what amount will be granted.
- I-1170-006** | Volume 2 military build up will provide more crime and will require increase first responder to include police and fireman, hospital and medical care. There is no funding for this within the DEIS.
- I-1170-007** | Volume 4 ch 11 Dredging a large sums of acres under water on Apra Harbor will damage all sea creatures and habitat. This will be a major disaster to our island. To include fishing, swimming and other outdoor events that will be prohibited causing Guam to be unattractive to our tourist.
- I-1170-008** | Compliance to the safe water act and NEPA should be involved and money and resources be given to Guam EPA to enforce compliance and public safety.
- I-1170-009** |

**I-1170-001**

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-1170-002**

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 (such as housing, Won Pat International Airport), the firing range could not be placed on DoD lands.

The firing range could not be placed on Tinian because 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-1170-003**

Thank you for your comment. Noise impacts from the all aspects of the proposed action have been thoroughly analyzed.

**I-1170-004**

Thank you for your comment. Tipping fees that the DoD would pay to dispose of solid waste in the new landfill would be used to pay for the construction of the landfill and repayment of bond that Guam borrowed to construct the new landfill. DoD has signed a Letter of Intent to use the new Guam Landfill for the disposal of municipal solid waste.

**I-1170-005**

Thank you for your comment. The off-base roadway projects may be funded through the Defense Access Road (DAR) Program and annual allocations through the US Department of Transportation (USDOT) Federal Highway Administration. The Defense Access Road Program provides the means for the Department of Defense (DoD) to pay a fair share for public highway improvements required as a result of a sudden or unusual defense-generated traffic impact or unique defense-related public highway requirement.

Volume 6, Chapter 1 has been updated to include a list of potential DAR projects. The DoD commits to seeking funding for these projects.

The DoD, Guam Department of Public Works and Federal Highway Administration are continuing to work together to identify projects eligible

for funding under the DAR program. The DoD will lead an interagency council which includes the USDOT to assist the Government of Guam in seeking funds for projects that are not eligible for the DAR program.

**I-1170-006**

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-1170-007**

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.

To minimize the adverse effects of dredging within Apra Harbor, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers permits for the project 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 unavoidable loss in ecological services and function provided by the coral reef ecosystem, upland watershed 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 future upgrades to the Northern District Waste Water Treatment Plant from Primary to Secondary Treatment as required by the EPA. This action will assist GWA in meeting its coastal water quality standards, thereby providing benefit to the marine life and people of Guam.

**I-1170-008**

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 and/or compensated for by increased tourism from military personnel.

**I-1170-009**

Thank you for your comment. Sediment samples within the proposed dredging areas were analyzed according to USEPA and USACE testing criteria. As discussed in the EIS (Chapters 2 and 4 of Volumes 2 and 4), preliminary sampling results indicate that all contaminant parameters that were tested with the exception of nickel were below the Effects Range Low (ER-L) level. Nickel is a substance that is naturally occurring in the environment. The study results suggest that the materials to be dredged would not require special handling and would be suitable for upland placement for beneficial reuse or ocean disposal (although the ocean disposal permitting process would require separate analysis and toxicity testing). Additional testing will occur during the permitting

process and a dredged material management plan will be developed.

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.

The DoD is considering several options for disposal of dredged material, including upland placement, ocean disposal, and beneficial uses such as shoreline stabilization, fill for berms, and fill for the Port Authority of Guam, as discussed in the EIS (Chapter 2, Volume 4). Using dredged material for beneficial reuse projects would depend upon the suitability of

the material for these projects as well as whether the proposed action timeline coincides with the need for material for a reuse project. Detailed analysis cannot be done at this time because specific projects have not yet been identified with certainty. While beneficial reuse is a priority for the DoD, the final decision on dredged material management will be made during the final design and permitting process. Detailed analysis of the potential impacts from using dredged material for reuse projects will be conducted during the permitting phase.



**COMMENT SHEET**

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas  
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Website Comment Number: 922

Received: 2/17/2010 6:01:40 AM

**I-1171-001**

The FORMER range complex would have fallen directly in the center of the bird mitigation area (Classic!). This is why the Tinian Agriculture Park project was put to a stop. The Ag Park had been initiated (contrary to what is stated in the DEIS) and thousands of dollars and man hours wasted when we were denied access to the area for farming. Furthermore, since Agriculture is so conveniently tossed aside as insignificant in the DEIS, the document does not attempt to investigate the high dependency of the people of Tinian on locally grown food commodities, given the inflated cost of food commodities and limited availability of fresh meat and vegetable produce due to the high cost of importation the limited consumer base for selling high-priced imported vegetables and meats, which has major implications on human

**I-1171-002**

health and well-being if removed from the equation (Reference-prevalence of Diabetes on Tinian and other ailments attributable to a lack of fresh foods in the diet). In further support of a detailed investigation on the cost of living and importance of local agriculture to Farmers and Consumers on the islands, you may reference any of the Local Tinian Department of Commerce officials who can verify that there is a need to investigate and define the cost of living index for Tinian separate from Saipan since it is estimated that the price of food commodities and other such products required for every-day living are inflated by over 30% compared to Saipan. Once again, this investigation can only take place here on Tinian because the information does not currently exist and must be developed using the current retail store prices on island. Therefore, the entire section on Socio-economic effects of the build-up on Tinian as defined in the DEIS is flawed and totally misleading.

**I-1171-001**

Thank you for your comment. 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. Additional text regarding agriculture has been added to Chapters 8 and 16.

**I-1171-002**

Thank you for your comment. It should be noted that research, interviews, and information was collected on Tinian. Economic impacts on the CNMI that would result from the proposed action are discussed in Chapter 5 of the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) that is in Appendix F, Volume 9 of the DEIS. The development of a cost of living index for the CNMI is outside of the scope of work for this DEIS; and therefore not addressed in the EIS. Further refinements may be made to the proposed firing ranges on Tinian. If appropriate, discussion on socioeconomic impacts to Tinian 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: 923

Received: 2/17/2010 6:03:47 AM

I-1172-001

In the NEW and IMPROVED EIS for Tinian, Regional Food Security should be a top priority and the military lease-back program that was developed, and has been hugely successful in diversifying Tinian's Economy by allowing prime cattle grazing lands (43 Locally Owned Grass-Fed Beef Cattle Ranches with over 2,000 cattle and Growing) to be utilized, must be solidified and encouraged. Food Security is a matter of National Security. Please reference the Tinian Department of Public -Lands documents that are inaccurately sited in the current DEIS as only 33 Agriculture Grazing Permits (AGP's). There are now 43 AGP's with more residents applying in record numbers, occupying over 60% of the Best Grazing Lands in the Region(Please reference the Map within the DEIS that shows all the AGP's that occupy almost the entire central section of Tinian, which accounts for approximately 95% of all Agriculture Production on Tinian. That is because many of the people on Tinian grew up working on the famous Jones Ranch and Micronesian Development Corporation (MDC) after that. Even under challenging economic conditions with the leaseback program dangling by a thread (30 days notice to vacate at any time) some of the cattle ranches on Tinian have been sustainable for over 40 years and many are expanding and growing in an effort to maximize the total potential of the Leaseback area in an effort to achieve a sustainable and justify the purchase and installation of a USDA certified mobile slaughterhouse and processing facility that will add value too and encourage the sale of highly marketable grass-fed Tinian Beef Products. Furthermore, it is recommended that the re-negotiations of 1994 between the Department of Defense and the CNMI Government and creating the Lease-back Program should be honored, encouraging the growth of a Highly sustainable Grass-fed Beef Industry (Just as Tinian has done in the past) that will add Value and Support to the growing civilian and military presence in the Region. Moreover, Strategic Alternatives considered within the New Tinian EIS should strive to focus primarily on utilizing only the Military Exclusive Zone in the Northern Portion of Tinian Island as agreed upon as sustainable cattle grazing is the best way to ensure that our underground water resources are protected and food security and local commerce is enhanced.

I-1172-001

Thank you for your comment. The Navy has re-evaluated the need to terminate all subleases in the leaseback area and will only propose to terminate subleases in the leaseback area that are within the range footprint and associated Surface Danger Zone of the proposed firing ranges.

As to possible sites for the relocation of any leases, such actions would be under the control of Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) officials as they are responsible for non-federal land use decisions on Tinian. DoD will work with CNMI land use and natural resource officials to ensure that native forest habitat concerns for Endangered Species Act (ESA) listed species are taken into account in any relocation effort.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 925

Received: 2/17/2010 6:04:46 AM

I-1173-001

Regarding roadway projects, the DEIS states that they "may be funded by FHWA through annual allocations for calendar years 2010 through 2016 and funding requested under the Defense Access Road Program." (Volume 6, Chapter 1, section 1.1.4, page 1-3) This is an insufficient discussion of funding sources, particularly when considering that the average annual Defense Access Road Program funding for the entire country is, cumulatively, \$20 million. More information is needed in order to properly determine whether roadway projects necessitated by the proposed military buildup can be adequately funded, and from which sources.

As such, the final EIS should include an estimate for the anticipated amount of funds that will be allocated from each source.

The final EIS should also include an estimate of the proportion of funding, in relation to the overall funding that will be required by the roadway improvement projects outlined in Volume 6, that can be anticipated from each funding source.

### I-1173-001

Thank you for your comment. The off-base roadway projects may be funded through the Defense Access Road (DAR) Program and annual allocations through the US Department of Transportation (USDOT) Federal Highway Administration. The Defense Access Road Program provides the means for the Department of Defense (DoD) to pay a fair share for public highway improvements required as a result of a sudden or unusual defense-generated traffic impact or unique defense-related public highway requirement.

Volume 6, Chapter 1 has been updated to include a list of potential DAR projects. The DoD commits to seeking funding for these projects.

The DoD, Guam Department of Public Works and Federal Highway Administration are continuing to work together to identify projects eligible for funding under the DAR program. The DoD will lead an interagency council which includes the USDOT to assist the Government of Guam in seeking funds for projects that are not eligible for the DAR program.



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Website Comment Number: 926

Received: 2/17/2010 6:06:05 AM

**I-1174-001** |

I STRONGLY disagree with the military build up.

**I-1174-001**

Thank you for your comment.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 927

Received: 2/17/2010 6:06:46 AM

I-1175-001

The DEIS presents Defense Access Road Program (DAR) funding as a viable first option alongside FHWA funding. (Volume 6, Chapter 1, section 1.1.4, page 1-3) This is a misrepresentation, as DAR funding guidelines require that all regular channels of funding first be exhausted.

As such, the final EIS should clearly state that, per DAR funding requirements, DAR projects might only be initiated if the resources available to the FHWA are insufficient to implement them.

#### I-1175-001

Thank you for your comment. The off-base roadway projects may be funded through the Defense Access Road (DAR) Program and annual allocations through the US Department of Transportation (USDOT) Federal Highway Administration. The Defense Access Road Program provides the means for the Department of Defense (DoD) to pay a fair share for public highway improvements required as a result of a sudden or unusual defense-generated traffic impact or unique defense-related public highway requirement.

Volume 6, Chapter 1 has been updated to include a list of potential DAR projects. The DoD commits to seeking funding for these projects.

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**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas  
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Website Comment Number: 928

Received: 2/17/2010 6:08:03 AM

I-1176-001 |

I hope to God that the military build up does not happen.

**I-1176-001**

Thank you for your comment.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 929

Received: 2/17/2010 6:08:08 AM

I-1177-001

The DEIS discusses Defense Access Road Program (DAR) funding as a viable resource for supporting the military-related roadway projects outlined in Volume 6. (Volume 6, Chapter 1, section 1.1.4, page 1-3) However, there is no discussion as to which military department will take responsibility for requesting that the Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command (SDDC) pursue DAR funding.

The final EIS should clearly outline the responsibility for pursuing DAR funding for the roadway improvements outlined in Volume 6.

#### I-1177-001

Thank you for your comment. The off-base roadway projects may be funded through the Defense Access Road (DAR) Program and annual allocations through the US Department of Transportation (USDOT) Federal Highway Administration. The Defense Access Road Program provides the means for the Department of Defense (DoD) to pay a fair share for public highway improvements required as a result of a sudden or unusual defense-generated traffic impact or unique defense-related public highway requirement.

Volume 6, Chapter 1 has been updated to include a list of potential DAR projects. The DoD commits to seeking funding for these projects.

The DoD, Guam Department of Public Works and Federal Highway Administration are continuing to work together to identify projects eligible for funding under the DAR program. The DoD will lead an interagency council which includes the USDOT to assist the Government of Guam in seeking funds for projects that are not eligible for the DAR program.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 930

Received: 2/17/2010 6:09:19 AM

I-1178-001

The DEIS discusses Defense Access Road Program (DAR) funding as a viable resource for supporting the military-related roadway projects outlined in Volume 6. (Volume 6, Chapter 1, section 1.1.4, page 1-3). However, there is no discussion as to which roadways projects may potentially be eligible for such funding.

The final EIS should include a section that clearly identifies precisely which roadway projects (or portions of roadway projects) are eligible for DAR funding.

The final EIS should also include the amount of DAR funding that each potentially eligible roadway project may be able to apply for.

#### I-1178-001

Thank you for your comment. The off-base roadway projects may be funded through the Defense Access Road (DAR) Program and annual allocations through the US Department of Transportation (USDOT) Federal Highway Administration. The Defense Access Road Program provides the means for the Department of Defense (DoD) to pay a fair share for public highway improvements required as a result of a sudden or unusual defense-generated traffic impact or unique defense-related public highway requirement.

Volume 6, Chapter 1 has been updated to include a list of potential DAR projects. The DoD commits to seeking funding for these projects.

The DoD, Guam Department of Public Works and Federal Highway Administration are continuing to work together to identify projects eligible for funding under the DAR program. The DoD will lead an interagency council which includes the USDOT to assist the Government of Guam in seeking funds for projects that are not eligible for the DAR program.



**COMMENT SHEET**

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Website Comment Number: 931

Received: 2/17/2010 6:09:31 AM

**I-1179-001** |

I do not support the military build up.

**I-1179-001**

Thank you for your comment.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 934

Received: 2/17/2010 6:14:11 AM

One of the fundamental flaws of the DEIS is the reliance on Mainland and Hawaii standards and references, rather than local data and standards. The Marianas are not Hawaii or Washington DC.

I-1180-001

#### I-1180-001

Thank you for your comment. Public comments on the Draft EIS are an important part of the decision-making process. Comments received from the public allow DoD to make changes to the EIS before the document is finalized. This information becomes part of the Final EIS and is evaluated when DoD issues a Record of Decision at the end of the NEPA process.

The commenter is referred to Volume 9 for studies that considered site specific resources for locations of the proposed actions.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 936

Received: 2/17/2010 6:24:43 AM

I-1181-001

The DEIS contains an insufficient analysis of the Least Environmentally Damaging Practicable Alternative (LEDPA). It states: "Chapter 4 of this volume contains an analysis of the least environmentally damaging practicable alternative (LEDPA), as required under... the Clean Water Act (CWA). ...The [CWA] guidelines are applicable to proposed actions that are analyzed in this volume." (Volume 6, Chapter 1, section 1.1.5.1, page 1-5)

However, there is no such discussion in Chapter 4.

The only discussion of LEDPA in Volume 6 occurs in Chapter 6, which states: "Since none of the alternatives involve potential impacts to wetlands as defined in Section 404(b)(1) of the Clean Water Act (CWA), no analysis relative to Section 404 is necessary to identify the least environmentally damaging alternative as defined in the CWA." (Volume 6, Chapter 6, section 6.3, page 6-31)

This is the extent of the CWA-required analysis, and does not contain an explanation of why the alternatives present no potential impacts. This is a questionable assumption given the potential impact of increased traffic-related pollutants on stormwater runoff.

The final EIS should include an adequate LEDPA analysis, as required by the Clean Water Act. This analysis should clearly and thoroughly explain why the proposed military actions present no potential impacts to wetlands.

## I-1181-001

Thank you for your comment. Volume 4, Section 4.3 is devoted to the aircraft carrier project LEDPA discussion. Volume 7, Section 3.5 is a summary of the Clean Water Act actions proposed in volumes 2 through 6. Potential impacts to wetlands are described in the Volume 7 summary.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 937

Received: 2/17/2010 6:25:39 AM

I-1182-001

The DEIS states that impacts can be identified as either "direct impacts and indirect or induced impacts," though "in various cases, [such] effects... may not be discernable as direct and indirect impacts." (Volume 6, Chapter 1, section 1.2, page 1-5) There is no further discussion on how direct or indirect impacts are identified in relation to Volume 6, nor how difficult-to-discern situations are resolved. There is also no identification within Volume 6 of these "various cases" in which impacts that were difficult-to-discern but, perhaps, ultimately categorized one way or another.

To better understand the final EIS proposals for funding responsibility, particularly in regards to the infrastructure and roadways plans outlined in Volume 6, a clearly stated discussion should be included within Volume 6 (and each other volume) to explain how difficult-to-discern categorizations of direct or indirect impacts are handled. An explanation should also be included for how the final EIS determines how to ultimately categorize potentially borderline direct or indirect impacts.

Furthermore, every instance of an impact that was difficult-to-discern shall be clearly identified as such, even if it was eventually categorized as indirect, direct, or induced. Additionally, the rationale for the ultimate categorization for each such borderline case shall be clearly explained.

## I-1182-001

Thank you for your comment. There are essentially 2 types of impacts: direct and indirect. Direct impacts are from implementing the described actions. For example, moving the Marines and their dependents to Guam creates direct impacts. These include construction of a new base, hiring more civilian employees at that base, requiring more utilities and roadways, etc. Indirect impacts would be secondary type of effects, such as induced civilian growth caused by increased commerce from the larger DoD presence. Both direct and indirect impacts are assessed in the EIS. Legal limitations prevent DoD from spending their budget on any need other than direct impacts. The explanation of this concept will be enhanced in the Final EIS.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 938

Received: 2/17/2010 6:28:11 AM

I-1183-001

Regarding the location of workforce housing and the impact of the buildup on traffic, the DEIS states that "the... location [is] unknown for construction and/or renovation of housing to accommodate the workforce." (Volume 6, Chapter 1, section 1.2.2, page 1-6) This same chapter continues by stating that "DoD has no decision-making authority on current proposals for construction workforce housing, and the record of decision would not endorse specific proposals for workforce housing." (Volume 6, Chapter 1, section 1.2.2, page 1-7)

However, the traffic models used in Chapter 4 (Roadways) assume workforce housing will be placed in "community housing close to the construction sites," workers will be "bused," and "busing" will happen during off-peak hours. (Volume 6, Chapter 4, section 4.2.1, page 4-40)

Based on the inability of DoD to control or know the exact location of workforce housing (as stated in Chapter 1 of Volume 6), it is inappropriate to base traffic models on the assumption that workforce housing will be placed near construction sites, that workers will be bused, and that busing will happen during off-peak hours.

As such, the final EIS should not assume that the above-mentioned variables are constrained. All traffic models should be redone to reflect these unconstrained variables, and the resulting analysis and recommendations based on these traffic models should similarly be updated.

## I-1183-001

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 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.

The assumption regarding workforce housing in the traffic model was the best available information at the time. The Guam officials will control the underlying land use and permit decisions associated with the siting of such housing. DoD will 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: 939

Received: 2/17/2010 6:28:15 AM

I-1184-001

I dont see anything wrong with the buildup that was orginally planned to be here on the Island of Guam by 2014. The Govenor could say that we aren't ready and that we aren't prepared, it is now 2010 it was talked about five years ago. He should have already had a planned prepared for the island of guam. Those who aren't thinking, had stated on the PDN that they dont want to be a colony anymore, its not even about that, how incompetent of them to think such a thing like that. they stated on the PDN that they want the military or the US to be out of Guam. If it wasn't for the US or military guam wouldn't have the things we have today. The Govenor states that the buildup are free handouts, he is looking at it the wrong way, the buildup would be good for guam, future careers, education and much more to come forth for the people of guam. They talk about pride their pride as being chamorros and protecting us. They should put their pride in their pocket and grow up and stop being afraid, I dont really think that the govenor has done that much for us, the roads and cross walks are terrible, streetlight functions is just as bad, we pay tax, where has all are money been going. I am all for the buildup I highly feel that it is a great plan and an oppertunity for people or families to get more jobs and experiences, it would be great for the economy. I think that the governor, senators, are probably scared of the support that would be given by the buildup. with all the complaints that the senators and the taotaomona group are doing, it sounds to me that they are just whinning, its embarrassing. All the talks about pushing the buildup back, are all bunch of excuses, because of procrastination of our government, they had all those years to brainstorm and come up with a plan to prepare. The Govenor, Lt. Govenor, Senators and Congress woman should stop worrying, They should start thinking about what would be good for Guam overall they should open there eyes and see how it would benefit guams economy and future. I dont see any impact that it would bring when the 8,000 marines and the 9,000 of their dependants come. As for the Govenor yes granted more schools have been built, but I dont see what else he has done. I dont think he has done anything really but enjoy his term and his position as the Govenor of guam..majority of his promises that he has made i dont recall seeing or hearing about them happening, we need better health care, more hospitals a better hospital staff etc..

I-1184-001

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 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: 940

Received: 2/17/2010 6:29:34 AM

Re: Volume 7 Chapter 3 Preferred Alternatives: Summary of Impacts

#### "Construction Impacts

Under the preferred alternatives, in-water and land-based construction related to proposed Marine Corps actions would result in less than significant adverse impacts on marine resources in Inner and Outer Apra

Harbor. The impacts would be short-term and localized, assuming implementation of BMPs summarized in Chapter 2. Impacts in Apra Harbor are due to increased sediment in the water column and noise, and increased frequency of construction-related tug and barge traffic."

Comment: This entire paragraph is unclear. Even if suitable best management practices are in place upland, they do not account for preexisting erosion problems on Guam. Rainfall, unexpected rain during the dry season, tropical storms, and typhoons all contribute to erosion. Therefore, additional sediment and debris from construction, toxic lead from firing ranges, chemicals from exploded ordinance, and upland placement of dredge from Apra Harbor will contribute further to Guam's erosion problem. That erosion will flow downward into the ocean and smother what is left of Guam's reefs and marine life after DoD has had over a million cubic yards dredged from Apra Harbor.

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."

Apparently, core samples for Apra Harbor do not require a depth greater than one inch. This incomplete sampling is especially egregious considering that the USS Houston, a nuclear powered submarine stationed at Apra Harbor, leaked radiation into Guam's waters in July 2008. Furthermore, the US Navy has understated the amount of cobalt-60 spilled into Apra Harbor during routine maintenance, overhauls, and washing of ships going back to 1950. For that reason, toxic pollutants from radiation to cobalt-60 and heavy metal may reside in the dredged sediment. When that sediment is deposited upland, its toxicity level will add to Guam's erosion problem even if the material is finer in content. Considering the potential for toxins in the dredged sediment is deeper than one inch, a course of action recommended by marine biologists is to leave the contaminate

I-1185-001

I-1185-002

#### I-1185-001

Thank you for your comment. Volumes 2 and 4, Chapter 11 discuss the potential impacts to marine resources from the proposed action. Volume 7 has been reviewed and modified as appropriate based upon your comment.

#### I-1185-002

Thank you for your comment. Sediment samples within the proposed dredging areas were analyzed according to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers testing criteria. As discussed in the EIS (Chapters 2 and 4 of Volumes 2 and 4), preliminary sampling results indicate that all contaminant parameters that were tested with the exception of nickel were below the Effects Range Low (ER-L) level. Nickel is a substance that is naturally occurring in the environment. The study results suggest that the materials to be dredged would not require special handling and would be suitable for upland placement for beneficial reuse or ocean disposal (although the ocean disposal permitting process would require separate analysis and toxicity testing). Additional testing will occur during the permitting process and a dredged material management plan will be developed.

Sediment samples from Apra Harbor were also tested for radioactivity. The results of two sets of core samples indicate that there is no concern for elevated radioactivity concentrations in deeper layers of sediment, either from nuclear-powered ships or operations associated with past nuclear weapons testing, in either the Inner Apra Harbor or Outer Apra Harbor. In accordance with the IAEA guidance, any dredged sediment from Apra Harbor may be disposed of without any need for special considerations regarding radioactivity.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 941

Received: 2/17/2010 6:29:58 AM

I-1186-001

Traffic models used in Chapter 4 (Roadways) assume workforce housing will be placed in "community housing close to the construction sites," workers will be "bused," and "busing" will happen during off-peak hours. (Volume 6, Chapter 4, section 4.2.1, page 4-40)

However, the DEIS earlier states that "the... location [is] unknown for construction and/or renovation of housing to accommodate the workforce." (Volume 6, Chapter 1, section 1.2.2, page 1-6) This same chapter continues by stating that "DoD has no decision-making authority on current proposals for construction workforce housing, and the record of decision would not endorse specific proposals for workforce housing." (Volume 6, Chapter 1, section 1.2.2, page 1-7).

The final EIS should include a section clarifying why traffic models assume that temporary worker housing will be located in "community housing near construction sites," that workers will be "bused," and that "busing" will happen during off-peak hours.

The final EIS should also thoroughly explain how off-peak bussing will be regulated (e.g. through local statutes, through DoD stipulations to its contractors, or through some other manner).

## I-1186-001

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 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: 943

Received: 2/17/2010 6:32:43 AM

I-1187-001

In accordance with the 2030 GTP (Guam Transportation Plan), many of the bridges along Marine Drive will be upgraded to meet the anticipated growth in local demand. Other bridges along this route will not need upgrade, as their current state is sufficient to withstand the needs of traditional growth. Through this coordinated planning and execution, the traffic needs of Guam would be met by the overall improvement of the roadway system.

However, military vehicles that will be utilized on Marine Drive will exceed the capacity of many of the bridges, even after planned bridge upgrades. No other private or government vehicles are anticipated to exceed bridge capacities. As such, it is reasonable to expect the DoD to bear the burden of further upgrading the capacity of bridges that are needed to meet the unique needs of military vehicles.

Unfortunately, there is no discussion within the DEIS of the military's responsibility to bear the burden of cost for these bridge upgrades along the length of Marine Drive. Bridges impacted by the use of these military vehicles are: Fonte Bridge, Asan #1 MD, Asan #2 MD, Agana Bridge #1, Sasa Bridge, Laguas Bridge, Agueda Bridge, and Atantano Bridge. As stated before, these bridges would not require additional improvement were it not for the unique weight and size demands of expected military vehicles.

The final EIS should state that military vehicles that exceed the current weight or size capacity of the roadway system of Guam shall not be permitted on public roads.

The final EIS shall also state that, should such military vehicles need to be moved along Guam's roadways, that the DoD will fund all improvements and upgrades necessary to accommodate such vehicles and to maintain the same level of road condition and quality along all roadways traversed.

## I-1187-001

Thank you for your comment. Bridges needing replacement due to the heavy military vehicles have been identified in the FEIS. Funding for these projects would be requested under the Defense Access Road Program. The Defense Access Road Program provides the means for the Department of Defense to pay a fair share for public highway improvements required as a result of a sudden or unusual defense-generated traffic impact or unique defense-related public highway requirement. Bridge replacements along Marine Drive would be designed to accommodate the heavy military vehicle loads. As required by Government of Guam Laws, vehicles exceeding the legal load limits requires a permit.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 945

Received: 2/17/2010 6:36:57 AM

I-1188-001

Traffic models used in Chapter 4 (Roadways) assume workforce housing will be placed in "community housing close to the construction sites," workers will be "bused," and "busing" will happen during off-peak hours. (Volume 6, Chapter 4, section 4.2.1, page 4-40)

However, the DEIS earlier states that "the... location [is] unknown for construction and/or renovation of housing to accommodate the workforce." (Volume 6, Chapter 1, section 1.2.2, page 1-6) This same chapter continues by stating that "DoD has no decision-making authority on current proposals for construction workforce housing, and the record of decision would not endorse specific proposals for workforce housing." (Volume 6, Chapter 1, section 1.2.2, page 1-7). Thus, estimated congestion and level-of-service are based on an unsubstantiated "best case scenario," and may be significantly underestimated.

In order to better analyze traffic impacts on quality of life, more realistic traffic models should also be included. As such, the final EIS should include traffic models that do not constrain the location of off-island construction personnel, the means of transportation used by these workers, and the times these personnel are bused to construction sites.

### I-1188-001

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 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: 946

Received: 2/17/2010 6:39:30 AM

I-1189-001

The DEIS states that "generally" the minimum desirable Level of Service (LOS) is level D, but because the 2030 GTP uses level E as the minimum desirable LOS, the DEIS will follow suit and also use level E. (Volume 6, Chapter 4, section 4.1.1.2, page 4-2) The DEIS provides a quote from the 2030 GTP to support this position, but fails to cite the quote.

The final EIS should identify precisely where in the 2030 GTP it states that level E is the preferred minimum desirable LOS moving forward. If such is not stated in the 2030 GTP, then the final EIS should set the minimum desirable LOS at level D and all related analyses should be updated to incorporate this new minimum desirable LOS.

### I-1189-001

Thank you for your comment. The 2030 Guam Transportation Plan (Section 7.2.5, Page 7-2) identifies that LOS E should be provided to the extent feasible with due consideration to physical and environmental impacts. 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. Generally, LOS D is the minimum desirable level of service during peak hours when planning new facilities in undeveloped areas.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 947

Received: 2/17/2010 6:40:22 AM

Traffic models utilized in Chapter 4 of Volume 6 assume that off-island construction personnel will be housed "close to" construction sites.

The final EIS shall state the length of distance considered "close to" for the purposes of the utilized traffic models.

The final EIS should include maps that show the distance of these housing sites from construction sites, as utilized by the traffic models in Chapter 4 of Volume 6.

I-1190-001

#### I-1190-001

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 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: 949

Received: 2/17/2010 6:42:11 AM

I-1191-001

The DEIS states, in regards to the analysis of roadway project impacts on-base, that "an on-base traffic study is currently being conducted and results from that report will be incorporated in the FEIS" (Volume 6, Chapter 4, section 4.2.1.1, page 4-39)

This study should have been completed prior to the release of the DEIS, and its results should have been included in the DEIS. It is possible that on-base traffic could affect stormwater systems and impact the local environment. Because this information was not included in the DEIS, it is impossible for the public to provide comment on this portion of the proposed military action, as required by the NEPA process.

Prior to the development of the final EIS, the public should be afforded an opportunity to provide a response to this "on-base traffic study," as required by the NEPA process.

### I-1191-001

Thank you for your comment. All available studies were included in the Draft EIS; additional studies completed subsequently have been included in the Final EIS. The Draft EIS included the full analysis of potential effects for each alternative. The on-base traffic study does not change elements of the proposed alternatives or evaluate stormwater runoff. The on-base traffic study evaluates vehicle loading and efficiency of roads.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 951

Received: 2/17/2010 6:44:36 AM

I-1192-001

The DEIS states: "Typically a 2% increase of critical movements at an intersection at LOS D is significant for analysis. For the purposes of the DEIS, a 5% increase was used as a significant threshold regardless of LOS." (Volume 6, Chapter 4, section 4.2.1.1, page 4-40)

Unfortunately, there is no rationale provided for why a 5% increase was used as the significance threshold over a 2%. Nor is there any discussion of how a higher percentage point would impact modeling.

In the absence of any rationale to support a 5% threshold, the final EIS shall instead use a 2% threshold for LOS. All related models that may be impacted by this change shall also be redone, and resulting analysis shall also be updated.

Additionally, it will be insufficient to simply add rationale for the 5% threshold at this point, because the public would not be provided an opportunity to comment on such rationale, as required by the NEPA process. The final EIS, if it includes a 5% threshold, should only be developed after providing for a new commenting period, perhaps through a new DEIS, to allow for adequate public participation to comment on this new information, as required by the NEPA process.

### I-1192-001

Thank you for your comment. Improvement projects were recommended for roadways and intersections that were expected to operate at LOS F, had significant military traffic impacts, and improvement projects were reasonable and implementable. In most cases, if the roadway/intersection projects are constructed, LOS would be improved over the No-Build condition.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 954

Received: 2/17/2010 6:46:49 AM

I-1193-001

The DEIS provides an summary of the LOS estimates for each alternative in Figure 4.2-34 (page 4-167) of Chapter 4, Volume 6. However, the version provided in the print version of the DEIS, as well as the digital copy, is too blurry to read.

The final EIS should include a clearer, readable copy of Figure 4.2-34.

**I-1193-001**

Thank you for your comment. This Final EIS figure has been checked to make sure it is readable.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 953

Received: 2/17/2010 6:45:51 AM

I-1194-001

The DEIS, in volume 6 (and particularly, Chapter 4), discusses the traffic-related impacts of the proposed military action. However, there is no discussion of the condition of roadway following the end of construction activity.

The final EIS should include an analysis of the long-term wear and tear of the increased traffic, as well as an analysis of the condition of roads following the end of construction activity. The final EIS should also include an analysis of the roadway repair, maintenance, and upkeep costs associated with the proposed military actions.

#### I-1194-001

Thank you for your comment. Pavement strengthening projects were identified as part of the improvements to ensure that the condition of the roadways would be the same or better after the construction period. After the improvements are constructed and the construction activity has ended for the military build-up, any repairs, maintenance and up keep would be the responsibility of Guam Department of Public Works.

## COMMENT SHEET



### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 955

Received: 2/17/2010 6:46:56 AM

I-1195-001

I-1195-002

• I am not clear on how much different the two alternative dredge/wharf areas are. My impression was that the Navy is legally bound to provide two distinct alternatives. Providing possible berthing areas that are a few hundred meters apart, and basically constitute the same impact area does not fulfill that obligation. Why was Glass Breakwater not considered, or the commercial port area? Both of the proposed sites are in very close proximity to one of Guam's five Marine Protected Areas (Sasa Bay). Yet, the report makes no reference to potential impacts to this sensitive and unique area (the only one of its kind, in fact, on Guam), probably because it is apparently outside the indirect impacts footprint. However, there is no evidence showing that the MPA will not be affected.

#### I-1195-001

Thank you for your comment. 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. It is important that when selecting an alternative to carry forward for analysis, the alternative meets security/force protection criteria and does not cause unnecessary operational impacts to the DoD and other users of the harbor. Section 2.3.1 of Volume 4 describes other wharf locations that were assessed, including Glass Breakwater and the Commercial Port, and the reasons why they were dismissed.

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. Polaris Point and the Former SRF have similarities but there are also differences, which are highlighted in the least environmentally damaging practicable alternative (LEDPA) discussion in Section 4.3, Chapter 4, Volume 4.

#### I-1195-002

Thank you for your comment. Volumes 2 and 4, Chapter 11, address potential impacts to Sasa Bay, including an essential fish habitat assessment (EFHA) that is included within the EIS. The FEIS and EFHA have been modified as appropriate.



**COMMENT SHEET**

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas  
Environmental Impact Statement  
Guam and CNMI Military Relocation**

Website Comment Number: 956

Received: 2/17/2010 6:47:28 AM

**I-1196-001**

The DEIS does not adequately assess the impact of the proposed action the agricultural leases on Tinian and subsistence farming. The cost of living on Tinian is higher than Saipan. Many products cannot be acquired on Tinian and require off island transport, increasing consumer costs. Groceries are especially expensive and often low quality. This is an environmental justice issue as the population of Tinian is disproportionately poor and is a minority community.

The DEIS does not adequately assess the impact of the proposed action on existing federal programs intended to assist the disadvantaged population of Tinian such as the Marianas Grazing Academy and the USDA NRCS conservation program.

**I-1196-002**

The DEIS does not assess a reasonable range of alternatives and should be required to have at least one alternative that stays within the footprint of the exclusive military use area in the north. This would avoid the negative impacts to agricultural production, beef industry, and food security.

**I-1196-001**

Thank you for your comment. The Navy has re-evaluated the need to terminate all subleases in the leaseback area and will only propose to terminate subleases in the leaseback area that are within the range footprint and associated Surface Danger Zone of the proposed firing ranges.

As to possible sites for the relocation of any leases, such actions would be under the control of Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) officials as they are responsible for non-federal land use decisions on Tinian. DoD will work with CNMI land use and natural resource officials to ensure that native forest habitat concerns for Endangered Species Act (ESA) listed species are taken into account in any relocation effort.

**I-1196-002**

Thank you for your comment. The National Environmental Policy Act requires an action proponent to consider a reasonable range of alternatives that meets the purpose and need for the action. 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.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1235

Received: 2/17/2010 11:05:04 AM

I-1197-001

VOL 2

Ch 10 General Comments

It is unacceptable that the Mariana crow, an endangered species whose Guam populations are only found on Andersen Air Force Base will likely be eliminated due to increased disturbance at AAFB. Surveys are short term with no long term monitoring plan. For example, the tree snail surveys were done in less than a year, we have no idea if those colonies are still there or have moved to new places. Construction is planned for NCTS area above Haputo, very close to discovered snail colonies. Plans that are still "in development" or yet to be developed, as indicated throughout the management plans at the end of Ch 10, should be available for comments from biologists or the public. The DEIS should indicate that this is planned. As it currently reads, there is no way of knowing that proposed mitigation or management plans are sufficient for the proposed actions.

### I-1197-001

Thank you for your comment. Analysis and conclusions in the EIS are based on best available data science/data. In some cases, such as the Mariana crow, there is data from multiple surveys through time so there is very good understanding of the status of the species. In some cases the DEIS specifies data gaps that will be filled prior to or in conjunction with the proposed action. There is explanation of the key components of the plans mentioned in the DEIS. Discussions are currently ongoing with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) on more of the details that will be required in these plans and on specific requirements necessary to prevent or compensate for impacts to threatened and endangered species. These will be specified in the USFWS Biological Opinion and are being incorporated into the final EIS.



COMMENT SHEET

Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas  
Environmental Impact Statement  
Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1236

Received: 2/17/2010 11:05:19 AM

I-1198-001

I-1198-002

I-1198-003

Hello, my name is Veronica Bada and I am concerned about the buildup. I am a 8th grade student here at FBLG middle school. I am also in WAVE CLUB and I went to the youth summit. There that's when I learned about the buildup and here in school as well. I live here in Yigo and I know that our village will be affected by it. I am concerned that many things are going to be different not only for me, but to others as well. Our generation will be going through tough times with this. I hear that many military people are coming to Guam at once. I recommend that if many as 26,000 are coming why that much at once? I am also concerned that this "EIS" document just came to us like how many months ago? Well for me I think it's not the best thing for us. And why must our cultural sites be taken away? Isn't it right for us to take care for our culture? Also I am concerned that our privileges will be taken away just because of this, why must we feel trapped to go places? When these cultural sites many tourists will not want to come here. Doesn't our economy or our island depend on tourism? How are we able to show what or how Guam is if they don't have a chance for them to see the sites?! I am also concerned about how our waters, corals, oceans and beaches are going to be affected. I heard that they are planning a wharf here in Apra Harbor and that Family beach will be used. It will be bad to take those spots because that is a beautiful beach. "Family" is in it and it will be cruel to people not to have peace with their family there. Also I am concerned that our corals will be damaged! :( Do you want Guam to have a disaster due to the fact that we have no coral reefs? Do you want the fishes to go away? Why must there be harm to them when they have always protected us from disasters?! These are just some of the problems I have come to talk about with you right now. Please excuse me for I am tired right now. Thank you for reading and understanding me and my concerns. :)

I-1198-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD understands the importance of cultural and historical sites in native Chamorros as well as its importance to the entire U.S. Under the 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 and discussions with the public and the Guam State Historic Preservation Office. On completion of these consultations and discussions, a Programmatic Agreement is anticipated. The Programmatic Agreement will identify the measures that will be taken to protect, preserve, and maintain historical and cultural sites and artifacts. In addition, DoD will be providing access to these historical and cultural sites, as well as recreational areas that are within DoD properties or are accessed through DoD properties. While specific details need to be worked out, and discussions with stakeholders would be sought, the DoD plans to provide access when public safety, security concerns, and other logistics can be resolved.

The military secures its bases and property primarily to protect its facilities, personnel, and other assets; this is typical of military bases everywhere, including the U.S. mainland. Unless agreed on by the landowner, the DoD would not place restrictions on non-DoD lands.

I-1198-002

Thank you for your comments on access to cultural sites and the impact of the proposed action on tourism. Impacts on tourism is discussed in subsection 4.3.7 of the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) that is Appendix F, Volume 6 of the DEIS. This subsection is titled "Loss of Possible Tourism Attractions from DoD Acquisition of New Land."

Relating to your comments on access to cultural sites, DoD understands the importance of cultural, historical, and recreational sites to native

Chamorros as well as their importance to the entire U.S. Under the 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 and discussions with the public and the Guam State Historic Preservation Office. On completion of these consultations and discussions, a Programmatic Agreement is anticipated. The Programmatic Agreement will identify the measures that will be taken to protect, preserve, and maintain historical a cultural sites and artifacts.

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-1198-003**

Thank you for your comment and concern for coral reef ecosystems. 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 dredged area within the active commercial harbor was previously dredged over 60 years ago and maintenance dredging continues. The proposed dredged area consists mainly of a sand, rubble, and algae zone. 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. Direct impacts of dredging to the shoal areas within Apra Harbor (Western Shoals, Middle Shoals, Jade Shoals, and Big Blue Reef) will be avoided. The indirect impacts (from

sedimentation) to these areas from in-water activities will also be avoided based on computer tide/current modeling performed within the project area (see Figure 11.2-3).

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 insure that no action authorized by the USACE program will have an adverse impact on the overall public welfare. It is their mission to provide strong protection of the Nation's aquatic environment, including wetlands and coral reefs; 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. 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 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. Also, 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: 1237

Received: 2/17/2010 11:06:04 AM

I-1199-001

2500 characters, whow! compared to how many EIS Pgs? Laughable! Law prescribes length of an EIS report. Requested extension of time of public commenting period, citing 40 CFR § 1502.7. EIS generally should be between 150 and 300 pgs. 45 day commenting period required by this law, nor the 90 day commenting period Guam has been given, is reasonable, considering magnitude of EIS document, and possible impact on Guam residents.

I-1199-002

My thoughts, telegram style:

1. I like the military, my husband retired from the military!It has its place in a country to secure its citizens.
2. However, google President Eisenhower's admonishment about "a too powerful military-industrial complex! The potential for the disastrous rise of misplaced power exists and will persist. We must never let the weight of this combination endanger our liberties or democratic processes." Amazing, coming from a military man, who was enlightened by his presidency!
3. Stop representing Guam as a "Sovereign Island", you know that's not true, so stop lying. There is nothing sovereign about this island, US is dictating without a vote for President and without representation in Congress.
4. Build-up is too much for this island, it cannot sustain anything close to that within this period of time. Slow down the process!
5. Stay within confines of your existing military installations, you have plenty of room between the buildings on all the bases here, build up your bases, not the island, we have no desire to become a military fortress, as predicted.
6. NO MORE LAND TAKINGS!we haven't recovered from the last one 60 years ago, an unjust act, much of it not used for 60 yrs, private citizens were deprived of their livelihood.
7. US should stop acting like the monarch it fought off when it declared independence. Start taking to heart its agreement to act as fiduciary for Guam. In UN Article 73, it pledged to assume responsibility, help island attain full measure of self-government,act in the interests of the inhabitants of territory, to accept a sacred trust for well-being of our people!
- 8.Forcasting population infiltration and plotting cultural and political assimilation, evident in EIS,is distasteful! Was the writer ever on Guam?
9. Keep 18 to 21yrs soldiers inside fence, our drinking age is 18, inside fence it is 21...no Okinawa here!
10. No harm to the harbor coral, took millions of yrs to grow.
11. You must pay for all needs of guest workers,medical,social,education.

### I-1199-001

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-1199-002

Thank you for your comment.

## COMMENT SHEET



### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1239

Received: 2/17/2010 11:06:39 AM

Vol 4

Ch 11 p 5

I-1200-001

The DEIS touts a collaborative effort that is not used in the main DEIS document but included in the appendices. This study (Minton et al.) provides overwhelming evidence that benthic habitat surveys that were preferred and used for the DEIS were not sufficient compared to in situ assessments.

I-1200-002

General comments about Volume 4

This Volume does not provide viable alternatives. The two alternatives are only different in their wharf placement (by only several hundred meters). Both still impact essentially the same acreage of coral reef and other marine habitat.

I-1200-003

Apra Harbor has unique lagoon habitats found nowhere else in the Marianas. Sedimentation studies underestimated impacts at Kilo Wharf, where silt curtains are insufficient to prevent turbidity, and turbidity problems stall construction and biological work at the site on a regular basis. Not including habitats deeper than 60 ft in the assessment or planned monitoring not only ignores some of the very habitat that makes Apra Harbor so unique, it ignores the place sediment will likely settle, and therefore, the areas that will have some of the most severe impacts.

I-1200-004

Vol 6 & 7

The cumulative impacts of these three major projects are just barely addressed in these volumes. Construction has already begun in anticipation of this buildup – the number of large-scale housing or condominium projects in Guam has increased over the past few years. These projects are already expected to strain infrastructure (GWA has raised concerns, and even issued a moratorium on new construction in the Tamuning/Tumon area ), but are going ahead anyway. Thousands of not only new visitors, but new residents living in Tumon will put increased strains on a successful marine preserve, possibly negating 10 years of recovery. Tumon is also popular as a recreational area for local residents. If space and resources become scarce, it is likely to drive prices up (ie. paid parking, restaurants and hotels in Tumon) and have a disproportionately negative effect on lower income residents who currently enjoy Tumon as a recreational and fishing spot.

### I-1200-001

Thank you for your comment. The reason the study the commenter is referring to was not comprehensively used is explained in the EIS. 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-1200-002

Thank you for your comment. Section 2.3.1 of Chapter 2, Volume 4 provides a range of reasonable alternatives that were considered and dismissed from further analysis as well as the reasons why they were dismissed. After careful consideration of the alternatives based on the identified selection criteria, Polaris Point and the Former SRF were the

only two wharf locations that met all of the selection criteria and are considered viable options for berthing the aircraft carrier. Polaris Point and the Former SRF may appear similar but they are indeed different. These differences are highlighted in the LEDPA discussion in Section 4.3, Chapter 4, Volume 4. One of the primary environmental differences between the two is that Polaris Point is located further away from Big Blue Reef and would result in fewer long term impacts to high quality coral located within this reef. Polaris Point would also require slightly less fill for wharf construction compared to the Former SRF. Additional discussion and comparison may be found in Chapter 4.

**I-1200-003**

Thank you for your comment. The EIS acknowledges that dredging would result in short-term, localized impacts to water quality as discussed in Section 4.2.2.2, Volume 4. As noted in this section, there would be short-term increases in turbidity, short-term decreases in dissolved oxygen, and resuspension of sediments possibly containing metals. Wharf construction and dredging activities in Apra Harbor have shown that there has only been short term, localized impacts to water quality with the use of BMPs. There have been no violations of water quality standards reported. It is anticipated that construction and dredging activities associated with the proposed transient CVN wharf would be consistent with previous actions regarding impacts to water quality.

As part of the CWA Section 404 permitting process, the DoD would conduct appropriate modeling prior to obtaining a CWA Section 401 Water Quality Certificate for in-water construction.

**I-1200-004**

Thank you for your comments. Please see Volume 7 of the DEIS for estimated cumulative impacts of the proposed action. In the cumulative impact volume, many of the proposed projects are general. Given the

broad nature of these anticipated individual actions, the impacts are estimated on a large scale. Information on recreational impacts can be found in Chapter 9 of Volumes 2, 4 and 5 and Chapter 11 of Volume 6.

It should be noted that construction in anticipation of the proposed action is not part of the proposed action; DoD cannot control these actions that area speculative in nature.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1242

Received: 2/17/2010 11:21:15 AM

I-1201-001

According to Volume 2, chapter 18 of the DEIS, our local community will need a 26% (n=15) increase in additional MDs and 26% in RNs (n=91). Without the increase in health care providers, local patients will face longer wait and response time; fewer or no available providers for chronic or acute issues; complications or death from delayed treatment; off-island treatment. Who is responsible for the recruitment and hiring of health care providers?\*

How will our already overburdened health care system fill the demand? Who is responsible for the treatment of contract laborers?

There is an ongoing shortage of medical professionals on Guahan. There is only one public health clinic in the north. I propose a NO ACTION alternative because of the strain the tremendous population increase will cause on our hospitals and clinics.

### I-1201-001

Thank you for your comment. The Final EIS has been updated (Volume 2) to better address impacts on social services.

As documented in this EIS, DoD acknowledges the existing sub-standard conditions of key public infrastructure systems and social services on Guam and the interest to have DoD fund improvements to these systems and services. DoD's ability to fund actions is limited by Federal law. However, to minimize adverse impacts associated with the proposed military relocation program, DoD is leading a federal inter-agency effort to identify other Federal programs and funding sources that could benefit the people of Guam.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1243

Received: 2/17/2010 11:23:30 AM

I-1202-001

The peak construction period (2014) will contribute to the increase of sexually transmitted diseases within our community with an alleged increase of 76 cases of STDs per year. Volume 2, chapter 18 of the DEIS alleges that the impact on our community is less than significant as military installations have their own hospitals and clinics despite the fact that research states that Marines and sailors on shore leave are notorious for sex industry consumption (Lutz, n.d.).

What resources and treatment options will the military provide to address the impact on our community?

How will the military regulate the notorious sex industry consumption of their personnel?

I propose a NO ACTION alternative as a thorough and accurate study of the impact on the community has not been conducted.

### I-1202-001

Thank you for your comment. The Final EIS has been updated (Volume 2) to better address impacts on social services.

As documented in this EIS, DoD acknowledges the existing sub-standard conditions of key public infrastructure systems and social services on Guam and the interest to have DoD fund improvements to these systems and services. DoD's ability to fund actions is limited by Federal law. However, to minimize adverse impacts associated with the proposed military relocation program, DoD is leading a federal inter-agency effort to identify other Federal programs and funding sources that could benefit the people of Guam.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1244

Received: 2/17/2010 11:46:58 AM

I-1203-001

Amongst the many repetitive concerns about the DEIS and the impact it will cause the people of Guam, I would like to know if there is a solution to eliminate or alleviate the expected congested roads and long lines at government agencies. Currently, most people wait an average of an hour or two to get their vehicles registered, I'm guessing we have to take a day off from work to get things like this done if the DEIS is implemented.

#### I-1203-001

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.

1                   **COMMENTS BY MR. ROBERT S. UNPINGCO**

2

3                   MR. UNPINGCO: My name is Robert S.

I-1204-001 4 Unpingco and I'm in opposition to condemnation

5 or the purchase of the property of Sasayan

6 valley. Just like the property of my late

7 grandfather Francisco R. Lujan who had passed

8 down from one generation to the next which was

9 indiscriminately taken away for the purpose

10 other than sustaining it and inheriting it to

11 the family.

12                   I come from a family of US Veterans,

13 I'm a Vietnam veteran and I did not get

14 compensation until 32 years later. Now they

15 want my property, my families property again.

16 How can I pass it down to my family and

I-1204-002 17 children? No consideration of our rights,

18 history, culture, ethnic group. It will be

19 gone forever, our ancestors bones and

20 artifacts. They have excessive, underutilized

21 properties, and yet they want more. I have

22 been working for the US Navy for 17 years.

I-1204-003 23 There are firing ranges at Naval Station. They

24 plant NCS at Anderson Aircraft Space, NCTAMS,

25 NCS and Andersen Air Force Base. These are

**I-1204-001**

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-1204-002**

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

**I-1204-003** | 1 enough to support their needs. I ask you to  
 2 reconsider these sites, as these are more than  
 3 adequate to support your needs.

**I-1204-004** | 4 It is very dangerous to have a firing  
 5 range in the Sasayan valley since it is the  
 6 most populated villages, Dededo and Yigo.  
 7 Which is the location for the firing range. To  
 8 subject this highly populated areas to noise  
 9 pollution, which comes from a hundred rifles to  
 10 machine guns all going off at the same time.

**I-1204-005** | 1 Former General Bice, I see you right  
 2 back there, says the military buildup will only  
 3 be within the reservation and not outside.  
 4 Guam is very limited, the military already owns  
 5 at least 1/3 of the best choice land in Guam  
 6 which is excessively underutilize. I am a Army  
 7 US veteran, I served my country honorably, I  
 8 was in a rollover accident which put you upside  
 9 down would give you upside down, about from 60  
 10 feet and I was pinned under there. My friend  
 11 broke his neck and died right in front of me.  
 12 His last words were "Oh my God", I'll never  
 13 forget his last words. I don't like blood  
 14 pouring out of my forehead and requiring 25  
 15 stitches and compression brace on my back.

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-1204-003**

Thank you for your comment. DoD was required to determine whether military relocation requirements could be met by excess, underutilized or otherwise available property held by DoD on Guam. Early development plans attempted to keep all activities on existing DoD lands. However, as discussed in the FEIS (Volume 2, Chapter 2), after applying operational and environmental screening criteria, no contiguous DoD area on Guam was identified that could support all the land use and operational requirements of the action.

The 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.

**I-1204-004**

Thank you for your comment. An indoor firing range is proposed within the Main Cantonment on the northern portion of Guam. Most live-fire training exercises would occur during daylight hours. Noise generated by proposed small arms and hand grenade training activities is characterized as impulsive noise, which is associated with a higher level of annoyance. Best management practices for reducing potential noise

1 Then while I was stationed I got into a  
2 motorcycle accident while in company, the  
3 captain said my shoulder bent the handlebars.  
4 I blacked out and they saved my life -- I got  
5 discharged. After discharged in 1977, I went  
6 to Naval Hospital to be examined. I recall  
7 this thing, telling me there is nothing we can  
8 do to upgrade you. It is not a guarantee.  
9 They prescribed me some painkillers and I've  
10 become a junkie at a young age. Being  
11 paralyzed and a junky is not a livelihood. I  
12 had to learn to behave, I drank beer, argued  
13 with my siblings, because my life was heading -  
14 - I remember receiving a letter from the VA  
15 stating that I only had 30 percent disability  
16 and not notified of 100 percent.

17 As I get older I seem to have more back  
18 pain, and headaches are a lot worse. I was  
19 prescribed Percocet when I went to the doctor  
20 and after 33 years I'm still experiencing  
21 discomfort. I have earned the 30 percent of VA  
22 and I am still undergoing treatments. As I say  
23 to veterans, these are life time injuries I am  
24 suffering. I fully resent my condition because  
25 of my limitations. My daughters have been

impacts (e.g., constructing berms) would be implemented to contain the sound. Constructing berms would reduce noise levels by 10-15 decibels. To ensure the safety of the public during small arms and hand grenade training, criteria from Marine Corps Order 3570.1B would define the Safety Distance Zones (SDZs) for the ranges based on the weapon and munitions characteristics to be used on the ranges. The range designs and associated SDZs would be certified in accordance with Marine Corps Order 3550.9, Marine Corps Ground Range Certification and Recertification Program. Through implementation of the firing ranges' regulations and safety program, noise pollution is minimized, and public safety is maintained.

#### **I-1204-005**

Thank you for your comment. DoD was required to determine whether military relocation requirements could be met by excess, underutilized or otherwise available property held by DoD on Guam. Early development plans attempted to keep all activities on existing DoD lands. However, as discussed in the FEIS (Volume 2, Chapter 2), after applying operational and environmental screening criteria, no contiguous DoD area on Guam was identified that could support all the land use and operational requirements of the action.

1 deployed twice, serving in the US Air Force in  
2 Iraq. It is bad enough my injuries and knowing  
3 that my daughter is in harms way.

4 We come from a family that my  
5 grandfather and grandmother, both prisoners of  
6 war, and were tortured for defending our  
7 country, loyal and dedicated. My father  
8 served in the Korean war as a veteran and never  
9 got -- compensated. And so, our families land,  
10 so many small people's properties, where our  
11 land ancestors died, it is disinherited for our  
12 next generations. We became the number one  
13 target, we become the number target for any  
14 enemy with this buildup both at peace time and  
15 at war. We are number one targets. I hope  
16 there is learning and justice. Thank you for  
17 the opportunity to stress my sentiment. And I  
18 thank all families who make the sacrifice for  
19 the concept and work for freedom.

I-1204-006

**I-1204-006**

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: 1245

Received: 2/17/2010 11:47:35 AM

I-1205-001  
I-1205-002

Please elaborate on the NEPA laws and those that the EIS fail to address. This is vital to our environment. Also there is not enough public notices and hearing for this draft. I should have known about this since it came out in November.

Yanggen para taiguenao, munga ma dagi i taotao Tinian sa man malati ham na taotaogae.

Don't lie, because we have our own sources too. thanks

#### I-1205-001

Thank you for your comment. Chapters 2 and 3 of Volume 8 presents a compilation of applicable regulations, plans and policies.

#### I-1205-002

Thank you for your comment. Starting in January 2010, four public hearings were held in Guam, one on Tinian and one on Saipan. All hearings were advertised through local media and on the internet.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1247

Received: 2/17/2010 11:49:16 AM

I-1206-001

The Guahan (Guam) DEIS is a collection of documents that attempt to outline the plans of the impending military build-up. It is concerned entirely with the proposals of the federal government and its own plans for U.S. military installations on the island. An expansion of military facilities onto public and private properties is absolutely unacceptable and will not be tolerated. The federal government through the military already owns one-third of the land on Guahan. On an island that is only thirty miles long and five to eight miles wide, the military presently occupies more than seventy square miles of land with ambitions to acquire more. The land on Guahan and its natural resources, though able to sustain the people at this present point in time, will be unable to support a population influx of nearly eighty thousand people in a period of four years nor the estimated thirty-five thousand military, dependents, support personnel, and civilians that will remain as a result of the build-up. The several different aspects that make up the infrastructure of Guam, from waste management and roads to education, healthcare, and water and power resources, et cetera are already approaching capacity. Guam will have to grow in order to accommodate its own natural population growth, but it will not be possible to upgrade and develop the infrastructure at the rate the build-up is proposing. In addition to this, the U.S. federal government has approved hundreds of millions of dollars to expand and improve its own facilities, but it has yet to appropriate money to fund any local structural and systematic projects that would be essential to implement and sustain an effective military increase on Guahan. Without support from the federal government, the island is not prepared to accomplish nor accommodate this impending build-up. Not only is the island unprepared, but so are the people. Although some may welcome the build-up for the quick money it would bring, the bottom line is the people of Guahan were not consulted with nor were they allowed to be an active participant in any of the negotiations involving the transfer and build-up of military forces. We may only comment on a draft impact statement the addresses only the military's concerns, not the people of Guahan. This DEIS only informed the people of the federal government's plans for its own expansion and its minimal consideration for the limited natural resources and the way of life for the people of Guahan.

### I-1206-001

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: 1249

Received: 2/17/2010 12:01:21 PM

I-1207-001

Volume 9, Appendix K, Page 61 of the Draft EIS states that there will be 54,649 more patients needing services at GMH and almost 30,000 more clients at Public Health & Social Services and Mental Health & Substance Abuse.

Other agencies that will be affected include the Police Department, Fire Department and the Courts. There is no plan stated in the Draft EIS to manage the increase in necessary services and ALSO the potential decrease in such services after more than 36,000 workers depart Guahan after construction ends in 2016 (Volume 9, Appendix K, Page 147).

A comprehensive plan by DoD and/or appropriate federal agencies to address these issues must be completed before the Final EIS is released. This includes surveys of existing resources and identification of federal monies to cover the increase in human, material, structural and equipment requirements. Again, the plan must also address the recession-like period that will arrive when construction ends in 2010.

### I-1207-001

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: 1250

Received: 2/17/2010 12:02:54 PM

I-1208-001

Any testing for possible dredge sites must include drilling samples to an adequate depth to ensure not only that no harmful substances will be released that have been buried under decades of sediment, but also a more thorough examination of the marine life, specifically the loss of coral reefs. Data is not currently available for these areas, so additional coral reef surveys must be conducted. The results of which should be provided to the public prior to the release of the Final EIS and be subject to an additional comment period. Please provide an appropriate response to this request.

Citation: Volume 4, Chapter 11, Section 11.2.2.2 (page45)

Justification: Corals are tiny, very sensitive animals which are extremely slow growing. More than one coral in a group is called a coral colony and more than one colony is a coral reef. When coral colonies grow together coral reefs are created which protect our island from powerful waves and create a home for fish & others. This may also have an adverse effect on our tourism industry. The proposed dredging project in Apra Harbor does not provide a complete analysis of how the coral reefs in the area will be impacted. Nor does it accurately examine possible contamination from toxic materials buried in the harbor. The plan does not address how the dredging will affect over 25 acres of reef nearby the proposed site, which are deeper than 60 feet. These reef areas are extremely vulnerable to the impacts of this proposed dredging. There are an additional 70 acres of reef that may be impacted by the dredging and not included in this plan.

#### I-1208-001

Thank you for your comment. Sediment samples within the proposed dredging areas were analyzed according to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers testing criteria. As discussed in the EIS (Chapters 2 and 4 of Volumes 2 and 4), preliminary sampling results indicate that all contaminant parameters that were tested with the exception of nickel were below the Effects Range Low (ER-L) level. Nickel is a substance that is naturally occurring in the environment. The study results suggest that the materials to be dredged would not require special handling and would be suitable for upland placement for beneficial reuse or ocean disposal (although the ocean disposal permitting process would require separate analysis and toxicity testing). Additional testing will occur during the permitting process and a dredged material management plan will be developed.

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: 1251

Received: 2/17/2010 12:12:12 PM

Attention JGPO,

Volume 3 focuses on the military training on the Island of Tinian and its environmental effects. The amount of personnel and their training operations are annotated on a proposed weekly schedule.

A. The E.I.S. report on volume 3 does not mention that other military branches such as Army, Navy, Coast Guard and our allies that may or will utilize the training facilities and its effects.

B. The E.I.S. report on volume 3 does not restrict the types of weapons that may be utilized on the ranges, it leaves an option depending on mission essential.

#### I-1209-001

Thank you for your comment. Section 2.3 of Volume 3 describes the types of activities analyzed as part of the proposed action. As future training requirements are developed by all military services, appropriate documentation would be developed to address increased range use rates, and range and infrastructure requirements.

I-1209-001



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1252

Received: 2/17/2010 12:14:51 PM

I-1210-001

I believe the military plays a tremendous role in how we live our lives in Guam and worldwide.  
We can not stop the military here on Guam, But we can stop the military buildup  
I am against the buildup

I-1210-001

Thank you for your comment.

1                   **COMMENTS BY MR. JOHN UNPINGCO**

2

3                   MR. UNPINGCO:    General Bice, I come

4 before you today, I was the former chief judge

5 of the District Court of Guam. I was one of

6 the landowners in Sasayan valley. I am a

7 disabled veteran, former Air Force sergeant and

8 proud of it. I'd like to address some

9 pointers, which I can -- the preferred site for

10 the main three range, small arms type in

11 Sasayan valley. Because time is very limited

12 I will list my major concerns and then ask you

13 to consider other sites for the locations for

14 the firing range.

**I-1211-001** 15                   If the sites are insignificant or

16 erronial (sic), then I will suggest leasing as

17 opposed to condemnation. First, noise

18 pollution, the sound of a rifle firing can be

19 heard a long way. Imagine 50 or even a hundred

20 of them going off at the same time. A machine

21 is worse and we must not forget that this is

22 something called enters condemnation. That is

23 where the noise pollution is so bad and in

24 effect condemn the joining property owners.

**I-1211-002** 25                   Second, the land being taken is too

**I-1211-001**

Thank you for your comment. Should DoD determine that additional land is necessary to meet its requirements, DoD policy requires that it negotiate with affected public and private land owners in good faith, seek agreements to acquire desired lands interests and pay fair market value. Where circumstances exist that require resolution of issues such as ownership or value, procedures exist under eminent domain authority to resolve those questions. Eminent domain requires reimbursement at fair market value.

**I-1211-002**

Thank you for your comment. The size of the land needed to support the firing ranges is driven by the size of the ranges, but primarily by the safety zones associated with the ranges. DoD requires control over public access to these areas for public safety reasons. DoD does plan to build berms at the firing ranges to contain ammunition and to reduce noise.

Access to the firing ranges by fire trucks and/or other emergency equipment would be provided as plans are detailed and finalized.

I-1211-002 | 1 large, build berms to suppress the noise and to  
2 catch the ricochets, to lessen the amount of  
3 space necessary for these ranges. Third, the  
4 ordinance relate to fires; from a safety  
5 perspective, what roads will be used by the  
6 fire trucks? Protocols for firing trace rounds

I-1211-003 | 7 -- have you considered alternate sites, sites  
8 such as Agrigan Island, right off of Tinian.  
9 Or Pagan, the northern most island in the  
10 archipelago. Both of these Islands are  
11 uninhabited. A region island seems to be  
12 ideal. There are currently plans for riffle  
13 range in Tinian, see volume 3 in the Draft  
14 EIS.

15 The training in Tinian is supposed to  
16 be monthly. Air traveling is even being  
17 planned from Guam to Tinian. Why not make the  
18 riffle range dual purpose. It can be the basic  
19 course as well as it can be to the follow-up  
20 course given there as well. Schedules can be  
21 adjusted. Or let it be the place where the  
22 Marines spend the tonight prior to going to the  
23 region to do their basic portion of their  
24 course.

25 The Marines would be in expeditionary

**I-1211-003**

Thank you for your comment. Tinian was determined to be the suitable location for firing range alternatives, as described in Section 1.2 of Volume 3. The types of training contemplated on Tinian would be routine and frequent (monthly) in nature; consequently, efficiency of access is essential to sustain combat readiness. When developing alternatives for firing ranges, emphasis was placed on maximizing use of existing DoD properties with reliable access to training resources. Please see Section 1.2 of Volume 3 for more details.

I-1211-004

1 mode, that is they would bring all necessary  
2 equipment and remove all following their  
3 return. This is already in the draft EIS.  
4 The Draft EIS statement even models for leachy  
5 to distil the human waste for these soldiers.  
6 I do hope that you will consider off island  
7 alternatives of another uninhabited island in  
8 the Marianas, it is a suitable stuff. It's  
9 position far to the north makes it a great  
10 thing. I do hope that you will consider the  
11 off island alternatives I have discussed. If  
12 it did not pan out, consider leasing instead of  
13 condemnation. Now for those people who have  
14 said one of their family members were defending  
15 your rights. To those who have said where's  
16 the constitution? As a soldier, I can tell you  
17 you fight not what people say, you fight with a  
18 privilege to say, in a forum like this, in a  
19 place like this, without retribution. Thank  
20 you.

21

22

23

24

25

**I-1211-004**

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 or other island in the Marianas as the sole location would not meet the purpose and need.

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: 1253

Received: 2/17/2010 12:15:42 PM

I-1212-001

The draft EIS does not include a study on the contents of the military's waste to be disposed of in Guam's landfill. However, it does not address how this increase in waste will be managed. This issue must be addressed and the results of this study should be provided to the public prior to the release of the Final EIS and be subject to an additional comment period. Please provide an appropriate response to this request.

Citation: Volumes 6 & 9

Justification: The military will rely on the Government of Guam's landfill to take its trash and construction debris, but has not stipulated how it will provide the funding and other resources to bridge this gap. Guam's landfill is already dangerously close to capacity. This issue lacks a comprehensive solution.

### I-1212-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD has prepared the Guam Solid Waste Utility Study that looks at the existing and projected solid waste volumes generated from the future Marine Corp buildup. Estimates for this Utility Study were developed using Marine Corps Base (MCB) Hawaii, Kaneohe Bay (KB) solid waste characterization analysis. Solid waste generation activities for military installation on Guam and MCB Hawaii-KB are similar. Both military installations have similar facilities including maintenance shops, administrative offices, commissary and exchange facilities, fast-food establishments, club operations, family housing and unaccompanied personnel housing. The results of the solid waste characterization study will be incorporated into the FEIS.

The DoD has also prepared a Construction and Demolition (C&D) Debris Reuse and Diversion Study which addresses the anticipated waste streams during the demolition of old buildings and construction of new facilities identified in the EIS. The study also addresses green waste that will be generated from clearing many acres of vegetation. The goal of the study is to divert 50% of the C&D debris by the end of fiscal year 2015.

The non-DoD project solid waste volumes will be handled in accordance with the existing Guam Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan (ISWMP). GBB is expediting the closure of Ordot and the opening of Layon in the most expeditious manner possible.

DoD is in the process of updating the military Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan (ISWMP) to reflect how waste will be managed now and in the future. The updated DoD ISWMP will include any new information from studies and reports that have been conducted as part of the NEPA process.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1254

Received: 2/17/2010 12:19:20 PM

I-1213-001

The people on Guam have been depending on the coral reefs for many of its natural resources for many of years.  
By destroying theses reefs the people on Guam have to look elsewhere for othe natural resources.  
I am against the buildup

#### I-1213-001

Thank you for your comment and concern for coral reef ecosystems. 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 dredged area within the active commercial harbor was previously dredged over 60 years ago and maintenance dredging continues. The proposed dredged area consists mainly of a sand, rubble, and algae zone. 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. Direct impacts of dredging to the shoal areas within Apra Harbor (Western Shoals, Middle Shoals, Jade Shoals, and Big Blue Reef) will be avoided. The indirect impacts (from sedimentation) to these areas from in-water activities will also be avoided based on computer tide/current modeling performed within the project area (see Figure 11.2-3).

Additionally, 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 insure that no action authorized by the USACE program will have an adverse impact on the overall public welfare. It is their mission to provide strong protection of the Nation's aquatic environment, including wetlands and coral reefs; 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. The 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.

Also, 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: 1255

Received: 2/17/2010 12:20:30 PM

I-1214-001

Thank you for allowing me to make a comment in regards to the Guam-Military buildup. Like many others in the beginning, I was excited that we were going to get more military personel. But now, the numbers are too enormous for our island to contain. Schools, teachers, books and supplies will never be enough with what we have now. The majority of the present DODEA school teachers are from the Guam DOE! The buildup will bring many new children needing bussing, schools and teachers. The military can build schools for the public schools, allow Guam students to attend DODEA schools and help the public schools recruit teachers from the mainland to add to the newly reunited school system on Guam.

Build up the military only if you build up the school system on Guam.  
Rosa O'Mallan

#### I-1214-001

Thank you for your comment. The Final EIS has been updated (Volume 2) to better address impacts on social services. The impacts on the Guam public school system are discussed in subsection 4.4.2, page 4-42 of the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS). Table 4.4-4 in the SIAS provides the potential increase (maximal) of student population in the Guam Public School System from 2010 to 2020. Providing a brief summary, at the peak population year (2014), a total of 7,937 students could attend the public school system; by 2017, when the operational (long-term) conditions occur, the students generated could be 909. This is based on the direct and indirect (induced) populations resulting from the military relocation. The military dependents would be educated in the DoD school system and should not affect the public school system. Money generated through taxes from the increased population and federal payments to schools (based on student populations) should provide revenue to fund resources for the public schools.

As documented in this EIS, DoD acknowledges the existing sub-standard conditions of key public infrastructure systems and social services on Guam and the interest to have DoD fund improvements to these systems and services. DoD's ability to fund actions is limited by Federal law. However, to minimize adverse impacts associated with the proposed military relocation program, DoD is leading a federal inter-agency effort to identify other Federal programs and funding sources that could benefit the people of Guam.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1256

Received: 2/17/2010 12:21:40 PM

I-1215-001

Expanding the harbor for bigger carriers to come in is selfish.  
No ship is worth the destroying of a natural living ecosystem.  
By destroying the reefs many other ecosystems may vanish also.

I am against the buildup

#### I-1215-001

Thank you for your comment and concern for coral reef ecosystems. 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 dredged area within the active commercial harbor was previously dredged over 60 years ago and maintenance dredging continues. The proposed dredged area consists mainly of a sand, rubble, and algae zone. 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. Direct impacts of dredging to the shoal areas within Apra Harbor (Western Shoals, Middle Shoals, Jade Shoals, and Big Blue Reef) will be avoided. The indirect impacts (from sedimentation) to these areas from in-water activities will also be avoided based on computer tide/current modeling performed within the project area (see Figure 11.2-3).

Additionally, 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 insure that no action authorized by the USACE program will have an adverse impact on the overall public welfare. It is their mission to provide strong protection of the Nation's aquatic environment, including wetlands and coral reefs; 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. The 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.

Also, 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: 1257

Received: 2/17/2010 12:24:03 PM

I-1216-001

The buildup forces Guam change, not that it will not over time.  
But the people can not take this drastic change so quickly.  
I am against the buildup

I-1216-001

Thank you for your comment.

1                   **COMMENTS BY MR. RICK UNPINGCO**

2  
3                   MR. UNPINGCO:   Hafa adai.   My name is  
4 Rick Unpingco, a landowner of Sasayan valley,  
5 identified as Route 16 land, alternative B in  
6 the draft EIS. Let me start out by saying I am  
7 supporting the military buildup, it's good for  
8 the economy, it's good for business and we can  
9 use the military money to improve our  
10 infrastructures.

11                   However, there are certain portions of  
12 the draft EIS that I object. I am here in  
13 opposition to the military locating its live  
14 fire ranges, and would like to point them out  
15 in bullet point items. The past history of  
16 land taking without compensation. My family  
17 experienced this after the Japanese occupation.

18 Firing range is required for a live and covert  
19 malicious practices which generates the need  
20 for certain danger zone and air space. Limited  
21 indication in the draft EIS will be STC and  
22 SUAR, what ground they cover not only those but  
23 they're going to be on the water. This is  
24 referring to Table 210B. But if they are to be  
25 on the water, we need to know that so that

**I-1217-001**

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.

**I-1217-002**

Thank you for your comment. We are unable to find the table you refer to in your comment. The proposed surface danger zones generated by the live-firing ranges on the west coast of Guam do extend into the water, as you suggest. The acreage of SDZ over submerged lands for Training Range Complex Alternative A is approximately 4,439 acres and for Alternative B, approximately 6,003 acres. These values are in the EIS Volume 2, Section 2.3. The greatest distance from coastline to outer edge of the SDZ for Alternative A is approximately 3.3 miles, and for Alternative B, approximately 3.2 miles. This information was added to the Final EIS in the same section as the SDZ acreage.

**I-1217-003** 1 sport and recreational fishermen would know  
 2 through the ordinance. We need to know that  
 3 so that the effects on fishing can be assessed.  
 4 We need to know that so that air travel  
 5 ordinance can be re-establish, what's the  
 6 impact on the current corridors, the corridors  
 7 for travel to and from Saipan, how are they  
 8 impacted?

**I-1217-004** 9 Training range complex in alternative  
 10 danger; we were told about Route 15 requires  
 11 realignment of 1.7 miles of Route 15. What  
 12 environmental impact will this have, the  
 13 realignment of the road? The construction of

**I-1217-005** 14 the berms or protective covering to the firing  
 15 range does not appear in the draft EIS. There  
 16 are 7 each F theory GWA production well in  
 17 close proximity. We cannot afford the  
 18 chemicals from the ammunition to permeate into  
 19 the Mangilao's foot basin, which is one of six  
 20 major basins in the Northern Guam aquifer. Be  
 21 advised that the Andersen sub basin is in close  
 22 proximity. And according to the EIS, dozens of  
 23 water wells are in the planning stages right  
 24 along the fence of Andersen Air Force Base.

25 The constructions of the berms, or the

### **I-1217-003**

Thank you for your comment. The proposed action and alternatives for Special Use Airspace are covered in detail in the DEIS Volumes. Under the proposed actions, there are no changes to existing charted airspace and corridors in and out of Saipan would not be impacted. Current flight operations would continue as before.

### **I-1217-004**

Thank you for your comment. Impacts from the realignment of Route 15 to resources are discussed in Volume 6 of the FEIS.

### **I-1217-005**

Thank you for your comment. The DoD and regulatory agencies are equally concerned about preventing contamination of surface waters and groundwater (particularly drinking water aquifers). The EIS describes numerous programs and actions that will be taken to protect surface waters and groundwater from potential contaminants. Refer to Volume 9, Appendix D, Project Description Technical Appendix, Munitions, for a discussion of the munitions and constituents of concern associated with the proposed ranges. Range designs include targets with physical barriers behind the target, such as an earthen berm, that are designed to stop and contain the spent round. Best Management Practices (BMPs) are used to further contain spent rounds, fragments and materials from weapons firing, and reduce any impacts to the environment. The proposed ranges will be designed and maintained in accordance with all applicable federal and Government of Guam regulations. Specifically, Military Handbook 1027/3B contains procedures for reducing potential impacts from ranges through the implementation of BMPs. These include introducing soil amendments, vegetation management, engineering controls, instituting contaminant monitoring, reclaiming, and recycling. With ranges, lead is the primary leaching contaminant of concern and best management practices can minimize or prevent leaching of this constituent. Impact rounds from

I-1217-005 1 protective coverings, are very important. If  
 2 not installed properly, it runs the risk of  
 3 contaminating not only Mangilao but also the  
 4 Andersen Air Force main basin. The Sasayan  
 I-1217-006 5 valley is capable of sustaining water, one of  
 6 the production water well. JGPO needs to  
 7 assess hydrogeology from the valley and limit  
 8 the gallons we can contribute to the Northern  
 9 sub basin. So, the question arises, is the  
 10 military willing to give up the water sources  
 11 of Sasayan valley for a firing range?

I-1217-007 2 Let's switch gears and talk about brush  
 3 fires. Okay. I'll just cut it short but I've  
 4 seen that the fire management is mentioned, but  
 5 not thoroughly. The draft EIS needs to get

I-1217-008 6 land for live firing ranges and mentions  
 7 condemnation or long term lease. I, as a  
 8 landowner, strongly oppose any sort of  
 9 condemnation. My land is not for sale, but if  
 10 the military has made their decisions to use  
 11 the property, I would like to negotiate with  
 12 them and not a unilateral condemnation price  
 13 that I got no say so whatsoever. Thank you.

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pistol rounds generally stay intact and impact rounds from rifle rounds often fragment. Intact rounds and rounds fragmented into relatively large pieces are not easily transported by natural transport mechanisms (such as groundwater) and are largely contained within the berm or physical barrier where they can be recovered and disposed. Through the proper design of ranges, application of BMPs, and monitoring, the potential for groundwater contamination would be minimized. BMPs can reduce or eliminate the leaching of lead to the environment. These procedures include controlling soil pH to between 6 to 8 to prevent dissolution of lead, mining of lead from back stop berms, implementing a soil leaching monitoring program, and adding phosphate containing soil amendments to bind dissolved lead to the soil. Prior to building the ranges, an engineering study would determine the minimum depth of soil cover to ensure sufficient soil cover of the limestone, and to assess the suitability and optimum technique to add soil amendments such as phosphate to prevent lead leaching. In addition, when percolating water reaches the porous limestone the pH will increase, encouraging the precipitation of lead out of solution. The DoD will monitor for selected contaminants of concern. If monitoring identifies significant impacts, such as indications that chemicals of concern may exceed regulatory standards, reduce beneficial uses, result in adverse human or environmental health effects, or conflict with federal or Government of Guam regulations, then additional action would be taken to address these impacts. Furthermore, the EIS will be revised to explain how volcanic basement rock protrudes up through the limestone of the NGLA, thus separating nearly all of the proposed ranges from groundwater supply wells. The low permeability of the volcanic rock acts as a barrier to groundwater movement. A figure in the EIS will support this text description.

**I-1217-006**

Thank you for your comment. The firing range will be designed and operated to limit release of contamination. Placement of the firing range

1 MR. GUZMAN: Ladies and gentlemen, and  
 2 once again, I'd like to keep within the three-  
 3 minutes. If you have something you are  
 4 reading, you are more than welcome to submit  
 5 that as written testimony. I encourage you to  
 6 do that. But in the interest of time for  
 7 everyone to have the equal opportunity, please  
 8 try to keep with the three-minutes. Thank you  
 9 for your cooperation. Robert Unpingco.

in the Sasayan Valley will not impede use of the groundwater resources or reduce the quality of the water. Wells can be installed and operated outside of the range's surface danger zone. While the DoD plans to support a USGS study of the NGLA, no specific requirements of the study will be related to placement of the firing range.

**I-1217-007**

Thank you for your comment. The comment relates to the fire discussion provided in Volume 2, Section 3.1.1.4 and 3.2 (Soils and Geology) of the DEIS. Proposed fire management activities are discussed in the DEIS. The Fire Management Plan is being prepared and will be in place (with the appropriate protocols for monitoring fire conditions, ensuring proper equipment and personnel are available, and appropriate cooperative agreements) to address potential fire concerns during military training is appropriate for the DEIS. Volume 2, Section 3.1.1.4 and 3.2 provides a discussion of the history of fires on Guam as well as an analysis of wildfires and associated reduced vegetation and soil erosion concerns.

**I-1217-008**

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: 1258

Received: 2/17/2010 12:25:10 PM

I-1218-001 |

NO ONE SHOULD SUFFER FOR THE MILITARY BUILDUP

**I-1218-001**

Thank you for your comment.

**COMMENT SHEET**



**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas  
Environmental Impact Statement  
Guam and CNMI Military Relocation**

Website Comment Number: 1259

Received: 2/17/2010 12:27:11 PM

I-1219-001

2010 marks the start the move of 8,600 soldiers and their families from Okinawa to Guam. Guam is already at an overcrowded population of about 178,000 and adding more people is not going to help.

I-1219-002

Guam is a small island and with nearly more than half of the population driving, traffic has become unbearable - What used to take 30 minutes to drive now takes over an hour. Roads are constantly in need of fixing that traffic tends to back up making it impossible to go anywhere.

I-1219-003

An increase in its crime rates is another issue Guam will have to face because of the military draft. In Okinawa, Japan, the Okinawans have expressed their anger about the U.S. troops because of the violent crimes they have committed. So it can already be established that Guam will also meet the same fate as the Okinawans.

Lastly, disputes over land is another major concern the people of Guam have to deal with. Families on Guam have been asked to sell their lands to the U.S. for the draft. The U.S. military bases already take up about 29% of the islands total land area. But with 8,600 marines and their families coming, more land is needed to build their houses, the shooting ranges they need to train their soldiers, and schools that they will need to build for the military children. Eventually the half of Guam's land area would be just for the military.

These are the reasons why I do not want the military build-up to happen.

**I-1219-001**

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-1219-002**

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-1219-003**

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.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1261

Received: 2/17/2010 12:34:21 PM

The Department of Defense has clearly identified their needs relative to this relocation/ military buildup on Guam, however the issues of assisting the local government in up grading their current infrastructure nor compensation for land leaseage/ usage have not been properly addressed. For this build up to continue, effective communication between DOD and Gov. Guam is much needed.

I-1220-001

#### I-1220-001

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: 1262

Received: 2/17/2010 12:36:56 PM

I-1221-001

I would like to comment on the proposed mitigation relating to the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study. It is my opinion that playing Chamorro music in the Guam International Airport in response to the socioeconomic impacts of the relocated Marines and their dependents would not be an effective means of mitigation. If the bulk of the Marines and their dependents travel to Guam through the existing Anderson Air Force Base, they would not be exposed to the Chamorro music and would remain unaffected by it. Those that do pass through the local airport would not be able to comprehend the Chamorro music or its cultural significance unless they had been previously exposed to it through prior visits to Guam, or had experienced a cultural awareness program detailing Guam's Chamorro culture. I would strongly suggest that the Department of Defense include some emphasis on cultural awareness programs to the incoming Marines and their dependents, and that collaboration between the military and the local Department of Chamorro Affairs would make these programs more effective in providing insight into local customs, language, and lifestyle of the people of Guam. Whether it be Chamorro, Filipino, Japanese, Chinese, Korean, or peoples from the Federates States of Micronesia (FSM), the resident community living on Guam is a diverse and unique one that should be acknowledged in the planning process as related to the impending military buildup. Collaboration between the Department of Defense and local agencies in the mitigation of socioeconomic impacts should strive to create an environment in which the incoming military and local populations do not discriminate against each other, but rather come to a positive understanding of each others unique cultural identities.

I-1221-001

Thank you for your comment. The playing of Chamorro music at the Airport was a recommendation of an individual who felt that this was a mitigation measure would be effective in welcoming visitors and new residents to Guam.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1263

Received: 2/17/2010 12:38:28 PM

I-1222-001

The Guam War Claims issue must be appropriately addressed and the Guam WWII Loyalty Recognition Act (H.R. 44) must be given full support by DoD and their congressional allies in order for the build up on Guam to begin. This is a long standing issue of great importance to the people of Guam and this injustice must be rectified before Guam is subject to a request of this magnitude by the federal government.

Citation: Volume 2, Chapter 16.1.6.1

#### I-1222-001

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: 1264

Received: 2/17/2010 12:42:44 PM

Comment on Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DIES) – Proposed Tax Credit on Social & Economic Situation

I-1223-001

1.The effect of newly hired employees for the Guam buildup has not been evaluated in terms of President Obama's proposed tax credit of \$5,000 for every net new employee they employ in 2010. The credit was proposed after the November 2009 statement was issued. The tax credit to employers could possibly exceed the additional revenue resulting in a net tax loss for the Government of Guam.The credit would be uniquely adverse to Guam's revenues due to the combination of substantial hiring for the buildup and the mirror tax code. The Government of Guam's revenues for FY 2010 are below budget and further reductions could adversely affect basic services. Reduced budgetary capacity will diminish the Government of Guam's already limited ability to finance the capital and operating expenses to support a successful buildup.

The negative effect would be almost immediate in Fiscal Years 2010 and 2011. According to the proposal, firms will be able to claim the credit on a quarterly basis. As Guam's tax code is a mirror image of the U.S. code the burden of the proposed credit would be borne by the Government of Guam rather than the Federal Government. Furthermore, a large portion of the benefit of increased employment would not be for Guam residents or U.S. Citizens but foreign workers under the H2b temporary nonimmigrant labor category.

#### Possible Avoidance/ Mitigation Actions

- a)Reimburse or Advance the Government of Guam the cost of the tax credits, if enacted, as was done with the economic stimulus tax credits in 2009.
- b)Exclude foreign workers from the application of the credit.
- c)Exclude Guam from the tax credit.
- d)Make the credit applicable to Federal tax sources such as Social Security rather than income tax.

## I-1223-001

Thank you for your comment. At this time, it is anticipated that the proposed federal action may not be applicable to the H2B workers that would constitute a majority of the construction workers. Additionally, other workers may not be affected. It is unlikely that details of the federal tax credits and its passage would occur prior to the completion of the EIS process. Therefore, while the topic of federal tax credits to businesses are important issues its impact cannot be provided in the FEIS. For information on the expected impacts the proposed action would have on employment, please see Section 4.3.1 of 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: 1265

Received: 2/17/2010 12:43:07 PM

DEIS Reference: N/A because Customs Enforcement or Border Security are nowhere mentioned in the DEIS.

Background: The U.S. CBP's Border Patrol is specifically responsible for patrolling the 6,000 miles of Mexican and Canadian international land borders and 2,000 miles of coastal waters surrounding the Florida Peninsula and the island of Puerto Rico. USCBP is only responsible for immigration on the U.S. territory of Guam and Guam Customs & Quarantine have been given this authority for all customs enforcement and border protection from the Governor of Guam. ([http://www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/border\\_security/border\\_patrol/who\\_we\\_are.xml](http://www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/border_security/border_patrol/who_we_are.xml))

Issue: Guam Customs and Quarantine Agency is the sole authority for inspections and clearances of all personnel & cargo entering Guam to include DoD installations. This must clearly be outlined in the DEIS and Guam Customs must be provided with projected inbound cargo and passenger numbers that are associated with the Guam Military Buildup. Furthermore, Guam Customs requires the projected number of military rotations on Guam following the buildup, all associated equipment and duration of their stay. Guam is a duty free port so it does not charge taxes or tariffs at the border. Guam Customs and Quarantine, however, does charge Guam Customs Fees and Guam Use Tax to recover the costs of the services it provides daily to customers. These cost recovery charges must be paid by all customers which includes the U.S. military.

Recommendation: DoD acknowledge the authority of Guam Customs and Quarantine Agency on Guam and include verbiage which graphs this authority. This position must also be clearly disseminated to DoD so that base commanders get reassigned to Guam, they understand that Guam Customs is the authority for passenger and cargo clearance to include assessing & collecting cost recovery fees.

## I-1224-001

Thank you for your comment. Please see Volume 1, Chapter 2 for an Overview of Proposed Actions and Alternatives. This chapter provides information including timing of personnel arrival, transient rotations and construction timeline.

I-1224-001



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1266

Received: 2/17/2010 12:44:07 PM

I-1225-001

The entire sociocultural section of the draft EIS is grossly inadequate and insulting. It is clear that the authors of this portion of the document are ignorant of Guam's unique culture, customs and traditions. I suggest that DoD work closely with the University of Guam, the Guam Community College and the Department of Chamorro Affairs to develop a better understanding of the island's cultural issues and to formulate a comprehensive plan to support programs which preserve and promote Chamorro culture and language.

Citation: Volume 2, Chapter 16.1.6.1

#### I-1225-001

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.

1                   **COMMENTS BY MR. SIMEON PALOMO**

2

3                   MR. PALOMO:   Hafa adai.   My name is

4 Simeon Palomo.   This is an open letter to

5 President Barrack Obama.   "Dear President

6 Barrack Obama, come to Guam find out for

7 yourself that the largest military buildup in

8 recent years will occur in an island half the

9 size of Oahu.   Come to Guam to find out for

10 yourself that the DEIS there are inconsistency

11 with the federal protection of endangered

12 species such as green sea turtle, hawksbill sea

13 turtle, and spinner dolphin, all protected by

14 law.   Come to Guam to find out for yourself

15 that the DEIS, there are inconsistency for the

16 federal protection of historic sites such as

17 ancient Chamorro villages, burial sites,

18 artifacts and fresh water caves.   Come to Guam

19 and find out for yourself that in the DEIS the

20 largest mangrove forest on US soil will be

21 destroyed by the dredging of Apra Harbor.

22                   Dear President Barack Obama, come to

23 Guam to find out for yourself that in the DEIS,

24 the annual holy trek of Mount Humuyong-manglo

25 (phonetic) on Good Friday will be dotted.

**I-1226-001**

Thank you for your comment.

**I-1226-002**

Thank you for your comment. The DoD conducted historic property surveys of over 5,000 acres for areas included within the proposed alternatives and have complied with all federal regulations guiding the management and protection of cultural resources. During a three-year planning process, most of the archaeological sites were avoided by the proposed construction. No known burial sites, intact latte sites, or fresh water caves will be physically impacted by the Undertaking.

**I-1226-003**

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. 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 mangroves within Apra Harbor are expected to receive less than significant impacts and will most certainly not be destroyed.

1 Acres of this size and a firing range in the  
 2 area. Come to Guam to find out for yourself  
 3 that in the DEIS, the secretary of the Navy,  
 4 not the president of the United States signed  
 5 off in the largest military buildup in recent  
 6 years. Yet, the EIS impacts Guam's  
 7 environment, Guam's fish and wildlife, Guam's  
 8 coastal resources, Guam's historic and cultural  
 9 sites and Guam's precious water resources.

10 Come to Guam to visit my home in the  
 11 village of Mongmong, where I am deeply  
 12 privileged to have a latte stone sit in my  
 13 yard. Yet, there are plans in the DEIS for a  
 14 firing range in areas with latte stones, the  
 15 pillars of Chamorro culture.

16 Dear President Barack Obama, come to  
 17 Guam to find out for yourself that as a fellow  
 18 pacific islander our equality of life is gauged  
 19 by the community you live in by the cultural  
 20 roots embedded in our land and by the precious  
 21 landscape we all cherish. Thank you.

#### I-1226-004

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, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. As stated in the DEIS in section 12.1, Pagat is not only a significant archaeological site, but also a traditional cultural property because of its ties to the past and the use of the area for collecting traditional healing plants. However, no direct disturbance to the Pagat site would occur from the construction or operation of the proposed firing range. Because of a drop of 300 feet in elevation from the plateau containing the firing range to the Pagat site on the coast, there would not be a visual impact to the site. Noise from the firing range would be equivalent to noise levels when the raceway is in use. It is the intent during the final design phase to contain all rounds and effects within the footprint of the range through the use of berms and other media.

DoD understands and recognizes the significance of cultural and recreational sites located on DoD property in Guam. Restricting access to certain DoD areas at certain times is required to maintain public safety. It is the intent of DoD to maintain public access to DoD lands that contain cultural sites consistent with safety and operational requirements. Access will be granted at approved times such as when the lands are not being used for military training. Final plans concerning access to sites potentially impacted by the proposed action have not been developed. DoD looks forward to working with stakeholders to develop plans for cultural stewardship and access that balances operational needs, public safety concerns, and the continuing public use and enjoyment of these sites.



**COMMENT SHEET**

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas  
Environmental Impact Statement  
Guam and CNMI Military Relocation**

Website Comment Number: 1267

Received: 2/17/2010 12:45:19 PM

General Comment: Overall, I'm in favor of the Military Relocation to Guam and the CNMI. The draft environmental impact statement provides an opportunity for both the Department of Defense and residents of Guam to assess the available resources and successfully plan the development of Guam for all concerned. In general, the plan calls for the Department of Defense to utilize or modify the available resources, existing utilities and infrastructure. The preferred alternative appears to put the burden on the Government of Guam existing utilities, infrastructure and resources without providing additional infrastructure or utilities. My suggestion is that the Department of Defense pay a proportional share of the cost for upgrading or modifying utilities and infrastructure and replace sensitive ecological habitat that will be impacted by the development proposed. In particular, the Marine Base proposed around NCTS Finegayan includes utilizing land that is within the Guam Wildlife Refuge and the proposed Apra Harbor channel dredging operation appears to partially impact coral reef habitat around the area locally known to scuba divers as Western Shoals. The Department of Defense should propose establishing similar habitats to those impacted. Similar to the US Army Corp approach for development in wetland habitat. Lastly, I would recommend not to have a machine gun firing range developed on land around the Pagat Cave. That area is both a recreational area for the public and historic cultural habitat. Restricting access to the site as the result of the firing range is not a preferred alternative. Perhaps the firing range can be developed elsewhere in the CNMI.

Specific Comment Volum 6 Chapter 2 discusses that the DoD proposes to support an updated sustainable yield study for available groundwater from the Northern Guam Aquifer. The last Northern Guam Aquifer sustainable yield study is almost 20 years old. The old study would not have taken into consideration the proposed rapid population increase which will impact water demand. A new study should be completed before the installation of the 22 new potable wells as proposed in the study. The Department of Defense needs to consider the entire population requirements for water usage and not just the Department of Defense since the water is the resource of Guam.

I-1227-001

I-1227-002

I-1227-003

I-1227-004

**I-1227-001**

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-1227-002**

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-1227-003**

Thank you for your comment. The DEIS describes the intensive selection process that the DoD went through to select alternatives for the location of the firing range on Guam in Section 2.3.1. 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, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. As stated in the DEIS in Section 12.2, 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. For safety reasons, however, all of the lands under the safety danger zones would need to be unoccupied when the ranges are in use. To mitigate the restriction in access to Pagat, a preservation plan would be updated to protect this resource in the future. A Memorandum of Agreement also would be included in the Range Management Plan to allow regular access to this area.

**I-1227-004**

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.

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 used in it 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.

## 1                   COMMENTS BY MR. PETER MAYER

I-1228-001 2  
3                   MR. MAYER:     [speaks in the Chamorro  
4 language; my name is Peter Mayer, I am from  
5 Mangilao.     Excuse my Chamorro].     There are  
6 two objections that are titled roadways in the  
7 Environmental Impact Statement for the military  
8 buildup.     Contrary to the decision in the  
9 chapter -- it will raise concrete strips next  
10 to a four lane highway are not precise.   As  
11 examples, would you want your child to walk to  
12 Price Elementary School through Route 10?  
13 Would you want your child to walk along  
14 Carnation Road?   And also, shoulders of the  
15 road are not bicycle paths.

16                   Another fundamental objective is the --  
17 the chapter narrowly addresses increase for  
18 local path transportations and accommodate the  
19 need for -- this view is unimaginative.   The  
20 view should be how to accommodate the fee for  
21 increased local transportation like bicycles,  
22 walking, and running -- public transportation.  
23 The impact of finding other places for motor  
24 vehicles would reduce air, water, noise  
25 pollution further making the island to become

**I-1228-001**

Thank you for your comments. While detached bicycle/pedestrian paths may be more desirable, attached shoulders provide a space for bicyclists/pedestrins that balances improvement of safety versus land taking, environmental impacts, and other design considerations.

I-1228-001 | 1 safe for both walking and bicycles -- to  
2 summarize, God made Guam for bicycles. Man has  
3 made a mess of it. Let's use this as an  
4 opportunity to grab at it. In other words,  
5 pull on it.  
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## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1268

Received: 2/17/2010 12:45:33 PM

"The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires federal agencies to integrate environmental values into their decision making processes by considering the environmental impacts of their proposed actions and reasonable alternatives to those actions" (Compliance and Enforcement, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency).

I-1229-001

The action is to relocate 8,000 U.S. Marines to Guam. The Marine Buildup Draft EIS is fundamentally flawed as it does not consider reasonable alternative sites other than Guam and the CNMI. No alternative sites were evaluated and assessed in the Draft EIS. It simply referred to Guam's strategic importance. Moreover, no alternatives to the action of relocating 8,000 troops were provided. Why not relocate 4,000 to Guam and the other 4,000 to CNMI as another alternative?

### I-1229-001

Thank you for your comment. In Volume 1, 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: 1269

Received: 2/17/2010 1:02:40 PM

General Comments on Guam and CNMI Military Relocation DEIS

I-1230-001

•First, the DEIS is devoid of much pertinent information and unsupported assumptions, without which it is difficult to adequately comment (e.g. lack of specificity for proposed mitigation actions, lack of complete natural resource surveys such as verification of current presence of an endangered tree species on Andersen AFB; use of Hawaii for standard of living assumptions, etc.) and much of the information provided is not clearly written for the lay person. The final EIS needs to rectify the specificity and clarity of information as required by NEPA.

I-1230-002

•The public should have been allowed to upload documents to submit online in order to facilitate the submittal of comments.

I-1230-003

•In lieu fee (ILF) mitigation should be the preferred alternative due to its holistic watershed approach to mitigation.

I-1230-004

•NEPA requires an assessment of alternatives beyond just those all found in the same site. Discussion in the FEIS should include a full assessment of all other appropriate locations, such as Hawaii, Alaska, etc.

I-1230-005

•The DEIS inadequately accounts for cumulative impacts as required by NEPA. An assessment of the cumulative impacts from all completed and planned DoD projects needs to be included in the FEIS.

I-1230-006

•As part of best management practices, any construction activities should be halted during periods of coral spawning activity.

•Although the species of corals found within Apra Harbor aren't unique to the harbor, protected deepwater lagoonal areas are quite uncommon in Guam and thus some of the community assemblages may be unique to the harbor (this will perhaps become more critical for future work in the harbor i.e. dredging to accommodate larger transient vessels).

•In order to mitigate for the huge increase in traffic expected, DoD should include plans to subsidize mass transit in the FEIS, at least during the years when the population is expected to increase by nearly 80,000.

**I-1230-001**

Thank you for your comment. The proposed actions are complex and have many components. In order to characterize the affected environment and potential impacts, sufficient detail needed to be included in the Draft EIS. The Draft EIS was broken down by Volumes for each major action, and the Executive Summary provides an overview of the proposed actions to facilitate readability. The Draft EIS was developed with the intent to balance readability with sufficient technical information.

**I-1230-002**

Thank you for your comment. More specific information about the impact being mitigated and the flaws in the method proposed in the EIS would be needed to respond specifically to your comment about in-lieu fee mitigation.

**I-1230-003**

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-1230-004**

Thank you for your comment. Volume 7, Chapter 3 identifies the combined impacts of the preferred alternatives for the proposed action on Guam and Tinian. This is the aggregate analysis requested. The impacts of 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. 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 was qualitative.

Volume 7, Chapter 4, Cumulative Impacts, assesses the potential additive impact of the preferred alternatives in combination with potential impacts of past, present and reasonably foreseeable projects. 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 are no National Environmental Policy Act (or similar) documents 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. There is a table at the end of Chapter 4 that summarizes the potential cumulative impacts. Potential significant cumulative impacts are identified. The cumulative impact analysis has been expanded in the FEIS in response to public and agency comments.

**I-1230-005**

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.

Additionally, 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.

**I-1230-006**

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. Construction workers will make up the highest percentage of the increased population in the Peak Construction period. DoD plans for

these workers to be placed in workforce housing and bussed to work during non-peak periods to reduce traffic impacts. The DOD is coordinating with the GRTA to combine resources, military and GovGuam, in order to provide a system that best serves all Guam citizens.



**COMMENT SHEET**

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas  
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Website Comment Number: 1270

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Document Specific Comments, mainly Volume 4, 7, and 9:

I. Dredging and related water quality concerns –

**I-1231-001**

Vol. 4, Sec. 4, pg. 10 – Here and throughout there is reference to relatively coarse grained sediments being found in the vicinity of dredging. However, there was no summary of grain-size analyses data that was collected, just reference to a NAVFAC Pacific 2006 study that is not accessible to the readers. Further, comparative statements without quantitative data are baseless and need to be removed. Similarly, there was no summary of organic content measurements, just brief mention to one small aspect. A project of this magnitude should have these basic data presented clearly here. Recommend to show grain size distributions for the project site, and comparative values with other locations if relative statements are to be used. Else, please omit relative statements in final EIS.

**I-1231-002**

Vol. 4, Sec. 4, pg. 10 – No data were collected regarding the infaunal composition of the sediments. It was stated in the “overview” section of these comments how important the soft-bottom habitats are for food fish (Gomelyuk, 2009). A characterization of the environment, required by the EIS process, must include a characterization of the infauna. Recommend for this information to be included in the final EIS.

Gomelyuk VE (2009) Fish assemblages composition and structure in three shallow habitats in north Australian tropical bay, Garig Gunak Barlu National Park, Northern Territory, Australia. Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom 89, 449-460.

**I-1231-003**

Vol. 4, Sec. 4, pg. 10 – Here and throughout there is no mention of a specific Environmental Protection Plan (EPP) that is required for all WQS permits by Guam EPA. While the details of the EPP typically wait for the permitting process, the final EIS should inform readers about the process, including a general summary of what the EPP will entail.

Vol. 4, Sec. 4, pg. 11 – The existing Guam water quality standards list these waters as M-2 or area of “Good” water quality. Please provide relevant quantitative criteria for M-1, M-2, and M-3 waters so readers are aware.

**I-1231-004**

Vol. 4, Sec. 4, – Dredging time frame is stated as 8 – 18 months, recommend to include more reliable estimate. Further, please include the various dredge schedule options being considered, and how decisions will be made.

**I-1231-001**

Thank you for your comment. The grain size distribution and other geophysical data that is referenced in the NAVFAC Pacific 2006 study has been added to the Technical Appendices, Volume 9.

**I-1231-002**

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.

**I-1231-003**

Thank you for your comment. Changes made to the Final EIS include

adding EPP information to Table 4.1 1 and adding more information about the water quality criteria.

**I-1231-004**

Thank you for your comment. The 8 to 18 month estimation is based on how many daily hours of operation are possible. Using 24 hour/day operations, the estimated time frame could be as short as 8 months. Should dredging be confined to daylight hours only, a time frame of up to 18 months is possible. Further refinement of the dredging time frame will occur during the final permitting and construction phase.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1271

Received: 2/17/2010 1:05:09 PM

I-1232-001

Vol. 4, Sec. 4.2.2.4, p 4-17 – Mitigation measures – please identify coral spawn period that will be considered. This should include sufficient time for the process of spawning – larval competency – and settlement onto reef substrate. The days that are justifiable for dredging to stop for coral spawning are: 1) 8 day period following the full moon when corals have been observed to spawn (Richmond, 1995), 2) 5 day larval development period appropriate for competency of broadcast spawning corals (Harrison and Wallace, 1990, Miller and Mundy, 2003), 3) 8 day period during which attached larvae have been observed to undergo peak metamorphosis, and settle upon reefs (Miller and Mundy, 2003). The total of 21 days is thus strongly recommended for inclusion into the final EIS based upon published scientific data that describes each critical stage needed for successful coral reproduction. This criteria and language currently exists in Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana's Water Quality Standards, and all activities associated with the build-up of Tinian will have to follow.

Miller K, Mundy C (2003) Rapid settlement in broadcast spawning corals: implications for larval dispersal. *Coral Reefs* 22:99-106

Harrison PL, Wallace CC (1990) "Reproduction, Dispersal and Recruitment of scleractinian corals." In: *Coral Reef Ecosystems*, Z Dubinsky (ed), Elsevier, Amsterdam"

Richmond R (1997) Reproduction and recruitment in corals: critical links in the persistence of reefs. Source *LIFE AND DEATH OF CORAL REEFS*, CHAPMAN & HALL 1003:175-197

I-1232-002

Vol. 4, Sec. 4.2.2.4, p 4-17 – What are "rough sea conditions" under examples of mitigation? The sediment dispersal study in Appendix J uses a 90-100% effectiveness of the silt curtain for all model assumptions. These high effectiveness levels inherently suggest that no failure will occur. These two portions of the DEIS are thus contradicting themselves. It seems probable that curtain failure and sediment leakage (at some level) is inevitable. Recommend to revise the models to include various rates of failure in predictions, and present findings in revised final EIS. Also, a null model for sediment dispersal should be included to understand the reliance placed upon curtain effectiveness.

### I-1232-001

Thank you for your comment and information regarding recommended coral spawning periods. USACE permits for in-water work will most likely include special conditions addressing this conservation measure, among others.

### I-1232-002

Thank you for your comment. The model was based on observed silt curtain effectiveness at the Alpha-Bravo Wharves' Improvement project (Military Construction Project P-431), which occurred at Polaris Point adjacent to the aircraft carrier wharf locations. The ocean conditions would be similar between the Alpha-Bravo and aircraft carrier projects. Water quality measurements were taken inside and outside of the silt curtain and at a control point throughout silt curtain deployment. The same requirements are likely for the aircraft carrier project. Any water quality violations would result in a stop work order until the water quality levels were acceptable. The model does not suggest 100% effectiveness. DoD anticipates silt curtains would be a minimum requirement of the Army Corps of Engineers permit. A sediment dispersion model without a silt curtain is not planned.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1272

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I-1233-001

Vol. 4, Sec. 4, pg. 4-33 – It is not clear why no nutrient or bacteria density data were collected when water sampling occurred. Clearly increased aircraft carrier activity has the enormous potential to increase pollution loading through direct sediment runoff from the large ship platform, as well as through bilge waters. This is the equivalent of major watershed urbanization with impervious surfaces that are known to contain elevated bacteria and nutrient concentrations (Mallin et al. 2009). A background of the pertinent water quality constituents is needed for inclusion into the final EIS. Nutrient and bacteria concentration data are needed to serve as a basis for potential changed over time. The data must be spatially and temporally sufficient for an appropriate characterization.

Mallin MA, Johnson VL, Ensign SH (2009) Comparative impacts of stormwater runoff on water quality of an urban, a suburban, and a rural stream. *Environmental Monitoring and Assessment* 159:475-491.

#### I-1233-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD and regulatory agencies are equally concerned about preventing contamination of surface waters and groundwater (particularly drinking water aquifers). The EIS describes numerous programs and actions that will be taken to protect surface waters and groundwater from stormwater runoff. Construction of new facilities will use Low Impact Development (LID) principles to the extent practical. LID is a design philosophy that seeks to reduce the impact to the environment from new construction projects through the reduction of impervious surfaces. LID's principles incorporate the design of facilities with the use of native vegetation, pervious (porous) surfaces to reduce storm water runoff and encourage recharge of groundwater, and water conservation. DoD is currently conducting a LID study that will identify specific types of alternative designs that can be incorporated into the construction of facilities associated with the buildup. DoD is also preparing a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) and will apply for permits that regulate stormwater discharges during construction. The permit and plan is focused on reducing the amount of earth and soil that is exposed to stormwater during earth-disturbing activities (such as land clearing and grading), providing stabilization of soils during construction through the use of ground covers, and sediment ponds and traps/screens to reduce pollutants getting into storm runoff and from percolating into the ground. These plans also have specific requirements for containment of potential pollutants at construction sites (such as storage areas for equipment fuel). Lastly, DoD is developing a recycling plan in consort with the stormwater construction plan that calls for the use of mulch on exposed soils, mulch that will be generated during the clearing of trees and low growth during land clearing activities. Once construction is complete, a SWPPP will be developed to control stormwater runoff and infiltration from base operations. This is being done on a regional DoD Guam-wide scale, and has the involvement of Guam EPA.

With implementation of the proposed upgrades, the existing wastewater collection system at Apra Harbor Naval Complex would be sufficient to handle the wastewater requirements of either a CVN 68 (Nimitz Class) or CVN 78 (Ford Class) aircraft carrier for a duration of 21 days. Proposed improvements to the wastewater system at Naval Base Guam would result in a minor beneficial impact to the treatment of wastewater and thus nearshore receiving waters. No direct discharge of bilge waters would occur.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1273

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I-1234-001

The resources, health care providers and services currently available to Guam's local population are deficient, underfunded and woefully inadequate. The buildup will exacerbate this already critical situation. Although the hiring of additional health care personnel is discussed in Volume 2, Section 18.2.2.3 in order to mitigate potential negative impacts, this fails to address the current healthcare infrastructure crisis of the Government of Guam. Everyday, on the front page of the Pacific Daily News, the occupancy of the Guam Memorial Hospital is near capacity, if not in code RED meaning there are NO available beds for patients. Many of these patients are forced to wait in crowded hallways and needless to say, are not given the attention and treatment they deserve. What good is hiring more doctors and nurses if they do not have a facility equipped to handle the number of patients who require their care?

DoD must adequately address health and human services including Mental Health, the Guam Memorial Hospital and Public Health among others in a comprehensive health plan which involves stakeholders in our community on this important issue. This plan should be provided to the public prior to the release of the Final EIS and be subject to an additional comment period. Please provide an appropriate response to this request.

### I-1234-001

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: 1274

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I-1235-001

Vol. 4, Sec. 4, pg. 4-30 – Section discussing compliance with 404(b) guidance – Here, and throughout the DEIS there is mention that algae cover (estimated at ~40%) is nearly twice the cover of coral (estimated at ~20%), and that somehow equates to “lower ecological value” reefs. This is an extremely unfounded argument in the context of coral reef ecology. First, reefs globally around the world have had similar ratios, as reported in the DEIS, of percent algae to coral cover for decades (see Bruno et al. 2007, Bruno et al. 2009 for values throughout the past several decades all over the Pacific). This is a natural feature of coral reef ecosystems, and its misinterpretation, or misrepresentation, by the team of biologist and ecologist hired to perform the assessments strongly questions their credibility. The key attribute, that was also brought up by almost every one of the peer-reviewers of the CVN Marine Assessment Report – Appendix J of Volume 4, is calcification. In order to make relative statements about absolute ‘reef’ health within a confined area, like Apra Harbor, one would need accumulate valid photosynthesis to respiration ratios. At ecological scales, when comparing multiple reefs around entire jurisdictions, the most relevant ‘health’ indicators appear to be centered upon coral species richness, recruitment, and overall biodiversity (Jokiel et al. 2004, Cooper et al. 2009, Houk and van Woessik, in Press). In all of three relevant studies stated, coral cover was not a good metric of ‘health’. Yet, the DEIS relies solely upon coral cover and accompanying rugosity. Thus, there is a major discrepancy between what the contemporary knowledge-base suggests as valid measures for ‘health’ and what the DEIS is using. This indicates a strong recommendation to re-conduct field surveys with adequate ecological insight to perform relative ‘status’ assessments. Given small spatial scales amongst the reefs in Apra Harbor these surveys should be in-situ and collect ecological and physiological data both (Similar to Brown et al. 1990). Also, please refer to ‘overview section of these comments where the need to include non-coral invertebrates, fish, and all associated reef assemblages into discussions about functional ecological value that needs to be entered into HEA calculations.

### I-1235-001

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: 1275

Received: 2/17/2010 1:08:18 PM

I-1236-001

Vol. 4, Sec. 4, pg. 4-30 (cont'd)

It was stated above, and also here, the high costs of habitat offset and required science for a project of this magnitude within diverse, high-value coral reef ecosystems, seems to be inhibitive for the proposed build-up in Apra Harbor. Regardless of the EIS conclusion, a cost/benefit analyses of the entire operation needs to be transparent to the reviewers, and not kept as an internal affair.

Brown, B., M. LeTissier, et al. (1990). "Evaluation of the environmental impact of dredging on intertidal coral reefs at Ko Phuket, Thailand, using ecological and physiological parameters." *Marine ecology progress series*. Oldendorf 65(3): 273-281.

Bruno, J. F., H. Sweatman, et al. (2009). "Assessing evidence of phase shifts from coral to macroalgal dominance on coral reefs." *Ecology* 90(6): 1478-1484.

Bruno, J. F. and E. R. Selig (2007). "Regional Decline of Coral Cover in the Indo-Pacific: Timing, Extent, and Subregional Comparisons." *PLoS ONE* 2(8): 8.

Cooper, T. F., J. P. Gilmour, et al. (2009). "Bioindicators of changes in water quality on coral reefs: review and recommendations for monitoring programmes." *Coral Reefs* 28(3): 589-606.

Jokiel, P., E. Brown, et al. (2004). "Hawai'i coral reef assessment and monitoring program: spatial patterns and temporal dynamics in reef coral communities." *Pacific Science* 58(2): 159-174.

Houk, P. and R. van Woesik (In Press) "Coral assemblages and reef growth in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Western Pacific Ocean)." *Marine Ecology*. In Press. 10.1111/j.1439-0485.2009.00301.x

## I-1236-001

Thank you for your comment. The HEA referred to (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.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1276

Received: 2/17/2010 1:10:27 PM

I-1237-001

Vol. 4, Sec. 4, pg. 4-30 – Here it is stated that “pre-construction” ecological conditions would return relatively quickly following dredging, however similarly stated above, there is no scientific support or quantifiable data surrounding the statement. Notably, relative to what? Where does the recovery time frame come from? Amesbury (1981) found that fish assemblages in ‘direct’ impact zones, where fine sediments accumulated during dredging, were significantly altered, permanently, and his study encompassed 3-4 years. Brown (1990) reported 22 months recovery time for corals on reefs adjacent to dredging (i.e., the indirect impact zone). However, both depended upon the timeframe and magnitude of dredging, and the ecological assemblages that are examined. Thus, the cumulative impacts, or time-integrated responses of the reefs surrounding dredging may widely differ based upon the nature of dredging. In the DEIS the timeframe is very loose (8-18 months) translating to widely varying rates of daily dredging.

I-1237-001

Thank you for your comment. As stated in this water resources chapter, please refer to Chapter 11 for more details.



**COMMENT SHEET**

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas  
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Website Comment Number: 1277

Received: 2/17/2010 1:11:04 PM

**I-1238-001**

The DEIS is a large document and it will adversely impact our lives here on Guam. I understand the importance of responding or commenting but 90 days is a short time to review the DEIS and more time should have given to the people of Guam. The military did a poor job at presenting the DEIS, too much information so little time. The Military should have done a media program where each night at a certain time portions of the DEIS is discussed.

**I-1238-002**

My children will suffer from the impacts of this build-up. The military will rotate every few years and I will still be her to suffer the impacts. The military failed to inform the people of their mission. Guam is part of the US so why is the military invading Guam and changing our lives. It is wrong for the military to take land belonging to my children's future and they want to take the ocean...this is all wrong. The military build-up will eventually destroy a culture that has survived 4000 years. The scoping only spoke about the Marines coming now we have Army, Navy, Air Force and maybe more Marines.The military is protect our freedom but who is to protect Guam from them. Take our water and if we run out they have desalination plants. Use our power and have us pay for the improvements and at the end buy power from someone else.The veterans and military retirees shall be in longer lines at the Naval hospital for services when the military come.They were not even mentioned in the DEIS.Three Air Force planes crashed on Guam in recent years how many more will crash and end up on our homes.The flight paths for the planes should be over their bases not over residential areas. where will all the run-off from the construction go?If the military fails to obey the laws of a foreign country then how will obey the laws of the Guam?Here they have rights.Why are there schools on the military bases when we are part of America not a foreign country.Everyone should attend the Guam Schools.I would like to see more real civil service jobs for the people of Guam and not the off-island contractors.We need real jobs for Guam.The military should provide housing for all the imported labor on base.the workers should go to Naval Hospital for medical attention.Military dependents should not be eligible for military employment when a capable local person is available.Why is there a challenge for me to submit my comments.The JGPO people need to attend a cultural sensitivity programming.President Obama said he is transparent.fun

**I-1238-003**

**I-1238-001**

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.

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-1238-002**

Thank you for your comment. All the issues in your comments have been addressed in the EIS. For example, impacts to potable water and power are discussed in detail in Volume 6 of the EIS. Flight paths, surface water runoff, construction worker housing, construction worker medical care, and hiring priority (through an Presidential Executive Order) are discussed in the EIS. Additional information is also provided below.

Regarding your question why Guam was chosen for this action: 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 DoD has reviewed the plans for the health care system of the military and their dependents. There will be several dental and medical clinics in DoD areas. These would provide primary care to the military. In-patient and specialized clinics would be available at the Naval Hospital. Veterans would be provided care by the proposed VA Clinic with additional services available at the Naval Hospital. Based on planning information, DoD medical and dental services would be adequate to service the existing military, proposed military, U.S. Coast Guard, (and all their dependents), and military beneficiaries in Guam.

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.

Please see the website [www.guambuildupeis.us](http://www.guambuildupeis.us) for documents that were presented during the scoping meetings. These included information about the entire proposed action.

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.

Regarding jobs for island residents; 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.

**I-1238-003**

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.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1278

Received: 2/17/2010 1:11:21 PM

I-1239-001

Vol. 4, Sec. 4, pg. 4-30 (cont'd)

The final EIS statement needs to refer to more narrowed dredging conditions, and thus provide more insight into conditions that can be used to predict impacts to various assemblages. Please revise accordingly for the final EIS. Further, these narrowed ranges then need to be translated into predictable ecological changes based upon published scientific data. Currently, the DEIS eventually produces the conclusion, "According to the TSS modeling results noted in Section 230.60, the turbidity plumes rapidly dissipated following dredging resulting in less than significant impacts" on page 4-33. However model assumptions were unrealistic, suggesting a capture efficiency of 90 – 100% of the sediments in the curtain, never proven for any large-scale dredging project. For instance, Kilo Warf dredging had several violations and unexpected failures with regards to silt curtain use. These are standard for all dredging projects. The final EIS has to include more realistic model inputs, inclusive of some failure rates. Currently the DEIS refers to the established of local GEPA permit requirements with equally stringent requirements, to match the model inputs.

Amesbury SS (1981) Effects of turbidity on shallow-water reef fish assemblages in Truk, Eastern Caroline Islands. Proc. 4th Int. Coral Reef Symp. 1, 155-159.

Brown, B., M. LeTissier, et al. (1990), "Evaluation of the environmental impact of dredging on intertidal coral reefs at Ko Phuket, Thailand, using ecological and physiological parameters." Marine ecology progress series. Oldendorf 65(3): 273-281.

## I-1239-001

Thank you for your comment. The numerical analysis was performed using the Environmental Fluid Dynamics Code (EFDC) model using project specific current data and accepted sediment characterization methods. The model is an EPA approved, state-of-the-art, three dimensional hydrodynamic model developed at the Virginia Institute of Marine Science by John Hamrick (1996) for the EPA to simulate hydrodynamics and water quality in rivers, lakes, estuaries, and coastal regions. The EPA describes the model as one of the most widely used and technically defensible hydrodynamic models in the world. This model was selected because it has the following capabilities:

- The model is 3-dimensional, which allows for variations in water properties and currents at different depths.
- The model computes suspended sediment transport and deposition.
- The model allows input of variable suspended sediment load size distributions and concentrations.
- The model allows input of time varying flows with time varying concentrations of contaminants.

Upon completion, the numerical model was verified to be working correctly and reasonably simulating the natural processes occurring at the project site. To verify that EFDC correctly models existing conditions in the project area, a typical trade wind condition was modeled and compared with the current meter measurements. Comparison of model results with current meter measurements in the project area indicated that the EFDC model reproduced the important transport dynamics occurring at the project site.

Model release of TSS into the water column was verified by comparison with the Alpha-Bravo dredge monitoring data. The 145 days of monitoring data indicated that average TSS levels immediately outside of the silt curtain were 4.5 mg/L, measured at a water depth of 15 ft (4.5m). The average TSS concentration computed by the model, using the dredge parameters specified in Section 5.4 above, was 5 mg/L. Thus, the model was closely reproducing TSS levels actually measured during

a dredging project in Apra Harbor. Model results were slightly greater, which would permit a more conservative estimate of possible impacts.

Please refer to Volume 9, Appendix D, Project Description Technical Appendix, Dredge Best Management Practices (BMPs) for a discussion of BMPs that may be implemented to control the movement of resuspended sediment and minimize the impacts of dredging in Apra Harbor, depending on the specific performance standards identified for the project through coordination with regulatory agencies.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1279

Received: 2/17/2010 1:12:16 PM

I-1240-001

Vol. 4, Sec. 4, pg. 4-33 – When describing the potential impacts on physical and chemical characteristics of the aquatic ecosystem, several relevant parameters of water quality impacts are not considered, namely the suite of nutrients that can enhance productivity. In fact, within the entire Volume 4 the potential for increased nutrient enrichment as a result of construction and operations is not discussed. The re-suspension of fine organics that exist in the dredge area are dismissed because organics were found to make up only a small fraction (by weight) of sediments. However, when this small fraction (even as low as 1%) is multiplied by the total volume of dredge material to be excavated (~350,000 m<sup>3</sup>), the results are the re-suspension of 3,500 m<sup>3</sup> of organic, nutrient-rich sediment. Indeed the re-suspension of organic sediments represents an equally large contribution of pollution to reefs as initial transport from land-runoff (or other upland activity) (Wolanski et al. 2003). The cited study describes this exact situation for one embayment in Southern Guam resultant from re-suspension due to large typhoon-induced swells. The dredging will serve to re-suspend large quantities of organic, nutrient-rich sediments. Increased nutrient availability from re-suspension of these particles, and associated impacts to coral reef systems, to the project area must be accounted for in the final EIS. Further, no discussions of runoff from the massive aircraft carrier ships that will be docked throughout the year are noted. Similar to other centers of urbanization, runoff from impervious surfaces associated with high human population densities have high nutrient concentrations (Mallin et al. 2009 provide estimated concentrations from varying urbanization levels). While limited discussion exists for bilge waters and potential pollutants elsewhere in the DEIS, no mention is made of generalized urban runoff from the ships.

#### I-1240-001

Thank you for your comment. The EIS acknowledges that dredging would result in short-term, localized impacts to water quality as discussed in Section 4.2.2.2, Volume 4. As noted in this section, there would be short-term increases in turbidity, short-term decreases in dissolved oxygen, and resuspension of sediments possibly containing metals. Wharf construction and dredging activities in Apra Harbor have shown that there has only been short term, localized impacts to water quality with the use of BMPs. There have been no violations of water quality standards reported. It is anticipated that construction and dredging activities associated with the proposed transient CVN wharf would be consistent with previous actions regarding impacts to water quality.

Additionally, sediment samples within the proposed dredging areas were analyzed according to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers testing criteria. As discussed in the EIS (Chapters 2 and 4 of Volumes 2 and 4), preliminary sampling results indicate that all contaminant parameters that were tested with the exception of nickel were below the Effects Range Low (ER-L) level. Nickel is a substance that is naturally occurring in the environment. The study results suggest that the materials to be dredged would not require special handling and would be suitable for upland placement for beneficial reuse or ocean disposal (although the ocean disposal permitting process would require separate analysis and toxicity testing). Additional testing will occur during the permitting process and a dredged material management plan will be developed.

As part of the CWA Section 404 permitting process, the DoD would conduct appropriate modeling prior to obtaining a CWA Section 401 Water Quality Certificate for in-water construction.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1280

Received: 2/17/2010 1:13:00 PM

I-1241-001

Vol. 4, Sec. 4, pg. 4-33 (cont'd)

A strong need exists to quantify estimates of increased nutrient delivery to coastal waters as a result of berthing of large ships, and associated urban runoff, in the final EIS.

Mallin MA, Johnson VL, Ensign SH (2009) Comparative impacts of stormwater runoff on water quality of an urban, a suburban, and a rural stream. *Environmental Monitoring and Assessment* 159:475-491  
Wolanski E, Richmond RH, Davis G, Bonito V (2003) Water and fine sediment dynamics in transient river plumes in a small, reef-fringed bay, Guam. *Estuarine Coastal and Shelf Science* 56:1029-1040

#### I-1241-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD and regulatory agencies are equally concerned about preventing contamination of surface waters and groundwater (particularly drinking water aquifers). The EIS describes numerous programs and actions that will be taken to protect surface waters and groundwater from stormwater runoff. Construction of new facilities will use Low Impact Development (LID) principles to the extent practical. LID is a design philosophy that seeks to reduce the impact to the environment from new construction projects through the reduction of impervious surfaces. LID's principles incorporate the design of facilities with the use of native vegetation, pervious (porous) surfaces to reduce storm water runoff and encourage recharge of groundwater, and water conservation. DoD is currently conducting a LID study that will identify specific types of alternative designs that can be incorporated into the construction of facilities associated with the buildup. DoD is also preparing a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) and will apply for permits that regulate stormwater discharges during construction. The permit and plan is focused on reducing the amount of earth and soil that is exposed to stormwater during earth-disturbing activities (such as land clearing and grading), providing stabilization of soils during construction through the use of ground covers, and sediment ponds and traps/screens to reduce pollutants getting into storm runoff and from percolating into the ground. These plans also have specific requirements for containment of potential pollutants at construction sites (such as storage areas for equipment fuel). Lastly, DoD is developing a construction and demolition (C&D) waste management plan in concert with the stormwater construction plan that calls for the use of mulch on exposed soils, mulch that will be generated during the clearing of trees and low growth during land clearing activities. Once construction is complete, a SWPPP will be developed to control stormwater runoff and infiltration from base operations. This is being done on a regional DoD Guam-wide scale, and has the involvement of Guam EPA.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1281

Received: 2/17/2010 1:13:38 PM

I-1242-001

Vol. 4, Sec. 4, pg. 4-40 – Potential mitigation for activities. In the course of preparing this DEIS and the surveys leading to it, contentious discussions between Guam agency-based staff and US Military consultants were evident regarding artificial reefs. In response to Kilo Warf dredging, Guam's Coastal Zone Management Program, as well as many others, logged complaints with the introduction of artificial reefs as possible mitigation. Based upon these documents, and the science cited within them, it is clear that artificial reefs are not desired, not warranted scientifically, and should be removed from all discussion in the final EIS. In the event that artificial reefs remain in consideration, several sets of detailed comments are already on record, and must be responded to.

#### I-1242-001

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 a 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: 1282

Received: 2/17/2010 1:14:24 PM

I-1243-001

Vol. 4, Sec. 11, pg. 11- 3 – Description of affected environment and survey design in methods section. There is never any mention of the specific question that collected scientific data aim to answer. Rather, there is general reference to an “assessment being made to quantify the resource services lost.” If there is a desire to examine the ecological services lost, it is not clear why remote sensing techniques were used. It was pointed out by one technical reviewer (Dr. Katherine Fabricius) that given the relatively small size of the project, in-situ transect work could have easily been expanded to include more rigorous data collection (i.e., longer transects with replications at each site) in all of the habitats within the relatively small project region. The resultant dependence upon satellite derived data, with limited amounts ground data that were only photographic-based, are serious. These data revealed that no significantly different structure exists in the ecological assemblages from vastly different ‘biotypes’ (i.e., the rubble-mud-sand, mixed coral-algae, patch-reef margins, etc.). This is in great contrast to well-founded ecological principles surround coral growth and major environmental gradients (Sheppard 1982). The cited work clearly describes how exposure to wind and waves, varying bathymetric slope, surface current patterns, and many other influential environmental gradients dictate modern coral growth. Surprisingly, the authors generally state in the introduction to Section 11 that coral growth is highest on the leeward, western edge of patch reefs compared with eastern. This is common knowledge. Yet, the limited resolution of the marine surveys can’t even distinguish these basic patterns. How can these data be relied upon for a major ‘assessment’? A strong recommend to explain how/why major environmental gradients can’t be picked up from in-situ ecological data is needed. The reliance upon remote sensing products to determine ecological patterns is not appropriate, and leads to subjective omission of key coral-associated habitats. Taxonomic resolution accompanying increased in-situ ecological data is needed, and will provide a foundation upon which change (positive or negative) can be assessed.

Sheppard C (1982) Coral Populations on Reef Slopes and their Major Controls. *Mar Ecol (Prog Ser)* 7:83-115

## I-1243-001

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: 1283

Received: 2/17/2010 1:15:13 PM

I-1244-001

Vol. 4, Sec. 11, pg. 11-14 – Habitat classifications. It is not clear why the work to elucidate varying ecological 'biotypes' was conducted, and not used (i.e., the habitat classes that describe sand habitats, turf algae, coral, etc.). See above comments and recommendations surrounding why field data didn't distinguish between very basic features and gradients. Lots of multivariate data was presented in the referenced marine surveys to show how 'biotypes' were not well predicted by field data. This lack of structure, even along basic environmental gradients such as wave exposure, suggest flaws in field data replication and/or taxonomic resolution (discussed also above). However, the reader is led to believe these biotypes represent a habitat mapping scheme. But, starting on page 11-14, a totally different habitat classes are now introduced, with no introduction as to how or why. These are 6 different classes of coral cover: 0%, 0-10%, 10-30%, 30-50%, 50-70%, and 70-90%. First, there was no discussion surrounding the spectral signatures of the initial 'biotypes' or the secondary coral cover classes. The extensive, non-significant analyses of multivariate data is presented for field data though, but these are not used in the final HEA assumptions. Recommend to remove all analyses of these field data, they are not robust enough (described above) to provide meaning on their own, and can only serve as ground truth for the coral cover classes. However, the high resolution of coral cover classes is equally questionable.

#### I-1244-001

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: 1284

Received: 2/17/2010 1:16:08 PM

I-1245-001

Vol. 4, Sec. 11, pg. 11-14 (cont'd)

Very recent work using similar satellite data attempted to derive three classes of living coral cover, 11-50%, 51-75%, and 76-100%, as well as other classes with macroalgae and other invertebrates (Newman et al. 2007). This study found high overall map accuracy, however the accuracy of the coral classes were relatively low. Only a 60% accuracy was found for the 51-75% cover of coral class, with greatest errors originated between the varying coral classes. It is amazing that added resolution was used here (6 classes of coral cover instead of 3) and no peer-reviewed citation exists, given the major improvements presented in the DEIS as compared with the contemporary literature. This questions the degree of subjectivity in the ground-truthing process of the relatively large number of coral cover classes used here compared with current literature. Recommend to cite studies that have successfully used similar coral cover resolution in habitat mapping, and the errors associated with them. Equally important, recommend to provide simple graphs of the spectral bands highlighting the degree of overlap of pixels that contain varying coral cover classes. These classes should be statistically determined from each other using multivariate statistics. If this science is not available, this classification can't be used in the DEIS, as a biased subjectivity is the only alternative conclusion one can attain.

Newman CM, Knudby AJ, LeDrew EF (2007) Assessing the effect of management zonation on live coral cover using multi-date IKONOS satellite imagery. *J Appl Remote Sens* 1:16

## I-1245-001

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: 1285

Received: 2/17/2010 1:17:06 PM

I-1246-001

Vol. 4, Sec. 11, pg. 11-21 – Sediment effects upon coral. This entire section mis-uses peer-reviewed studies. Two examples are cited:

-Connell (1997) study was based upon response to typhoons as examples of 'acute disturbances, lasting only several days, the DEIS refers to 'acute' disturbances as dredging that will last 1-2 years. Clearly, the two topics differ and the reference to Connell should be removed.

-Throughout this discussion there is reference to many studies regarding sediments and corals without placing the topic into perspective. The DEIS states increased dredging will be mainly from carbonate sediments, while nearly all the studies cited examine gradients of terrestrial sediments. There are fundamental differences. Most notably, terrestrial sediments have a humped shaped relation with coral growth and often diversity. Both metrics increase with increasing terrestrial input (i.e., food for heterotrophic growth), until a critical maximum is reached, then decline after that (Tomascik and Sander 1985, Anthony and Fabricius 2000). Carbonate sediments, with extremely low organic content offer less for heterotrophic energy gains in corals, but require respiration to clear them, taking energy from the coral. Clearly, there are mixed effects depending upon what type of sediments (see discussion on nutrients above).

I-1246-001

Thank you for your comment. The cited examples have been reviewed and the text modified as appropriate based upon your comment.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1615

Received: 2/18/2010 2:32:57 AM

I am an Environm. Science Grad Student at UOG.

Vol.7: 3.3.2.2

"The resulting reduction in groundcover from these wildfires increases soil run-off in stormwater and would continue to occur under no action.."

This section also refers to a 2001 USGS report stating the high erosion rates from grass lands and badlands based on a 1996 NRCS study.

1. The erosion values are based on the USLE, not on actual erosion measurements from the field. Scheman et al.(2002) & Lewis(1999) found the numbers derived from the USLE were highly overestimated.

Lewis (1999): "The results estimated approximate sediment yield for badland erosion at 2.1 to 9.5 tons/acre/year, 96% less than the results published by the NRCS for both the Ugum and Fena watershed report."

The above statement from the DEIS is therefore misleading (it highly exaggerates what would happen if there is no action) and needs to be written more clearly. Also, the exact area the above statement applies to needs to be clarified; e.g.the argument in the above quote (wildfire causing erosion) is not valid for the Finegayan area since this area is in the north & hardly any wildfires occur there.

2. It should be stated here what exactly the current vegetation cover is in the directly affected areas to more accurately determine rate of erosion. If there is mostly forest at the moment, then erosion will increase due to deforestation and surface runoff (due to the increase in impervious surface). Even with erosion and stormwater mgmt measures, water needs to be re-directed to somewhere, e.g. through ponding basin and/or injection wells. However, ponding basin take up space and are visually not appealing; injection wells may recharge the aquifer but may also pollute aquifer as water does not get filtered the same way as naturally percolating water.

Erosion is currently occurring and will continue to occur under the no action, BUT erosion will also occur with the proposed alternative and might even be worse (change of water flow patterns off-site due to buildup might create more gullies etc.). Therefore, THE PROPOSED ACTION WILL GENERALLY NOT CAUSE LESS HARM THAN THE NO ACTION!!!!

Lewis,R.R.1999. Quantifying Geomorphpic Processes of Guam's Taelayag River Badlands by Determining Rates for Basin Yield, Slope Retreat and Fracture Movement. Masters Thesis.

Scheman,N.et al.2002. Identification of Erosion Processes and Sources of Exposed Patches in the La Sa Fua WS. UOG-WERI TECH. Report 99.

## I-1247-001

Thank you for your comment. Estimates of erosion in the Geology and Soil Resources chapter are based on the best possible data available for the sites affected. More information on specific vegetation can be found in the terrestrial biology chapter.

Best Management Practices (BMPs) used during construction and operations will minimize any increase in erosion. The geology and soil resources chapter of the DEIS does not state that the proposed action will have fewer impacts than no action due to the BMPs and surface water control measures proposed.

I-1247-001



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1616

Received: 2/18/2010 2:33:04 AM

I-1248-001

I am fearful of the overall impact the buildup will have on our island.  
Working with the Federal Government is going to be tricky because they (statesiders) don't have any long term interests in our ecology or economy  
Or culture ect. If the Federal Government would be willing to give us a land exchange and set aside prime realestate  
In the US then maybe we can work something out. Maybe. Guam is too small  
And precious to throw to the wolves. Not many people care what happens to our island.  
Including a lot of our own people (Chamorus). The Governor wants to change the islands  
Name to Guahan and make it official. Why don't we focus on more important issues.  
Why are our leaders constantly allowed to wheel and deal for the future of our island?  
The Federal Government should pay rent to each resident of the island of Guam for the duration  
Of their occupation. Just because we were "Liberated" from the Japanese does not mean  
We should live in a state of gratitude that borders on the level of slavery servitude.  
Its time for our people to be accountable for what happens to our island. Let us not allow  
Our guests to control our house. Let us not bleed for a cause that does not recognize  
Its heroes. Let us not. A fire burns within my heart for true freedom and equality, but  
That's never going to happen.

I-1248-001

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.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1617

Received: 2/18/2010 2:36:15 AM

I-1249-001

On pages 16-87 to 16-89 (Chapter 16 Volume 2), it states that in the projected increase in overall crime that "military operational component would have little impact on overall crime rates" and that this conclusion is based on "limited data, evidence that crime rates for U.S. military in Okinawa are low, and limited statistics on individual branches of the armed forces are available."

If data on crime rates in regards to the military is so limited, then this conclusion of the "little impact" the military would have on the increase of crime rates in Guam is nothing but a tremendous leap in logic. There needs to be greater evidence to support this conclusion or it shows up as nothing more than an unsupported guess made. The EIS needs to be more specific with the data, although weak in its limited scope, on SOFA personnel arrest records (broken down by the type of crime committed, if a victim is involved, if the victim is a civilian or a fellow personnel, etc) in Okinawa. This information will at least shed a little bit of light on what may be expected here on Guam, although it is acknowledged that other confounding variables still exist.

If the DoD or the Marine Corps website or offices do not offer or keep track of their personnel who are charged with crimes and what types of crimes are committed, then how can the public really know what to expect. There may be a large percentage of military personnel that have been arrested for violent crimes, but the data is so concealed that the local population and government will remain clueless to such fact and how to act accordingly so as to mitigate similar problems.

Another way to possibly gather relevant information to make the best projection on crime rates is to look at data from similar communities in the U.S. or other countries in terms of population that have experienced an influx of servicemen into military bases within the areas. Thus, more information, as specific as possible, on crimes perpetrated by military personnel needs to be available to the people of Guam or we will remain in the dark about the types of behavior that will be transplanted to such a small island without any means of addressing them.

I-1249-001

Thank you for your comment. Through the public comment process, we have received additional information on the impact of the buildup on crime. These will be reviewed and the FEIS appropriately updated.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1619

Received: 2/18/2010 2:38:46 AM

I am an Environmental Science student at UOG and these are my comments:

I-1250-001

Vol.7: 2.1 Reduced Use of Water.

"..Water resource sustainability is addressed in two categories: minimize water demand from groundwater sources, and maximize quantity and quality of groundwater recharge resulting from stormwater runoff. Elements identified to achieve minimum water use are.."

Specific Elements to maximize quantity and quality of groundwater recharge resulting from stormwater runoff need to be addressed in detail.

Vol 2: 3.2

I-1250-002

"Implementation of measures such as revegetation as soon as possible after any ground disturbance or grading and minimizing construction and grading during times of inclement weather would prevent erosion, thus there would be minimal soil erosion impacts".

"Temporary loss of vegetation would occur."

How exactly will the affected area be revegetated? What kind of vegetation cover? Will the original vegetation cover be replaced by the same plant communities or even enhanced (e.g. former tangantangan will be replaced by limestone forest) or will former limestone forest for example be replaced by grassland?

Vol. 7 2.3: Include Solid Waste in the mitigation measures

I-1250-003

To reduce the overall solid waste going to any landfill on Guam, I request the following: A joint military-GovGuam recycling program (including aluminum cans, cardboard, paper, plastics, glass, metals, wood and green waste) should be put in place. The military already having a curb-site recycling program in place should assist GovGuam to do the same. In exchange for GovGuam to accept military solid waste, the military should provide the infrastructure and funds to ship recyclables off-island. All "waste"-glass on island should be pulverized by the existing glass pulverizer the military has.

Vol. 2: 16

I-1250-004

"Guam workers will likely continue to see the cost of good and services rise faster than their incomes."

This will significantly affect local residents. It will further drive the inequality between local residents and military personal. This issue needs to be further investigated and mitigation measures determined.

Vol. 7

## I-1250-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD and regulatory agencies are equally concerned about preventing contamination of surface waters and groundwater (particularly drinking water aquifers). The EIS describes numerous programs and actions that will be taken to protect surface waters and groundwater from stormwater runoff. Construction of new facilities will use Low Impact Development (LID) principles to the extent practical. LID is a design philosophy that seeks to reduce the impact to the environment from new construction projects through the reduction of impervious surfaces. LIDs principles incorporate the design of facilities with the use of native vegetation, pervious (porous) surfaces to reduce storm water runoff and encourage recharge of groundwater, and water conservation. DoD is currently conducting a LID study that will identify specific types of alternative designs that can be incorporated into the construction of facilities associated with the buildup. DoD is also preparing a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) and will apply for permits that regulate stormwater discharges during construction. The permit and plan is focused on reducing the amount of earth and soil that is exposed to stormwater during earth-disturbing activities (such as land clearing and grading), providing stabilization of soils during construction through the use of ground covers, and sediment ponds and traps/screens to reduce pollutants getting into storm runoff and from percolating into the ground. These plans also have specific requirements for containment of potential pollutants at construction sites (such as storage areas for equipment fuel). Lastly, DoD is developing a construction and demolition (C&D) waste management plan in consort with the stormwater construction plan that calls for the use of mulch on exposed soils, mulch that will be generated during the clearing of trees and low growth during land clearing activities. Once construction is complete, a SWPPP will be developed to control stormwater runoff and infiltration from base operations. This is being done on a regional DoD Guam-wide scale, and has the involvement of Guam EPA.

The cumulative impacts of the population boom are not adequately addressed. All aspects of life on Guam will be adversely affected. Crime, traffic, recreational resources, infrastructure, etc... These are VERY SIGNIFICANT impacts and need to be addressed thoroughly with specific mitigation measures.

**I-1250-002**

Thank you for your comment. Areas disturbed will be re-landscaped in accordance with the new use. For example, it is not anticipated that limestone forest will be replaced with limestone forest, because limestone forest would only be disturbed if a new use for the site, such as a structure or training area, were planned.

**I-1250-003**

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.

**I-1250-004**

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) Appendix F, Volume 9 of the Draft EIS. 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 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: 1621

Received: 2/18/2010 2:40:06 AM

First I want to say is, have no ill feelings toward the U.S. government or the U.S. military for the matter. My father was in the U.S. Army and he served and loved this country. However, now that I have become part of the island I do share the sentiments of others that this buildup has been thrust upon us. It is the inevitable whether we like it or not. What concerns me no matter how glossy the promise of new jobs and of course better living for the people of this island a lot hasn't seen the big picture. Yes, a lot will improve. More businesses will sprout like mushrooms but the dependents of those who will relocate here will also compete for these jobs. I do not hold that against them for they also have families and needs. The lucky construction company who'll be overseeing the buildup should at least take in consideration that the U.S. is in recession. Hire locally or other Americans from the mainland who needs these jobs. Something I hope the military could suggest. We need to help each other out. In order to help others we need to help each other out first. For when we are strong we help others better. And of course the traffic, the waste disposal are a few things that should be well thought of. And should be done now. Our leaders should not procrastinate on things like these. It's always better to think ahead and consider every possible option and choose the best one.

I-1251-001

### I-1251-001

Thank you for your comment. On-island residents would be hired if they are qualified for the positions during the construction and operations periods. Because the number of qualified on-island residents would be exhausted, especially in the anticipated years of construction (2010 through 2016), thousands of H2B workers are anticipated. See the detailed discussion on workers in Section 4.3 of the SIAS. Jobs could also be taken by U.S. citizens now living on the North American continent; however, realistically if they take construction jobs (except for the top supervisory jobs) the Guam pay scale would be lower than the continental U.S. This would discourage many U.S. workers from going to Guam for construction jobs.



**COMMENT SHEET**

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas  
Environmental Impact Statement  
Guam and CNMI Military Relocation**

Website Comment Number: 1623

Received: 2/18/2010 2:43:27 AM

Volume 4, Chapter 8, Section 8.2.1.1, Page 2

Draft EIS states that public access may result in adverse land ownership impact.

**I-1252-001**

The Mount Lamlam area is a very important cultural location for the local community. DoD should not restrict this area so that it is only accessible to DoD personnel.

NO ACTION should be taken.

**I-1252-002**

An alternative: Utilize the existing roads. DoD should make the improvements to the existing roadways without denying public usage. Guam is a US territory, that is too small an island to insist that a shorter more direct route is necessary. Guam is also too small of an island for DoD to insist that it take more public land for the creation of another military training facilities. DoD needs to utilize their existing facilities.

**I-1252-001**

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-1252-002**

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.

There is no plan to change the current access to Mt. Lamlam.

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.

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: 1624

Received: 2/18/2010 2:46:08 AM

I-1253-001

The U.S. Military should approach the buildup with good faith. The U.S. Government and Department of Defense should fund all improvements to any facet of the infrastructure that will be affected by the military buildup. It is upsetting and illogical for an entity such as this to expect the local government (GovGuam) to struggle to find the money to fund improvements to an already deteriorating infrastructure in preparation for the additional stress that will be caused by an increased military population. At its peak in 2014, the DEIS estimates that there will be a population increase of 79,178 people (Table ES-2, DEIS Executive Summary). With this there will be a peak in the usage of various utilities that will have a direct impact on the community and environment.

The military proposes to be a customer of GovGuam's landfill facility in that is being constructed Layon. The construction of the Layon is needed because the landfill facility available today can barely service the current population as is. The DEIS states that "in 2014 there will be 132,970 tons of solid waste sent to Guam's landfill" (V6, Ch2, Sec 2.4.5, p. 102). With this increase in waste production, the Layon landfill will reach its capacity at an alarming rate. The DoD dismissed an alternative to construct its own landfill because of time constraints. With this said, I propose that the military extends its timeline for the relocation of Marines to accommodate the construction of proper facilities. Also, there should be a recycling center and system implemented. This would be better for the environment, reducing the amount of solid waste that is to enter the landfill.

The U.S. Government pumps in billions of dollars to foreign countries constantly, and will spend billions of dollars to fund this military buildup. In good faith, the U.S. Government should take an accounting of the money's it spends or has spent improving foreign governments such as Germany, Japan, Iraq and Afghanistan and redirect those funds to improving the needs of Guam. Guam is apart of the United States, why do we stand to get less than mediocre treatment in comparison to that of foreign nations?

## I-1253-001

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 enabling 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 has continued 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.

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 would 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.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1502

Received: 2/17/2010 11:52:59 PM

I-1254-001

VOL.1, pages 1-42- SCOPING-COMPLAINT-LACK OF TRANSPARENCY, CREDIBILITY. I attended the 4/17/07 Yona SCOPING meeting. My recorded comment was NOT included in the report. I questioned the IDENTITY and QUALIFICATIONS of the contractors who would be hired to conduct the DREIS. I reported that the DREIS for the construction of the ammo wharf at Kilo Wharf reported species of fishes from temperate waters, not found on GU. I pleaded for TRANSPARENCY in bidding process and naming of environmental consultants, and for special consideration for contracting GUAM-BASED consultants. 3rd of the 7 stated objectives of the SCOPING process was: "Identifying opportunities before and during the EIS/OEIS process for building trust, improving relations, and strengthening the military's credibility with its stakeholders." The Scoping Report was written and published by contractor Earth Tech, Inc., HNL, HI. In contrast, nowhere in the 11,000 pages of DREIS can I locate the name of contractor who compiled these 9 volumes. It is rumored that this process has cost millions of dollars, and yet taxpayers and stakeholders have received NO INFORMATION. The magnitude of deficiencies in the DREIS: errors, omissions, abstractions versus specifics-has resulted in frustration, anger and rejection by Guam residents. The DREIS does NOT match the Scoping objective #4: "Developing two-way communication with the public to facilitate information sharing." Nor Objective 6: "Developing an inclusive, efficient, and cost-appropriate program for disseminating information to stakeholders who already have a heightened level of expectations due to visits and promises made by U.S. government officials." Pg. 4-42, a commenter requested "that all studies be conducted by contractors independent of the military and in partnership with local institutions and experts and that the EIS include a full disclosure policy in terms of providing interim details to the public of approaches to impact assessment and mitigation plans...[and] that in the event details and data are inadequate for proper assessment of impacts, no implementation occur until the assessment is complete." Why were GovGuam officials required to sign a non-disclosure? WHERE is the transparency, the 2-way communication?

**ACTION RECOMMENDATION:** Delay the buildup, require NEW, MULTIPLE DREIS organized by project site (berthing, fire range, military housing, etc.) Assign named DOD officials to plan WITH Guam officials. START THE FLAWED PROCESS OVER.

## I-1254-001

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.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1628

Received: 2/18/2010 2:55:26 AM

I am Filipino-American citizen who immigrated here on Guam since 1969. I was a Chief Public Health Officer of Guam DPHSS and administrator of Guam's Advocacy for Persons with Disabilities. I was a former President of the Filipino Community of Guam and involved in so many different civic and public activities.

As far as I know, I have not heard of any dissenting activities nor negative comments regarding this military buildup activities of US Armed Forces from the Fil-Am community. I am personally very supportive of these activities.

I just hope that we can all work cooperatively. I just hope that the Fil-Am community won't be left behind in all projected activities. Please remember that the Fil-Am community comprise about 30% of Guam's population.

Thank you very much.

**I-1255-001**

Thank you for your comment.

**I-1255-001**



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1505

Received: 2/17/2010 11:56:12 PM

I-1256-001

The military should not look to increase their area of operation. It should live leanly and work with what they already have regarding land. AAFB, NavSta, NCTAMS and what other land they "possess" right now should be its domain. NO MORE LAND expansion.

It is insulting that this DEIS was compiled only under their terms, without the people's input until after the fact. How undemocratic! It is 21st century, at peace time, we are not "casualties of war". Any implementation of the military relocation should be dialogued not dictated.

God bless us all,

### I-1256-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD was required to determine whether military relocation requirements could be met by excess, underutilized or otherwise available property held by DoD on Guam. Early development plans attempted to keep all activities on existing DoD lands. However, as discussed in the FEIS (Volume 2, Chapter 2), after applying operational and environmental screening criteria, no contiguous DoD area on Guam was identified that could support all the land use and operational requirements of the action.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1629

Received: 2/18/2010 3:02:23 AM

I-1257-001

To alleviate overcrowding on the roads, the DEIS suggests widening of some roads and creation of a road in the Two Lover's Point area. Please don't take any private property for any widening of or any proposed roads. Instead, the military should help pay for a monorail type of transit system at least that goes from north to south and east to west like a cross. Then buses can take passengers from the monorail to more localized areas.

I-1257-002

Please don't dredge Apra Harbor. I don't have an alternative solution, but if you must dredge, please sample the same depth as you plan to dredge to ensure no radiation or toxins will be stirred up.

I-1257-003

Please use the land that the military already owns for their activities. The military has a lot of vacant land on Guam that is lying idle. Please use that, and don't take any more land from the people.

I-1257-004

Don't dig water wells on your military property. Please become a customer of the Guam Waterworks Authority like everyone else on Guam. It is unfair that your military people have water when the locals, whose land it truly is, don't.

I-1257-005

For services that the military need to acquire from the local government such as registering vehicles, etc., please have the military pay for additional staff to have a satellite office on the bases to accommodate people who register. The lines are already very long for the locals to obtain these services.

#### I-1257-001

Thank you for your comment.

#### I-1257-002

Thank you for your comment. DoD is committed to conducting its mission in an environmentally sound manner. Prior to dredging, it will be vital that the sediment layer to be dredged is characterized in a representative manner (i.e., not only by depth, but in terms of the types of potential contaminants such as volatile organic compounds, semi-volatile organic compounds, PAHs, metals, radionuclides, etc.). It previous sampling and analysis of the sediments is judged not to be representative of the potential dredging work to be done, than additional characterization work may be required.

#### I-1257-003

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.

**I-1257-004**

Thank you for your comment. Integrating the current DoD and Guam Waterworks Authority (GWA) water systems would be a major undertaking and was not considered in the DEIS. GWA has many operational and financial challenges. The DoD water system is not perfect by any means, but its operation is smoother than that of the GWA system. DoD feels that relying solely on GWA for potable water is not in their best interests. DoD does plan to assist GWA with its potable water challenges. Based on the sustainable yield study of 1991/2, the aquifer should have an adequate supply for all of Guam. The water source does not seem to be the problem with the GWA system. It appears the distribution and number of wells available to GWA is the real supply issue for civilians.

**I-1257-005**

Thank you for your comment. DoD would work with stakeholders to minimize any adverse impacts of the proposed military relocation program.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1506

Received: 2/17/2010 11:57:06 PM

I-1258-001

As a licensed mental health therapist, my concern is the impact on our health care system, including mental health. I am in private practice and I am already seeing more military families than local families. Many local families cannot afford private insurance or cannot afford the high deductibles, whereas the military families are covered by Tri-Care. I have also seen more and more individuals who come to Guam via jobs or to visit family and friends and then end up staying here, jobless and struggling with substance abuse and mental health problems. They then turn to our local agencies (mental health, public health, vocational rehabilitation) which are already struggling to meet the needs of our people. The military must provide more doctors, mental health professionals, and facilities to meet the needs of the increased population. They must also address the impact of those who choose to stay in Guam when they leave or lose their jobs.

### I-1258-001

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: 1630

Received: 2/18/2010 3:03:38 AM

I-1259-001

**Housing**

Having the population increase dramatically, housing and renting expenses would also increase. Most families on Guam are considered low-income families who are living under Gora homes. Then, with the increase of housing expense some of the families would loose their homes and have no other choice but to live in the cars or on the streets. While that is in affect we would see an increase of homeless people on the streets.

I-1259-002

**Culture**

As the build up of the Military arrives on Guam, there would be an increase in Military activities. With that, they need areas where they can have practices so they are planning on taking away some lands including Mount Lam Lam, Pagat Cave, and Mangilao. Removing these areas would greatly effect many people and their cultures around the island. One example would have to be removing Pagat Cave, in that area there is a Drag Strip and other off road uses for vehicles. Many families and friends go there to spend time together during the weekends to either watch people race, drift, motorcross, or dirt bike. It is a safe and controlled area for car enthusiast to take their cars and bikes to have fun with. If this place were to be taking away from them it would cause more street racing on the streets etc.

I-1259-003

**Land Resources**

The military build up is expected to come in full affect in 2014. Many people would occupy Guam with mostly military so more building and resources are needed to compensate them. DOD wants to create more land resources to build more building by plowing down the jungles around Guam. By pursing that, many of our living species would be killed or extinct for example the Guam Rail. As more land is being flattened, they are required to bring in more resources off island to build the buildings. While the goods are coming in, different species can be imported accidentally be introduced to Guam, just like the Rhino beetle which is eating most of the coconut trees around the island.

I-1259-004

**Education**

As the Military comes, they would bring along their dependents. Of course the dependents would have to be educated. With the increase of more students in Guam, they are required more teachers, supplies, and schools for compensate with the build up. We are having problems already with DOE right now, imagine how it would be if the build up has its full effect. We would see more students without teachers when the go school.

**I-1259-001**

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).

**I-1259-002**

Thank you for your comment. The Proposed Action would result in the acquisition of lands on the east side of Guam near Route 15 and the existing Andersen Air Force Base South property and the construction of a live fire training range complex on the site. The lands consist of Government of Guam controlled parcels as well as a few privately owned parcels. The Government of Guam parcels are held by two entities, the Chamorro Land Trust and the Ancestral Lands Commission. These entities manage certain Government of Guam land holdings to support native Chamorro interests and compensate land owners for lands currently controlled by the federal government.

In the northern most parcel, under the control of the Chamorro Land Trust, there exists the Guam International Raceway. This entity, which is a non-profit organization, operates a raceway complex consisting of a drag strip and various motorcycle and off-road vehicle courses pursuant to a 20 year license with the Chamorro Land Trust. These recreational facilities satisfy a significant component of the public demand for racing as well as accommodating periodic police vehicle training. The license is set to expire in 2018. Under the terms of the license the Guam

International Raceway is able to remove aggregate mined from the site to improve its operations, but at the option of the Chamorro Land Trust must return the property in "pristine" condition upon the termination of the license. The license clearly states that the Guam International Raceway has no interest in the underlying property pursuant to its license. Further, there is no right to renew the license.

Should DoD decide to acquire land for the Route 15 training range complex, an offer of just compensation would be made to the owners of the property, including the lands held by the Chamorro Land Trust. The just compensation offer would be at the full fair market value of the property, based upon an appraisal of the property and its highest and best use. Since DoD would acquire the property from the fee owners, any compensation to the operators of the Guam International Raceway would be a matter to be determined between the current land owner, the Chamorro Land Trust, and the tenant, the Guam International Raceway.

In the event DoD acquires the land, the Guam International Raceway would have to decide whether to continue operation in another location. If it chose to continue operations it may be eligible for relocation assistance from DoD pursuant to the Uniform Assistance and Real Property Acquisition 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.

**I-1259-003**

Thank you for your comment. Impacts to threatened and endangered species have been evaluated in the EIS and the evaluation is being reviewed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. In addition to continuing to implement existing standard operating procedures and DoD requirements covering the inspection and transport of material and personnel from Guam to other locations, the Navy is also funding and coordinating the preparation of a Micronesian Biosecurity Plan. This plan will address all aspects of the potential for the transport of the brown treesnake, and all potential non-native invasive species, to other Pacific Islands due to the military activities originating on Guam.

**I-1259-004**

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 Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS). Table 4.4-4 in the SIAS provides the potential increase (maximal) of student population in the Guam Public School System from 2010 to 2020. Providing a brief summary, at the peak population year (2014), a total of 7,937 students could attend the public school system; by 2017, when the operational (long-term) conditions occur, the students generated could be 909. This is based on the direct and indirect (induced) populations resulting from the military relocation. The military dependents would be educated in the DoD school system and should not affect the public school system. Money generated through taxes from the increased population and federal payments to schools

(based on student populations) should provide revenue to fund resources for the public schools.



**COMMENT SHEET**

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas  
Environmental Impact Statement  
Guam and CNMI Military Relocation**

Website Comment Number: 1509

Received: 2/18/2010 12:05:59 AM

**I-1260-001**

\* Has the socioeconomic issues such as the additional children and unwed mothers been considered? The potential impacts may be that more and more households may require public benefits due to interaction between the community and the military personnel.

\* Has their been a consideration for the price hikes for apartments and other dwelling units? It has long been known that the military provides housing allowances so the local people may find it hard to compete for dwellings that were once affordable to them.

**I-1260-002**

\* Because the military personnel travel often, has there been a consideration on how to assist Guam minimize the spread of diseases?

**I-1260-003**

\* Has their been a consideration for where bombs and other explosive ordinances and massive amounts of fuel will be stored in relation to where the community reside? If a storage is compromised, will the military be able to assist the community in evacuations to safe zones? We know that safe zones may be in upwards of 3 to 5 miles or even wider depending on the danger, so will their be a contingency plan if a mishap were to occur?

\* Has their been an environmental impact detailing specifically with the infrastructure in all facets such as roads, sewer, water, power, and other amenities necessary for daily living. How has the military stepped up to improve these infrastructures for the good of all within the Territory of Guam.

\* Will the military be willing to revisit all the impacts after a 5 to 7 year timeframe? This will allow the military and the community time to address any potential unforeseen impacts not previously addressed.

\* Is their plans for additional military growth and at what rate will the next growth take place? Should a cap be placed on just how much growth Guam should allow or can allow?

\* With the amount of military presence on such a strategic location what role will Guam play during a breakout of conflict between an Asian country?

\* Because the island is sandwiched between a major naval base and an Air Force base how will transports be allowed when utilizing the roads to transfer bombs and other ordinances as well as supplies to and from bases?

\* Is their a potential for additional "war games" and if yes what can be done to minimize the environmental and socio-economic impacts on the island? As it now stands, other islands East of the U.S. have been impacted negatively through live bombings and have led to a deterioration of the environment and to loss of lives as well!

**I-1260-001**

Thank you for your comment. Please see Section 4.4 of the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study for information impacts that the proposed action would have on Guam's public service agencies.

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-1260-002**

Thank you for your comment. Air travel throughout the world creates a potential to spread diseases; people, including soldiers would not be any different than travelers going from one continent to another. 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-1260-003**

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of reducing adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources, and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to ensure that the short-term impacts of construction are

managed effectively and that the long-term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1510

Received: 2/18/2010 12:11:20 AM

#### Workforce Issues:

Volume 9 Appendix F – Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study.  
Chapter 4.3 Economic Impacts – 4.3.1 Employment and Income  
Subsection Chapter 4.3.1.1 Civilian Labor Force Demand

I believe the DEIS is deficient in this section and in the following particulars.

1Discussion is focused on use of a workforce for the military buildup that is predominantly H2-B workers from Asia. While this is as would be expected, there is inadequate attention given to the need for a permanent robust local workforce on Guam. This is especially important because:

1.1The inability of local residents to secure good paying jobs in the construction industry will lead to unrest in the community. The answer to be addressed in part by the military is training.

1.2There will be an expanded need for skilled tradesmen for construction and maintenance after the surge and that should be dealt with from now – by training.

1.3The local workforce is aging and younger workers need to be brought into the workforce now to be part of current and future activity.

1.4The skill level of the local workforce is not what it should be because of the lack of adequate training when individuals entered the workforce. That is part of the reason for the Area Cost Factor being 2.64 for Guam – one of the highest in the world. The military could incur substantial cost savings by accepting some responsibility for craft training.

While there is mention of the GCA Trades Academy, there is not the comprehensive discussion as might be expected within the context of the DEIS and military buildup and the need for training a permanent local workforce. There is mention of the MOA between the GCC, the GCA and the GCA Trades Academy but the situation is not exactly as portrayed. The GCC has provided funding through Pell Grants for the acquisition of training materials at the Trades Academy. However, since signing of the MOA in November 2008, only seven trainees are now being funded through the MDF.

As a means of building trust within the Guam Community and increasing workforce efficiency for the future as would be of great benefit to the military, I believe the military should promote the use of a local workforce and skills training by all means possible such as emphasis in public statements and contractor selection. Most importantly, more federal funding is needed for craft training that is not necessarily tied to apprentice training.

I-1261-001

#### I-1261-001

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.

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.

Grants, scholarships, and funding for training programs from federal agencies would become more available if a greater number and diversity of jobs in the island became available. DoD will continue to work to support funding of training program that would benefit the military and the government of Guam.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1512

Received: 2/18/2010 12:14:31 AM

Comment by Leona Young, a resident of Guam; submitted on Feb. 18, 2010

#### Comment:

1. Fully fund immediately a repository to collect, store and study the excavated remains from buildup-related activities. Therefore, at least \$499,000 is immediately needed to secure the repository, and another \$265,850 for staffing.
2. Fully fund immediately the construction, at a cost of \$27 million, of the Guam Museum, to be named "Guam Institute of Natural History and Cultural Heritage". The DEIS should identify the guaranteed funding source from the federal government. The start up operational costs, exclusive of construction costs, is \$4,285,710.

#### Citation:

VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 16-32 Socioeconomics and General Services  
16.1.6 Sociocultural Issues / 16.1.6.1 Chamorro Issues and Interests / Cultural Artifacts  
The Department of Chamorro Affairs (DCA) is charged with administering and expanding Guam's current relatively small museum for archaeological or other cultural artifacts. An expression of interest has been made that artifacts discovered in archaeological excavations during this EIS/OEIS investigations or subsequent military construction to be stored at this Museum.

#### Justification:

Should the military buildup occur, the island's cultural artifacts and historical sites, many dating 3,500 years old, will be negatively impacted. The DEIS makes few references to the impacts of these culturally-rich resources. Therefore, the federal agencies that approve the permanent damage to the artifacts and sites must identify funding sources to build and maintain the museum, to be named the Guam Institute of Natural History and Cultural Heritage. The new museum will present to the world the beauty and uniqueness of the Chamorro people and its rich history.

### I-1262-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD has included a number 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.

I-1262-001



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1518

Received: 2/18/2010 12:21:30 AM

No Action PLEASE. The Draft EIS states that more land is going to be acquired and that it's the option of the people... 'LEASE OR SALE'! Land condemnation is not an option here on this island anymore! Please no action!

I-1263-001

#### I-1263-001

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: 1519

Received: 2/18/2010 12:22:37 AM

As a veteran, i have only one concern:

WHY THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE DRAFT EIS IS THERE ANY MENTION OF VETERANS?.....NOT EVEN THE WORD VETERAN APPEARS IN THE WHOLE TEXT!!!!!!

I-1264-001

#### I-1264-001

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: 1635

Received: 2/18/2010 3:11:28 AM

I-1265-001

I feel that there was not enough time for the people of Guam to effectively read and analyze the Draft EIS. As a result, a large part of the population is not fully informed and therefore cannot make educated choices about the future of our island.

The people of Guam needed more time to discuss the military build up. We needed to hold more forums in our villages and schools. We need to make the people of Guam understand the specific ways in which the island would be affected. Holding a few public forums at the University of Guam was not enough. Rallies on the side of the road is not enough. Articles run on the Pacific Daily News were not enough. Everyone HAS to be educated in this process. There should have been more effort on the part of the federal government to help its citizens understand that their community will drastically change with the arrival of thousands of military personnel.

I found that the language of the Draft EIS was long, confusing, and overall meant to discourage the people of Guam from fully understanding the adverse effects it will have on the island.

### I-1265-001

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.

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.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1520

Received: 2/18/2010 12:25:54 AM

I-1266-001

As a future nurse of Guahan, I would like to know how you plan to expand our hospital in order to accommodate the huge influx for foreign and mainlanders? Although, they are not part of the Marines, this huge number of people coming here for work is going to heavily impact our already struggling health care system. I suggest, the military build a hospital or allow the usage of Naval Hospital for these people to use because our hospital cannot safely accommodate an unwarranted amount people (military or civilian workers).

#### I-1266-001

Thank you for your comment. The Final EIS has been updated (Volume 2) to better address impacts on social services.

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.

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: 1524

Received: 2/18/2010 12:32:24 AM

I-1267-001

To relocate 8,000 USA marines to Guam and its associated requirements and dependents will impact the residents of Guam negatively. Currently the island is not economically viable to support its 175,000 people and the relocation of the military personnel from Japan that is rumored to be up to 70,000 people will have a tremendous negative impact of the quality of life on Guam as well as depletion and devastation to the natural resources.

An island with only 212 square miles will be not able to support a drastic increase of people in terms of its natural resources, air, roads, water, power, medical, police, educational, legal and health, safety and social programs.

There will be social problems between the military personnel and dependents and Guam because we will be all jammed into a small island... the social centers will become battle grounds between the civilians and the military.

My grandchildren will not have Guam's social and natural resources that would enable to for them to continue living on Guam.

Perhaps, Guam we can support 2,000 USA marines and anything more is absurd, illogical and inhumane.

Please review your plans and ensure that the residents of Guam who have no place to go are considered and not negatively impacted.

President Obama is a president that cares about the people of all different countries, I hope he cares for his own citizens and people on Guam.

I speak and is proud to be a USA citizen and a grandfather and the utmost concern for the future and safety of my grandchildren and their children and so on to live in their homeland Guam.

I-1267-001

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: 1637

Received: 2/18/2010 3:14:58 AM

#### CULTURE:

I believe that restricting civilians and military personnel from accessing historical and recreational sites like mount lam lam will only affect many lives in the future. It will also affect the tourism industry because there would be less recreational sites to visit and Guam culture will diminish. In addition, taking land away from the local people who live on the island and stopping them from going to these recreational sites is heart breaking. The recreational sites are the most valuable things the chamorros have left after world war II because it is the only place they can visit to remember Guam's past and their ancestors. I also believe that bringing the thousands of marines and their dependents to Guam already serves as a great impact to our community. Taking more land for just a Gun range is unnecessary.

I-1268-001

#### I-1268-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD understands and recognizes the significance of cultural and recreational sites located on DoD property in Guam. Restricting access to certain DoD areas at certain times is required to maintain public safety. It is the intent of DoD to maintain public access to DoD lands that contain cultural sites consistent with safety and operational requirements. Access will be granted at approved times such as when the lands are not being used for military training. Final plans concerning access to sites potentially impacted by the proposed action have not been developed. DoD looks forward to working with stakeholders to develop plans for cultural stewardship and access that balances operational needs, public safety concerns, and the continuing public use and enjoyment of these sites.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1525

Received: 2/18/2010 12:32:48 AM

I-1269-001

Traffic models used in Chapter 4 (Roadways) assume workforce housing will be placed in "community housing close to the construction sites," workers will be "bused," and "busing" will happen during off-peak hours. (Volume 6, Chapter 4, section 4.2.1, page 4-40)

However, the DEIS earlier states that "the... location [is] unknown for construction and/or renovation of housing to accommodate the workforce." (Volume 6, Chapter 1, section 1.2.2, page 1-6) This same chapter continues by stating that "DoD has no decision-making authority on current proposals for construction workforce housing, and the record of decision would not endorse specific proposals for workforce housing." (Volume 6, Chapter 1, section 1.2.2, page 1-7).

It appears that the DEIS is utilizing an approach in which traffic impact estimates are based on best-case scenarios, and that each construction activity deviating from the best-case scenario will bear the cost through a traffic impact analysis portion of the building permit application with the local government.

The final EIS should include a section clearly stating whether DoD expects that the local government, through a traffic impact portion of the building permit, will recoup traffic impact costs from individual constructors.

The final EIS should also explain why this process is more effective in recouping costs instead of directly receiving funds from the DoD based on the traffic impacts related to the military-related temporary worker housing.

The final EIS should include an estimate of the percentage of traffic impact costs that can be expected to be recouped through building permits. This estimate should be based on industry norms and on the expected capacity of the local government to recoup traffic impact costs through building permits.

## I-1269-001

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 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: 1527

Received: 2/18/2010 12:35:09 AM

I-1270-001

Traffic models used in Chapter 4 (Roadways) assume workforce housing will be placed in "community housing close to the construction sites," workers will be "bused," and "busing" will happen during off-peak hours. (Volume 6, Chapter 4, section 4.2.1, page 4-40)

However, the DEIS earlier states that "the... location [is] unknown for construction and/or renovation of housing to accommodate the workforce." (Volume 6, Chapter 1, section 1.2.2, page 1-6) This same chapter continues by stating that "DoD has no decision-making authority on current proposals for construction workforce housing, and the record of decision would not endorse specific proposals for workforce housing." (Volume 6, Chapter 1, section 1.2.2, page 1-7).

It appears that the DEIS is utilizing an approach in which traffic impact estimates are based on best-case scenarios, and that each construction activity deviating from the best-case scenario will bear the cost through a traffic impact analysis portion of the building permit application with the local government.

The DEIS does not state whether the local government has the capacity, expertise, or funding to conduct traffic impact analyses on new building permits, particularly in regards to the scale needed to appropriately regulate the large construction projects associated with these proposed military actions.

The final EIS should include a discussion of whether local capacity exists to handle the increased scale and scope of traffic impact analyses that will be needed to accommodate the proposed military action.

The final EIS should also include a section explaining the funding source to aid the development, expansion, and preparation of the traffic impact portion of the building permit process to handle the construction activity associated with the proposed military actions. The final EIS should also explain why or why not DoD should provide the funding for this capacity building, as it is unlikely that such services would be needed (particularly at such a large scale) were it not for the proposed military actions.

## I-1270-001

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 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: 1532

Received: 2/18/2010 12:37:13 AM

I-1271-001

In chapter 6 of Volume 6, Least Significant Impact (LSI) is ascribed for individual projects, but cumulative impacts do not appear to be accounted for.

The final EIS should provide evidence that reflects the cumulative impact of these projects and their alternatives. Additional investigations/studies are needed, but will be incorporated after public comments will no longer be accepted. As such, and in accordance with the NEPA process, a new commenting period should be provided to the public in order to collect feedback on these cumulative impacts.

#### I-1271-001

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. 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: 1639

Received: 2/18/2010 3:16:59 AM

#### Quality of Life

In the buildup, the road traffic would increase to almost 50% or more. Driving around Guam is easy right now, but a couple of years from now it would be very difficult because of the increase of vehicles on the road. Road rage would happen more often due to the traffic. Also, more restrictions would be applied into the law, it would almost be similar to California's traffic laws. Also more police and employees would have to be hired in order to pursue each law into the roads.

I-1272-001

#### I-1272-001

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.



**COMMENT SHEET**

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas  
Environmental Impact Statement  
Guam and CNMI Military Relocation**

Website Comment Number: 1533

Received: 2/18/2010 12:37:57 AM

**I-1273-001**

First of all, I have many issues with the Draft Environmental Impact Statement and its content. However, one thing that stands out to me especially is the proposed dredging of thousands upon thousands of square feet of coral in Apra Harbor. I believe that this proposed dredging is extremely unnecessary and detrimental to the natural ecosystem of Guam's waters. Many of the coral that will be dredged are unique to Guam and cannot be found anywhere else. There is also no study of how this will effect the coral near the proposed dredge site.

**I-1273-002**

What also was failed to mention is what to do with the massive amount of slurry that will be produced by the dredging of the sea floor. I believe that there are just too many unanswered questions to allow this to happen. This is not to mention the negative impacts that the dredging will have on the environment. A more comprehensive study must be done and other options must be considered in order to ensure that as little impact as necessary is done to the environment.

**I-1273-001**

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-1273-002**

Thank you for your comment. The sediment characterization of the 14 samples taken from Outer Apra Harbor were representative of the areas to be dredged under both alternatives including the potential turning basin configurations. The results of the physical analysis as presented in Volume 4, Chapter 4 indicated that the materials to be dredged were predominantly gravelly sand (85%) with a minor fraction of Total Organic Carbon (0.17%). The course grained material within the dredged sediments will result in elevated turbidity in the immediate vicinity of the dredging and can be minimized through the use of Best Management Practices such as silt curtains. The course-grained materials while capable of creating elevated turbidity levels are less of a slurry-like condition that would be seen where there are high levels of clays and silty materials that act as colloidal suspension and maintain their position in the water column for extensive distances from the dredging. Also, as noted in Volume 4, Chapter 11, the impacts associated with turbidity would be localized and temporary while the dredging is ongoing.

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. 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.



**COMMENT SHEET**

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas  
Environmental Impact Statement  
Guam and CNMI Military Relocation**

Website Comment Number: 1534

Received: 2/18/2010 12:38:04 AM

**I-1274-001** |

The mountain called Monkey had spoken.

**I-1274-001**

Comment noted.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1641

Received: 2/18/2010 3:17:26 AM

I-1275-001

In agreement with many community members, I would like to echo the sentiment that the DOD not acquire new lands for use for the firing range. DOD should look to use the existing land it already possesses and seek to DECREASE the footprint. The northern lands possess critical habitat for endangered species. Other anthropogenic stresses have already greatly reduced the amount of undeveloped lands and it is imperative to the recovery of our species that we not cause more stress by clearing and/or introducing firing ranges or other potentially damaging facilities. DOD has abandoned lands which will never be able to be returned to their original state as native habitat; they should find a way to use those lands for the training areas they need. I recommend NO ACTION in taking/acquiring of additional lands.

I-1275-002

The same goes for the areas in Mt. Lam Lam. The south of Guam already has several military establishments which not only restrict access to local people, but also have damaged natural habitat and destroyed many ecosystems. While these establishments are necessary for military operations, all steps should be taken to AVOID using new lands in this area. Again, the DOD should use lands that they already have for training and not restrict in any way public access to this natural and historically important area. I recommend NO ACTION in the development of a training range and paving of the road to Mt. Lam Lam for DOD uses.

I-1275-003

With regards to coral dredging, hundreds of comments have been submitted. The simple point is that the DOD needs to look for another alternative. The two alternatives that were provided are very similar and are not significantly different from one another, and are not the only option. The Navy could use Kilo wharf, negating the need to dredge new areas. It has already been proven with the Kilo wharf project that these silt curtains are ineffective. The DEIS states that the curtains are effective 90-100%. Anyone who has snorkeled/dove in this area knows that this is not correct. Adjacent reefs are covered in silt and are greatly affected by the dredging. This is NOT an effective way to control sediment. The Navy could dock the carrier off shore and use smaller vessels to transport people and supplies to and from the island. The Navy SHALL not dredge the diverse coral in Apra harbor and create silt that will damage corals. Again, I recommend NO ACTION and that other less impacting alternatives are investigated.

#### I-1275-001

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-1275-002

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-1275-003**

Thank you for your comment. 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.

It should be noted that it is of utmost importance that security/force protection not be compromised when selecting an alternative. Therefore, docking the aircraft carrier offshore is not practical because of the potential security/force protection issues that would be present compared to when the carrier would be berthed at a wharf. Additionally, this proposal could interfere with other marine traffic in the harbor. The purpose of berthings for transient visits is to allow longer stays to meet operational support requirements, including unsecheduled repairs, maintenance and crew quality of life. This places greater reliance on shore side support facilities and connection to utilities which would not be possible if smaller vessels are used to transport crew and supplies between ship and shore.

Kilo Wharf is not a practical alternative for the reasons outlined in Section 1.1.3.6 of Volume 4. One of the reasons is that adding the anticipated 63 visit days per year for the proposed action would not be operationally practical due to conflict with the usage of Kilo Wharf as the only wharf on Guam for munitions and the need to accommodate for future growth.

Silt curtains and operational dredging controls would be used to minimize impacts from dredging. The Kilo Wharf project and this proposed action occur in very different areas of Apra Harbor. The setting of Kilo Wharf is much more exposed to wind and wave action. The proposed action area is anticipated to be less challenging with regard to our ability to minimize environmental impacts. Chapter 11 of Volume 4 contains a detailed analysis of the anticipated impacts and proposed mitigation for coral resources.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1535

Received: 2/18/2010 12:38:12 AM

I-1276-001

In chapter 6 of Volume 6, impacts are assessed on military related projects only; this does not account for the impacts of these projects on the larger community. For example, "landfill located over aquifers not used for supplying drinking water" (Section 6.2.5.2, page 19) is used as justification to continue polluting lands and waters of Guam.

As such, the final EIS should incorporate more extensive analyses on the impact of the proposed military actions on the entire Guam population.

I-1276-001

Thank you for your comment.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1642

Received: 2/18/2010 3:17:57 AM

There are civilian contractors transporting hazardous cargo on Guam roads without adequate hazmat placards. The types of hazardous cargo being carried include but are not limited to oxygen cylinders, radioactive materials and flammable accelerants. This is against DOT regulations.

In addition to this the dump trucks that are being used to haul the rock to promulgate military construction are overloaded and the skirts/shrouds that are suppose to cover the cargo are not always properly installed and the cargos are not watered down to minimize dust. They do this because the more they haul the more money they make and said precautions slow down the process. The end result here is that many times large sized rocks end up on the road and are a life and death hazard to navigation on the roadways.

There is no enforcement of said issues. We need to install a weight station at various locations on Marine Corp Drive to randomly monitor these vehicles and appropriate fines should be levied not on the military but the parent companies who are committing the offences because they know that few if any GPD personnel will stop them.

#### I-1277-001

Thank you for your comment. The EIS process includes the development of mitigation measures and best management practices that would minimize adverse effects during the construction of the proposed project. Impacts such as those described would not be acceptable and would be controlled with proper enforcement of best management practices, construction contract conditions, and permit requirements.

I-1277-001



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1537

Received: 2/18/2010 12:39:02 AM

I-1278-001

Under the section "MSAT Analysis," Mobile Source Air Toxics (MSAT) are defined as hazardous air pollutants, seven of which have been identified by USEPA as mobile source pollutants: naphthalene, acrolein, benzene, 1-3 butadiene, formaldehyde, polycyclic organic matter (POM) and diesel particulate matter plus diesel exhaust organic gases (DPM+DEOG)" (page 7-4).

Currently, there are no established criteria for determining when MSAT emissions should be considered significant. FHWA suggested a tiered approach in determining potential project-induced MSAT impacts; however, this does not adequately address at what point MSAT emissions should be considered significant.

The final EIS should not purport, as the DEIS does, that no significant air quality impacts are associated with proposed military action; rather, the final EIS should clearly state that it is possible, but difficult to determine, whether pollutants are significant negative impacts on the public. As such, and in order to err on the side of the public well-being, the final EIS should include mitigation measures to significantly reduce the above-mentioned pollutants.

#### I-1278-001

Thank you for your comment. The FHWA interim guidance suggests a three tiered approach for addressing toxics in NEPA documents since there are no criteria for determining the significance of MSAT emissions in the NEPA context. However, as per EPA's request, DoD conducted, despite the lack of guidance and impact thresholds, an MSAT impact dispersion modeling analysis to evaluate the potential human health risk from MSAT associated with the proposed action. This analysis is supplemental and is included as part of the FEIS (summarized in Volume 6, Chapter 7 and presented in full in Volume 9, Appendix I). The MSAT analysis concluded that the maximum estimated increases in cancer risk at any of the receptors due to the project are all less than threshold criteria of 10 in a million. Therefore, the project impacts of all carcinogenic MSAT are considered acceptable. It also found that the maximum estimated increases in the total chronic hazard index at any of the receptors due to the project are all less than the threshold limit of 1. Therefore, the project impacts of all non-carcinogenic MSAT are considered acceptable. Based on these results, the proposed action is not anticipated to have adverse MSAT impacts. Additionally, the MSAT study found that future cancer and non-cancer risks, under both No Build and Build condition, are less than existing risks in most cases; and cancer and non-cancer risks at the actual receptors are substantially lower than the values estimated at the sidewalk receptors.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1539

Received: 2/18/2010 12:40:10 AM

I-1279-001

In chapter 7 of Volume 6, it is stated that the air quality impact analysis for programmatic long-term alternatives was not performed at the time the DEIS was completed. If required, the DEIS states that this may be addressed in separate future NEPA documents (Volume 6, Chapter 7, page 7-7).

This study is significant, and should be part of the documents provided for public review and comment. As such, before the release of the final EIS, this air quality impact analysis should be completed and incorporated, and the public should be afforded an opportunity to provide comments on this study as required by the NEPA process.

#### I-1279-001

Thank you for your comment. Potential long-term utility alternatives discussed in the DEIS are not retained in the FEIS and only Basic Alternative 1 (Preferred Alternative) was kept in the FEIS. Basic Alternative 1 would serve the long-term power needs under the proposed action and potential air quality impacts associated with it would be less than significant, as discussed in the FEIS (Volume 6, Chapter 7).



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1644

Received: 2/18/2010 3:20:11 AM

The DEIS proposes to close off access to the FAA area, in particular the trail [road] that is used for walking and jogging. ["The former FAA housing parcel is mostly undeveloped with the exception of some apparent temporary use. There is a trail that traverses the property in the westward direction from the existing parking area on the parcel near Route 3. The parking area is likely used by persons who visit the site for jogging and/or walking purposes in the mornings or evenings when the weather is relatively cooler." [Volume 2, Chapter 9, Recreational Resources, page 9-4]

Regarding restricted access, the EIS states, "Upon completion of construction activities, the use of the existing trail on-site would likely be lost, replaced instead with family housing and community support facilities.... However, it is worth noting that the resource lost due to the proposed action is not unique to the region; comparable resources (e.g., jogging and walking trails) would be available in the adjoining properties. Therefore, Alternative 1 would have less than significant impact on the recreational resource at the former FAA parcel." [Volume 2, Chapter 9, page 9-18]

Given Guam's astronomically high rates of diabetes [including a 540% increase in dialysis in the past decade, and rates generally 5x higher than the US] and obesity, in addition to the lack of safe areas to walk on the island -- due to a lack of sidewalks, and very few park areas, especially in the densely-populated northern villages -- the loss of this resource would have significant impact. What is the price of people's health and lives? The use of this area for walking and jogging has been critical in improving the quality of life for those who use the area.

Therefore, I propose the NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE.

Alternative 2 proposes that the FAA area be gated off closer to the cliffline, preserving the walking area for those who desperately need a place to safely exercise.

The proposed mitigations do not replace the walking trail, and are, therefore, inadequate. If one trail is lost, then another should be created in its place = that is true mitigation.

As mitigation, if the FAA area is indeed closed off, the DoD will fund the construction of a paved walking trail in the Dededo/Yigo area, comparable in size and scope to the FAA walking trail. This would be a way to responsibly acknowledge that the DoD is living up to its responsibilities dictated in the NEPA.

#### I-1280-001

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-1280-002

Thank you for your comment. DoD would work with stakeholders to minimize any adverse impacts of the proposed military relocation program.

I-1280-001

I-1280-002



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1541

Received: 2/18/2010 12:41:28 AM

I-1281-001

The DEIS outlines the following public scoping concerns raised in 2007 with regard to Air Quality:

1. Increase in vehicle and vessel emissions, and disclosure of health risks
2. Increase in emissions from existing power sources due to power demand or construction of new power sources
3. Increase in construction-related emissions and impacts including emissions estimates of criteria pollutants and diesel PM from construction of alternatives
4. Compliance with GCR in siting project facilities
5. Emissions mitigation plans during construction
6. Discussion of potential installation of an air quality monitoring network on Guam
7. Discussion of project elements that would be major contributors to greenhouse gases (GHGs) and identification of practices or project elements to reduce GHGs
8. Control and monitoring of buildup activities to ensure good air quality on Guam

While these concerns are significant and specific, the issues are not adequately addressed in Chapter 7 of Volume 6. The relevant section ends with public scoping comments, but no follow-up mitigations or analyses are outlined.

The final EIS should provide detailed analyses and mitigations for the public scoping concerns submitted.

Additionally, and as raised during the public scoping meetings, there is concern of the increase in emissions from existing power sources due to growing power demand. Since the two power plants are a major source of SO<sub>2</sub> (section 7.2), there is concern that Guam will see an increase in SO<sub>2</sub> emissions. While the impact will be/is assumed to be less than significant, what studies will be conducted to test the impact of increased levels of emissions on the people and the environment? This question needs to be addressed in the final EIS.

## I-1281-001

Thank you for your comment. The DEIS quantifies the predicted air emissions associated with the operation and construction activities related to the proposed action, as detailed in Volumes 1- 9. Appendix I (Volume 9) provides a comprehensive discussion of how air quality impacts were assessed for each analysis, and provides individual tables for each set of analyses. Information on health, ecosystem, and other risks associated with criteria pollutants is provided in Table I.2-1 of Appendix I.

In regard to SO<sub>2</sub> emissions, the preferred power alternative (Interim Alternative 1 in the DEIS and Basic Alternative 1 in the FEIS) would be in compliance with the NAAQS. With updates to the current power demand from GPA and estimated demand from the proposed DoD buildup, which has gone down, Preferred Alternative 1 was retained in the FEIS and Alternatives 2 and 3 were deemed unnecessary and deleted.

Siting of any project facilities would consider the General Conformity Rule (GCR) and other relevant regulations. As the proposed action is a non-transportation project and would potentially involve activities in the Piti and Tanguisson SO<sub>2</sub> nonattainment areas, the GCR applies to the proposed activities within the nonattainment areas. A general conformity applicability analysis is provided in Volume 9, Appendix I.

Greenhouse gas emissions were estimated based on current planning tools, and the analysis follows existing regulatory guidance given for estimating greenhouse gas emissions for a NEPA document. Regulating greenhouse gas emissions is an evolving issue, and further refined analysis methodology and/or guidance are anticipated from regulatory agencies in the near future. The change in climate conditions caused by the burning of fossil fuels is a global effect, and requires that an air quality impact analysis be assessed on a global or regional scale, not at the local scale of a city or an island. The proposed alternatives mostly

involve the relocation of the military operations already occurring in the West Pacific region, therefore fossil fuel burning activities in the region are unlikely to change significantly. Overall global greenhouse gas emissions are likely to remain near the current levels on a regional or global scale, resulting in an insignificant impact to current global climate change trends.

Although the analysis indicates less than significant air quality impacts, the Navy 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.

Although DoD is supportive of the need for ambient air quality monitoring, it must follow complicated regulatory siting and data reduction procedures in addition to equipment set-up requirements. For these reasons, EPA and/or state agencies are normally responsible for collecting ambient air quality data. However, DoD proposes to install one long-term ambient monitoring station for EPA and GEPA to monitor air quality condition on Guam.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1542

Received: 2/18/2010 12:42:28 AM

I-1282-001

The DEIS states in Volume 6, that there is LSI regarding terrestrial biological resources in regards to the development or improvement of roads on Guam. However, the ROI that is considered is only 0.25 miles within the center of impact (section 12.2). Although a direct impact in the surroundings of the road may be insignificant. The indirect impact can prove to be a critical component that eventually affects important ecosystems around Guam.

The final EIS should consider a larger ROI range to expand protected and endangered ecosystems. The mangroves are great examples of a very productive ecosystem that sustain many wildlife and flora. A road can be constructed or upgraded to prevent the continuous flow of water into the ecosystem. This in effect would cause that ecosystem to fail. Indirect impacts in the development of the road is not readily seen, such as run off from automobiles into rivers would impact an ecosystem that may be miles away from the impact itself.

#### I-1282-001

Thank you for your comment. Most of the roadway improvements are in locations that do not harbor any rare or protected plants or animals. Indirect impacts in areas where there is the potential for sensitive animal species will be further evaluated for the Final EIS.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1544

Received: 2/18/2010 12:44:20 AM

VOL.1, pg. 3

I attended the 4/17/07 Yona SCOPING meeting. Page 3-1 of the DREIS shows Poster 2, titled "DoD is a Committed Steward to the Environment." This is a blatant LIE. Guam history attests to the abuse of our land by military activities conducted on Guam and in the Pacific region. The 30th Guam Legislature passed Resolution No. 275-30 (LS). On page 6 it stated "lack of mitigation funds from the federal government and the DoD." Under its "Agenda of Priority Concerns:

(1)Investigation and treatment of serious health problems related to federal activity, including 'down-winders,' those individuals who resided in Guam at the time of nuclear weapons testing in the Pacific"

Nor has the federal government addressed the need to fund clean up of contaminated areas upon vacating military property on Guam. Naval Air Station Tiyan, the former power plant in Mong Mong, areas near firing ranges, NONE have been cleaned up by the federal government.

#### ACTION:

- (1)Establish a Civil-Military Council (CMAC) to be part of the Guam First Commission. Address not only buildup issues, but also unresolved issues from Guam's past.
- (2)Identify and appoint federal employees who have the power to negotiate with Guam officials
- (3)Require a NEW DREIS for each separate military activity proposed
- (4) Provide transparency and accountability by naming all contractors hired to participate in the DREIS process

I-1283-001

## I-1283-001

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, etc. In fact, when feasible, the DoD is attempts to reduce or eliminate the use of various hazardous substances to the greatest extent possible and substituting them for less toxic substances.

When using hazardous substances, environmental laws and regulations (e.g., RCRA) must be followed by DoD that are designed to be protective of human health, welfare, and the environment. In order to implement these laws and regulations, DoD has developed various procedures, protocol, and directives designed to proactively eliminate or minimize the inadvertent leakage, spill or release of pollutants to the environment. These actions involve comprehensive administrative, engineering, and operations mandates, best management practices (BMPs), standard operating procedures (SOPs), and controls in place to prevent or minimize the inadvertent leakage, spill, or release of hazardous/toxic substances. These BMPs, SOPs, and other controls are fully described in the EIS document. However, these are not considered mitigation measures since they are already being performed by law and do not represent new actions to "mitigate" hazardous substance usage issues.

If a leak, release, or spill is suspected or confirmed, aggressive mitigation measures are used to first clean up the leak, spill, or release as quickly as possible, followed by an assessment of risks to the public and/or the environment and a plan to remediate these risk concerns to within regulatory acceptable levels. These actions generally include environmental media (e.g., groundwater, surface water, soil, air, and/or biota) sampling and monitoring to ensure that 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, such cleanup activities are ongoing.

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: 1645

Received: 2/18/2010 3:22:04 AM

**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-1284-001

### I-1284-001

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: 1545

Received: 2/18/2010 12:48:35 AM

I-1285-001

In Chapter 7, Volume 6, Section 7.2.2.1, the DEIS states that SO<sub>2</sub> levels are not a concern based on additional air quality studies conducted by GPA. These studies are not comprehensive enough, however, to account for area that is in- and out-of-range due to wind travel and any major electrical generating units (EGUs).

As such, the final EIS should include a study that accounts for the potential impact of wind-generated dispersal of pollutants and major EGUs.

#### I-1285-001

Thank you for your comment. The additional air quality analyses performed by GPA from 1999-2000 were to measure SO<sub>2</sub> at locations that are not downwind or close to any major electrical generating units. In contrast, the DEIS considered “worst-case” areas that are considered to have the greatest concentration of SO<sub>2</sub> emissions. As analyses for worst-case areas indicated no significant impacts, they are also considered to be less than significant for in- and out- of range areas and no additional studies are considered necessary.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1646

Received: 2/18/2010 3:22:56 AM

I-1286-001

Only the minority population of Guam is against the military buildup on the island. Majority of the residents are for the transfer of the marines to Guam. The more marines, the better. Traffic congestion is only my family's concern. Perhaps construction of a bridge along the cliffline from north to south can be done? Or what about an overpass from ysengsong rd. thru hagatna along marine drive with exit points in tumon, tamuning, and mangilao? Anything to alleviate traffic can be done with careful planning.

#### I-1286-001

Thank you for your comment. An access controlled road facility between Dededo and Hagnata would have positive affects on traffic flow. This route 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.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1546

Received: 2/18/2010 12:50:47 AM

I-1287-001

Based on observations of SO2 concentrations as below 24-hour NAAQS, Guam EPA has requested for redesignation of attainment status. However, this has not been adequately addressed by US EPA. The final EIS should note the no-action on part of the US EPA and, if possible, provide additional information on why the US EPA may deny redesignation of attainment status.

#### I-1287-001

Thank you for your comment. The FEIS does state that GEPA requested redesignation of SO2 non-attainment areas, but the redesignation has not yet been approved by EPA Region IX. This is included in Volume 6, Chapter 7, Section 7.2.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1647

Received: 2/18/2010 3:23:52 AM

**Comment:**

The use of artificial reefs and artificial wetlands as a way to replace destroyed or damaged natural reefs and wetlands 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 and wetlands are not an appropriate way to replace a natural habitats. 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-1288-001

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-1288-001



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1547

Received: 2/18/2010 12:50:47 AM

Irelle

#### DEIS COMMENT

Environmental Justice and the Protection of Children  
Vol. 2 Chapter 19

#### COMMENT

My name is Irelle. I am a social work student at the University of Guam and an intern at Sanctuary, Incorporated. Sanctuary, Incorporated is an agency which provides services to homeless, runaway, and troubled youth. As a citizen of Guam, I am surrounded with issues that affect our island and its people. The military movement from Okinawa to Guam has been an awakening to us, one that will have a profound impact at the community at large. A particular concern I would like to raise are the services regarding the safety and protection of children and youth who are at risk and remain highly vulnerable due to various life situations. Services are crucial for these children, youth, and their families. With the 8,000 military members including their dependents relocating to Guam from Japan, there would be a definite increase in population thus a greater need of services which then poses for a demand of more resources to accommodate the influx of clientele.

The DEIS section does not emphasize services on children, youth, and their families, and does not clearly provide any information on any impact on such limited services that may occur.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

This matter should be brought to attention. Youth services on Guam like that of Sanctuary, Incorporated cater to all individuals regardless of one's cultural background and socioeconomic status. The DEIS should highly take this into consideration and generalizations should not be made as to specific people who use such services (ex. low-income, uninsured). Statistics on military families and children who seek services similar to Sanctuary, Incorporated should be provided to the public. The DEIS should also state necessary measures and options on this concern/issue that would both benefit the local community and as well as the military community.

Will there be a joint partnership with Guam and the military in regards to these services? Or will the military have their own services strictly provided for them?

Funding, services, resources, and accommodation must all be considered in the DEIS.

## I-1289-001

Thank you for your comment. Please refer to Environmental Justice and the Protection of Children Chapter 19 for discussion on impacts to children and low-income populations. 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-1289-001



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1549

Received: 2/18/2010 12:55:05 AM

This comment is on the DEIS (hereinafter referred to as "Draft") for the proposed relocation of Marines from Okinawa, Visting Aircraft Carrier Berthing, and Army Air and Missile Defense Task Force.

I-1290-001

1. Size, complexity and scope of Draft too extensive. The People of this Island should be afforded more time to review the document.

I-1290-002

2. Process entailing the soliciation of GovGuam officials input bound by confidentiality. This encouraged a flawed process in that representation of many placed in hands of the select few protected from the bind of confidentiality. The true sentiments of the people are not reflected in the Draft.

I-1290-003

3. As homeowner situated within the proposed east coast live firing ranges. The preferred alternative is simply one alternative within an alternative, and with identical Impacts. Demand to know which local officials are party to the decision to use public and private lands to support proposed action.

4. Acquisition and use of non-DOD lands should be last resort. Not enough has been done to fully explore and exhaust all alternatives for proposed use within existing DOD inventory. Existing DOD facilities and their utility should be more accurately assessed for the FEIS.

5. Obviously condemnation and/or eminent domain is remotely possible in the course of project, and a direct result of alternatives identified in the Draft. Not doing so is questionable and an indicator to the manner by which the FEIS will be prepared. JGPO is avoiding true purpose of NEPA process.

I-1290-004

6. Primary source of funding to ready the Port of Guam for the buildup did not materialize. Efforts to modernize Port twofold; and portions to do so related to JGPO proposed actions are without slated improvements to the Port. The buildup as defined in the Draft can't go forward. Draft is fatally flawed because present day Port infrastructure will not be able to support it. This impact can't be mitigated, or rather is not identified in the draft.

#### I-1290-001

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-1290-002

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.

DoD was required to determine whether military relocation requirements could be met by excess, underutilized or otherwise available property held by DoD. Early development plans attempted to keep all activities on existing DoD lands. However, as discussed in the FEIS (Volume 2, Chapter 2), after applying operational and environmental screening criteria, no contiguous DoD area on Guam was identified that could support all the land use and operational requirements of the action.

The range alternatives, although located in proximity to each other, do have different impacts in terms of cultural resources, socioeconomic resources, and biological resources.

#### I-1290-003

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.

**I-1290-004**

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, a 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: 1649

Received: 2/18/2010 3:24:51 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-1291-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD in coordination with GWA completed an engineering study of the Northern District Wastewater Treatment Plant (NDWWTP). The study identified and recommended short-term and long-term improvements necessary to meet wastewater demands in 2014 and 2019, and upgrades and modifications required to meet water quality standards. The projected wastewater flow in 2014 exceeds the NDWWTP capacity slightly and only temporarily. This excess flow can be handled with chemically enhanced primary treatment. This is discussed in the EIS. The EIS also discussed potential mitigation measures in section 3.2.4 for handling increased flows. The NDWWTP evaluation study findings are discussed in the FEIS. Subsequent to publishing the DEIS, DoD has agreed to fund needed repairs and upgrades to the primary treatment at the NDWWTP. This will be accomplished by a special purpose entity (a private contractor) who will obtain the funding through a loan, which will be paid back by DoD through user fees. Additional upgrades may be needed to the NDWWTP in the future to meet recent requirements by EPA Region 9 to upgrade the plant to secondary treatment. DoD will pay their share of these upgrades (based on flow) at the time when these upgrades are deemed necessary by EPA and GWA.

I-1291-001



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1551

Received: 2/18/2010 12:56:42 AM

I-1292-001

In Table 16.2-33 Chapter 16 Volume 2 (Pg.16-68 & 69), it states that the "assumed" teacher-to-student ratios are numbers that were agreed upon by the Guam teachers' Union and the GEPP. It is not quite clear whether or not these numbers are actual raw data taken from GPSS or DOE that these were the actual teacher-to-student ratios from 2005 to 2008 or if they are merely numbers gathered solely from the agreement as requirements. The ratios seem a bit suspicious because from experience, news, and disseminated information on the status of the Guam public school system, it would seem that the ratios should be higher. I myself have been in the public school system for 9 years and I have only rarely been in a class that meets these ratios. Since that was years ago and accommodating the population increase that Guam has steadily been experiencing, the numbers are a little deceptive to begin with and if so, creates for a flawed analysis of the projected impact of the buildup on the local educational system.

The numbers don't speak to the bleak reality that the Guam public school system is in need of a far greater number of teachers that the University of Guam and the Guam Community College matriculates each year. There is always a shortage of teachers and I have experienced classrooms in which two different subjects are being taught simultaneously by one teacher due to the lack of faculty or situations in which students basically sit in the cafeteria for 2 class periods for half a semester due to the lack of faculty. The numbers don't speak to the fact that although these ratios are required to be met by the agreement, that in a lot of cases, they are not met in the classroom. The deficient number of certified and qualified teachers on Guam represents one of the cracks in the public school system. The EIS should ensure that the numbers/data gathered are those taken from credible and reliable sources and speak to the real life experience of the people residing on Guam and the students attending public schools on island. The EIS should also ensure that the projected impact as well as necessary action to mitigate the adverse impact of the influx of people resulting from the military buildup is as realistic and true as possible because without this, the cracks in the Guam public school system will most likely become bigger and in the end, it is the students, current and future, that will ultimately fall through the cracks.

## I-1292-001

Thank you for your comment. The FEIS included revised text in response to this 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.

Although existing shortfalls in staffing and infrastructure of higher education institutions on Guam were noted, the intent of the SIAS analysis was to identify the specific impacts related to an increase in population due to the proposed action using the existing teacher-student ratios. It was noted in the SIAS that public services, including the public school system, had ratios that were not adequately serving the population. However, the the baseline conditions as they exist requires documentation in the EIS.

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: 1650

Received: 2/18/2010 3:25:38 AM

Volume 9, Appendix K, Page 61

The EIS Draft says that there will be 54,649 more patients needing services at GMH and almost 30,000 more clients at Public Health & Social Services and Mental Health and Substance Abuse.

Our hospital and many of these agencies are currently overburdened. These agencies can hardly handle the clients they currently have. Our local government struggles financially each year in their attempts to earmark funds for these agencies. Guam cannot handle this additional load. The EIS makes no plan on how to help these agencies handle this anticipated increase and needed service.

As an Alternative: DoD should carry the full financial burden of supporting and improving these agencies to be capable of handling this increased need for social services, public safety, education, etc.. Since Guam is a US territory all these services should be afforded to the local population as well as the military dependents.

### I-1293-001

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.

I-1293-001



**COMMENT SHEET**

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas  
Environmental Impact Statement  
Guam and CNMI Military Relocation**

Website Comment Number: 1552

Received: 2/18/2010 12:59:03 AM

The DEIS process fails to give average citizens adequate opportunity to comment - no one reads 10,000 pages in 90 days.

I-1294-001

1) The DEIS does not provide a true "no-action" alternative as required by NEPA; there should be consideration of no build-up on Guam;

I-1294-002

2) The DEIS does not adequately address a broad range of socio-economic impacts and required mitigation, including the impacts on real estate costs for island residents, the impact of traffic, and costs of commodities for residents. The typical DoD member on Guam will never face the social impacts of the inflated housing allowances provided to DoD officers, while permanent residents on Guam consistently face a real estate market driven up in cost by the anticipation of a DoD tenant who will pay upwards of \$2000 per person per month.

I-1294-003

3) Cumulative impacts assessments are inadequate with regard to the overall loss of habitat on Guam, both terrestrial and marine. Arbitrarily designating a five year timeline for assessing cumulative impacts grossly underestimates the overall impact. The continued degradation of native forest on Guam through construction and clearing projects over the past two decades is not quantified nor mitigated for; the loss of terrestrial habitat is threatening the long term existence of numerous native wildlife and plant species;

I-1294-004

4) The DoD has compartmentalized many processes in their proposed actions on Guam, without adequate analysis. A good example is the current consideration of placing Army High Speed vessels on Guam; this proposed action should have been analyzed with the current buildup analysis;

I-1294-005

5) Actions by DoD within their footprint on Guam have profound impacts on non-DoD on Guam and are generally ignored by Navy. The DoD cannot operate on Guam in the same manner as the mainland environment, given the exceptionally small landscape of the island. It is imperative the DoD give broader consideration to the impacts of DoD actions on the lives of Guam's residents. I suspect DoD would never treat the residents of California in the same manner it treats residents of Guam, with consistent disregard for shared resources. Currently, DoD essentially ignores local environmental law on their installations, and denies the Government of Guam access to these shared resources. Given DoD owns 30% of the island and the regular movement of natural resources across property boundaries, proactive, positive cooperation with local resource management agencies must become the norm

**I-1294-001**

Thank you for your comment. The no-action alternative is presented and analyzed for each component of the proposed action.

**I-1294-002**

Thank you for your comment. 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).

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-1294-003**

Thank you for your comment. The five-year cutoff is for future cumulative effects after the end of construction in 2019 and is intended to identify reasonably foreseeable projects. The impacts of past projects are addressed as part of the baseline condition. The affected environment is the resource as it exists today on Guam, therefore past impacts are included in our analysis.

**I-1294-004**

Thank you for your comment. Please refer to the Cumulative Impacts chapter (Volume 7 Chapter 4) for the analysis of other projects

including Army Joint High Speed Vessel, which is listed as project AH-22.

**I-1294-005**

Thank you for your comment. The DoD has kept the public informed as required by NEPA, which includes holding public scoping meetings and public hearings and allowing the public to comment on the DEIS. DoD has had ongoing discussions with Cooperating Agencies (those federal and local agencies with special expertise or regulatory oversight) throughout the preparation of the DEIS and will continue these discussions with agencies through the completion of the FEIS. As part of the engagement with Cooperating Agencies, they were asked to conduct an early technical review of the partially completed DEIS in late July 2009. The DoD has also met extensively with elected officials and other community stakeholders on the progress of the EIS and notional/preliminary relocation plans.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1651

Received: 2/18/2010 3:25:55 AM

**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.

I-1295-001

### I-1295-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD has prepared the Guam Solid Waste Utility Study that looks at the existing and projected solid waste volumes generated from the future Marine Corp buildup. Estimates for this Utility Study were developed using Marine Corps Base (MCB) Hawaii, Kaneohe Bay (KB) solid waste characterization analysis. Solid waste generation activities for military installation on Guam and MCB Hawaii-KB are similar. Both military installations have similar facilities including maintenance shops, administrative offices, commissary and exchange facilities, fast-food establishments, club operations, family housing and unaccompanied personnel housing. The results of the solid waste characterization study will be incorporated into the FEIS.

The DoD has also prepared a Construction and Demolition (C&D) Debris Reuse and Diversion Study which addresses the anticipated waste streams during the demolition of old buildings and construction of new facilities identified in the EIS. The study also addresses green waste that will be generated from clearing many acres of vegetation. The goal of the study is to divert 50% of the C&D debris by the end of fiscal year 2015.

The non-DoD project solid waste volumes will be handled in accordance with the existing Guam Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan (ISWMP). GBB is expediting the closure of Ordot and the opening of Layon in the most expeditious manner possible.

DoD is in the process of updating the military Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan (ISWMP) to reflect how waste will be managed now and in the future. The updated DoD ISWMP will include any new information from studies and reports that have been conducted as part of the NEPA process.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1553

Received: 2/18/2010 12:59:27 AM

I-1296-001

I am a senior attending Okkodo High School who has many opinions on the build up. It isn't fair for the military to come and take more land, when they just gave it back to the people of Guam. Another thing that I extremely don't like is that they want to dredge our coral reef. My solution to this whole thing is NO ACTION. We the people of Guam has to stand up for our Island and not let the military take over.

I-1296-001

Thank you for your comment.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1652

Received: 2/18/2010 3:25:56 AM

I-1297-001

The DEIS references a BioSecurity Plan as catchall for preventing/controlling exotic and invasive species. This plan is not available for review with the DEIS, and thus the claims that the impacts of invasive species will be controlled is presumptive. A copy of the Plan and the research that was conducted to develop the plan must be made available to be reviewed WITH the EIS so that it can be determined whether or not it adequately represents the threats, whether or not the solutions are viable and can be implemented given the capacity of the local resources agencies. Local agencies must be consulted and give final approval as to the methods and alternatives suggested in the plan. Funding must be identifying for the implementation of the plan as well, as local resources agencies are already over burdened, undermanned, underfunded and do not have the capacity currently to undertake projects they have. A new Plan of this magnitude would further exacerbate these problems. The DOD must provide the public with this BioSecurity Plan and a detailed report of where funding will come from and how it will be implemented.

#### I-1297-001

Thank you for your comment. To address pathways and encourage a more holistic approach to managing invasive species, 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. 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.

DoN has contracted with the National Invasive Species Council (NISC) to develop and coordinate risk assessments and prepare the Micronesia Biosecurity Plan in cooperation with USDA Wildlife Services (WS), USDA APHIS Plant and Protection and Quarantine (PPQ), USDA APHIS Veterinary Services (VS); U.S. Geological Survey Biological Resources Discipline (USGS BRD); Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Pacific; Smithsonian Environmental Research Center.

Until the Micronesia Biosecurity Plan is developed, pathway analysis may be used as a tool to improve programmatic efficiency. Methods such as HACCP or similar will be used to conduct pathway analysis as applied to aspects of interdiction for brown treesnake and other potential invasive species. The USDA and Service have experience in conducting pathway analysis and have offered to assist the DoN in the development of these actions.

Until the Micronesia Biosecurity Plan is implemented, the DoN will implement interim measures to ensure that risk from transporting invasive species to or from Guam and the CNMI is controlled.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1557

Received: 2/18/2010 1:09:44 AM

I-1298-001

My name is Rico Brumfield and I am a fourth year student in the Social Work Program at the University of Guam. I also currently intern at the Salvation Army's Lighthouse Recovery Center. This comment is in reference to Volume 9, Appendix F, Chapter 4, Section 4.5.1, pages 4-122 thru 4-129.

My concern pertains to pages 4-124 and 4-126 of that section where it discusses the increase in drug use/substance abuse (unconstrained analysis/construction component & military component) because it does not quantify the potential increase of drug use/substance abuse from military personnel as well as civilians.

The fact that the DEIS does not quantify the increase in potential drug use/alcohol abuse concerns me because, as an intern at the Lighthouse Recovery Center, I am already aware of the fact that the center is running at full capacity. As noted in the interview with Mr. Joe Chargualaf, Capt. Thomas Taylor, and Mr. Simion Kihleng there are 17 units in transitional housing, all of which are currently occupied. The center also provides outpatient treatment programs to 60 clients. It was also expressed in the interview that the center is currently in need of additional staffing, however, they do not anticipate the increase in staff due to the lack of budget. (Volume 9, Appendix D of Appendix F, pages 55-57)

Because the DEIS cannot measure the potential increase in drug use/alcohol abuse it is difficult for the center to prepare for the potential increase in caseload due to the buildup. Furthermore, with the Lighthouse running at full capacity, the potential increase in caseload due to the buildup poses a problem as facilities are fully occupied and understaffed. In addition, the DEIS proposes no resolution or alternative (such as resources for funding, establishment of additional facilities, etc) to offset the affects of the potential increase in drug use/alcohol abuse.

I recommend that the Dept. of Defense establish additional non-profit, community based organizations like the Lighthouse Recovery Center to help ensure that the potential increase in population needing drug/alcohol abuse services are able to be cared for adequately. Because the military buildup may be putting a strain on Guam's resources, it only seems fair that the military provide some sort of resolution of compensate for the potential negative affects.

#### I-1298-001

Thank you for your comment. The Final EIS has been updated (Volume 2) to better address impacts on social services.

It is 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.

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: 1558

Received: 2/18/2010 1:10:36 AM

**VETERANS NEEDS ON GUAM**

VOL. 6., Chapt. 19 – Public Health and Safety; VOL. 2., Chapt. 18 - Public Health and Safety

DREIS: With the increased population, Guam will experience an increase in veteran population. The 30th Guam Legislature passed Resolution No. 275-30 (LS). On page 24 it stated, "The Veterans of Guam are underserved by the absence of a federal claims and benefits processing office on the island...The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs must open an office on Guam offering full services to Veterans living on Guam."

Health needs of veterans are also inadequate. Naval hospital is understaffed and veterans to do receive priority. Even with the funded construction of its next phase, the hospital is too small and understaffed.

**ACTIONS:**

- (1) Establish a VA regional office on Guam.
- (2) Expand the Naval Hospital and increase the priority of medical services to eligible veterans.

**I-1299-001**

**I-1299-001**

Thank you for your comments; the existing information of veterans' benefits and services is provided in the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS). Discussion specifically on medical care is found in sections 3.4.2.5, 3.4.2.6, and 4.4.3.4 of the SIAS. Additionally, a summary of the meeting with the staff of the Guam Veterans Affairs Office is provided in the SIAS appendix. The proposed replacement hospital for the Naval Guam Hospital is planned for construction beginning fiscal year 2010. The VA Clinic that would be outside the Naval Hospital property is also proposed for construction beginning fiscal year 2010 (presently the VA Clinic is within the existing hospital). The Bureau of Medicine (BUMED) has healthcare planning studies that indicate that the existing and proposed clinics (under the relocation plans), along with the replacement hospital is sufficient for the existing and proposed military population and its beneficiaries (including qualified veterans).

The need to open up a VA office in Guam is a decision for the Veterans Administration and is not part of the proposed action.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1654

Received: 2/18/2010 3:26:25 AM

I-1300-001

Economic aside, please ensure that our delicate environment and ecosystem be protected with all the means and resources granted from this historical build-up. Protect our coral reefs and limited endemic/native wild life, flora and fauna for many more generations to enjoy and appreciate. What good is a build-up without an island to build on?

#### I-1300-001

Thank you for your comment. The EIS addresses ways to minimize adverse impacts and to employ best management practices and mitigation measures to further reduce impacts on the natural environment. The Record of Decision at the end of the EIS process will commit DoD to implement these mitigation measures as part of the potential decision to move forward with the proposed actions of the military relocation.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1560

Received: 2/18/2010 1:16:26 AM

I-1301-001

#### COMMENT:

US history had DoD spending billions of dollars rebuilding devastated countries after their wars against the USA, e.g., Germany, Japan and currently Iraq. Knowing this historical fact, it is shameful that DoD would suggest that their Marines come to our little island, bringing their dependents and their large numbers of groupies (construction workers with their families) and expect Guam to finance their needs and just deal with it.

The people of Guam are Americans. Many sons and daughters of Guam serve and fight for the USA. USA is our mother country. A mother that willingly spend billions of dollars helping other countries who warred against her, and turns around grudgingly, giving little assistance to her people. We love our mother, USA. We just can't comprehend how our wealthy mother, USA, can stand by while Guam struggles to remedy its many problems in order to accommodate the marines. Moreover, we can not accept the upgrades, behind the fence line, segregating utility improvements, health care and other luxuries for military dependent use only.

Guam is a very attractive strategic location for USA. We bear no ill feelings with the U.S. wanting to bring the Marines and their followings here. What we do fear is that DoD will do little to nothing to help and shield Guam from the overwhelming burdens related to the build up, the demise of our local culture and destruction of our resources.

#### RECOMMENDATION:

No Action should be taken, unless DoD fully commits to remedy and finance all of Guam's burdens related to this build up in such a manner that the people of Guam are not put out in anyway.

DoD must take action to completely remedy/upgrade the power, water, sewage and solid waste concerns for Guam so that it is visibly clear that civilian residents fully benefit as well as their military dependents.

DoD must take action to build new schools, hospitals and other social services on Guam that can serve the local population as well as their dependents. Segregation of services should not occur on US soil.

DoD must take action to be committed to protecting the coral reefs and all ancestral properties, allowing accessibility for both the local population as well as the military dependents.

DoD must take action to ensure that their presents on Guam will be advantageous financially to the local population by way of improved infrastructures, health, social services, environmental, cultural preservation, etc..

#### I-1301-001

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: 1655

Received: 2/18/2010 3:26:39 AM

**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-1302-001

### I-1302-001

Thank you for your comment. Noise associated with airlift, airdrop, and landing zone operations are described in Volume 2, Section 6.2 and referred to as Aviation Training. Flight paths from Andersen AFB to Northwest Field (NWF) are included in the noise contours shown on Figure 6.2-1. All other flight paths from Andersen AFB to the other training areas would occur over water. The citation referred to on Volume 2, Chapter 6, Page 30 is correct because that section of the EIS is referring to the non-DoD lands on the northern portion of Guam in the vicinity of Finagayan 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: 1561

Received: 2/18/2010 1:16:40 AM

Joel Sablan  
General

The DOD must consider their proposals within the historical context of DOD/Federal/Guam relationship (war reparations progress, visa waiver denials, return of unused land, historical DOD land stewardship, political status and representation, and lack of political leverage) in order to appreciate local opposition to DOD footprint expansion (including ocean areas) when seeking community support for a range (mostly buffer).

I-1303-001

1. fit the buildup within existing DOD footprint by reconfiguring bases. Naval Magazine & E-W Terague orientation, NW Field, caliber restrictions, buffer adj., are ideas to prevent annexing (removing local use of) submerged lands. It may be uncomfortable to fit into the existing footprint e.g. closure of Terague for rec. use) but may meet needs for the range.

I-1303-002

2. help Guam effectively deal with issue of Compact Impact in anticipation of increased FSM immigration.

3. work with Guam to ensure that the buildup is not at the expense of tourism industry viability. DOD should, in good faith, work towards preventing future visa waiver request denials on the grounds of "National Security."

I-1303-003

4. fairly advocate the resolution of the War Claims issue. They should help to win Congressional support for heir settlements so as to discourage any further time wasting, and subsequent disappearance of those who have just claims.

I-1303-004

5. DOD must demonstrate that buildup plans were conducted sensitive to the limited island mass and the large DOD land inventory. This "rock" as many DOD personnel sometimes refer to Guam, is agreeably small (but apparently increasing in value) in size and this must be taken into account when planning increased militarization beyond existing levels, particularly for more firing range buffers.

Specific

DOD Must consider:

1. better explain site selection (especially dismissal of sites on current bases) so that the community can be confident that the "path of least resistance" was not the default approach.

2. review range design criteria developed for large land mass application, when screening candidate sites on Guam.

3. explain why the current preferred range alternative was not contrasted with the FAA/NCTAMS site. Some range proposals are "less worse" than others.

### I-1303-001

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. 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, including Tarague. Tarague in particular could accommodate KD rifle ranges but not the machine gun range because of the SDZ area required.

### I-1303-002

Thank you for your comments. Micronesians can migrate to Guam without restrictions and may choose to do so because jobs will be created on Guam. This is a trend that would likely continue. Workers from the Phillipines, and other countries in the region, if they are qualified and eligible H2B workers, may also come to Guam under the conditions of their work agreement. H2B visas are granted only after exhausting the local labor market. The SIAS has included the qualified construction work force on Guam that would likely fill a few thousand jobs. However, on-island residents can only fill a relatively small percentage of the construction labor force needed for the military buildup.

Relating to your comment on Tourism, please see Section 4.3.7 of the SIAS for discussion of those impacts.

### I-1303-003

Thank you for your comment. Topics such as war experiences, war reparations, and veterans benefits are important issues but are not part of the proposed action. Comments related to these issues were numerous and indicate underlying social and political dissatisfaction with a broader range of federal-territorial relations outside the scope of DoD

**I-1303-004**

4. seasonal closure of any ranges (if final sites affect off base lands and waters) to allow water use from June through September. Reconsider ways to use Tinian.

End

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-1303-004**

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.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1656

Received: 2/18/2010 3:27:22 AM

#### 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-1304-001

I-1304-001

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.

Completely combining the DoD and GWA systems would be a major undertaking and is beyond the scope of this EIS. The potential for DoD or other federal agencies funding improvements to the GWA system is

under discussion and if changes are made in this approach they 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: 1562

Received: 2/18/2010 1:17:26 AM

I-1305-001

Question: Is the Japanese Government funding the construction of the Naval Hospital? If so, should they change their minds will the Navy continue to fund the construction and staffing? Currently, veterans are being referred outside (civilian Doctors) for specialized treatment if not available at the Naval Hospital, for example, Hemodialysis. These patients are being referred to Guam Memorial Hospital for treatment and confinement. Should GMH reach capacity will Naval Hospital allow Civilian Doctors on Base to perform the treatment? I know the issue has to do with liability, but we can't just watch the patient (veteran) slowly die. I know this situation to currently exist because it happened to my friend Mr. Fred Gofigan's (Administrator for the Guam Veterans Affairs Office (State)) father as well as other veterans. Veterans should not be left to die because of Hospital Policy.  
Sincerely,  
Art Mesa

### I-1305-001

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. Where medical services are provided to the military, reimbursement from the military can be requested.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1657

Received: 2/18/2010 3:28:37 AM

**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-1306-001

Thank you for your comment. The EIS evaluates impacts to all listed threatened and endangered species as well as other wildlife. For wildlife, impacts to common species are noted but not evaluated in detail. For wildlife, emphasis is placed on uncommon or rare species or those species specifically protected by law such as migratory birds. The numbers of individuals that might be impacted are typically not determined because animals move and populations fluctuate through time. Where listed or rare species are present in a project area, a description of the population, as currently understood, and an evaluation of impacts to that species has been provided. In some cases additional surveys of the area or relocation plans have been noted as required prior to implementation of any of the projects. Impacts from habitat fragmentation have been considered and have been minimized in the planning process. The military is working with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to further identify ways to reduce fragmentation and other impacts and to provide mitigation for all impacts. The result of this process will be incorporated into the Biological Opinion that is being developed by the Service.

I-1306-001



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1563

Received: 2/18/2010 1:18:02 AM

I-1307-001

To reduce the traffic on the main road, DoD must provide transportation to thier for military personnel and support staff to get to thier worksite. Transportation must be from thier residence to the installation. DoD must also provide transportation ( mass transit services) for all personnel that support thier operation including personnel that work on construction projects, administrative support, vendors that support operations and quality of life services such as the commissary, and all facilities within thier base. Employees must be required to ride the transportation provided (bus, vans, car pools, etc...).

Presently, people who want to get on base but have not sticker to get go, park outside within private property or the government of Guam easements and rights of way. The GovGuam land should not be the parking lot for DoD support operations. in the past, Bendix Corp (NASA 's tacking station) provided transportation - employees took turns driving the vans - from thier homes to the worksite. Reducing traffic is a critical issue to improve quality of life.

### I-1307-001

Thank you for your comments. The preferred Main Cantonment Alternative 2 has residential housing incorporated within the limits of the base with an internal circulation system connecting, residential, work, school, and employment areas. This alternative is considered favorable from a traffic standpoint and minimized the amount of off-base travel as much as possible.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1658

Received: 2/18/2010 3:29:20 AM

**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-1308-001

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-1308-001



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1564

Received: 2/18/2010 1:18:17 AM

I-1309-001

The DEIS fails to adequately assess the impact of the increased population on the Office of the Attorney General and the Public Defender Corporation.

### I-1309-001

Thank you for your comment. The comment letter of the Office of the Attorney General and the Public Defender Corporation has been received and appropriate changes will be made in the FEIS.

## COMMENT SHEET



### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1659

Received: 2/18/2010 3:29:52 AM

I-1310-001

I, as a voter, citizen of Guam, and the United States of America, denounce the movement of some 8,000 troops, families, and workers for the Marine Buildup. Our island is already too small, our island's government is a mess, our culture, our lands, and our pride has been deteriorating.

Although I support the Global fight against terror, I strongly feel that the US Marine relocation is wrong and undemocratic. Without a formal vote from the people of Guam to approve the move, exhibits the tyranny and hypocrisy of the United States morals on mutual liberty and equal rights as an American.

Guam is still declared a colony under the United Nations, and by not letting the people of Guam formerly vote for the buildup, only makes me feel that pre war colonial Military rule exist in today's society.

I-1310-002

Further more, DOD only gave the people of Guam 90 days to comment on this DEIS, not to mention the limit of 2,500 characters for this online comment. It was three years in the making of this build-up and why is our chance to comment on 11,000 pages of data limited and on a short deadline? Also the DEIS was not translated into the Chamorro language, giving illiterate elderly readers a chance to compre

I-1310-003

All in all the cost of this build-up goes beyond economics. In my opinion it is doing what is morally right for our people.

Money cannot buy happiness; I fear overpopulation of our island, more strain on our natural resources, the fear of more strangers entering our island, the fear of becoming a target from foreign nations, the destruction of our jungles, I fear the increase in crimes, auto accidents, and I fear Guam will never have a chance to vote for Self-Determination.

I suggest to the US, to move the buildup to the Philippines. My alternative, to the situation, is to negotiate a deal with the Philippine Government, because they have the space, the people need the money, so many Filipinos live in the US and around the world, it would be hard to believe that the Filipino people would not want this buildup, if their are all these so called "ECONOMIC BENEFITS" then I would think that the best move would be to move to the Philippines. According to the DEIS there will only be benefits, so why not give the Philippines a try, to exhibit their patriotism to the US for liberating parts of the PI from the Spanish and Japan.

Again I respectfully disagree with the buildup, but this is my opinion alone.

Regards

### I-1310-001

Thank you for your comment. The EIS process affords the public an opportunity to express their concerns on the project. 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.

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. 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-1310-002

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.

The DoD provided a webform on the project website where people could easily leave their comments. While each webform comment was limited to 2,500 characters, there was no limit to the number of comments an individual could submit via webform.

The complete DEIS is not available in any language other than English, a synopsis of the proposed action and its impacts is available in Chamorro or Carolinian on the project website: [www.guambuildupeis.us](http://www.guambuildupeis.us).

Chamorro and Carolinian interpreters from the community were also available at the public hearings to assist upon request.

**I-1310-003**

Thank you for your comment, which focused on how Guam was chosen for the military relocation rather than other places within the Pacific region. Volume 1 at Section 1.4 in the Draft EIS provides a Global Perspective Background, which explains the various international and military capability requirements that were considered for the realignment of military forces. Because this section of the Draft EIS explains the background analysis of strategic military capability locations within the Pacific, it will remain the same for the Final EIS. For instance, this section describes how several locations were considered throughout the Pacific region for the military relocation based upon 1) response times, 2) freedom of action (the ability of the U.S. to use bases and training facilities freely and without restriction at a particular locale), and 3) international treaties and agreements with Japan and other Western Pacific allies. The U.S. locations in the Pacific region considered for the military relocation were Hawaii, Alaska, California, and Guam. Non-U.S. locations considered included Korea, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Australia, because they are allies to the U.S. and are well situated for strategic force deployment. After analyzing the international and military capability requirements for each locale mentioned above, Guam was the only location for the relocation that met all the criteria.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1565

Received: 2/18/2010 1:19:46 AM

I-1311-001

I am a Social Work student at the University of Guam. Based on what I have read from the DEIS and other comments that were posted up on the We are Guahan website, I have learned about some pertinent information on crime rates. Thus, my comment is in reference to the following statements from the DEIS found in Volume 2, Chapter 18.1.9, pg. 1173 and Volume 5, Chapter 18.2.5.1, pg 200 of the DEIS.

Based on what was stated in the statements above from the DEIS, the DEIS does not address how issues are going to be handled if it does arise. Since GPD is responsible for law enforcement outside of federal property, what happens if an incident arises that involves a civilian and a military individual? Does the federal law enforcement get involved, or do they leave it up to GPD to resolve? What if an incident occurs between military personnel off base? Is GPD required to enforce the law in these cases that happen off base or will the military handle it?

In addition, it is not clear as to where the funding will come from to hire these additional personnel. Is the Government of Guam responsible for providing the funding, or is the military going to help provide funding, in order to help the Government of Guam cover the costs. The increase in population is expected to increase the services and/or personnel required by GPD and GFD in order to better protect the citizens of Guam. However there is no plan in the DEIS that states how GPD and GFD are going to be able to handle the increase.

Before the buildup is approved, this is what needs to happen:

-The Dept. of Justice needs to provide the funding that is necessary to hire these additional personnel by providing appropriations to GPD and GFD.

-The Dept. of Defense needs to state the proper jurisdiction laws in handling crimes that may occur between military personnel and civilians on Guam, as well as crimes that are committed inside and outside of federal property.

-The DEIS needs to be revised and rewritten in order to include what the average age of in-migrating civilian workers will be as a more youthful migrant population will add additional stress to the criminal court system.

-I recommend that the military shares information with the Government of Guam, regarding crimes that are committed on the base, so that we are able to have accurate statistics as to the number of crimes that are committed on Guam (i.e., the military needs to provide statistics regarding the crimes

## I-1311-001

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.

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: 1660

Received: 2/18/2010 3:29:52 AM

I-1312-001

My comment pertains to Volume 2 Chapter 16, page 71. I am concerned that Draft EIS does not address HOW the Guam Community College and University of Guam will handle the increase in study population. Will funding be provided to these institutions in expand and renovate the existing facilities? Are there any alternative schools of learning for the military besides GCC, UOG, and the University of Maryland? If so, will these new alternatives be available to everyone (not just military personnel and their dependents)?

#### I-1312-001

Thank you for your comment. The Final EIS has been updated (Volume 2) to better address impacts on social services.

As documented in this EIS, DoD acknowledges the existing sub-standard conditions of key public infrastructure systems and social services on Guam and the interest to have DoD fund improvements to these systems and services. DoD's ability to fund actions is limited by Federal law. However, to minimize adverse impacts associated with the proposed military relocation program, DoD is leading a federal inter-agency effort to identify other Federal programs and funding sources that could benefit the people of Guam.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1567

Received: 2/18/2010 1:20:38 AM

I-1313-001

Impact Based on what the DEIS says:

Increase In Crime, Strain on Law Enforcement Resources:

- 1.Expect increase in number of offenses and arrests at the onset and during the construction component.
- 2.The military operational component will have little impact on the overall crime rate.

My Comments:

- 1.The police, fire, customs, corrections, and agriculture forces already are severely short on law enforcement.
- 2.There is no commitment of DoD or federal resources to building up law enforcement agencies to prevent crime.
- 3.The DEIS does not list the types of offenses planners expect will increase during the construction phase. 100 robberies is not the same as 100 rapes.
- 4.The crime rate is percentage-based. A surge in population sustaining the same number of crimes will drive the crime rate down dramatically. Instead, the DEIS says it will have little impact on the crime rate. This obviously suggests the number of crimes will go up in order for the crime rate to catch up with the new population base. What types of crimes are these?
- 5.It is impossible for Guam to prepare to keep the crime rate down without any information and resources to do so.

Proposed Solution:

- The DoD must provide more in-depth study into the types of new crimes, which may be committed based on the current level of local law enforcement numbers. It should also study how many fewer crimes will be committed with more law enforcement officers.
- The DoD must fund the hiring of new officers for Guam Police and Fire Departments, Departments of Youth, Corrections and Agriculture, Guam Customs and Quarantine Agency, and the Unified Courts of Guam. This funding can begin to taper after the buildup to allow GovGuam time to benefit from the expanding economy with higher revenues and take over the payments incrementally.
- The DoD and GovGuam law enforcement agencies may consider joint security ventures. This can include military personnel deputized in the Guam Police Department to patrol inside and outside the gate; fire and medic personnel to handle local emergencies; etc.

## I-1313-001

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.

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: 1661

Received: 2/18/2010 3:30:31 AM

**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-1314-001

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-1314-001



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1568

Received: 2/18/2010 1:22:50 AM

Impact Based on what the DEIS says:

Criminal Activity in the community:

1. The DEIS says it appears the military operational component will have little impact on the crime rate. (Vol. 2 Ch. 16 Pg. 16-87)
2. Nothing further is said beyond this.

My Comments:

1. "Little" is a relative term. "1" is a small number compared with "100," but it is not taken lightly when it represents a rape, murder, or drug offense. The DoD must define, in specific terms, what "little impact" means for the types and numbers of crimes the DEIS references.
2. Any increase in population is almost always met with an increase in crime. Although the actual rate may not fluctuate a great deal, an increase in case load for local law enforcement will be met with further financial needs. The DoD needs to expand further on the types of crimes that will increase so local officials can plan accordingly.

Proposed Solution:

- First, DoD must study this issue further and come back to GovGuam with much more information on the impact to the types and numbers of crimes.
- We should begin prevention efforts now. The Marines, Navy, Air Force, Army, and GovGuam can enter a partnership. This partnership will allow cultural assimilation education courses or seminars to U.S. servicemen and women relocating to Guam. This way, U.S. servicemen and women will have a better understanding of cultural nuances and many barriers in communication will be broken down. This should lead at least to fewer violent altercations and a greater respect between civilians and military personnel.
- This partnership also should include interagency memoranda allowing Military Police to patrol high-risk points, i.e. Tumon.
- The DoD should aid Guam in securing funding to adequately police the permanent population growth as a result of the military buildup.

## I-1315-001

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.

I-1315-001



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1569

Received: 2/18/2010 1:23:08 AM

I-1316-001

The military already own more than 25% of land of Guam and I suggest that the military uses land they already own on island for further expansion relating to the buildup and future DOD activities.

I-1316-002

Extend the deadline for the Final EIS as residents will time above the 30 day deadline to review this massive document.

Make the Final EIS available for the deaf and blind. Also, translate it into Chamorro.

Again, do not use eminent domain for land condemnation and do not take the Pagat or Sasayan areas to utilize. Use existing firing ranges for training. If current firing ranges are not sufficient for the number of marines, decrease the estimated number of marines that are set to arrive on Guam.

Mt. LamLam is a historic, religious, and recreational site for many of Guam's people and using this area is an insult to all her people. Use land already owned.

I-1316-003

Do not dredge Apra Harbor. Use already existing wharfs such as Kilo.

The Draft EIS was very vague and didn't address many of the issues that will directly impact the civilian population so the Final EIS needs to contain much more solid information, facts, and studies on the impact we, the people of Guam will face in regards to the buildup.

I-1316-004

The Chamorro culture is currently endangered and with the buildup, it will further the decline of Guam's native culture so my solution to mitigate this problem is for the federal government to fully fund Chamorro language immersion schools something similar to the schools established by Princess Bishop in Hawaii.

If none of these actions can mitigated to meet the needs of the people, then I suggest using lands on the U.S mainland or existing bases in Hawaii. Or, NO ACTION.

## I-1316-001

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.

Mt. LamLam would not be used by the proposed action. However, a proposed access road (presently a dirt trail) is proposed for access to the Naval Munitons Site (proposed for training). The dirt trail along with 30 feet on each side would be acquired through purchase, lease, or easement from the owner. There are two alternatives for the access road; to leave the trail unpaved or to pave the trail. The trail is used on Good Fridays; crowds come to see and/or participate in the cross being carried to the top of Mt. LamLam. It is anticipated that if acquired, access through the area would be provided by DoD.

Relating to the Pagat and Marbo area, DoD acknowledges that maintaining access to these sites is important. Although plans concerning access have not been developed, DoD plans to provide access to these areas 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-1316-002**

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.

**I-1316-003**

Thank you for your comment.

**I-1316-004**

Thank you for your comment. Discussions of mitigations has been expanded in the FEIS. It should be noted that the trust set up by the Hawaiian Princess Bernice Pauahi Bishop was a private trust to set up the Kamehameha schools for children of Hawaiian ancestry. As progressive as the Kamehameha schools are now in reviving the Hawaiian culture, in the history of Kamehameha schools, there was a early period where the Hawaiian language and original hula was banned from being taught.

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: 1662

Received: 2/18/2010 3:32:33 AM

I-1317-001

1. The NEPA process has failed to meet the requirements for "Environmental Justice" in minority and low-income populations in terms of meaningful involvement in the NEPA process as described in Executive Order (EO) 12898, Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations. "Meaningful involvement" as defined by USEPA (1995) is found in the first paragraph of page 19-2:

Analysis: The minority and low income population has not been able to engage in meaningful involvement as a result of:

A lack of public information from the Federal and local Government of Guam agencies involved in the DEIS(list of agencies in Volume 9, Appendix B). The Navy required the Governor to sign an agreement preventing disclosure of the government agencies' assessment of the impacts of the military buildup with respect to the DEIS. The local Government represents the people of Guam, including the minority groups, low-income populations and particularly those under age 18) who do not have the expertise to analyze these impacts.

At the public meetings on the DEIS that I attended (at Ukudo High School and the Senior Citizens Center in Mangilao) members of the public, including myself, Senator Ben Pangelinan, Rosanna Barcinas, representatives of Guahan asked that the analyses by local government officials be made public and that forums be conducted to explain their analyses but we were advised that the "gag order" did not allow for this information to be released to the public.

Without this information and the education process necessary to make it accessible and understandable to the public, most especially to the minority and low-income population of Guam, there has been environmental injustice. They cannot participate in the process or contribute and have any meaningful, effective opportunity to influence the regulatory agency's decisions. There has been no effective effort to seek out and facilitate their involvement.

The forums to solicit comments from the public did not involve explanations of the technical aspects of the DEIS findings—particularly those that pose a significant negative social, cultural, economic and environmental impacts. Having representatives from the Navy and their experts available to answer questions doesn't allow for participation.

## I-1317-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD encouraged meaningful involvement to ensure effective public participation by locating meetings in accessible areas, sending scoping and public hearing notices to 130 elected officials, agencies, and organizations in addition to advertising in newspapers, and encouraging the public to submit comments on the proposed action alternatives. A range of topics that were identified in the 990 scoping comments received (refer to Table 1.8-1) and the 10,000 comments received on the DEIS (Volume 10) are addressed in each specific resource impact section of the FEIS. The DEIS was posted in public libraries, and a reading room with copies of the DEIS was established at Agana Shopping Center. To ensure that non-English speakers were involved in the EIS process and were able to voice their concerns about the military buildup, the following outreach measures were taken during the scoping and DEIS comment periods: meeting materials (handouts, posters, etc) were in English and Chamorro; a summary of the DEIS Executive Summary was made available online and at public hearings in English, Chamorro and Carolinian; Chamorro and Carolinian interpreters were present at public hearings to assist members of the public; and verbal public comments were allowed in Chamorro and Carolinian at public hearings, which were then translated into English for transcripts of the hearings. DoD fully understands and acknowledges all the concerns of Guam's people with regard to social, cultural, economic and environmental impacts of the proposed military relocation that could disproportionately affect minority and low-income populations on Guam. 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, and to fulfill its obligations to uphold environmental justice.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1570

Received: 2/18/2010 1:23:09 AM

I-1318-001

I'm not convinced that the Navy and/or the Federal Government will work together with its island's residents. If the FEDs breaks down their barriers like walls that encircle their off base housing area or lift certain civilian pass requirements to enter their housing or bases, then I can be convinced that both the military and the private citizens of Guam can live together in harmony. But since there are "security issues" at hand, there is no hope for such harmony I say NO to the Marine movement. The US has already placed Guam on a "bigger target or bulls-eye" for its potential enemies now and in the future. Yes, my biggest worry is that Guam is now placed in a greater risk without its inhabitants being compensated for the past and especially for the future. The least the US should do is fund and construct the required infrastructures. in addition, the Gov't of Guam should also demand rental payments of its land taken by the federal government for the construction, operations and maintenance of local schools (monies which we don't have).

I-1318-002

#### I-1318-001

Thank you for your comment. The military secures its bases and property primarily to protect its facilities, personnel, and other assets; this is typical of military bases everywhere, including the U.S. mainland. Access to and through military property would be provided and in many cases access is allowed to use or visit recreational and cultural resources. These issues on base security, public health and safety, and access will be emphasized in the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS).

It should also be noted that the military base, in itself, is a community. It includes military personnel, housing for the military and their dependents, medical and dental facilities, discount stores, recreational areas, and schools. These are provided for the benefit of the military personnel and their dependents. The cohesion of the military base, like any social group, is based on the similarity of their jobs and duties, objectives, age, situation, and other military affiliation. Subsequently, their similarities and benefits within the base are not the principal reasons for what appears to be "a separation from the local community."

#### I-1318-002

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.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1663

Received: 2/18/2010 3:33:45 AM

#### Quality of Life:

If the thousands of marine corps and their dependents transfer from Okinawa to Guam then this means the population will rise at its highest peak. The roads would be very busy and it will be harder to get from one place to another. This may also lead to polluting the air on the island. When population rises, the police departments will be needing more personnel in order to enforce the law and respond to emergencies. In addition, the hospital in Guam cannot accommodate more people. It has enough space for our current population only. If the marines come there would be a need for a bigger hospital for a higher population.

I-1319-001

#### I-1319-001

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.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1571

Received: 2/18/2010 1:23:40 AM

I-1320-001

I, Daniel Brown, resident of Guam, fully support and agree with the review comments as submitted and outlined by the National Park Service in the memorandum dated February 2, 2010, submitted by Rory D. Westberg, Acting Regional Director Pacific West Region, Subject: National Park Service Comments Concerning ER-09-1197; Guam and Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands Military Relocation.

I-1320-001

Thank you for your comment.



**COMMENT SHEET**

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas  
Environmental Impact Statement  
Guam and CNMI Military Relocation**

Website Comment Number: 1573

Received: 2/18/2010 1:25:08 AM

I-1321-001

I am Social Work at the University of Guam and currently an intern student at the Family Caregiver Support Program. My comment is in reference to Volume 2 Chapter 16, page 22. Chapter 16 discusses about health and human services conditions on Guam. The EIS draft mentioned services to women and children, but does not address the needs of the elderly. In the DEIS, it states that "the funding of Medicaid and Medicare programs also provides unique challenges to the Guam healthcare system". Guam's elderly population utilizes these programs. Guam's Medicaid funding is capped and its federal matching is 50% of the minimum rate. Medicare limits GMH reimbursement to \$6,000 per discharge. The \$6,000 is not enough to pay the cost of hospital bills. This poses a challenge to the elderly and low-income families with their health care needs. The DEIS does not mention how it is going to help elderly population and low-income people if these programs are limited. The DEIS should offer ways or address the issue of a chance to increase the program benefits. Compared to other states and U.S. Territories the restrictions on these programs places Guam's public health care system at the bottom. Guam's population will continue to increase as increase economic resources equates to more people moving from other islands in the Pacific to Guam. The question that needs to be addressed is if DoD will help GovGuam healthcare infrastructure.

**I-1321-001**

Thank you for your comment. The Final EIS has been updated (Volume 2) to better address impacts on social services.

As documented in this EIS, DoD acknowledges the existing sub-standard conditions of key public infrastructure systems and social services on Guam and the interest to have DoD fund improvements to these systems and services. DoD's ability to fund actions is limited by Federal law. However, to minimize adverse impacts associated with the proposed military relocation program, DoD is leading a federal inter-agency effort to identify other Federal programs and funding sources that could benefit the people of Guam.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1664

Received: 2/18/2010 3:33:53 AM

I-1322-001

Ambient air quality data for Government of Guam has not been collected since 1991: "no existing ambient air quality data are available to represent current air quality conditions with respect to the criteria pollutants for which the NAAQS were established" (Volume 6, Chapter 7, page 7-14). It is critical that this data be collected, analyzed, and made public to the people of Guam. Additionally, as the proposed military action will exacerbate the potential for negative air quality impact, the final EIS should assign DoD the responsibility for securing funding for this study.

Additionally, Chapter 7 of Volume 6 only provides historical monitoring data for air quality from 1972 – 1991, and does not specify details of this data (including the areas from where data was collected). The final EIS should include this information, as it would be useful to update future studies to reflect and/or determine the impact of the proposed military action on air quality around the island.

### I-1322-001

Thank you for your comment. The historically monitored ambient air quality program at Guam (collected approximately 20-40 years ago) was included in the discussion of existing monitoring data. Detailed data from this program were not included in the DEIS, as a detailed discussion of air quality conditions 20 years ago including location, levels collected, etc. would be of limited or no use for describing existing ambient air quality conditions occurring now at Guam. Therefore, the paragraph in Chapter 7 of Volume 6 only provides information on the fact that such studies were historically conducted, but have not been performed in recent years. A comparison of predicted air quality conditions to historical conditions would not assist in determining the incremental increases from the proposed action. As noted in the comment, the most appropriate action would be to monitor current air quality conditions, which requires coordination with federal and Guam government environmental agencies.

Although DoD is supportive of the need for ambient air quality monitoring, it must follow complicated regulatory siting and data reduction procedures in addition to equipment set-up requirements. For these reasons, EPA and/or state agencies are normally responsible for collecting ambient air quality data. However, DoD proposes to install one long-term ambient monitoring station for EPA and GEPA to monitor air quality condition on Guam.

## COMMENT SHEET



### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1574

Received: 2/18/2010 1:26:40 AM

I-1323-001

To reduce the impact to the people of Guam, the DoD must stay within their footprint. House units and operational building must be multi-story. Residences must be multi-family structures including mid rise (5-10) story. Budget more funds for maintenance cost to accommodate the structure.

I-1323-002

One of the concerns is that the quality of life of the DoD families must be maintained at a high standard. That standard must not be at the expense of the residents of Guam. The quality of life of the people of Guam, must not be compromised to accommodate the quality of life of the DoD families and personnel.

I-1323-003

DoD must develop a public access management plan for all natural and cultural resources.

#### I-1323-001

Thank you for your comment. The current DOD standard for housing density is 4 to 6 dwelling units per acre. Consistent with the "live where you work" concept, the Marine Corps has expressed a desire to locate all associated housing on one contiguous main base. The Marine Corps also has expressed a desire to ensure the housing density for Marine Corps personnel and their families is compatible with other service housing densities on Guam, which are approximately 4.7 dwelling units per acre.

#### I-1323-002

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 and quality of life. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to work towards ensuring 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 provides base facilities, such as recreational areas, dental and medical services, and discount stores as a benefit to those serving the military. It is not excluding Guam residents but providing benefits for the military personnel and their families. The local community that the base is within is provided benefits through money it pays from taxes, fees, and licenses. These funds would become part of the revenue that Guam can use to support various public services and facilities.

#### I-1323-003

Thank you for your comment. DoD understands and recognizes the significance of cultural and recreational sites located on DoD property in Guam. Restricting access to certain DoD areas at certain times is

required to maintain public safety. It is the intent of DoD to maintain public access to DoD lands that contain cultural sites consistent with safety and operational requirements. Access will be granted at approved times such as when the lands are not being used for military training. Final plans concerning access to sites potentially impacted by the proposed action have not been developed. DoD looks forward to working with stakeholders to develop plans for cultural stewardship and access that balances operational needs, public safety concerns, and the continuing public use and enjoyment of these sites.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1665

Received: 2/18/2010 3:35:44 AM

I-1324-001

REFERENCE: VOLUME 7: MITIGATION, SUMMARY IMPACTS, CUMULATIVE 4-4

4.3.3 MIRC The MIRC EIS has not been finalized nor has a ROD been issued. The Draft EIS proposed action is ongoing and proposed military training activities within the Mariana Islands (Navy 2009). The MIRC consists of the ranges, airspace, and ocean areas surrounding the ranges that make up the Study Area. The study area described in the EIS does not include the sovereign territory (including waters out to 12 nautical miles [nm]) of the Federated States of Micronesia. The proposed action would result in critical enhancements to increase training capabilities (especially in the undersea and air warfare areas) that are necessary if the military services are to maintain a state of military readiness commensurate with the national defense mission. The proposed action does not involve extensive changes to the MIRC facilities, activities, or training capabilities, nor does it involve an expansion of the existing MIRC property or airspace requirements. The proposed action does not involve the redeployment of Marine Corps, Air Force personnel or assets, carrier berthing capability, or deployment of strategic missile defense assets to the Marianas. The proposed action focuses on the development and improvement of existing training capabilities in the MIRC and would not include any military construction projects. Because new ranges are not being proposed the project location is not shown in Table 4.3-1. Governing procedures for the use of training areas, ranges and airspace operated and controlled by the Commander U.S. Naval Forces, Marianas including instructions and procedures for the use of Guam, Saipan, Tinian, Rota and Farallon de Medinilla are included in Commander Navy Region Marianas Instruction 3500.4 (Marianas Training Handbook). This guidance identifies specific land use constraints to enable protection of environmental resources during military training in the MIRC. These procedures would continue to be followed. Modification and augmentations of these procedures are being discussed among stakeholders. No new types of training are required that would warrant new procedures in the MIRC.

I-1324-001

Thank you for your comment.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1577

Received: 2/18/2010 1:28:14 AM

I-1325-001

Mt. LamLam: Do not use Mt. LamLam as a firing range. Because it is important to our religion and it is disrespectful. Use land you already or no action.

I-1325-002

Do not dredge our coral reefs because it is the only resource that keeps our island safe from natural disasters and it will kill and harm endangered species in Guam's oceans.

No ACTION!

### I-1325-001

Thank you for your comment. The Mt. LamLam area is not proposed as a firing range. The Proposed Action does include a proposal to construct a road in the area. Although final plans concerning access to Mt. Jumullong have not been developed, it is the intent of DoD to maintain public access (including the access trail) when not being used for military training. 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 this site.

### I-1325-002

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 work with the people and Government of Guam to ensure that the short-term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long-term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

As identified in the EIS, the proposed dredged area within the active commercial harbor was previously 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 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.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1666

Received: 2/18/2010 3:35:56 AM

I-1326-001

The DEIS does not include a detailed plan as to where the new wastewater treatment plant would be placed. The preferred alternative recommends placing it within one mile of the current Tanguisson plant. The corals in this area will be greatly impacted by another treatment plant so close, as will the water quality for fishing and recreational uses. A better alternative must be included in the FEIS and a full study done to assess the FULL impacts of this new plant on the coral ecosystems as well as to the human uses of these waters and proper mitigation/compensation must be included. If more beaches are to be made unusable, the DOD could consider opening some of the areas that are restricted to use by military such as those on NcTams and Anderson to mitigate for the loss.

Finally, the DOD must be realistic with expectation to local agencies. The Government of Guam is in debt. Regardless of how many jobs are brought in, or how much economic stimuli are provided, GovGuam cannot fund the infrastructure upgrades needed for this buildup. If there need to be more wells for water, DOD needs to fund it. If the power and waste management systems need to be upgraded to accommodate the associated population increase, DOD must fund those as well. While increased security and economy are good incentives, they will be useless if the government goes further into debt to fund these projects. Funding needs to be provided as well to fund additional staff to increase the capacities of the regulatory agencies to monitor and assess these projects as well.

#### I-1326-001

Thank you for your comment. The preferred wastewater alternative is to upgrade the existing Guam Waterworks Authority (GWA) Northern District Wastewater Treatment Plant (NDWWTP). The comment seems to refer to the non-preferred and long-term alternative for DoD to construct a stand-alone plant near the NDWWTP. This alternative is covered at only a general programmatic level and is not project specific. If pursued, this alternative would require future NEPA review involving project specific detail, such as location, capacity, whether or not an independent outfall would be used or if the current NDWWTP outfall could be used with GWA agreements, assessments of impacts to marine environment, etc.

Subsequent to producing the DEIS, DoD and GWA have agreed in principle that DoD would arrange financing through a third party special private entity to upgrade and operate the NDWWTP. This has been added to the final EIS. Discussions are continuing regarding solutions to the other utility challenges on Guam, and any financing or funding agreements made 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: 1578

Received: 2/18/2010 1:28:59 AM

#### Impact Based on what the DEIS says:

Destruction of cultural sites, artifacts, etc.

1. There are historic and cultural sites included in the areas the military is looking at acquiring. (Vol. 2 Ch. 12 Pg. 12-41)
2. The military said every precaution will be taken to preserve artifacts found and respect historic and cultural sites. (Vol. 2 Ch. 12)

#### My Comments:

1. Many of these sites have been undisturbed for centuries. Merely "preserving" unearthed artifacts does not make up for disturbing ancient burial grounds, or cultural centers of spirituality.
2. All historic sites and artifacts must be preserved. Damage or demolition of history or cultural landmarks, artifacts, etc... will not be tolerated.

#### Proposed Solution:

- The DoD must stay within its existing footprint.
- As a matter of fact, DoD must return land to the people of Guam.

### I-1327-001

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. There will be no physical impacts to known burials sites of traditional cultural properties. In addition, the 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 and to provide information necessary to protect historically important archaeological sites.

I-1327-001



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1579

Received: 2/18/2010 1:29:42 AM

I-1328-001

Generally, as with any development, I expect that negative impacts will be experienced as progress is realized. It is my contention that the benefits to be derived from this relocation of and facilities upgrades for our Armed Forces will surpass the anticipations of anti-buildup views provided they engage the discussions with an open mind.

The fact that our Socioeconomic realities will always be intertwined and influenced by issues that affect our National Security should consistently be regarded as the most significant subject pertaining to matters that will tangibly or intangibly influence the greatest number of American's Quality of Life.

I-1328-001

Thank you for your comment.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1583

Received: 2/18/2010 1:35:03 AM

#### Impact Based on what the DEIS says:

The Chamorro culture and language may be at risk:

1. Expansion in non-Chamorro voting. (Vol. 2 Ch. 16 Pg. 16-91)
2. 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. (Vol. 2 Ch 16.2.3.3 Pg. 16-95)
3. A large influx of non-Chamorro speaking people will mean a smaller percentage of Chamorro speaking people if nothing is done. (Vol. 2 Ch. 16 Pg. 16-91)

#### My Comments:

1. This has the potential to diminish further the indigenous Chamorro population and the use of the Chamorro language.
2. The DEIS does not make any reference to a U.S. or military willingness to help in this regard.
3. The DoD also is not showing interest in encouraging the learning and use of this language by our U.S. servicemen and women. Military personnel in Japan, for instance, are encouraged to learn Japanese.

#### Proposed Solution:

- The DoD can partner with government of Guam agencies to teach Chamorro to U.S. servicemen and women, and expand the use of our language
- This partnership may leverage the proper resources to expand our own local efforts to immerse the local population with the language.

I-1329-001

### I-1329-001

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.

While some cultural orientation to the military personnel and their dependents would be likely; the immersion of new populations in the Chamorro language would not likely be provided. The Marines would be on rotation, serving in Guam for about 2 to 3 years. It is more likely that they would have a general orientation to Guam and the Chamorro life style so that they will know and respect the Chamorro way of life.

The benefit 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.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1584

Received: 2/18/2010 1:36:12 AM

Impact Based on what the DEIS says:  
Destruction of Indigenous Flora & Fauna:

1. The areas proposed for the military build up are heavily vegetated. These also are habitat for many of Guam's indigenous animals. (Vol. 2 Ch. 2 Pg. 2-30)

My Comments:

1. Much of Guam's indigenous wildlife naturally is threatened when large tracts of land on this small island are cleared.
2. Loss of habitat, disease, and invasive species all contribute to dwindling populations.
3. Our wildlife, especially our flora, is an inseparable part of our identity as a people, and as a world-class resort destination. Tourism still is our number-one industry. We don't want to do anything to diminish visitor arrivals.

Proposed Solution:

- Every measure must be taken to minimize damage to our island ecosystem.
- Indigenous flora that is removed must be replanted. Habitat for endangered species must be preserved.
- Prevention of erosion from landscaping, cut and fill activities, demolition, etc... must be enforced.

### I-1330-001

Thank you for your comment. Although a large amount of forest would be removed, the vast majority would be secondary growth forests and many of these are dominated by species not native to Guam or are small trees that are abundant in many other areas of the island. To compensate for the removal of forest, new areas would be established as ecological reserves to preserve and manage high-quality habitat and other forest areas will be improved as habitat for animals through such methods as removal of pigs and deer that cause much destruction of the forest understory.

I-1330-001



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1585

Received: 2/18/2010 1:37:39 AM

I-1331-001

To mitigate some of the cultural resources and practices, DoD must develop medicinal gardens both on base and off base at appropriate areas around the island where the suruhanures and suruhas are able to gather plants.

For every acre that is cleared on limestone forest, DoD must reforest other areas of the island. DoD must work with the Department of Agriculture and other appropriate Government of Guam agencies in determining the most suitable location for reforestation efforts.

Before an area is cleared, DoD must work with the community including the Department of Chamorro Affairs to provide the trees and plants to people who are interested in wood carving, weaving, building canoes, etc....and other cultural practices.

### I-1331-001

Thank you for your comment. Discussion on mitigation measures has been expanded in the Final EIS.

Landscaping using native plant would be likely. However, gardens with native plants within DoD property may not be implemented. The primary mission of the base is to house, train, and deploy military personnel and their dependents. The base would be secured and protected to protect DoD assets, provide public safety especially as it relates to firing and training ranges, and to secure the base from terrorists. Having the community going into and out of the DoD properties to harvest and/or care for native plants are not conducive to the DoD's primary mission.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1588

Received: 2/18/2010 1:41:43 AM

I-1332-001

DoD must establish a local liaison office. This office will answer questions concerning the DoD activities including closure of certain areas for training exercising, etc... Fisherman, recreational users, hikers, and residents must have a place to report when a helicopter is flying too low, when they see someone in the water who may be training. Notification to the public must be done more aggressively. A single office to handle all of the DoD(Navy, Airforce, Army and Marines).

### I-1332-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD concurs with this recommendation. Currently, the Joint Guam Program Office and Navy Region Marianas serve as touch points for community concerns on the military relocation. This will continue and be expanded as required to ensure information is provided to citizens and that someone is available to respond to concerns from the public in a timely manner.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1591

Received: 2/18/2010 1:45:50 AM

I-1333-001

With over 1000 military bases across the world, hundreds of those located within the Asian/Pacific region, I don't see why the U.S. government feels the need to militarize Guam any further. I understand the relationship the U.S. has with Japan and the need to relocate troops to appease our ally, but I do not think you should attempt to relocate all of these marine's to Guam. I have no qualms with a minimal movement, but with that I would not agree to building a new shooting range just for the marine's. There are already areas on the island suitable for such training. I also do not agree to the proposed dredging of the reef. The current system in place, with Hawaii and California being home ports, has worked fine for so long. I see no reason to burden our island with these things you deem "necessary". The military industrial complex has become almost uncontrollable. A missile defense shield would only make Guam a bigger target and would not make us safer as you claim. You expect us to pay for the infrastructure that needs to be updated in order to handle this build up? You already own a third of the land yet you expect Chamorros and Guamanians to give you more? There are some very naive people out there who are betting the house on the economic benefits that you claim we will enjoy. While there will be a slight increase, it will not be what you claim. I have no problem with the U.S. military. My uncle was a pilot in Vietnam and is still very involved with the military. I love both the United States and Guam very much. I would just appreciate if we were respected as equal U.S. citizens rather than treated similarly to the Native Americans. Please do not go forward with your proposed build up. Thank you for your time and consideration.

### I-1333-001

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: 1593

Received: 2/18/2010 1:47:03 AM

I-1334-001

An increase in population will as we know increase everything else such as traffic and motorized transportation. Is anyone taking into effect of the increase in air transportation and the noise that will increase on the northern end of the island. I personally live in the Wusttig area and there are times when I can't hear myself talking on the phone or talking to the person besides me, if outside or the windows and doors are open at the house. Insulating/soundproofing windows and doors would be a great step in reducing the sound carried by the landing of aircrafts in the Northern area. The area I speak about would include housing from Y-seng song road to Anderson A.F. Base. Should the installation require a change of doors or windows, it would be included in the process of soundproofing/insulating. Of course we are not talking about a complete soundproof structure, only noise reduction whereas it is bearable and allows communication within the normal scope of day to day activity.

**I-1334-001**

Thank you for your comment. Noise levels around Andersen AFB are described in Volume 2, Chapter 6.2.2.1 and 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: 1602

Received: 2/18/2010 2:05:49 AM

Volume 8, Chapter 5.10.2, Page 6

I-1335-001

The EIS proposed usage of recreational and historical resources of Pagat Mangilao for a proposed firing range. This will limit and in some cases eliminate accessibility to the local civilian population.

NO ACTION should be taken to take Pagat for the firing range because it is a very important cultural site and a popular racing recreation that must be kept accessible to our people.

Alternative 1: DoD must utilize the existing military firing ranges on AAFB, Orote Point etc..

Alternative 2: Build a new one on existing military land DoD now holds. The military has a excess land.

Alternative 3: DoD should build their firing range over their private golf courses, gyms, theatres and other existing recreation facilities, before going after more Public Properties. Golf courses and other recreational facilities exist for public use all over Guam. Military dependents can utilize any of these facilities outside their fenceline.

### I-1335-001

Thank you for your comment. The preferred alternatives identify three changes in the current DoD footprint. Said differently, DoD plans consider using three pieces of land that are not currently controlled by DoD. One of those properties is presently a dirt trail that is proposed to be paved and made an access road to the southern portion of the Naval Munitions Site. The second proposed area is the Former FAA property, which is between South Finegayan housing and NCTS Finegayan. DoD is interested in negotiating to use this land for housing and related activities in order to make the new Marine Corps base all connected. The third area is in the Pagat region on the plateau overlooking the Pacific Ocean. This area is being considered for "live fire" training ranges. If DoD follows this preferred alternative, the first step is to negotiate for usage with the land owners.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1604

Received: 2/18/2010 2:12:05 AM

I-1336-001

The alternatives examined in the DEIS, and the information provided, are inadequate and do not meet NEPA requirements and CEQ Regulations for examination and comparison of alternatives, especially with regard to the "No-Action Alternatives".

1. The "No-Action Alternative" (Vol.3, Chapt.2.5.4) for development and construction of live fire training ranges on Tinian comprises only two sentences, merely stating that the proposed construction would not occur and that the purpose and need for training as described in Chapter 1 would not be met.

It is reasonable to believe that some or all of this training could be provided elsewhere in the world, possibly at existing facilities, such as but not limited to 29 Palms, California, where over 50,000 soldiers undergo training each year (..... included by reference). Going to Chapter 1 cited above, we find that a primary advantage given for providing this proposed new training facility on Tinian is a saving of travel time for some soldiers undergoing one-week training sessions as they transit to and from Guam, as well as command efficiencies (1.2.2). We also find that the proposed facility is, in fact, not just for soldiers stationed on Guam but also for "training by transient US military forces...joint and multi-national use... (1.2.5).

Given the serious environmental and economic impacts of constructing the new live-fire training areas on Tinian, this No-Action Alternative should explore other possible locations for conducting this training, with No-Action on Tinian.

Merely dismissing the No-Action Alternative without exploring other ways this alternative could address purpose and need fails to comply with CEQ Regulations Sec. 1502.14:

\* "Rigorously explore and objectively evaluate all reasonable alternatives.... "Include the alternative of no action."

\* "...present the impacts of the proposal and the alternatives in

## I-1336-001

Thank you for your comment. Tinian was determined to be the suitable location for firing range alternatives, as described in Section 1.2 of Volume 3. The types of training contemplated on Tinian would be routine and frequent (monthly) in nature; consequently, efficiency of access is essential to sustain combat readiness. When developing alternatives for firing ranges, emphasis was placed on maximizing use of existing DoD properties with reliable access to training resources. Please see Section 1.2 of Volume 3 for more details. The environmental impacts of the No-Action Alternative are analyzed in each Resource Chapter of Volume 3.

comparative form, thus sharply defining the issues and providing a clear basis for choice among options by the decision maker and the public."



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1605

Received: 2/18/2010 2:12:58 AM

CEQ advice on implementing the Regulations states:

\* "In determining the scope of alternatives to be considered, 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."

I-1337-001

- The DEIS fails to provide sufficient information for decision-makers and the public to decide whether any possible disadvantages in meeting training program needs at other locations, rather than on Tinian, is sufficiently off-set by avoiding the environmental impacts on Tinian.

- The DEIS fails to clearly identify the extent to which these proposed new training facilities will be used by transient US and foreign soldiers who are actually stationed elsewhere (not on Guam/CNMI).

## I-1337-001

Thank you for your comment. Additional information was added to the Final EIS regarding the military units that might use the ranges, and also the reasons why Tinian was identified for the proposed ranges.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1607

Received: 2/18/2010 2:13:52 AM

I-1338-001

The DEIS, and subsequent, EIS documents should be available in multiple media and languages to adequately provide all people access to the document. Taking this into consideration, the time allotted for public review should be extended.

I-1338-002

The U.S. DoD should implement zero (or further) impact on biological, environmental, and cultural areas. DoD currently occupies a large portion of the island. Can't DoD make use of what it already possesses? If not, then DoD should find another location altogether.

#### I-1338-001

Thank you for your comment. A summary of the Executive Summary is available in Chamorro and Carolinian. The DEIS itself is available online and in hardcopies form in various locations on Guam and in the CNMI. Multimedia tools were used to present the DEIS on the project website and at the 6 public hearings that were held on Guam and the CNMI. Regarding the comment period length, 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-1338-002

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: 1608

Received: 2/18/2010 2:14:06 AM

I-1339-001

1. Live-firing range: other alternative!

I am strongly opposing that more land is taken from the natives. One third of the island is already used by DoD and not assessable to the natives. I am requesting to place the marine live-firing range currently proposed in the areas of Pagat, Sasayan Valley, Marbo Caves, The Guam Raceway Park and Lajuna on Anderson Property or No Action.

I-1339-002

2. Mitigate Increase in Noise outside gate!

Houses outside the gates which will be affected by the increased noise due to the air traffic need to be sound-proofed like the houses insides the gate – paid by the military.

I-1339-003

3. Dredging of Inner Apra Harbor:

I request no action.

I-1339-004

5. Dredging of the reef in Apra Harbor: The DEIS only addresses impacts to a depth of 60 feet. Reef area below 60 feet will be significantly affected by sediments that will settle on these areas. This needs to be addressed in the EIS.

I-1339-005

6. Increase in traffic:

Traffic has already increased in recent years, but with the proposed population increase the traffic will be affected even more. Besides the traffic itself, I am concerned about the increase in DUI, especially by young military personal which are known for their excessive drinking. This issue needs to be addressed in the DEIS. In addition, bus transportation needs to be provided between the bases and the main shopping areas in central Guam to reduce the amount of traffic. Incentives should be given to families only having one car.

I-1339-006

7. Give locals access to beaches on base!

It is not fair that military personal has access to all beaches/caves insides and outside the gate while locals are not allowed access to these sites inside the gate, many of which have cultural significance, such as Haputo. I request that at least once a month residents of the island that don't have base access need to be allowed to access those areas.

8. Cost of living:

Currently, military personal has a high living allowance which is not adjusted to the local market. As widely known, a deal is often made between landlords and military personal to officially charge a higher price while the difference between the actual rent and the paid rent is unofficially shared between the two parties. Locals cannot compete with these prices and are forced to live in less desirable places. Therefore, I request to revisit t

### I-1339-001

Thank you for your comment. The DEIS describes the intensive selection process that the Department of the Navy went through to select alternatives for the location of the firing range on Guam in Volume 2, 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 (such as 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.

Relating to access to hiking and other recreational areas, DoD recognizes the importance of continued access to Pagat, Marbo, and Mt. Lamlam (Jumullong-Manglo). Although plans concerning public access to the sites have not been developed, DoD intend to provide access to these areas. DoD looks forward to working with stakeholders in developing a plan for access that balances operational needs, public safety concerns, and the continuing public use and enjoyment of the site. For the Pagat site, proposed range operations would occur in the plateau above the site and there would be no direct impacts to the site. The Final EIS will be updated to indicate this.

### I-1339-002

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.

**I-1339-003**

Thank you for your comment. The Final EIS addresses crime. Information on this issue is included in the socio-economic chapters (Chapter 16) of the volumes as well as in the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study contained the Volume 9 (appendix).

**I-1339-004**

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-1339-005**

Thank you for your comment.

**I-1339-006**

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 balance operational needs, public safety concerns, and the continuing public use and enjoyment of these sites.

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."



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1609

Received: 2/18/2010 2:14:34 AM

I-1340-001

Similar inadequacies as those discussed above are present in the No-Action Alternative for the proposed construction of a transient-capable port in Apra Harbor (Vol. 4).

This No-Action Alternative fails to explore any alternative actions that could meet purpose and need consistent with No-Action at Apra Harbor.

Furthermore, neither the No-Action Alternative nor the action alternatives provide information that would allow the decision maker or the public to assess how much benefit in terms of increased presence in the Western Pacific could be expected to be derived from the proposed new transient harbor.

The justification provided for the new transient port is that it "increases aircraft carrier presence, as required by the QDR, by reducing the non-availability that occurs when a carrier must perform a long transit to its homeport."

The QDR is a broad conceptual policy document, general in nature, and does not "require" any particular solution. In another location the document more accurately describes the QDR objectives: "One of the QDR conceptual policy initiatives is that the U.S. should strive to position strike forces, which include aircraft carrier and airwing capabilities, in forward locations that support flexibility and speed of response to anywhere in an unpredictable environment. (1.1.3.1.). It is reasonable to believe that there are a variety of ways these objectives of the QDR could be accomplished other than construction of a new transient-capable port at Apra Harbor.

## I-1340-001

Thank you for your comment. The No Action Alternative does not explore other actions because it does not meet the overall purpose and need for the action. Chapter 2, Volume 4, contains a range of reasonable alternatives that were considered.

Chapter 1, Volume 4 describes the purpose and need for the proposed action. Specifically, Section 1.1.2 contains a bulleted list showing some of the benefits that would result from an increased carrier presence in the Western Pacific, such as defending U.S., Japan, and other allies' interests, providing a location within a timely response range, and maintaining regional stability, peace and security, among others. As discussed in Volume 1, Section 1.4.3, the QDR provides part of the basis for the proposal to create the capability to support a transient nuclear-powered aircraft carrier. It is agreed that the QDR only provided broad guidance regarding aircraft carrier presence. However, the action proponent developed a new concept to meet that requirement, support for a transient nuclear-powered aircraft carrier in the Western Pacific region. To refine the concept; however, an appropriate location still had to be determined. NEPA is only applicable to proposed actions. There was no "proposed action" and NEPA, with its alternatives analysis, was not applicable.

When the action proponent chose to move forward with its concept and consider potential berthing locations, NEPA became applicable to the development of alternative locations. 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.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1610

Received: 2/18/2010 2:15:40 AM

I-1341-001

The DEIS states that an aircraft carrier would be expected to be at the new transient port at Apra Harbor for up to 63 days a year, compared to approximately 14 days per year at Apra Harbor in recent years. (1.1.1). However, this should not be interpreted as increasing the availability of a carrier near potential crisis areas. An aircraft carrier docked in the proposed new transient port is likely to be undergoing resupply or repairs, and the document states that response out of a transient port is slower than for ships on port visits. Therefore, one of the other five carriers assigned to the Pacific may be more likely to be available for first response in a crisis than a carrier docked at the proposed transient-capable port at Apra Harbor. Also, the document states that transient ports do not provide family accommodations, so carriers would still need to return to home port periodically, putting a limit on the "enhanced rotational presence" (1.1.2) expected by reducing trips to the home ports.

With regard to coral reefs present in Apra Harbor, Executive Order 13089 Coral Reef Protection, states in Sec. 2. Policy:

(a) All Federal agencies whose actions may affect U.S. coral reef ecosystems shall:

- (a) identify their actions that may affect U.S. coral reef ecosystems;
- (b) utilize their programs and authorities to protect and enhance the conditions of such ecosystems; and
- (c) to the extent permitted by law, ensure that any actions they authorize, fund, or carry out will not degrade the conditions of such ecosystems.

(b) Exceptions to this section may be allowed under terms prescribed by the heads of Federal agencies:

- (1) during time of war or national emergency;
- (2) when necessary for reasons of national security, as determined by the President;
- (3) during emergencies posing an unacceptable threat to human health or safety or to the marine environment and admitting of no other feasible solution; or
- (4) in any case that constitutes a danger to human life or a real threat to vessels, aircraft, platforms or other man-made structures at sea, such as

## I-1341-001

Thank you for your comment. Although transient port visits allow the aircraft carrier to undergo operational support requirements; the advantage of a transient port capability is that the ship can be re-supplied or maintained without returning to its homeport. Development of a transient capable port close to the area of responsibility (AOR) increases aircraft carrier presence, as required by the Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR), by reducing the non-availability that occurs when a carrier must perform a long transit to its homeport. The creation of a transient capable port comes without the expense, political or environmental concerns raised by the creation of a forward homeport. It also maintains adequate response times to potential conflicts.

cases of force majeure caused by stress of weather or other act of God.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1611

Received: 2/18/2010 2:16:16 AM

I-1342-001

With regard to coral reefs present in Agra Harbor, Executive Order 13089 Coral Reef Protection, states in Sec. 2. Policy:

(a) All Federal agencies whose actions may affect U.S. coral reef ecosystems shall:

- (a) identify their actions that may affect U.S. coral reef ecosystems;
- (b) utilize their programs and authorities to protect and enhance the conditions of such ecosystems; and
- (c) to the extent permitted by law, ensure that any actions they authorize, fund, or carry out will not degrade the conditions of such ecosystems.

(b) Exceptions to this section may be allowed under terms prescribed by the heads of Federal agencies:

- (1) during time of war or national emergency;
- (2) when necessary for reasons of national security, as determined by the President;
- (3) during emergencies posing an unacceptable threat to human health or safety or to the marine environment and admitting of no other feasible solution; or
- (4) in any case that constitutes a danger to human life or a real threat to vessels, aircraft, platforms or other man-made structures at sea, such as cases of force majeure caused by stress of weather or other act of God.

- The DEIS fails to explain how the project proponents propose to comply with Executive Order 13089, in light of the need to dredge extensive areas of coral reef in order to construct the proposed new transient harbor in Agra Harbor.

I-1342-002

- The DEIS fails to provide specific information that would allow the decisionmaker and the public to assess how much benefit in terms of increased presence in the Western Pacific could be expected to be derived from the proposed new transient-capable harbor, and thus to evaluate potential environmental trade-offs.

- The DEIS states: "Australia, Singapore, Hong Kong, Japan, and Guam are much closer to potential crises areas and the response times would be

## I-1342-001

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 insure that no action authorized by the USACE program will have an adverse impact on the overall public welfare. It is their mission to provide strong protection of the Nation's aquatic environment, including wetlands and coral reefs; 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

significantly shorter (than California or Hawaii); therefore, they were retained as potential locations for development of extended aircraft carrier transient capabilities." However, the document fails to examine these possible locations, as an alternative to Agra Harbor.

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. Both artificial reefs and watershed management projects would be considered as potential compensatory mitigation, and it is possible that a combination of those potential mitigation efforts that are listed below would be appropriate. 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. Ultimately, the compensatory mitigation is subject to approval by the USACE under the CWA through the Section 404/10 permit requirements.

**I-1342-002**

Thank you for your comment, which focused on how Guam was chosen for the military relocation rather than other places within the Pacific region. Volume 1 at Section 1.4 in the Draft EIS provides a Global Perspective Background, which explains the various international and military capability requirements that were considered for the realignment of military forces. Because this section of the Draft EIS explains the background analysis of strategic military capability locations within the Pacific, it will remain the same for the Final EIS. For instance, this section describes how several locations were considered throughout the Pacific region for the military relocation based upon 1) response times, 2) freedom of action (the ability of the U.S. to use bases and training facilities freely and without restriction at a particular locale), and 3) international treaties and agreements with Japan and other Western Pacific allies. The U.S. locations in the Pacific region considered for the military relocation were Hawaii, Alaska, California, and Guam. Non-U.S. locations considered included Korea, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Australia, because they are allies to the U.S. and are well situated for strategic force deployment. After analyzing the international

and military capability requirements for each locale mentioned above, Guam was the only location for the relocation that met all the criteria.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1612

Received: 2/18/2010 2:25:06 AM

Volume 2: Marine Corps relocation to Guam: Cultural Resources

12.2.8 Summary of Potential Mitigation Measures / Table 12.2-6. Summary of Potential Mitigation Measures

comment: Education of Marines is not enough to protect cultural resources. In order to preserve these sites for another 3,500 years, more stringent measures, will prevent disturbance from military activity. DCA highly recommends that these cultural sites not be part of the buildup footprint.

#### I-1343-001

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 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 the archaeological sites that would be directly or indirectly affected by the Proposed Action. These mitigations include data recovery and public education materials in addition to historic awareness training of Marines.

I-1343-001



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1614

Received: 2/18/2010 2:28:44 AM

I-1344-001

My concern involves Volume 2, Chapter 12 (Cultural Resources). GVB is currently using the "We are Guahan" campaign to market Guam to Japanese tourists. In order for Guam to do this, we must maintain and preserve as much of our cultural heritage as possible, which includes historically significant sites. With the current plans of military build up, I am extremely disturbed that between 20 and 35 NRHP-eligible archaeological and architectural resources will be adversely affected. It is imperative that the US military make efforts to work with the Department of Chamorro Affairs, the Guam Preservation Trust, and the Department of Parks and Recreations Office of Historic Preservation to ensure that our ancestral lands are properly preserved and maintained.

#### I-1344-001

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, the Guam Preservation Trust, and the Department of Chamorro Affairs and other stakeholder to continue in our efforts to avoid, minimize and/or mitigate adverse effects to cultural resources. We plan to update and create area preservation plans to help guide in the management of these resources.

NAME: Maria Artero Femminis

PHONE NUMBER: 510-523-8361

ORGANIZATION: Private Property Owner  
Tract 34000, Urunao, Guam  
(Abutting NWF, Andersen AFB)

MAILING ADDRESS: 3007 Flora Vista, Alameda, CA 94502

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:

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.

I-1345-001

**I-1345-001**

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 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.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

I-1345-002

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-1345-003

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.

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.

**I-1345-002**

Thank you for your comment. DoD would work with stakeholders to minimize any adverse impacts of the proposed military relocation program.

**I-1345-003**

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.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1667

Received: 2/18/2010 3:36:39 AM

Mitigation for comment #1 submitted 2/17/10

Extend the review period by a minimum of 120 days once an education campaign is formulated to include Federal and Local agency representatives and independent experts from the University of Guam and the Guam Community College to present their technical analyses of the DEIS in their respective fields of expertise who are capable of clearly communicating this information at a 5th grade level to truly make it accessible and understandable by the minority and low-income population groups. The education campaign should be conducted in at least 3 physical venues both on the weekends and in the evenings over the 120 day period. The number of times at each venue should be sufficient to cover the information and give the participants in a workshop, type setting, time to ask questions. Chamorro, Chuukese, and Filipino language speakers should also be present to provide translation if necessary.

The education campaign by the same experts should also be conducted through television and radio that allows for call, text or e-mailed questions. The duration, number of days and timeframes should be sufficient to cover the information that communicates the same information at the physical workshop sites and should also have on hand Chamorro, Chuukese and Filipino native language speakers for translation if necessary.

Conduct the same education campaign through a website that provides this information in English, Chamorro and Chuukese. Make it possible to text, e-mail and submit written questions through the various mayors offices that can be put on the website and given to those conducting the t.v., radio and workshops at physical locations so they can answer the most frequently asked questions.

Enable people to submit written comments and verbal comments (most minority/low income persons will do not have written literacy skills to submit written comments) videotaped at the mayors offices (this can be done via web cameras as all offices have computers, if the webcams are provided to the mayors). The written comments can be scanned and sent to the "experts" and the webcam recordings can go directly to a website that collects and organizes this information. You can also use voice recognition software that can transcribe verbal comments but the accents of the individuals may prevent accurate transcription.

Make the document available online in smaller, specific indexed files.

## I-1346-001

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.

While the complete DEIS is not available in any language other than English, a synopsis of the proposed action and its impacts is available in Chamorro or Carolinian on the project website: [www.guambuildupeis.us](http://www.guambuildupeis.us). Chamorro and Carolinian interpreters from the community were also available at the public hearings to assist upon request.

The DoD provided a webform on the project website where people could easily leave their comments without the limitation of having an email account. All of the websites of the local papers had links directly to the project's comment webform for the duration of the public comment period. People were also able to give verbal testimony at any of 6 public hearings that were held in 4 villages on Guam, 1 village on Tinian and 1 village on Saipan. Members of the public were also able to drop off written comments at public hearings, and mail their written comments. Additionally, the comment period was extended from the 45 days to 90 days. The DoD provided ample opportunity for the public to provide comments on this project.

I-1346-001



**COMMENT SHEET**

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas  
Environmental Impact Statement  
Guam and CNMI Military Relocation**

Website Comment Number: 1668

Received: 2/18/2010 3:38:10 AM

**I-1347-001**

Volume 4 Chapter 9 does not provide an adequate review of the impacts of the CVN project on recreational and tourism activities in the project area and downstream. The project is likely to impact diving at a number of sites in the harbor. The sediment analysis was unable to determine long term cumulative impacts due to the lack of computing power. However, observations from the Kilo Wharf dredging project currently underway have shown large scale movement of sediments in the lower depths.

Local dive tour companies have documented substantial decreases in visibility as far away as Gab Gab beach for the Kilo Wharf project. Despite this clear impact to recreational use, there is no mention of site degradation, visibility impacts, or cost of displacement during construction and during certain times during operation. In addition, at least one glass bottom boat operation is tied almost solely to Western Shoals and the dredging will have a significant impact on their operations.

The FEIS needs to look at the impacts from Kilo Wharf and provide a better assessment of potential impacts to recreational activities outside of the project footprint.

The FEIS should also look at site limitation for recreational use due to construction activities - will divers and snorkelers be impacted by the noise of pile driving and dredging operations? This will significantly increase the impacts to tourism operations.

**I-1347-002**

The FEIS should also examine the impacts of the increased vessel traffic into Inner Harbor, as well as the increased use of LCACs, as this may also impact recreational activities within Apra Harbor.

**I-1347-003**

The Navy should also determine how it can mitigate these impacts, including potential long term impacts if key sites sustain long term impacts from this project. The Navy should expressly include an impact monitoring strategy and mitigation plan for these losses in the FDEIS.

**I-1347-001**

Thank you for your comment. Volume 2, Section 16.2.2.2 of the EIS discusses economic impacts resulting from the proposed aircraft carrier bearing at Apra Harbor. Volume 2, 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 at the Western Shoals in the Inner Apra Harbor and its vicinity would be inaccessible. The lack of access to the dive site, as well as lessened visibility in its vicinity due to dredging activities at the Western Shoals is expected to be temporary (not to exceed the construction period). Despite the temporary loss of use of the Western Shoals, there are over 10 dive sites throughout Apra Harbor that may be utilized by recreational users. Under Alternative 1, the Preferred Alternative (Polaris Point alternative), there would be no other adverse impacts to the recreational uses. The effects would be similar under Alternative 2 (Shipyard Repair Facility [SRF] alternative), except activities at Gab Gab Beach near the SRF may be affected when the aircraft carrier is docked at the SRF due to the enforcement of security barriers. Notices to airmen and mariners (NOTAM, NOTMAR) may be issued to provide notice of aircraft approaching port.

**I-1347-002**

Thank you for your comment. The FEIS includes a discussion of potential impacts in the from increased vessel traffic in Volume 2, Chapter 14 (Marine Transportation). As discussed in Volume 2 Chapter 2.5, the Navy's amphibious task forces and the Marine Expeditionary Unit (MEU) are transient forces that have traditionally come to Guam for port visits and training twice annually. Under the proposed action, MEU training would increase to occur four times per year. All training would be a continuation of existing training capabilities within Apra Harbor

complex. Therefore, amphibious training is not part of the proposed action.

**I-1347-003**

Thank you for your comment. The summary lists of BMPs and mitigation measures in Volume 7 were updated based on comments received during the public comment period and will continue to be updated after the Final EIS is published, during agency consultation and construction permit application processes. BMPs and mitigation measures listed in the Record of Decision and attached as conditions to a permit will be implemented.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1670

Received: 2/18/2010 3:39:01 AM

#### HOUSING:

on 2014 when the marines and their dependents come to Guam the housing prices will go up. I believe that many of the lower class families will have no houses to live in and there will be more homeless living and walking in the streets. This may also increase the number of traffic fatalities just like the ones that happened recently.

I-1348-001

#### I-1348-001

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).



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1671

Received: 2/18/2010 3:39:03 AM

I-1349-001

The people of Guam has suffered far to long, the property issues really needs to be resolved before the relocation of the Marines. You can't just come and take the land from the local people, when it suits you. The Navy and Air Force are at each end of the Island of Guam. Building another firing range just for the Marines training purpose in Guam, work with the other branches on using their ranges. What about the safety of the local people? Are we all thinking what happens if let's take for example our women, what safety measurement do they have? Can we say that there is gonna be no cover-up where the Marines take care of their own. Traffic will be very congested? Guam has enough problems, we don't need any more. Education, who will be responsible for building the schools just to accomodate the Marine's families. Will the schools be on base where it will benefit just the military families or will it also help the local families. We all need to look at all aspects and come to a solution to accomodate the Marines. Don't get me wrong the Military Buildup will be good for Guam Economic wise.

### I-1349-001

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 FEIS. 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: 1672

Received: 2/18/2010 3:39:26 AM

I-1350-001

Based on observations of SO2 concentrations as below 24-hour NAAQS, Guam EPA has requested for redesignation of attainment status. (Volume 6, Chapter 7) However, this has not been adequately addressed by US EPA. The final EIS should note the no-action on part of the US EPA and, if possible, provide additional information on why the US EPA may deny redesignation of attainment status.

#### I-1350-001

Thank you for your comment. The FEIS does state that GEPA requested redesignation of SO2 non-attainment areas, but the redesignation has yet to be approved by EPA Region IX. This information is included in Volume 6, Chapter 7, Section 7.2.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1673

Received: 2/18/2010 3:39:41 AM

Comment topic: Northern Guam Aquifer and water viability

Question: Do the 2 studies cited in the DEIS to validate the supposed sufficiency of the aquifer utilize the state-of-the-art technologies and research methods, or there more current ways of analyzing the information, given that both studies are more than 10 years old.

Question: The military should project the following:

1. What will be the percent decrease in green area due to the build-up?
2. What will therefore be the decrease in recharge of the aquifer due to added evaporation and inability of rainwater to seep back into the lens?
3. What will be the increase in Guam temperatures due to the replacement of green spaces with concrete structures?
4. What would be the projected decrease in rainfall, over the next 100 years, due to the increase in temperature accompanying the buildup?
5. What are the potential effects of global warming and sea-level rise on the aquifer, Guam's water supply, and brackishness of the water lens?
6. What guarantees do the people of Guam have that the authorities in charge will protect the aquifer for the next millenium, rather than simply for the build-up period?

Alternative: I support the no-action alternative -- no build-up, no construction of additional water wells over the northern lens.

Mitigations:

1. military should build a desalination plant to provide for its own water needs;
2. military should build its own water catchment systems to provide for its own water needs;
3. military should cease to use water for non-essential purposes such as golf course lawn-watering, car washes, and swimming pools;
4. military will guarantee to provide potable water, free of charge, to the people of Guam for the next 1,000 years, should the water lens become brackish and non-potable, according to US mainland standards of water quality.

## I-1351-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD conducted a review of the 1992 report which is the basis of the sustainable yield estimates used in the DEIS. This report provides an expert technical review of the sustainable yield estimates for the NGLA contained in Groundwater in northern Guam: Sustainable Yield and Groundwater Development (Barrett 1992) to assess the validity of the estimates in sufficient detail and objectivity to assist in obtaining public and professional acceptance of the conclusions of the study. The sustainable yield estimates are a basis for determining the proposed well locations presented in the Guam water study report and the Barrigada water utility study described above. Additionally, the study addresses other related questions from DoD and USEPA on the proposed well locations. The main conclusions of the study related to the Guam water utility studies include the following:• The approach and methodology used in Barrett 1991 to estimate the sustainable yield are still valid. The recommendations in Barrett 1991 are appropriate for initial planning.• The Barrett 1991 sustainable-yield estimates should be used instead of the earlier 1982 sustainable yield estimates (CDM 1982) because the later values are based on an additional decade of field data. The 1982 sustainable-yield estimates are excessively conservative.• A revised analysis would be more accurate because there is currently a larger data set available on well performance, recharge, and water table response.• A state-of-the-art model would be a useful tool for long-term management of the aquifer, but is not likely to provide a significantly different outcome for sustainable yield. The military should project the following:

1. "What will be the percent decrease in green area due to the build-up?" Please see the Comprehensive Drainage and Low Impact Development Implementation Study done by DoD for percent decrease in green area.
2. "What will therefore be the decrease in recharge of the aquifer due evaporation and inability of rainwater to seep back into the lens?" The

I-1351-001

USGS study of the NGLA will incorporate the latest information on climate change and provide an updated estimate of the NGLA recharge rate.

3. "What will be the increase in Guam temperatures due to the replacement of green spaces with concrete structures?" Please see the Comprehensive Drainage and Low Impact Development Implementation Study done by DoD for affect on temperatures due to replacement of green spaces with concrete structures.

4. "What would be the projected decrease in rainfall, over the next 100 years, due to the increase in temperature accompanying the buildup?" Please see the Comprehensive Drainage and Low Impact Development Implementation Study done by DoD for affect on temperatures due to replacement of green spaces with concrete structures.

5. "What are the potential effects of global warming and sea-level rise on the aquifer, Guams' water supply and the brackishness of the water lens?" Volume 7 of the FEIS includes a discussion of climate change and potential effects on the aquifer.

6. "What guarantees do the people of Guam have that the authorities in charge will protect the aquifer for the next millennium, rather than simply for the build-up period?" DoD will install and operate the Marine Corps base water system in a manner which will provide long-term use of the aquifer by DoD and civilians. There is an agreement to co-manage the aquifer for the benefit of all by GEPA, EPA, DoD, University of Guam (WERI), and USGS.

"Alternative: I support the no-action alternative – no build up, no construction of additional water wells over the northern lens." Comment noted.

Mitigations:

1. "Military should build a desalination plant to provide for its own

water needs." Please see Volume 6, Section 2.2.4.3. Desalination is a long-term alternative to be considered if freshwater resources are not sufficient to meet demand.

2. "Military should build its own water catchment systems to provide for its own water needs." DoD is considering catchment systems to reduce demand on the aquifer.

3. "Military should cease to use water for non-essential purposes such as golf course lawn watering, car washes and swimming pools." DoD will incorporate sustainability measures on the planned and existing bases to limit water demand.

4. "Military will guarantee to provide potable water, free of charge, to the people of Guam for the next 1,000 years, should the water lens become brackish and non-potable, according to US mainland standards of water." Comment noted.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1674

Received: 2/18/2010 3:40:16 AM

I-1352-001

Under the section "MSAT Analysis," Mobile Source Air Toxics (MSAT) are defined as hazardous air pollutants, seven of which have been identified by USEPA as mobile source pollutants: naphthalene, acrolein, benzene, 1-3 butadiene, formaldehyde, polycyclic organic matter (POM) and diesel particulate matter plus diesel exhaust organic gases (DPM+DEOG)" (Volume 6, Chapter 7, page 7-4).

Currently, there are no established criteria for determining when MSAT emissions should be considered significant. FHWA suggested a tiered approach in determining potential project-induced MSAT impacts; however, this does not adequately address at what point MSAT emissions should be considered significant.

The final EIS should not purport, as the DEIS does, that no significant air quality impacts are associated with proposed military action; rather, the final EIS should clearly state that it is possible, but difficult to determine, whether pollutants are significant negative impacts on the public. As such, and in order to err on the side of the public well-being, the final EIS should include mitigation measures to significantly reduce the above-mentioned pollutants.

#### I-1352-001

Thank you for your comment. The FHWA interim guidance suggests a three tiered approach for addressing toxics in NEPA documents since there are no criteria for determining the significance of MSAT emissions in the NEPA context. However, as per EPA's request, DoD conducted, despite the lack of guidance and impact thresholds, an MSAT impact dispersion modeling analysis to evaluate the potential human health risk from MSAT associated with the proposed action. This analysis is supplemental and is included as part of the FEIS (summarized in Volume 6, Chapter 7 and presented in full in Volume 9, Appendix I). The MSAT analysis concluded that the maximum estimated increases in cancer risk at any of the receptors due to the project are all less than threshold criteria of 10 in a million. Therefore, the project impacts of all carcinogenic MSAT are considered acceptable. The MSAT analysis also concluded that the maximum estimated increases in the total chronic hazard index at any of the receptors due to the project are all less than the threshold limit of 1. Therefore, the project impacts of all non-carcinogenic MSAT are considered acceptable. Based on these results, the proposed action is not anticipated to have adverse MSAT impacts. Additionally, the MSAT analysis showed that future cancer and non-cancer risks, under both No Build and Build condition, are less than existing risks in most cases, and that cancer and non-cancer risks at the actual receptors are substantially lower than the values estimated at the sidewalk receptors.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1675

Received: 2/18/2010 3:40:40 AM

Chapter 3, Volume 7

The road expansion, which is expected to occur in the northern part of Guam, project may trigger several negative events on our land, such as: removing sections of vegetation, uncovering sinkholes (which drains surface water), increase amount of undrained storm water, and even more serious soil erosion. Other than the topographical issues it may also cost more unnecessary expenditures.

For this topographical issue, instead of reconstructing our current roads and removing any vegetation we could probably agree on new road rules, which involves the license plates of vehicles (example: on certain days cars with a specific license plate coding can only be driven). By implementing this type of mitigation we will lessen traffic, decrease air pollution, save our vegetation, and prevent serious soil erosion.

I-1353-001

#### I-1353-001

Thank you for your comments. Impacts of the proposed roadway projects on topography and geology are analyzed in Volume 6, Chapter 5 of the DEIS. The proposed roadway projects take into consideration, not only increased traffic from both normal population growth on Guam and the military build-up, but also the existing condition of roadways and bridges. Roadways have inadequate load capacity, inadequate drainage, and inconsistent depth of pavement base and subbase. Some bridges have ratings below the appropriate load-bearing capacities required for carrying heavy vehicles. The road projects would correct these deficiencies and at the same address traffic congestion issues. The use of vehicle license coding for traffic management may not be feasible, particularly for one-vehicle families, who may be forced to rely on an existing inadequate mass transit system.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1676

Received: 2/18/2010 3:42:17 AM

I-1354-001

REFERENCE: Identification of other actions affecting the resources, ecosystems and human communities of concern. Volume 7 Chapter 4 presents the findings of the cumulative impact analysis that includes past, present and reasonably foreseeable projects.

Guam - Apra Harbor Projects Table VOLUME 7: MITIGATION, SUMMARY IMPACTS, CUMULATIVE 4-9 The preferred alternatives are likely to have an additive adverse cumulative impact to five resources: noise, land use/ownership, terrestrial biology, utilities and roadways, and socio-economics. The preferred alternatives noise impacts are due to roadways primarily but there are also localized nuisance noise impacts associated with the training ranges on the east coast. The additive impact is low because noise impacts are by nature localized. The cumulative projects and preferred alternatives are geographically distinct. . . .

The assumption is that new land development projects are being approved and developed in accordance with local master plans and zoning; therefore the preferred alternatives would have low additive impact on cumulative projects' impacts.

ISSUE: The DEIS is underestimating the impacts of the projects in Apra Harbor by separating the analysis of their impacts, and calling them "geographically distinct". The Table of proposed projects for Apra Harbor alone contains at least 21 "separate" projects, many of them for military training purposes. The effects on one area of the Harbor are likely to cause impact on other areas of the Harbor, as has been seen with the Kilo Wharf project where sedimentation from the dredging extended far beyond the predicted area and still lowers visibility in other places in the Harbor. Further, mitigation of Kilo Wharf impacts are not yet completed according to the Table, and their success yet to be determined. The impacts of increased traffic and other effects in the Harbor from the additional military projects should also be looked at together.

RECOMMENDATION: All military projects planned for Apra Harbor should be combined as a complete ecosystem and their cumulative impacts studied in this DEIS. The cumulative effects of civilian projects with military projects in the same Harbor should be more adequately examined. No projects without proven, successful mitigation which prevents the harm should occur.

## I-1354-001

Thank you for your comment. It is true that there are many contributing factors that could cumulatively impact coral reefs. Compensatory mitigation is required for coral community loss due to Navy and private dredging projects that occur within waters of the U.S. The compensatory mitigation is designed to replace the coral community loss, thereby lessening cumulative impact. The Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) is the regulatory authority that reviews and approves the compensatory mitigation plan for each project within their jurisdiction and issues the related permits. Other regulatory agencies are given opportunity to comment on the mitigation plan. Long-term monitoring is generally a condition of the ACOE permit to verify the success of the mitigation. The compensatory mitigation requirement for individual projects is designed to avoid the cumulative impact of the multiple projects over time. Success of the compensatory mitigation takes years to be realized; therefore there is no proven success of watershed management projects that have been proposed for recent dredging projects.

An estimate of the amount of coral impacted from recent and planned projects in Apra Harbor is presented in Volume 7, Section 3.3.10. The Apra Harbor projects listed in the cumulative project list include land-based and coastal or in-water projects. It is true that in-water projects in Apra Harbor should not be described as geographically distinct and none of the in-water projects is described as geographically distinct in the EIS. There are, however, some land-based projects that are described as geographically distinct from the proposed action.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1677

Received: 2/18/2010 3:44:32 AM

I-1355-001

2. The DEIS uses faulty logic that renders all mitigation measures potentially inadequate. The faulty logic is found in this quote from Vol. 2, Ch. 19, Sec. 19.1 page 19-1, "...By the same logic, mitigation measures that would reduce the severity of any significant project impacts to a less than significant level would be expected to effectively mitigate the associated environmental justice impacts to a less than significant level.

#### Analyses:

Mitigation measures that would reduce the severity of any significant project impacts to a less than significant level for the population as a whole would not necessarily mitigate the severity for those who are in certain minority groups, in certain low-income categories and/or are under the age of 18. Each of these groups can still be impacted significantly by their vary nature even if the overall impact to has been reduced to a less than significant level. That is why the impacts must be assessed by specific geographic areas and population traits in terms of ethnicity/race, income and age level.

Examine the data from the schools in the North and their populations of students eligible for the free breakfast/lunch programs as a result of their income levels. These groups will be most impacted in ways that cannot be addressed without specific approaches. For example, the increased cost of living will impact the poorest more significantly as they cannot absorb the increases. While mitigation measures might lower the impacts overall, the impact felt by the poorest of our people and particularly those under 18 will be disproportionate and often requires specific mitigation strategies to reduce the impact to "not-significant".

#### Mitigation:

The DEIS cannot be finalized until it has been reviewed with the above in mind and where the impacts are disproportionate for minority/low income populations as a result of poor living conditions, substandard housing, low income, lack of education, poor physical health, higher crime rates and other conditions impacting this population disproportionately the mitigation measures must be targeted. It is recommended that writers of the DEIS be required to revisit the document in its entirety to address this concern and make their changes and make them available to the public with an errata sheet showing where changes have taken place. This document should be available through all of the sources discussed previously in these comments.

### I-1355-001

Thank you for your comment. The DEIS was revisited in its entirety and the Final EIS has been made available to the public for review. The FEIS environmental justice analyses (Volumes 2 – 5 Chapter 19 and Volume 6 Chapter 20) have been updated to reflect additional information on the resource analyses and to ensure that all potential impacts have been addressed. The severity of impacts on the most disadvantaged people was taken into account in both the analysis of resources (e.g., Socioeconomics and Public Health and Safety) and in the environmental justice analysis. For example, the environmental justice analysis acknowledges the potential for increased illnesses in susceptible groups and the increased need for health care services among minority and low-income populations and children.

Proposed mitigation measures have also been updated in the FEIS and are summarized in Volume 7 Chapter 2. DoD acknowledges the existing sub-standard conditions of key public infrastructure systems and social services on Guam that particularly affect minority and low income populations and children. To minimize adverse impacts associated with the proposed military relocation program, DoD is leading a federal inter-agency effort to identify federal programs and funding sources that could benefit the people of Guam, particularly its disadvantaged populations.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1678

Received: 2/18/2010 3:44:44 AM

#### OCEAN RESOURCES:

I believe that the military buildup will affect the islands ocean resources because dredging apra harbor to bring in bigger ships will only cause more sediments to enter the ocean. This project will kill the the live corals and also the marine life. There would be less fishes to catch and our ocean would not be as beautiful as it now.

I-1356-001

#### I-1356-001

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 Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1680

Received: 2/18/2010 3:45:06 AM

I-1357-001

REFERENCE: Dredging of coral from Apra Harbor.

ISSUE: Adequacy of EIS, Scientific Controversy. The EIS discusses in detail only the DoD's own reasons for proposing certain mitigation, and it treats the prediction that mitigation will benefit or result in re-growth of lost corals and other species as a fact instead of an untested and debated hypothesis. I object to the destruction of any coral in Apra Harbor. I take my three children as often as possible snorkeling to see live coral and fish. It is dangerous to take them out beyond the reef, and there are very few areas if any that we can access that have such old and large coral as the Western Shoals, which is slated per the EIS to be dredged.

RECOMMENDATION: Only factually proven types of mitigation should be allowed. No Action until mitigation is proven.

### I-1357-001

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: 1681

Received: 2/18/2010 3:46:23 AM

I-1358-001

There is a legal responsibility to provide for public review a complete and accurate document which this document clearly is not. Therefore, your only recourse is the publically withdraw the document and complete a sufficiently adequate DEIS for public review.

I-1358-001

Comment noted.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1683

Received: 2/18/2010 3:46:38 AM

I-1359-001

Although the EIS includes a short statement about the impact of the buildup on sexual assault and prostitution (16-88; Chapter 16; Volume 2), it is in dire need of elaboration of the buildup impact on such issues in Guam. First off, it is dangerous to state a conclusion such as the one made by the EIS that "the impact of sexual assaults by any branch of the military would not be significant" that is supported only by the data gathered from overseas SOFA personnel. With only one source, it should be stated as INCONCLUSIVE rather than making a conclusive statement with a following warning.

Although the EIS acknowledges the appropriate governmental agencies that are tasked with addressing these issues such as GPD, it fails to acknowledge the impact the military buildup would have on direct service providers, both governmental and nonprofit, and the services they provide for the community in terms of sexual assault and prostitution. The residents of Guam as well as those that run the island already know the strains that the government and other service providers have in addressing the social problems on island, including sexual assault. Since there currently seems to be no evidence of federal funds coming Guam's way in capacitating the island to be able to mitigate the adverse impacts of the buildup or even survive it, it is logical to see that even a slight increase in cases of sexual assault and prostitution could very much overwhelm the providers and the resources currently in place to deal with such cases. In the end, there will be no recourse for potential victims and no justice.

The incidents and cases of sexual assault that have occurred in military bases in foreign countries, such as Japan and the Philippines, also do not serve to alleviate the valid concerns the people of Guam has with the looming military buildup. Another factor that must be taken into consideration by the EIS should be the means in which the military deal with cases of sexual assault and how the military is expected to work together with local enforcement on such cases. There is the common perception the local population holds that victims of sexual assault perpetrated by a military personnel would only end as a few other cases in other countries have ended, that ultimately, justice will not be served.

I-1359-001

Thank you for your comment. Through the public comment process, we have received additional information on the impact of the buildup on crime. These will be reviewed and the FEIS appropriately updated.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1684

Received: 2/18/2010 3:47:24 AM

I-1360-001

1. REFERENCE: Army announcements of possible stationing of high speed vessels on Guam.  
ISSUE: During the current rushed comment period, the Army announced the scoping of its plans to station up to three high speed vessels on Guam. Separation of this project from the current EIS process and separation of the previous project (MIRC) EIS are random and unreasonable. There is no compelling reason for the military to separate some and not all projects or vice versa or to include some here in this DEIS and not the others. All the military's plans for additional facilities and stationing of vessels, troops, or other assets to Guam in the period covered by this DEIS should have been included in this DEIS.

RECOMMENDATION: A new or supplemental DEIS should be issued to include all projects contemplated by the military for the time period covered by this DEIS.

2. ISSUE: The DEIS does not discuss the cumulative impacts of the additional military projects, especially the most recent projects, including the MIRC and the Kilo Wharf, which were done pursuant to separate EIS process.

DISCUSSION: The Kilo Wharf DEIS entailed dredging of the same Harbor which is the subject of this DEIS. Mitigation for that project is yet to be completed or proven successful. The MIRC DEIS referenced this DEIS. Because this DEIS overlaps with the MIRC training requirements, they should be combined and impacts assessed as a whole.

RECOMMENDATION: A new or supplemental DEIS should be issued to include all projects contemplated by the military for the time period covered by this DEIS.

## I-1360-001

Thank you for your comment. The cumulative project list in Volume 7 Chapter 4 has been updated in the Final EIS to include Joint HSV and other projects that were brought to our attention during the public comment period. The cumulative impact analysis is updated and expanded in the FEIS. The MIRC and Kilo Wharf projects were on the DEIS Guam cumulative project list. This additional data and analysis added to the Final EIS does not warrant a Supplemental EIS.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1686

Received: 2/18/2010 3:48:36 AM

I-1361-001

ISSUE: Restrictions to on-base and off-base cultural sites.

DISCUSSION: My daughters and I hike to Pagat and other areas on Guam to try and see the cultural sites, historical landmarks and artifacts in their original environments, as they have been preserved in some instances for over 3000 years. We are restricted already by military policy at its gates from accessing many of the cultural areas I learned about when I was growing up. This results in a great loss of educational opportunity and ability for cultural preservation and practice.

RECOMMENDATION: Any further condemnation of land or use of land which will restrict access to or disturb any cultural or historical sites.

I-1361-002

ISSUE: Toxic Contamination of Land, Air, and Waters of Guam and surrounding areas.

DISCUSSION: Since World War II, 6 of my father's 11 siblings have died of cancer. So did their mother, my grandmother. I object to any further activity by the military which will add further toxic materials to the land, water, or air of Guam.

RECOMMENDATION: I recommend that no further firing range activity be conducted on Guam, especially in Pagat, any ancestral burial ground, or any cultural or historic site. A full assessment of the impacts from past military activity, including ammunitions and other toxic materials must be made prior to any further action.

### I-1361-001

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-1361-002

Thank you for your comment. The DoD is committed to the protection and responsible stewardship of the environment. The DoD is committed to the safe handling and use of all hazardous substances, including lubricants, solvents, munitions and explosives of concern (MEC), nuclear materials, etc. In fact, when feasible, the DoD attempts to reduce or eliminate the use of various hazardous substances to the greatest extent possible and substituting them for less toxic substances. When using hazardous substances, environmental laws and regulations (e.g., RCRA) must be followed by DoD that are designed to be protective of human health, welfare, and the environment. In order to implement these laws and regulations, DoD has developed various procedures, protocol, and directives designed to proactively eliminate or minimize the inadvertent leakage, spill or release of pollutants to the environment. These actions involve comprehensive administrative, engineering, and operations mandates, best management practices (BMPs), standard operating procedures (SOPs), and controls in place to prevent or minimize the inadvertent leakage, spill, or release of hazardous/toxic substances. These BMPs, SOPs, and other controls are fully described

in the EIS document. However, these are not considered mitigation measures since they are already being performed by law and do not represent new actions to "mitigate" hazardous substance usage issues. If a leak, release, or spill is suspected or confirmed, aggressive mitigation measures are used to first clean up the leak, spill, or release as quickly as possible, followed by an assessment of risks to the public and/or the environment and a plan to remediate these risk concerns to within regulatory acceptable levels. These actions generally include environmental media (e.g., groundwater, surface water, soil, air, and/or biota) sampling and monitoring to ensure that hazards are mitigated quickly and effectively. In many cases, part of remediation plan includes the requirement to perform regularly scheduled long-term sampling and monitoring of environmental media to ensure that remedial actions have been effective. If long-term monitoring indicates that risks to human health or the environment are still unacceptable, more aggressive remediation approaches are considered. These actions (e.g., BMPs, SOPs, etc.) will protect public health, welfare, and the environment from adverse impacts associated with the use of solvents, herbicides, pesticides, fertilizers, PCBs, MEC, nuclear materials, and other hazardous substances.



**COMMENT SHEET**

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas  
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Website Comment Number: 817

Received: 2/17/2010 1:19:19 AM

**I-1362-001**

Some history are good to repeat and some are not so good. Forty five years our parents lived to retell their stories to us about their happiness to have the United States be on their side. Down the line just when they thought all is well it is not. Officials came to them one Monday afternoon and told them they have ten(10) days to move out of their private property or else a bull-dozer will be there to hulk them out because they have to condemn the land for national defense. Broken hearted they did as they were told and the rest is history. DON'T LET THIS HISTORY REPEAT.

On the onset of the military build up this are my understanding:

1. Activities for the military will take place behind the fence.  
All around Guam are military installations so work behind the fence.  
Leave our private properties alone.  
Do not try eminent domain (condemnation is not anymore our language).  
Exhaust all and every inch and all will go well.
2. Hiring of labor for jobs:  
Exhaust all local hires before seeking off-island hires.  
Have a On-The-Job-Training(OJT). Earn-While-You-Learn.

**I-1362-002**

**I-1362-003**

Work closely with our government.

**I-1362-001**

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-1362-002**

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-1362-003**

Thank you for your comment. The DoD has kept the public informed as

required by NEPA, which includes holding public scoping meetings and public hearings and allowing the public to comment on the DEIS. DoD has had ongoing discussions with Cooperating Agencies (those federal and local agencies with special expertise or regulatory oversight) throughout the preparation of the DEIS and will continue these discussions with agencies through the completion of the FEIS. As part of the engagement with Cooperating Agencies, they were asked to conduct an early technical review of the partially completed DEIS in late July 2009. The DoD has also met extensively with elected officials and other community stakeholders on the progress of the EIS and notional/preliminary relocation plans.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1687

Received: 2/18/2010 3:50:08 AM

I-1363-001

To the President of the United States, the United States Congress, Houses of the Senate and Representatives, and to all others who SHOULD be greatly concerned about their military build-up and are blindly or selfishly making decisions in my homeland without my people's consent - We demand that you HERE US NOW!!!

-I am an Army veteran who served in Korea and understands that feeling of, "Why do they oppose my intent to contribute to a development towards the great American Dream?" As someone who serves your country, there is great pride in your purpose because you're on the front line of working for everything you believe to be true. My purpose is to fight for the future liberties of my children and grandchildren.

-But no matter how proud you are about your beliefs, never neglect the existence of other beliefs. That being said, I'm sure you can identify people you know personally who don't really view their American Dream the same way you do.

-In every community, including the extremely disciplined militaries, there are those who choose to act in ways that disgrace all who strive to protect their beliefs. They stain your reputation and contribute to the pain Guam has received from our Negligent Master Government. Many of our issues and concerns have been at your doorstep for quite some time now and remain there as you tell us that there is a possibility of land condemnation from our children's future for your bigger picture. The next significant event after this build-up is the death of, in my eyes, the world's most beautiful culture because of ignorance and a lack of respect indigenous rights.

### I-1363-001

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: 1688

Received: 2/18/2010 3:52:06 AM

I-1364-001

The Guahan culture is very generous until there is a perception of disrespect. Our culture includes welcoming our visitors and being respectably hospitable as most other cultures to include some sub-communities in your multi-culturalistic environment. But beware, as it is our natural instinct that when there is a perception of disrespect, we will work as hard as we need to have justice and, like you, fight for the freedoms of all who we love. I would like to think that my people agree with me that when I say that anyone of another race, who lives with the respect of our culture, can call Guam "home" and me a "brother at arms". That's the reason our brothers and sisters, are out there fighting right now while your paying attention to me. We are loyal friends of yours who have lived, fought, and died by your side and for your causes. We live together as it stands and now must work together for the best interest of both our beliefs.

I ask you kindly to think of our loved ones as you think of yours and what they stand and fight as "Brothers at Arms". For the sake of our children's chance to live the Guahan culture that we love so much, take no action towards your current plans and sales pitches. We deserve to work with you as equals in this decision. No matter what mitigations are taken in respects of your current plan, all of Guam and its heritage will collapse with the drastic change that you working towards. Our decision-makers are still learning how to make good choices, our administrators are still learning how to manage, and our teachers are still learning about how to approach our children. Our emergency resources are nearly always understaffed and unequipped while our ecological health is already deteriorating with its current population. This is just a touch of the surface of our problems, which by the way, most likely would be less intense if our voices had been considered prior.

I believe that the best way for both our futures is to associate freely as politically equal nations so that we may be afforded a voice not limited to U.S. opportunities but open to international options as well. We need our own people making the decisions for our home rather than people living almost halfway around the world and have many bigger issues of their own. If you really want a powerful ally in the Pacific, employ our Chamoru service members to the bases here with the effective and sufficient equipment and the job will get done. Who's better to protect Guam

I-1364-002

#### I-1364-001

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-1364-002

Thank you for your comment. Topics such as the political status of Guam are important issues but are not part of the proposed action.

Comments related to these issues were numerous and indicate underlying social and political dissatisfaction with longstanding federal-territorial status issues outside the scope of DoD legal authority. The various EIS public engagement forums provided an indirect avenue for informing some and reminding others in local and federal policy-making institutions of issues that are important to a significant segment of the Guam community.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1689

Received: 2/18/2010 3:52:58 AM

I-1365-001

#### 1. REFERENCE

"...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

"Chamorro Issues - Guam's indigenous Chamorro population has strong concerns about whether incoming military populations would recognize them as both American by nationality and also as a unique ethnic culture worthy of respect and preservation. This could be mitigated by orientation programs designed in cooperation with the Department of Chamorro Affairs. However, an expansion in non-Chamorro voting population could eventually affect the proportion of Chamorro office-holders and government workers; thereby affecting the current government budgets and activities dedicated to cultural issues and practices. It could also affect outcomes of any future plebiscites about Guam's political status." [Vol. 7, Chp. 3, p. 64, "MITIGATION, SUMMARY IMPACTS, CUMULATIVE"]

Recommendation: No action should occur which would in any way threaten the Chamorro right to self-determination. A U.S.-engineered increase in percentage of non-Chamorro population on Guam, and correlating reduction in Chamorro voting population percentages is a violation by the United States of its obligations regarding non self-governing territories pursuant to Articles 73 and 74 of the Charter of the United Nations, adopted June 26, 1945.

#### I-1365-001

Thank you for your comments; your comments and position are acknowledged.

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.

In regards to voting of the new population, the DEIS identifies that there is a potential for the incoming population to have the ability to vote like other Guam residents. Additional discussion on this issue is on page 4-130 of the SIAS. Given the opportunity to vote in local elections, there is a possibility that new candidates may choose to run for office and persuade the new population to vote for different leadership or causes. On the other hand, off-island construction workers, military and their dependents may choose not to vote in local elections, especially given their typically short tenure on the island. There was no attempt to state this as a probability, but only a possibility. Environmental impact statements identify the probable impacts of the proposed action and its

alternatives. By identifying these impacts and along with public and agencies comments, the decision makers are better able to assess environmental consequences of the proposed action.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1690

Received: 2/18/2010 3:53:27 AM

#### ECONOMY:

I believe that the military buildup will bring more jobs and workers to Guam for now, but after the build up who knows what will happen to all the jobs? I think that the jobs will all be gone after the build up and when the marine corps and their dependents come to Guam because there will be nothing much to work on anymore and the dependents will be competing with the locals into finding decent jobs on the island. Many businesses and hotels may lose out because other high paying jobs may take away hotel employees. this will also affect the tourism industry.

I-1366-001

#### I-1366-001

Thank you for your comments. Your concerns have been addressed in the EIS.

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).

Also, please see Figure 4.3-1 of the SIAS which shows that demand for labor would be higher in all years with the proposed action than without the proposed action.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1691

Received: 2/18/2010 3:53:45 AM

I-1367-001

9. The DEIS does not deal with the issue of illegitimate births fathered by military members and their dependent spouses and teenage sons.

#### Analyses

The DEIS does not provide any analysis on the potential for an increase in illegitimate births fathered by military members and/or by their dependent spouses or dependent teenage children and the ensuing social, cultural and economic impacts. As such there are no mitigation strategies to address the potential short and long-term negative impacts to the individuals (mothers and children) and to the Government and the population as a whole as a result of this very real issue. DEIS Volume 9, Appendix C, Pg. 6 Letter dated March 26, 2007 from David Bice, Executive Director, JGPO to Senator Judith Won Pat contained an estimate that approximately 42.7%, or 3416 of the estimated 8000 Marines expected to relocate to Guam would be single. It does not estimate the number of males, nor does it provide information on the number of male dependent spouses or teenage males that could potentially father illegitimate children on Guam.

Mitigation: The DEIS should be revised to include a thorough assessment of the social, cultural and economic impacts of this issue and should identify reasonable mitigation measures to insure that the already overburdened and inadequate health and education services of the government of Guam are not taxed by this population's needs for health, education and economic services and support. It should give particular attention to addressing the children's rights and needs to secure their physical, emotional, psychological and economic well-being. Recommendations for mitigation should include but not be limited to:

An assessment as to whether it is reasonable to suspect that a military member and/or dependent has impregnated a civilian.

If the assessment is positive, the pregnant civilian should be entitled to prenatal and labor delivery care through the Naval Hospital.

If the infant is determined through DNA testing to be fathered by a military member or dependent, that child should be entitled to a military identification card and status and benefits equal to a military dependent in every respect. This should also include receiving all healthcare through the Naval Hospital and admittance to DODEA educational institutions from pre-school through the 12th grade. The child's mother should receive a pre-determined amount of child support for the child from birth thr

## I-1367-001

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.

No data was available regarding impacts on illegitimate pregnancies, although this was voiced in a GDPHSS interview as an expectation (available in the Appendix F, Volume 9 of the DEIS). The analysis focused on impacts to staffing of health service agencies and an increase in pregnancies due to an increase in population would have been taken into account in the analysis. However, your mitigation recommendations have been taken under consideration. Expanded mitigation discussion has been provided in the FEIS.



**COMMENT SHEET**

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas  
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Website Comment Number: 1692

Received: 2/18/2010 3:54:28 AM

My name is Orleen Therese C. Villasoto and I am a full time employee at Guam Memorial and a part time student at the University of Guam. I have a five-year-old daughter in Kindergarten. I was born and raised in Agat, Guam and appreciate the simple life that I was brought up in. That is not to say that I do not appreciate all that the military has done for our island, because I am very grateful. Many do not understand though the great impact the military buildup will have on our island. Our government alone is struggling to make things good for the people of Guam, utility rates continuously going up yet salaries remain the same for the middle class. Infrastructure in our villages, specifically where I grew up in, is experiencing major flood when it rains. Many issues have yet to be resolved and will probably be pushed to the side because it is not important to many. But to my parents and other family members that have to deal with the inside of the house getting flooded when ever it rains, takes a huge impact on our lives. The means of survival here on our struggling island is tough enough with those who are from here, what more when we bring in this vast amount of military personnel and their dependents. Will our little island be able to sustain and provide all that is necessary to both the people of Guam and the military to coexist? Please don't overlook all the small stuff because we too fight for this country. We have men and women from Guam serving our country, we too have lost loved ones in the wars fought. When some foreign country experiences a natural disaster, the US always responds. I ask that you respond to this situation, do not over populate Guam. I love the United States of America but please do not let us drown in our own island.

I-1368-001

**I-1368-001**

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 Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1693

Received: 2/18/2010 3:54:35 AM

I-1369-001

8. In order to reduce the potential negative impacts during the "peak" population increase due to construction of facilities – has the Japanese Govt. considered buying underutilized condominiums to meet the need for military housing and recreation facilities – such as Leo Palace Resort (built in 1993 for \$600 million). They have 1, 2 and 3 bedroom condominiums, townhouse units with 3-4 bedrooms, 2 18-hole golf courses, soccer, baseball/softball, bowling, a hotel, golf clubhouse, restaurants, etc. and can currently house up to 722 people for completed units in building B-E. There numerous other large projects already approved by the Guam Land Use Commission that could provide housing for the military population that cannot be housed on military bases.

Mitigation: Analyze this option and its impact on the areas of significant impact in the DEIS and make this a requirement – that the Japanese government purchase existing properties that meet the military housing standards and purchase projects currently under construction as a specified percentage of the housing units they will be responsible for providing. This would reduce the total number of construction workers needed during the population peak, reduce crowding at the commercial port, reduce the cost of living increases stimulated by the peak, and reduce other potential negative environmental, social, cultural, historical and economic impacts.

I-1369-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD would stay within existing protocols for housing personnel and would not be able to implement your suggested course of action.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1694

Received: 2/18/2010 3:54:40 AM

I looked at the presentation provided, and I am concern with the slide titled "IMPACT ON HUMAN ENVIROMENT" since it only covered Utilities and Local Economy.

The following are areas which also impact on human enviroment:

1. Did you cover military vehicle and their impact/effect on the human enviroment? Specifically noise caused by plane and helos over residential space.
2. Additional, will Wheel, Track and other Marine vehicles be allowed in the housing areas and secondary roads in the villages?
3. Will swimmers such LCAT, LAV,and AAV be allowed on public beaches?

I-1370-001

I-1370-002

#### I-1370-001

Thank you for your comment. Please refer to Volume 2, Chapter 6 for details regarding noise impacts due to aircraft and helicopters over all areas of Guam, including residential areas.

#### I-1370-002

Thank you for your comment. DoD transport and activities are and would be generally focused on DoD installations and facilities.



**COMMENT SHEET**

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas  
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Guam and CNMI Military Relocation**

Website Comment Number: 1695

Received: 2/18/2010 3:54:48 AM

I-1371-001

The EIS statement or the military have not provided the government and the people of Guam on the ways in which cases of sexual assault will be handled and how these would impact the process for relevant service providers and agencies to do their jobs. There needs to be information on how the military would handle cases in different conditions and situations. For example, if a military personnel member was the alleged perpetrator and the victim was a local civilian and the incident took place outside of the base, will the military still have jurisdiction? If it is within the military jurisdiction, then what is the role of local enforcement, if they even have any, in such a case? How will court proceedings if a sexual assault case is within the military jurisdiction play out if the victim is a local civilian who is not employed by the military? Another example would be if a military personnel came to a service provider as a victim of sexual assault, does the case become local jurisdiction or does the local enforcement turn the jurisdiction over to the military? What becomes of the service provider and their role in the case?

There needs to be a comprehensible path to address future cases of sexual assault dealing with the military which provides the victim with the resources they need and a role for relevant service providers, agencies, and local enforcement to become involved with. This is to essentially be able to mitigate such crimes and to allow the public to have enough information how to handle if a case such as this would happen. By answering such questions, service providers and agencies as well as local enforcement will also know how this will impact their already strained services and how to take action accordingly to prepare for the military buildup and the increase in population. The people of Guam just want to ensure that a barbed-wire fence does not make the difference between justice being served for the victim and justice being placed below the interest of the military.

**I-1371-001**

Thank you for your comments.

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 Socioeconomic Impact Analysis Study (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 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. The 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. Military crimes on Okinawa are discussed in various sections of the 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.) 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.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1696

Received: 2/18/2010 3:55:49 AM

I-1372-001

6. Did this study quantify the loss of revenue to GovGuam and lost income opportunities for private developers and local property owners who will not be able to provide homes/condos/apartments for sale or rent to the military members as a result of the agreement with the Japanese Government to allow them to build housing units that will be utilized by the military and their dependents and in which military members will only get a housing allowance if they stay in these Japanese built units?

Mitigation: If this analyses was not done, this assessment must be done and included in the DEIS for public review and comment as it is a significant impact.

7. Because the Japanese government or SPE's will essentially be acting as "property owners" of the housing units they will construct and "rent" out to the military members off base does the DEIS identify whether the Japanese government or SPE's will pay gross receipts tax and other taxes related to the importation of all goods coming into Guam necessary for the construction of military housing? Does it also specify if the Japanese government or SPE's building the military housing will pay GRT to GovGuam for the OHA and utility payments they receive for all off-base housing units?

Mitigation: If not, the opportunity cost of the loss of this income to the Government of Guam must be estimated and included in the DEIS.

I-1372-001

Thank you for your comments. Since the proposed action does not take away opportunities for developers, it cannot be considered to be an impact on developers. The situation you describe would not be considered an impact and is subsequently not addressed in the DEIS.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1697

Received: 2/18/2010 3:56:36 AM

I-1373-001

5.DEIS does not evaluate the issue of sustainability of future growth for the island beyond the direct, indirect and induced requirements of the military buildup. It identifies that it is a critical issue but fails to address it.

#### Analyses

The absence of this information makes it impossible for agencies, including the Navy, to make any reasonable determination as to the social, political and economic impacts of the military buildup in relation to "sustainability". The DEIS (Vol. 1, section 1.10.1 states on that "For the proposed actions, a separate and parallel master planning process is underway that would address the sustainability program elements." "Underway" indicate that the "Sustainability" issues have yet to be fully addressed with regard water, power, and transportation resource areas. The absence of a model prevents the Navy, the federal agencies and the local government agencies from identifying whether or not "sustainability" is attainable.

#### Mitigation

The sustainability assessment must be carried out by an independent entity, contracted and funded by the Federal government, taking into account the demands of the military buildup, and the island's projected population and economic growth over the next 50 – 100 years at a reasonable, pre-determined rate, specified by a consortium of local government agencies and representatives of the community and private sector growth rate for Guam's civilian population and economic expansion of various industries (tourism, banking, transportation, etc.) to evaluate how the build up impacts the issue of sustainability and future growth for Guam. This sustainability model and the military buildup assessment must be included in a revised DEIS.

I-1373-001

Thank you for your comment. A sustainability study has been completed and is included in the Final EIS. Volume 8 has been updated to reflect the conclusions of this study.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1698

Received: 2/18/2010 4:00:28 AM

I-1374-001

The proposed actions within the DEIS are too large for the island of Guam and will cause catastrophic meltdown for the natural environment, create huge social problems, extinguish all Guam's remaining culture, as well as over-stress the basic utilities and infrastructure of Guam. The DEIS does not conclude this because it is lacking pertinent information and adequate analysis - if you need examples see all the responses from the local and federal govt agencies. The DEIS was obviously developed by people paid by the military to make the proposed actions appear as insignificant impacts to the people, social and natural resources of Guam.

I-1374-002

The NEPA process is fraught with problems. The NEPA process was initiated for decisions that have all ready been committed to by international agreement. The 90-day review period is too short; it is virtually impossible to completely review and comment on a 10,000-page document in 90 days unless you are unemployed, not looking for work AND have a strong desire for insanity. This form in itself speaks loudly of the process - 2500 characters to report on 10,000 pages. There is no environmental justice with the proposed action. The poor working class will have no chance of ever owning a home or living where landlord is waiting for military to rent. Military personnel should not be allowed to live off base and drive the local real estate market high with their allowances.

I-1374-003

As a citizen of Guam and one who has devoted their career to recovering Guam's native wildlife, I am appalled at the amount of development and people that DoD is proposing to bring to Guam. The proposed actions will prevent the recovery of Guam's locally and federally listed species. Under Federal law this is "jeopardy" - under military law this is completing the mission. If USFWS calls jeopardy under the Endangered Species Act, the military will probably have congress change the law and make DoD exempt from any environmental responsibility in the name of national defense.

I-1374-004

Guam agencies been monitoring Guam's nat. resources on DoD property for 30 years. Access is determined by local Command. The Navy Command has chosen to limit access to GovGuam agencies and under BRAC is now limiting access to all bases. Thus, we may never know the true impacts of DoD's actions on Guam's resources as we have the fox guarding the henhouse. Under Navy, ES recovery and cooperation with resource agencies is non-existent - that fact makes the entire DEIS a lie. I say more but no space!

#### I-1374-001

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.

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-1374-002

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.

#### I-1374-003

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).

**I-1374-004**

Thank you for your comment. The DoD has prepared and submitted a Biological Assessment as part of an ongoing Section 7, Endangered Species Act consultation for this action. DoD will abide by all requirements in the final Biological Opinion issued by the USFWS. If issued in time, the results will also be included in the Final EIS.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1500

Received: 2/17/2010 11:52:35 PM

I-1375-001

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-1375-002

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-1375-001

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-1375-002

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: 1485

Received: 2/17/2010 11:42:10 PM

I-1376-001

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-1376-002

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-1376-001

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-1376-002

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 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 would be such that mitigation would not be required.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1475

Received: 2/17/2010 11:38:50 PM

I-1377-001

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-1377-002

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-1377-001

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-1377-002

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: 1438

Received: 2/17/2010 10:26:03 PM

I-1378-001

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-1378-002

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-1378-001

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-1378-002

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: 1431

Received: 2/17/2010 10:22:44 PM

I-1379-001

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-1379-002

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-1379-001

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-1379-002

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: 932

Received: 2/17/2010 6:11:46 AM

I-1380-001

The DEIS states that roadway projects may be eligible for Defense Access Road Program (DAR) funding if they meet any of five criteria, one of which is "A defense action would cause traffic to double." (Volume 6, Chapter 1, section 1.1.4, page 1-3)

The DEIS only present traffic congestion and Level-of-Service (LOS) as traffic-related benchmarks. The final EIS should also include volume of traffic associated with each alternative.

Additionally, the final EIS should include a discussion of the viability of pursuing DAR funding if military-related construction activities double traffic LOS instead of traffic volume. For example, slow-moving construction equipment can easily increase LOS to double its previous length of time (even though the slow-moving construction equipment may not constitute a doubling of traffic in-and-of themselves). The final DEIS should outline how this traffic-related benchmark, LOS, if doubled, can be utilized to initiate DAR funding.

#### I-1380-001

Thank you for your comment. The off-base roadway projects may be funded through the Defense Access Road (DAR) Program and annual allocations through the US Department of Transportation (USDOT) Federal Highway Administration. The Defense Access Road Program provides the means for the Department of Defense (DoD) to pay a fair share for public highway improvements required as a result of a sudden or unusual defense-generated traffic impact or unique defense-related public highway requirement. The "doubling of traffic" criteria is established by the military and is very specific to traffic volumes and does not consider increases to LOS or travel times.

Volume 6, Chapter 1 has been updated to include a list of potential DAR projects. The DoD commits to seeking funding for these projects.

The DoD, Guam Department of Public Works and Federal Highway Administration are continuing to work together to identify projects eligible for funding under the DAR program. The DoD will lead an interagency council which includes the USDOT to assist the Government of Guam in seeking funds for projects that are not eligible for the DAR program.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1699

Received: 2/18/2010 4:01:00 AM

I know that our island will have more problems and the military should use land they already have because Guahan is our only home. I am 14 years old and I am a public school student and I am concerned about the future of Guahan when I'm done with school. How many more kids will be coming into our school? It is already overcrowded. The EIS is not clear.

I-1381-001

#### I-1381-001

Thank you for your comment. The impacts on the Guam public school system are discussed in subsection 4.4.2, page 4-42 of the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS). Table 4.4-4 in the SIAS provides the potential increase (maximal) of student population in the Guam Public School System from 2010 to 2020. Providing a brief summary, at the peak population year (2014), a total of 7,937 students could attend the public school system; by 2017, when the operational (long-term) conditions occur, the students generated could be 909. This is based on the direct and indirect (induced) populations resulting from the military relocation. The military dependents would be educated in the DoD school system and should not affect the public school system. Money generated through taxes from the increased population and federal payments to schools (based on student populations) should provide revenue to fund resources for the public schools.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1700

Received: 2/18/2010 4:03:09 AM

I-1382-001

The DEIS does not adequately address if the Northern water lens and surface water sources (Fena Reservoir and Ugum Reservoir) reach their maximum production levels as a result of the military buildup, what options does Guam have for water production and at what cost? If GWA is unable to produce water and handle sewer and storm drainage requirements at a reasonable cost what are the options? GWA placed a moratorium on development in certain areas because of inadequate distribution lines for water and sewer and because it has reached maximum capacity at the Hagatna wastewater treatment facility. Would additional moratoriums have to be placed on development in other areas as a result of GWA's focus on meeting the needs of the military buildup? It is not enough for the Federal Government to fund expansion of Northern water and sewer lines for military buildup needs, leaving the rest of the island without excess capacity for growth.

What is the likelihood that specific areas of Guam suffering from lack of adequate water pressure and/or lack of clean water or sewage and wastewater services simply because of GWA manpower, equipment and funding shortages and the need to prioritize meeting the needs of the military buildup over the next 8 years? Guam continues to experience problems related to an antiquated, poorly maintained water, sewer and wastewater system and a government agency that simply does not have the resources to keep up with current needs of the island without the military buildup. Problems have included but are not limited to: water load-shedding, long periods of no water to areas following a typhoon, no usable clean water available in certain areas of Sinajana and Chalan Pago as a result of contaminated wells, no water in areas served by Fena reservoir and by Ugum Reservoir due to heavy siltation and/or drought conditions, low to no water pressure in parts of Dededo, Tamuning, and Mangilao when growth occurs that GWA cannot keep up with (in bringing new wells into production and adding distribution capacity).

Mitigation: Federal Government should provide manpower, funding and expertise to address the water, sewer and wastewater needs of the island as a whole so that the populations outside of the military installations and activities do not suffer during and after the buildup.

## I-1382-001

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 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.

Regarding wastewater, subsequent to issuing the DEIS, DoD and GWA agreed in principle to have a special private entity (SPE) obtain funding arranged by DoD. This SPE would upgrade the North District Wastewater Treatment Plant (NDWWTP), operate the plant, and repay the financing loan through user fees. The customer service agreement between DoD and GWA would be structured so the DoD fees would pay for the upgrades and services rendered to DoD. Also plans have been altered that would accelerate the improvements to NDWWTP.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1702

Received: 2/18/2010 4:03:39 AM

REFERENCE: "Chamorro Issues - Guam's indigenous Chamorro population has strong concerns about whether incoming military populations would recognize them as both American by nationality and also as a unique ethnic culture worthy of respect and preservation. This could be mitigated by orientation programs designed in cooperation with the Department of Chamorro Affairs. However, an expansion in non-Chamorro voting population could eventually affect the proportion of Chamorro office-holders and government workers; thereby affecting the current government budgets and activities dedicated to cultural issues and practices. It could also affect outcomes of any future plebiscites about Guam's political status." [Vol. 7, Chp. 3, p. 64, "MITIGATION, SUMMARY IMPACTS, CUMULATIVE"]

ISSUE: No action should occur which would in any way threaten the Chamorro right to self determination. A U.S.-engineered increase in percentage of non-Chamorro population on Guam, and correlating reduction in Chamorro voting population percentages is a violation by the United States of its obligations regarding interference with the cultural and political status of the indigenous people of Guam is in direct violation of the UNITED NATIONS DECLARATION ON THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES, Adopted by the General Assembly 13 September 2007.

There are many other impacts to water, land, cultural sites and practices that also violate this United Nations Declaration.

RECOMMENDATION: No action should occur which would in any way threaten the Chamorro right to self determination. Rights of the Indigenous Peoples of Guam, including those to water, land, and culture should be protected by the military, not threatened by it.

#### I-1383-001

Thank you for your comment. The proposed actions have been reviewed by legal counsel and are compliant with both international and domestic law.

I-1383-001



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1703

Received: 2/18/2010 4:06:56 AM

I-1384-001

I don't want our island to become another testing site in the Marshall Islands. Find a healthier way to get rid of the toxins that can harm our people because the DEIS does not address this issue. And clean out the waste that was dumped here on Guam as a result of testing before the marines come.

Or no action and use land on the US mainland.

#### I-1384-001

Thank you for your comment. The DoD is committed to the protection and responsible stewardship of the environment. The DoD is committed to the safe handling and use of all hazardous substances, including lubricants, solvents, munitions and explosives of concern (MEC), nuclear materials, etc. In fact, when feasible, the DoD attempts to reduce or eliminate the use of various hazardous substances to the greatest extent possible and substituting them for less toxic substances.

When using hazardous substances, environmental laws and regulations (e.g., RCRA) must be followed by DoD that are designed to be protective of human health, welfare, and the environment. In order to implement these laws and regulations, DoD has developed various procedures, protocol, and directives designed to proactively eliminate or minimize the inadvertent leakage, spill or release of pollutants to the environment. These actions involve comprehensive administrative, engineering, and operations mandates, best management practices (BMPs), standard operating procedures (SOPs), and controls in place to prevent or minimize the inadvertent leakage, spill, or release of hazardous/toxic substances. These BMPs, SOPs, and other controls are fully described in 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 actions are ongoing. 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: 933

Received: 2/17/2010 6:12:32 AM

I-1385-001

The DEIS states that roadway projects may be eligible for Defense Access Road Program (DAR) funding if they meet any of five criteria, one of which is "A defense action would cause traffic to double." (Volume 6, Chapter 1, section 1.1.4, page 1-3)

The DEIS only present traffic congestion and Level-of-Service (LOS) as traffic-related benchmarks. The final EIS should also include volume of traffic associated with each alternative.

Additionally, the final EIS should include a discussion of the viability of pursuing DAR funding if military-related construction activities double traffic LOS instead of traffic volume. For example, slow-moving construction equipment can easily increase LOS to double its previous length of time (even though the slow-moving construction equipment may not constitute a doubling of traffic in-and-of themselves). The final DEIS should outline how this traffic-related benchmark, LOS, if doubled, can be utilized to initiate DAR funding.

#### I-1385-001

Thank you for your comment. The off-base roadway projects may be funded through the Defense Access Road (DAR) Program and annual allocations through the US Department of Transportation (USDOT) Federal Highway Administration. The Defense Access Road Program provides the means for the Department of Defense (DoD) to pay a fair share for public highway improvements required as a result of a sudden or unusual defense-generated traffic impact or unique defense-related public highway requirement. The "doubling of traffic" criteria is established by the military and is very specific to traffic volumes and does not consider increases to LOS or travel times.

Volume 6, Chapter 1 has been updated to include a list of potential DAR projects. The DoD commits to seeking funding for these projects.

The DoD, Guam Department of Public Works and Federal Highway Administration are continuing to work together to identify projects eligible for funding under the DAR program. The DoD will lead an interagency council which includes the USDOT to assist the Government of Guam in seeking funds for projects that are not eligible for the DAR program.



**COMMENT SHEET**

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas  
Environmental Impact Statement  
Guam and CNMI Military Relocation**

Website Comment Number: 1704

Received: 2/18/2010 4:07:13 AM

**RM-SECTION 1**

I am writing as a Refaluwasch Native of the Marianas. Our clan has membership across the islands of Micronesia, including Saipan where I was raised and will inherit family lands, as well as the islands further north where our foremothers lived off the bountiful islands and sea. I am writing also as a former resident of Guahan (Guam) with family currently residing in the villages of Yigo, Dededo, Mongmong-Toto-Maite, Piti and Yona. During the time when US and Japanese political aims brought war to our homelands, my grandfather gave his skills as a Marine Scout to advance the cause of "liberation". After more than 60 years of the entire archipelago being subjected to military strategic interests and generations of residents committing themselves to the causes of "freedom" and "security", the current DEIS process proves that the United States still refuses the basic respect and recognition due to the people of the Marianas.

**I-1386-001**

The draft EIS/OEIS prepared by the department of the navy for the department of defense is severely INSUFFICIENT and with too brief a time for public review and comments, the entire DEIS process has been insultingly INADEQUATE. Taking these facts into account, the only logical conclusion is to demand the DEIS be thrown out. We say:

**I-1386-002**

- NO ACTION on the proposed transfer of marines from Okinawa.
- NO ACTION on the proposed dredging of Apra Harbor for aircraft carriers to berth.
- NO ACTION on the proposed creation of an army Air and Missile Defense Task Force.

The effectiveness of this NEPA mandated process has been compromised by a drastically INADEQUATE DEIS, followed by INSUFFICIENT public education, review and comment periods.

**I-1386-001**

Thank you for your comment.

**I-1386-002**

Thank you for your comment. The no-action alternatives for all components of the proposed actions are analyzed in the EIS in accordance with CEQ regulations. 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: 1706

Received: 2/18/2010 4:08:47 AM

I-1387-001

REFERENCE: "Long-term changes affecting water resources would include the alteration to the dredged depth of Apra Harbor wharf berths, navigation channel and the creation of a turning basin that would remain subject to subsequent siltation and maintenance dredging." (Volume 8, Chapter 5)

ISSUE: Subsequent dredging is mentioned, just as additional training locations is mentioned, without any study of those probable actions included in this DEIS. The DEIS is incomplete, the DOD is unable to take a hard look at the potential effects of its actions.

RECOMMENDATION: No Action alternative be chosen unless a complete study with all anticipated actions and their effects is resubmitted to the people of Guam for review and put before the DOD prior to its Decision.

I-1387-001

Thank you for your comment. Maintenance dredging is not required for the proposed action. This statement in Volume 8 was modified accordingly.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1708

Received: 2/18/2010 4:09:17 AM

I-1388-001

The DEIS states that GWA had a secondary sewage treatment waiver for the Northern District Wastewater Treatment Plant (NDWWTP) rejected in October of 2009. The DEIS also states that DoD will be expected to "pay for their fair share of the upgrades to the NDWWTP." (Volume 6, Chapter 17, section 17.2.2.2, page 17-7).

The final EIS should more clearly state the DoD's impact on the ability of GWA to obtain a secondary sewage treatment waiver. The final EIS should also include a more definitive analysis of DoD's "fair share of the upgrades," including cost and cost-sharing estimates.

#### I-1388-001

Thank you for your comment. Since the publication of the DEIS, GWA has filed an appeal to EPA's decision to deny the secondary treatment waiver. Therefore, the decision as to whether GWA must provide secondary treatment plant upgrades to the Northern District Treatment Plant is on hold until the appeal can be heard.

Prior to this appeal, DoD in coordination with GWA, completed an engineering study of the Northern District Wastewater Treatment Plant (NDWWTP) to identify and recommend short-term improvements to the primary treatment plant and long-term secondary treatment improvements at the plant. This study was paid for by DoD. Subsequent to publishing the DEIS, DoD has agreed to fund these 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. If in the future it is determined that secondary upgrades must be made, then DoD will pay their share of these upgrades. This will be based on a flow-proportionate scale.



COMMENT SHEET

Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Overview  
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](http://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 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:

To the Department of the Navy and Joint Guam Program Office, I have been reviewing Volume 6 of the DEIS/OEIS and am concerned with the section on Potable Water (Page 18-19). The first basic alternative, which has been marked as a preferred alternative, calls for the construction of 22 new wells in addition to rehabilitation of existing wells and the interconnection of non-civilian water systems with the GWA system. In regards to the 22 new wells that would be dug, there has been word that these wells would drain the water resources following their construction around 2014 or soon after. I know the document says that it plans to meet the requirements for both interim and long-term (198-22) but I would like to know how the DoN is prepared to handle the situation should (and according to certain individuals, will) occur, when the water sources are depleted. Would the problem only affect those on base or will it affect everyone, civilians included. If you could provide me with any material/information/contact numbers so I can find out for myself or if you could point me in the right direction, it would be very grateful.

Best Regards,  
W. Co. Juan Villaruel

\*\*\* Please Print Clearly\*\*\*

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-1389-001

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.

The reports used to establish estimated sustainable yield of the northern

Guam lens aquifer should be contained in Volume 9 Appendix K. They have been added to the final EIS.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 935

Received: 2/17/2010 6:22:57 AM

I-1390-001

The DEIS states that roadway projects may be eligible for Defense Access Road Program (DAR) funding if they meet any of five criteria, one of which is "A defense action would cause traffic to double." (Volume 6, Chapter 1, section 1.1.4, page 1-3)

The DEIS only present traffic congestion and Level-of-Service (LOS) as traffic-related benchmarks. The final EIS should also include volume of traffic associated with each alternative.

Additionally, the final EIS should include a discussion of the viability of pursuing DAR funding if military-related construction activities double traffic LOS instead of traffic volume. For example, slow-moving construction equipment can easily increase LOS to double its previous length of time (even though the slow-moving construction equipment may not constitute a doubling of traffic in-and-of themselves). The final DEIS should outline how this traffic-related benchmark, LOS, if doubled, can be utilized to initiate DAR funding.

#### I-1390-001

Thank you for your comment. The off-base roadway projects may be funded through the Defense Access Road (DAR) Program and annual allocations through the US Department of Transportation (USDOT) Federal Highway Administration. The Defense Access Road Program provides the means for the Department of Defense (DoD) to pay a fair share for public highway improvements required as a result of a sudden or unusual defense-generated traffic impact or unique defense-related public highway requirement. The "doubling of traffic" criteria is established by the military and is very specific to traffic volumes and does not consider increases to LOS or travel times.

Volume 6, Chapter 1 has been updated to include a list of potential DAR projects. The DoD commits to seeking funding for these projects.

The DoD, Guam Department of Public Works and Federal Highway Administration are continuing to work together to identify projects eligible for funding under the DAR program. The DoD will lead an interagency council which includes the USDOT to assist the Government of Guam in seeking funds for projects that are not eligible for the DAR program.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1709

Received: 2/18/2010 4:09:19 AM

RM-SECT2

The gaping hole in the navy-prepared DEIS is the failure to address the obligation of the United States to Guahan(Guam) as an official "Non-Self-Governing Territory" under the United Nations Resolution 1541(xv). Also, the DEIS has failed to acknowledge the tenets of the pre-existing "sacred trust" entered into by the US in accordance with UN Resolution 1514(xv), which include the right to Self-Determination and Independence.

oPlease provide an explanation of why the significant relationship of colonial possession to administering power has been ignored in the DEIS

oPlease define the whole of US obligations in regard to Resolution 1514(xv) and specify the plan of action to fulfill these obligations.

oPlease explain the environmental protections laid out in Resolution 1514 – including their relationship to land, resources, health, territorial integrity, political status, immigration and development, socio-economic and cultural factors,.

oPlease clarify the relationship between the US obligations outlined in Resolution 1514 and the proposed projects – How and where do conflicts between the two arise? What mitigation measures will be taken to restore and ensure the rights laid out in 1514? What adverse impacts will be irreversible?

As it stands, the DEIS has outlined projects with SIGNIFICANT ADVERSE IMPACTS on Guahan (Guam) and the Marianas. The mitigation measures outlined are abstract and avoid committing to specific mitigation and restoration plans. The evasive language in the DEIS does not ensure that environmental mitigation measures will truly be effective or even implemented. The DEIS must contain an explicit obligation to mitigation and provide specific details for all long and short term measures, NOT refer to vague measures that "could" be implemented. In Volume 7, Chapter 2.2 ("Potential Mitigation on Guam and Tinian"), the DEIS states "This section discusses the potential mitigations that could be undertaken to reduce the impacts...".

oPlease provide further details on all mitigation measures for each specific project.

oPlease include the resources involved in analysis of implementation of each measure

oPlease provide the specific costs related to each mitigation measure, the sources of project price quotes, and how they will be paid for.

oPlease show documentation of funding ensured for environmental mitigation, restoration and clean-up and the designations for each project on Guahan(Guam) and MARIANAS

I-1391-001

#### I-1391-001

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. 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-1391-002

#### I-1391-002

Thank you for your comment. Volume 7, Chapter 2 summarizes the proposed BMPs and mitigation measures that are identified in Volumes 2 through 6 under the various resource sections. The intent of mitigation measures is to avoid minimize, reduce, eliminate or compensate for potential impacts due to the proposed actions. The BMPs are existing requirements and actions implemented by DoD as a standard practice; the BMPs would be implemented for the proposed action.

The summary lists of BMPs and mitigation measures in Volume 7 were updated based on comments received during the public comment period and would continue to be updated after the Final EIS is published, during agency consultation and construction permit application processes. BMPs and mitigation measures listed in the Record of Decision and attached as conditions to a permit would be implemented.

Specific cost and funding source information is not provided in the EIS.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1711

Received: 2/18/2010 4:10:25 AM

I-1392-001

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.

On Behalf of the Guahan Coalition for Peace and Justice  
P.O. Box 22945 GMF  
Barrigada, GUAM 96921

#### I-1392-001

Thank you for your comment. The Department of Defense (DoD) understands that the issue of land acquisition is a complex and sensitive one. It was the original intent of DoD to utilize their own properties for the proposed action. However, 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 lands 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). 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: 1737

Received: 2/18/2010 4:19:12 AM

I-1393-001

**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-1393-001

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: 1713

Received: 2/18/2010 4:10:36 AM

#### RM-SECTION 3

The long and short term impacts on Guahan(Guam) and the Marianas of the proposed projects as outlined in the DEIS are ENVIRONMENTALLY UNSATISFACTORY.

I-1394-001

I request an extension of time for the public review and commenting period. More time should be allotted for review in order to create a properly detailed record of the grievous inadequacies contained in the DEIS. According to 40 CFR § 1502.7, and EIS should typically be between 150 and 300 pages. The standard 45 day commenting period required by 40 CFR 1506.10(c) and the 90 day commenting period Guahan(Guam) has been restricted to are unreasonable considering the enormity of the DEIS document itself and the potential impacts on residents of the Marianas and Micronesia as well as our homelands and resources.

I-1394-002

The DEIS/OEIS has not adequately fulfilled the obligation to inform affected communities. In order to comply, the DEIS scoping, education, public hearing and comment periods must be extended to the rest of Micronesia. Our resources and environments are deeply interdependent, and the proposed projects will affect migratory birds and fish significant to communities across Micronesia and Oceania. The significant impacts as well as mitigation measures must be updated to address our unique bioregion and examine adverse impacts in the context of the regional environment as a whole.

- oMake more hard copies available and set up computer viewing stations for affected communities as the internet and cd-rom copies are inaccessible to many community members.
- oPlease provide documentation, research and sources detailing the unique relationships of the environment in the bioregion of Guahan(Guam) and the Marianas.
- oOutline the specific populations and state of affected species of bird, marine and plant life in the Marianas and other areas they are found in Micronesia and Oceania.
- oDemonstrate a thorough knowledge of migratory paths of birds and marine life and include the effects on communities in this path in impacts and mitigation measures.
- o Provide an adequate DEIS/OEIS process for communities identified.
- oProvide information on proposed projects greenhouse gas emissions and global warming to Pacific communities.

I-1394-003

It is unclear why other areas were excluded for use as training ranges.

- oPlease detail why existing Marine and other military facilities were excluded from the alternatives.

#### I-1394-001

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-1394-002

Thank you for your comment. The DoD made the Draft EIS readily available to the general public via online methods, local libraries, and reading rooms. The impact analysis and mitigations measures have been updated based on comments received on the Draft EIS. Documentation of the research done for the EIS is presented in the references chapter of each volume. Appropriate regions of influence were addressed for each resource in the impact analysis. An analysis of greenhouse gas emissions is presented in Volume 7.

#### I-1394-003

Thank you for your comment. Volume 2, Section 2.3, "Proposed Action, Training Functions," provides information regarding the training requirements, how sites were selected for analysis, and the selection of the preferred alternatives.



**COMMENT SHEET**

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas  
Environmental Impact Statement  
Guam and CNMI Military Relocation**

Website Comment Number: 1714

Received: 2/18/2010 4:10:46 AM

**I-1395-001**

I am opposed to the DEIS. It does not give Guam adequate funding for issues regarding Education, Public Safety, Utilities, and other socio-economic issues.

Education- The federal government needs to contribute some dollars to the Government Of Guam. The Military will be significantly impacting our islands school system.

Public Safety- The DEIS states that the island will need approximately 400 new Police Officers to keep up with the increase in population. I believe that the federal government should contribute and fund the new officers for the Guam Police Department.

**I-1395-002**

Land Acquisitions- My alternative is for the Military to exist within its own footprint and if it can't sustain the influx then reduce the influx accordingly. I am not in favor of any acquisition of any property that does not already exist in the federal government's inventory.

The military must look at alternatives in regards to building the firing range on non-DOD property. One alternative is to build the firing range on the existing military installations.

**I-1395-003**

I oppose the dredging of Apra Harbor. I believe that the destruction that will occur is more than what the our island can handle. I know that how much coral is destroyed depends on how dense the clusters are, however, I think it goes beyond that. The destruction of the coral is totally subjective and for our people who live off the sea and land, it will be a huge loss. The long term effects of destroying the area will greatly impact the natural eco-system.

The people of Guam and the military have co-existed on our island for many years. If the military addresses our concerns and works with our leaders to come up with a workable plan we can further our relationship and find a win-win situation that works for us all. The timeframe is too quick, in just 4 short years to have upto 80,000 people on our island is to much of a drastic change that will greatly impact our way of life and while we are willing and have been willing to do our part, I do not want our quality of life to suffer. Guam is not only a military installation, it is not only an island of strategic importance, it is HOME. OUR HOME. Please respect it, and honor our wishes.

**I-1395-001**

Thank you for your comment.

**I-1395-002**

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.

Relating to the proposed firing ranges. The size of the land needed to support the firing ranges is driven by the size of the ranges, but primarily by the safety zones associated with the ranges. Existing firing ranges did not meet the criteria for the firing ranges.

**I-1395-003**

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 work with the people and Government of Guam to ensure that the short-term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long-term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

As identified in the EIS, the proposed dredged area within the active commercial harbor was previously 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.

The Navy, as part of the "build-up" on Guam has proposed to upgrade the Northern District Waste Water Treatment Plant from Primary to Secondary Treatment. This action alone would assist Guam Water Authority in meeting its coastal water quality standards, which would benefit the coral reefs, sea life and people of Guam.

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. Several mitigation measures have been proposed as part of the proposed action.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1715

Received: 2/18/2010 4:11:10 AM

I-1396-001

In reference to Chapter 2 of Volume 4 of the Guam DEIS, I do not agree with the dredging of the ocean floor at Apra Harbor for the accomodation of Aircraft Carrier Berthing facilities. The dredging can create sedimentation which will block sunlight that nearby corals will need in order to photosythesize. This will kill the corals and affect the whole marine ecosystem around Guam. Also, the coral reefs are needed to attract tourists to the island.

Steps need to be taken to prevent the destruction of our coral reefs. To offset any possible damage to the reefs, the military needs to use techniques to enhance our existing reefs. Perhaps new corals should be bred and placed on the reef.

I-1396-002

However, my primary belief is that no action should be taken until Guam achieves or is granted a higher political status that is equal, with reference to the 50 States, in representation and rights. If Guam is going to play any role in the buildup of military forces in the Western Pacific, then the people of Guam should have the ability to write their own constitution, the people of Guam should be able to vote for the President of the United States, and the people of Guam should be fully represented in the U.S. Congress (with full voting rights) and in the entire federal government.

## I-1396-001

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 insure that no action authorized by the USACE program will have an adverse impact on the overall public welfare. It is their mission to provide strong protection of the Nation's aquatic environment, including wetlands and coral reefs; 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. More detailed identification of potential mitigation

would be done during the USACE permit process. Both artificial reefs and watershed management projects would be considered as potential compensatory mitigation, and it is possible that a combination of those potential mitigation efforts that are listed below would be appropriate. 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. Ultimately, the compensatory mitigation is subject to approval by the USACE under the CWA through the Section 404/10 permit requirements.

**I-1396-002**

Thank you for your comment. Topics such as the political status also commonly referred to as “decolonization” and “self-determination” of Guam are important issues but are not part of the proposed action. DoD recognizes the importance of reducing adverse socio-economic and cultural change effects on the people of Guam, the island’s natural resources, and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to work with the people and Government of Guam to ensure that the short-term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long-term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1738

Received: 2/18/2010 4:19:27 AM

I-1397-001

I-1397-002

As a working psychologist on Guam and a native son from Guam, I would like to express my displeasure about the DEIS' "shallow" handling of all things dealing with the mental health needs and services related to the upcoming buildup. I am referring to Chapter 7, pages 140 through 155 that attempts to explain and understand the needs for the initial 79,000 People build up phase and the 33,000 "stable" phase. There is a stated need for 121 Allied Health Professionals but no specific breakdown of Clinical Psychologists or any other health professionals. The DMHSA was to add 56 staff but no suggested breakdown of personnel to include no mention of psychiatrists, clinical psychologists, and/or therapists. Furthermore there is no mention of how Guam is to bring in or build capacity for these professionals. Again the DEIS had a very shallow treatment of a very essential part, at least in my eyes, of the build up and how our mental health professionals will no doubt help mitigate the social and cultural impacts of the massive buildup. We (the clinicians on Guam) already are poorly underserving the current patients and consumers. Mental health is once again the ugly stepchild of Medical/Physical Health.

As a native son and private citizen of Guam, I am literally fearful of the potential effects on our quality of life on Guam. The best thing I love about Guam is its remoteness, its peacefulness, its laidback attitude, and approach to life. I have been to many large cities and metropolises in Asia and North America and while I am impressed by the busy-ness and fast pace of the big cities, I am always relieved to come home to my slow, easy-going, relatively crime-free, and uncrowded paradise.

If it were up to me, I would slow the buildup and make it as gradual as possible so that services can catch up first to population growth. I have yet to see any positive benefits from any money or construction taxes coming from the buildup. In fact, I have seen the opposite. Essential human services like schools, the hospital, mental health, and public health are all struggling to make payroll. Non-profits like Catholic Social Service, Salvation Army, and Sanctuary are also struggling greatly.

Uncertainty is bad, not just uncomfortable. The future is uncertain and for me, my wife, and children, I am not looking forward to the buildup and feel quite helpless to do anything substantive about it. However, we will adjust, adapt, make the best of it and pray. Thanks

## I-1397-001

Thank you for your comments. In the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS), that is Appendix F of Volume 9 in the DEIS, the off-island 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 contractors who work on DoD projects would 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).

Specific impacts to medical specialists was not provided because the anticipated needs of the indirect and induced population could not be provided with accuracy on an a detailed level. The direct population (military and their dependents, civilian military workers and their dependents, and DoD construction workers [including H2B workers]), would be expected to have different mental health requirements than the existing local population. The direct population would have access to military medical care, or private medical care plans. Subsequently, the indirect population remaining (maximal number in the peak year [2014]) would be about 33,000; during the operational period, (2017 and

beyond), the indirect population would be less than 9,000.

Mitigations (as appropriate) to address the significant impacts will be included in the Final EIS.

**I-1397-002**

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.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1717

Received: 2/18/2010 4:11:35 AM

#### RM-SECT4

A specific timeline of proposed projects must be made available to ensure a straightforward process and accountability. Volume 7 Chapter 3.3.1 states that "A second assumption is the mitigation for construction impacts would be completed before the operational period commences." This is an example of the ambiguous assurances made in the current DEIS. A more thorough review can be made if these "assumptions" are defined in concrete plans.

In Volume 7 Chapter 4.3.4, the DEIS states "Without site specific terrestrial biology data for all the proposed development areas, the assumption is that all projects would adversely impact terrestrial biological resources. The preferred alternatives would have an additive cumulative impact that is considered strong because of the magnitude of area disturbed." This demonstrates the drastic insufficiency of the DEIS in creating site-specific analysis and mitigation measures.

oPlease provide site specific terrestrial biology, historical, cultural and social data for all proposed development areas and affected surrounding areas.

oPlease explain the justification for continuing with projects that are defined as having a strong cumulative impact. What is the intended outcome of specific and cumulative mitigation measures? What sources prove the effectiveness of proposed mitigation?

The DEIS fails to address cumulative impacts of greenhouse gas emissions on global warming in Volume 7 Chapter 3. The DEIS states "energy consumption from activities in the region is unlikely to change significantly" due to military activities already occurring in the region. Regardless, the DEIS for proposed projects must outline their specific role in future emissions.

oPlease provide specific data regarding the greenhouse gas emissions for each specific project as well as their cumulative projected impact on global warming.

oWhat is the specific mitigation plan for continuing emissions at the current rate?

oIs there a plan to reduce the current emissions rate? Please provide details and timeline.

I-1398-001

I-1398-002

#### I-1398-001

Thank you for your comment. Mitigation measures are further addressed in the FEIS. The Record of Decision of the EIS process would also list each mitigation measure and commit DoD to implement these measures to reduce environmental impacts as part of the proposed actions.

#### I-1398-002

Thank you for your comment. The FEIS provides project-specific CO2 equivalent emissions for the operation of utilities, roadways, and other sources under operational condition, and vehicles and equipment associated with construction activities. These project-specific emissions are summarized in the tables provided in Appendix I, Air Quality Impact Data. Given the very slight contribution of the project-specific emissions, it is difficult to speculate on the potential impacts of global warming on the resources of the project area. It should also be noted that DoD operations incorporate reductions of GHGs through energy reduction initiatives, the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) system, recent Executive Orders (EOs) on GHGs and other measures (see Volume 2, Chapter 5 and Volume 7, Chapter 4 of the FEIS).



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1721

Received: 2/18/2010 4:12:57 AM

I-1399-001

The impending U.S. military build-up will affect the island in several different ways, however the DEIS only addresses issues that the federal government deemed necessary for inclusion in the draft. The terrestrial and land issues encompass much more than the projected land condemnations. Increased urbanization related to population growth and construction projects will reduce, if not completely destroy, the habitats for Guahan's native plants and animals both on land and in the sea. And, with an increase in population will come an increase of air and sea vessels frequenting the island and raising the potential for non-native and invasive species of plants and animals to be introduced into an already fragile ecosystem. The coral reef systems are an invaluable and irreplaceable environment. The proposed dredging of Apra Harbor directly threatens the existence of acres of corals reefs and rare marine organisms in the immediate area that can be found no where else in the harbor. The proposed placement of artificial reefs will in no way begin to replace the loss of life that will occur with this dredging nor will it mitigate any of those circumstances. The fact that there may be faulty or even conflicting information submitted by the U.S. Navy for the DEIS, such as the intended depreciation of the reefs by not including the number and size of coral colonies, raises more questions of the intentions and integrity of the federal government. In addition to this, the DEIS fails to address how the federal government will contribute, if at all, to the local infrastructure in order to accommodate its military expansion on Guahan. The federal expects to bring in military and non-military individuals to use the island's power, education, water, wastewater, healthcare, public safety, and landfill systems and services, yet it refuses to contribute to their respective developments, improvements, and expansions necessary to support the population influx. These individuals will also be competing for off-base employment and housing with the local population, taking many opportunities and prospects away from the island's people. The DEIS, with its charts, graphs, and assessments, was drafted with absolute disregard for the people and natural environments of Guahan. The draft addresses concerns that might impede the build-up, not what its impacts will be on the people and environments of Guahan.

## I-1399-001

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 Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1722

Received: 2/18/2010 4:13:01 AM

I-1400-001

Tourism is important to the economic success of Guam; the DEIS even states that the island's long term prospects remain linked to "the health of its tourism industry." (Volume 6, Chapter 17, section 17.2.2.6, page 17-14) However, the DEIS states that there will be no significant impact on tourism as a result of the utility and roadway work. (Volume 6, Chapter 17)

It is highly unlikely that roadway and utilities projects will not negatively impact tourism on Guam. Increased traffic (with some stoplights experiencing delays in excess of 10 minutes, as stated in Chapter 4 of Volume 6) will create an environment in which tourists will not enjoy traveling around Guam. Tour bus and taxi operators will likely experience decreased ridership due to the unpleasantness of travelling through traffic gridlock, and any tourist location outside of walking distance from tourist center of Tumon will similarly experience a significant drop in visitors.

Additionally, the increase in population will lead to significant crowding in natural outdoor resources. The outdoor environment is a major tourist attraction, and if such locations are crowded, it is likely that tourists will choose to travel to other, less-crowded destinations.

Given these likelihoods, the final EIS should re-evaluate the impact of the proposed utilities and roadways projects on tourism. This analysis should deem the impact on tourism as a significant impact, and provide mitigation recommendations that should be funded by DoD (as these issues would not otherwise exist were it not for the proposed military actions).

### I-1400-001

Thank you for your comment. The EIS addresses the short term disruptions that would be caused should the proposed actions, including the related road and other infrastructure projects be implemented. DoD would work with local stakeholders to minimize any adverse impacts during the construction phase of the program.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1724

Received: 2/18/2010 4:13:59 AM

I-1401-001

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) However, the DEIS does not analyze the different linguistic needs of the military-related increase in population.

The DEIS projected increases in off-island workers will necessitate a significant investment in GovGuam public service personnel trained to speak other languages, such as Tagalog. The DEIS even acknowledges this impact, when it suggests mitigation in the form of assisting GovGuam in seeking federal funding for English as a Second Language service training. (Volume 6, Chapter 17, section 17.2.2.7, page 17-16)

However, because this unique increase in need (the large increase in the need for service personnel trained in other languages) is result of the proposed military actions, the responsibility belongs with DoD to provide funding for these services. Were it not for the proposed military actions, GovGuam agencies would not have to expand public services in different languages on such a large scale.

As such, the final EIS should clearly define the need for more public service personnel trained in foreign languages as a significant impact. The final EIS should also assign the responsibility for funding such an increase in services directly on DoD.

### I-1401-001

Thank you for your comments. The Final EIS has been updated (Volume 2) to better address impacts on social services. It is likely that both the military and their dependents would primarily speak English. H2B workers are likely to also speak/understand English because of the need to communicate (written and verbally) plans and directions for construction.

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: 1725

Received: 2/18/2010 4:14:06 AM

Volume 9, Appendix K, Page 61

There currently exists a lot of negative sentiments regarding the Marines in Japan and other foreign locations. Japan sites social and cultural devastating in the wake of the US Marines. Japan's current desire to rid themselves of the Marines is very concerning to our small family oriented Island of Guam.

The people of Guam are American citizens, and because of this, DoD needs to place more emphasis on negating that sort of negative military sentiment from brewing here. DoD must ensure that they bring only improvements and betterment to the island. Guam should feel good about the Marines coming. The benefits in the form of island's improvements should be clearly visible to the residents. So visible that should the Marines relocate, the local residents would be grateful that Guam is left in a far better state than it was before the Marines came. DoD must take pride in improving Guam for the local population, its American citizens, so that the negative outlook it received from their stay in Japan is wiped clean.

#### Recommendations:

DoD needs to boldly assure Guam that they will finance, improve and build hospitals, roadways, etc., that will be as assessible to the local population and it is with their military dependents. DoD needs to boldly take the financial responsibility of all cultural, social, and environmental problems that arise from the build up.

**I-1402-001**

Thank you for your comment.

**I-1402-001**



**COMMENT SHEET**

**Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas  
Environmental Impact Statement  
Guam and CNMI Military Relocation**

Website Comment Number: 1728

Received: 2/18/2010 4:15:01 AM

I-1403-001

I-1403-002

I-1403-003

I-1403-004

I-1403-005

I-1403-006

The impending U.S. military build-up will affect the island in several different ways, however the DEIS only addresses issues that the federal government deemed necessary for inclusion in the draft. The terrestrial and land issues encompass much more than the projected land condemnations. Increased urbanization related to population growth and construction projects will reduce, if not completely destroy, the habitats for Guahan's native plants and animals both on land and in the sea. And, with an increase in population will come an increase of air and sea vessels frequenting the island and raising the potential for non-native and invasive species of plants and animals to be introduced into an already fragile ecosystem. The coral reef systems are an invaluable and irreplaceable environment. The proposed dredging of Apra Harbor directly threatens the existence of acres of corals reefs and rare marine organisms in the immediate area that can be found no where else in the harbor. The proposed placement of artificial reefs will in no way begin to replace the loss of life that will occur with this dredging nor will it mitigate any of those circumstances. The fact that there may be faulty or even conflicting information submitted by the U.S. Navy for the DEIS, such as the intended depreciation of the reefs by not including the number and size of coral colonies, raises more questions of the intentions and integrity of the federal government. In addition to this, the DEIS fails to address how the federal government will contribute, if at all, to the local infrastructure in order to accommodate its military expansion on Guahan. The federal expects to bring in military and non-military individuals to use the island's power, education, water, wastewater, healthcare, public safety, and landfill systems and services, yet it refuses to contribute to their respective developments, improvements, and expansions necessary to support the population influx. These individuals will also be competing for off-base employment and housing with the local population, taking many opportunities and prospects away from the island's people. The DEIS, with its charts, graphs, and assessments, was drafted with absolute disregard for the people and natural environments of Guahan. The draft addresses concerns that might impede the build-up, not what its impacts will be on the people and environments of Guahan

**I-1403-001**

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-1403-002**

Thank you for your comment. The exact amount of vegetation and habitat that would be removed is described in the EIS. Nearly all of this area is currently unoccupied by threatened or endangered species. Conservation measures are described in the EIS and is currently being refined through negotiations with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

**I-1403-003**

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-1403-004**

Thank you for your comment. 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. 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. 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."

**I-1403-005**

Thank you for your comment. Volume 6 of the EIS addresses the impact of the proposed action on Guam's infrastructure: water, power, wastewater, solid waste and roadways. The alternatives development presented in Volume 6 takes into consideration the existing condition of Guam's infrastructure to ensure the systems can support the proposed population increases. Most of the alternatives include investment in existing GovGuam infrastructure.

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.

**I-1403-006**

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 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: 1730

Received: 2/18/2010 4:15:50 AM

Location in DEIS: Volume II, Chapter 16, Page 58

Quote from DEIS: "Civilian housing demand and supply impacts were found to be significant."

I-1404-001

Comment: With this one sentence, the DEIS makes a barely passing reference to the 'significant' impact of the buildup activities to the existing supply and demand for civilian housing. However, the DEIS fails to offer any recommendation for mitigation. The contrast between the statement and the absolute absence of mitigation is unconscionable. Acknowledging that a potentially detrimental situation will occur for the civilian population, without recommending mitigation is unacceptable and ultimately unjust.

Recommendation: DEIS must include an appropriate response to their own statement. Address the potential impact to housing and this statement by conducting formal Impact and Mitigation Studies accordingly. Respond with a mitigation plan of sufficient depth and detail to address the profound ('significant') affect on a basic right of all citizens, HOUSING.

### I-1404-001

Thank you for your comment. Your recommended mitigation measure has been taken under consideration. Expanded mitigation discussion is available in the FEIS. In addition, workforce housing assessment has been expanded in the EIS and included in Volume 1.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 1731

Received: 2/18/2010 4:16:25 AM

I-1405-001

Your online comment form is too short. You should have included an email address for people with detailed comments, rather than limiting people to 2500 characters.

### I-1405-001

Thank you for your comment. The DoD provided a webform on the project website where people could leave their comments without the limitation of having an email account. There was no limit to the number of comments a person could make through the project website.



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](http://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:

Volume 9 Appendix K Page 61

The Draft says there will be 54,649 more patients needing services at GARTH and almost 30,000 more clients at Public Health and social services and Mental Health and Substance Abuse and The Guam Police Department. But NO PLAN OF assistance is provided. The Draft EIS should come up with a documented and definitive plan on how and how much assistance will be provided to these agencies to cope with the increase in necessary services. Many of these agencies are at their capacity and cannot absorb sudden external increases brought on by the military build-up.

I-1406-001

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-1406-001



- g. Gas Chamber; Hand-to-Hand Combat Pit, Rappelling Tower, Combat Training Tank, Engineer Equipment and Decontamination, and Obstacle and Confidence Course at the Main Cantonment (Volume 2: page 2-65)

3. Volume 5 is on the Army Air and Missile Defense Task Force and mentioned the following:
  - a. 530 Army personnel and 135 civilian will be moved to Guam to man and maintain three types of missile defense systems.
  - b. The three types of missiles are THAAD, Patriot Missile, and SLAMRAAM.
  - c. Above missile types will all be emplaced at NWF (three different sites).
  - d. The munitions for the missiles will also be stored on the southern part of the NWF; in the current AF's munitions storage area.
  - e. A new Special Use Airspace (SUA) will have to be established that will stretch well beyond the northwest coast of Guam.
4. Page 8-20 of Chapter 8, Volume 2 mentioned the following:
  - a. There are non-DOD lands along the north and west coast of Andersen AFB and are isolated from other non-federal lands; i.e. the lands are land-locked by federal lands.
  - b. Access to private lands, to include public access to Department of Interior's Wildlife Refuge, is through Andersen AFB land under an agreement between the landowners and the Air Force.
  - c. Private lands are developed at low-density levels, with few permanent buildings.
  - d. The use of the parcels is gardening, swimming, fishing, social and recreation gatherings.
  - e. Prior to 9/11, the area supported an eco-tourism type day-use known as Star Sand Resort, and the eco-tourism use is incompatible with the post 9/11 limited access available across military property.

## II. DISCUSSIONS AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION

- |                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| <b>I-1407-001</b> | 1. The DEIS did not address the over 400 acres of private land in Urunao known as Tract 34000. Unlike the referenced Star Sand Resort land mentioned in paragraph I.4.e. above, which is completely located in Andersen AFB main base, Tract 34000 is located outside the main AF base - but still land-locked by federal lands. Its abutting lands are NCTS to the south, Northwest Field to the east, and DOI's Wildlife Refuge to the north, which is open daily to the public.   |
| <b>I-1407-002</b> | 2. Tract 34000 is access via Route 3A, the same road to the Wildlife Refuge. Though Route 3A is military own, since the late 1990 the Air Force has a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with Government of Guam (GOVGUAM) for the latter to manage, control and maintain Route 3A.   |
| <b>I-1407-003</b> | 3. From the 1950's to the 1990's (over 40 years), Tract 34000 landowners were restricted access to their land. Landowners were required to go to Andersen's Pass and ID office to obtain a pass before proceeding to their land, adding at least 2 more miles before reaching their land.  |
| <b>I-1407-004</b> | 4. Though federal buildings at NWF and the Wildlife Refuge have water and power, Tract 34000 landowners do not have the financial means to pay for utility infrastructure; hence the minimal few permanent buildings mentioned in Paragraph I.4.c. above.<br><br>5. Air Force agreed for the local utility companies to use military utility infrastructure along Route 3A, however the high cost to extend the utility infrastructure to their land is prohibiting Tract 34000 landowners from moving ahead of the needed action; as stated in above paragraph. |

### I-1407-001

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-1407-002

Thank you for your comment.

### I-1407-003

Thank you for your comment. The items identified in this comment are

- I-1407-005**
6. Since 1980, Tract 34000 was zone Hotel/Resort, and consequently landowners are paying higher real estate taxes.
  7. Clearly the anticipated large military activities as a result of the buildup at NWF and NCTS are incompatible with the Hotel/Resort Zone of Tract 34000.
  8. In the 1970s' and 1980s', Tract 34000 landowners consummated a contract with two separate resort developers to build eco-tourism resort that included an 18 hole golf course, a large aquarium, sea-life park, and other water activities. The developers spent over \$300,000 for needed development plans, survey work, lawyers' fee and payment to landowners to retain the right to develop the resort.
- I-1407-006**
9. Because the military denied the landowners and developers access over Route 3A, the plan resort development did not take place.
  10. Once again, Tract 34000 landowners are in discussion with investors to build an eco-tourism resort.
- I-1407-007**
11. Tract 34000 landowners have been enduring tough times with the military, starting from the condemnation of their properties located in Andersen AFB (approximately 1,800 hectares) and in NCTS (approximately 400 hectares), to losing about 28 hectares (no compensation) at Urunao during the land condemnation process after WWII, and to the denial of developing Urunao into an eco-tourism resort as mentioned in paragraphs 8. and 9. above.
- I-1407-008**
12. On a side note, one of the original landowners of Tract 34000 was awarded the US Medal of Freedom by President Truman for his extraordinary courage in harboring the US Navy service member George R. Tweed from the Japanese Imperial Military Invasion/Occupation Forces during WWII; the lone survivor of about 20 US military personnel that went into hiding in the jungles of Guam, rather than surrendering to the Japanese forces. The elder landowner, a US citizen, is the only Chamorro/Guamanian to be bestowed such prestigious honor; as such courageous action gravely endangered the lives of himself and his family. George Tweed was hidden for about 18 months in a cliff overlooking the Philippine Sea. That cliff is situated in the present NCTS, the very land the US military condemn from the family – a rather ironic twist of fate.

### III. RECOMMENDATIONS

- I-1407-009**
1. For the DEIS to address the adverse impact on the anticipated substantially large increase of military activities as a result of the buildup at NWF and NCTS on Tract 34000 zone as Hotel/Resort.
  2. Unless DOD and Tract 34000 landowners mutually agree on alternate course of action, to include monetary compensation, recommend the no action route to be taken on the buildup.
  3. For DOD to transfer title of Route 3A to GOV GUAM. This will ensure Tract 3400 landowners unrestricted access to their land 24/7, and continued public access to the Wildlife Refuge.
  4. For DOD to make a good faith effort in correcting the wrong that was done on Tract 34000 landowners in the loss of 28 hectares of their property in Urunao, as mentioned in paragraph II. 11. above.
  5. As Tract 34000 landowners are in communication with US House of Representative Congresswoman Madeline Bordallo on above recommendations, for DOD to work with the landowners in conjunction with the Congresswoman's office in addressing the recommendations for resolution.

not part of the proposed action and are therefore not addressed in the EIS.

#### **I-1407-004**

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-1407-005**

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-1407-006**

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-1407-007**

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.

**I-1407-008**

Thank you for your comment. This is an important comment; however, it is outside of the scope of the subject proposed military relocation EIS.

**I-1407-009**

Thank you for your comment. DoD is working with local stakeholders to minimize adverse impacts associated with the proposed military relocation program. However, some of the items listed in the comment are outside the scope of the proposed military relocation program and are not included in this EIS.



## COMMENT SHEET

### Environmental Impact Statement and Overseas Environmental Impact Statement Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

Website Comment Number: 978

Received: 2/17/2010 6:57:24 AM

I-1408-001

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-1408-001

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 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.

Date: February 12, 2010

To: Major General David Bice, USMC (Ret.)  
Executive Director  
Joint Guam Program Office  
PSC 455 Box 152, FPO AP 96540-1000

Joint Guam Program Office  
Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Installations & Environment  
1000 Navy Pentagon  
Washington, DC 20350-1000

Joint Guam Program Office, c/o Naval Facilities Engineering Command  
258 Makalapa Drive, Suite 1000  
Pearl Harbor, Hawaii 96860-3134

From: Tony Artero, Property Owner  
Submariner (SSBN) – US Navy (Ret.)  
P. O. Box 988  
Agana, GU 96932

RE: Guam Military Buildup / Draft Environmental Impact Statement

Hafa Adai Major General Bice,

As Plato said, the best government is one run by an enlightened king. Democracy has its pitfalls (constant change, the quality of the elected is often a reflection of the quality of the electors, so an immoral electorate votes for immoral candidates, etc). So the best government is one where there is an absolute ruler (king) who is not at the mercy of a bad, unenlightened or immoral electorate, but who is himself enlightened, moral, just, etc. But that is the ideal world, in which we do not live.

Nevertheless, we are supposed to have learned from history that the best government is less government. America, however, has failed in that area. The Government of the United States of America has become too big for its britches. There are redundancies especially within the Department of Defense. America's sword diplomacy has failed the people. The chaotic condition of the economy and the staggering federal deficit are moving in the wrong direction and suggest a lack of focused leadership. The passage of the Organic Act of Guam in 1950 did not correct mistakes nor render justice. Instead, the Organic Act delivered a dysfunctional local government. The administration of Guam has been and still is inverted whereby the people are serving those who are elected to serve.

Major General Bice, like Defense Secretary Robert Gates told reporters at the Pentagon one Monday afternoon, "We have learned through painful experience that the wars we fight are rarely the wars we plan." I offer my comments straightforward. Guam does not need a military buildup. What Guam has needed for a long time is economic freedoms, equality, and justice for

I-1409-001

## I-1409-001

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-1409-002

Thank you for your comment.

2

I-1409-001

all. The Pentagon needs to change its policy on Guam and stop fighting the indigenous people of Guam. The Pentagon's behavior on Guam is the modern-day "David and Goliath." Guam's indigenous people have always been more than just "friendly natives." The right thing to do is to treat Americans on Guam like Americans. What's wrong with that?!

The US flag has flown on Guam since 1898. We have looked forward to the fruits of the Declaration of Independence: freedom, equality, and justice for all for over 111 years. America's bright beacon of democracy should have been flashing in the middle of the Pacific Ocean ten thousand miles from Washington.

Instead, following WWII, the people of Guam are denied economic freedoms, equality, and justice under the guise of national defense. Yet, even with all the new weapons and spy technologies the Pentagon have managed to perfect to date did not prevent the attacks on America. America's on-going discrimination against the people of Guam failed to deliver trade or security, only staggering deficit and terrorists' attacks.

I-1409-002

My comments focus on a number of key and critical issues. I hope they will be taken seriously as modifications are made to the draft EIS.

Attached is my Comment on the Guam Military Buildup / Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

Sincerely yours,

Tony Artero  
Submariner (SSBN) – US Navy (Ret.)  
[Property.Rights.Matter@arterorealty.com](mailto:Property.Rights.Matter@arterorealty.com)  
Ph: 671-477-1985 / P.O. Box 988, Agana, GU, 96932

Date: February 12, 2010

To: Major General David Bice, USMC (Ret.)  
Executive Director  
Joint Guam Program Office  
PSC 455 Box 152, FPO AP 96540-1000

Joint Guam Program Office  
Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Installations & Environment  
1000 Navy Pentagon  
Washington, DC 20350-1000

Joint Guam Program Office, c/o Naval Facilities Engineering Command  
258 Makalapa Drive, Suite 1000  
Pearl Harbor, Hawaii 96860-3134

From: Tony Artero, Property Owner  
Submariner (SSBN) – US Navy (Ret.)  
P. O. Box 988  
Agana Guam 96932

RE: Guam Military Buildup / Draft Environmental Impact Statement

**Introduction**

I-1409-003

There is no security only opportunity, but opportunities are denied for all the wrong reasons. I want to tell what happened on Guam under the US flag. The state of the denial of an individual's fundamental economic freedoms is not exaggerated. Ignorance and inattention were epidemic, treatments bizarre, inappropriate, or common sense altogether absent. No one raised an eyebrow that a land owner is paying property tax yet denied the economic use of his land (landlocked by the military) passing down six generations; it was almost expected. This is true also with the random dumping of World War II surplus materials and toxic and hazardous debris buried in the ground or strewn on the surface on privately owned lands without permission and without compensation. This is just a couple of examples. The fact is no political party in Washington nor does the dysfunctional Organic Act Government of Guam represent the views or the fundamental human rights issues of Guam's indigenous people. Therefore, government officials are at liberty to do havoc contaminating the land, rendering it hazardous, and unfit for residential, farming, or commercial use.

The ruin of Guam's economy, social structure, language, culture, and wholesome environment I have to say, as I always do; the guilt belongs to the US Government whose agents lord over the people on Guam despicably. Similarly, like the staggering federal deficit and the terrorists' attacks on America, the guilt belongs to Washington. Washington's creation of the Department of Homeland Security provides no security. In fact, it only further aggravates the problem of too much government with self-serving officials, a parallel with Washington's Organic Act Government of Guam.

**I-1409-003**

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.

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.

America symbolized virtually limitless opportunity. People the world over want to be a part of America's twentieth century explosive events. Immigrants struggled to make the journey to America's shores. America is a country of immigrants. On Guam, we embraced America's 4<sup>th</sup> of July 1776 Declaration of Independence. We were swept along on a flood tide of hope for "freedom, equality, and justice for all." The US flag went up on Guam in 1898 was a momentous occasion. Surely that hope was in some ways uninformed; Guam's natives are naïve and sentimental, especially after some three hundred years of battles with Spain.

Given so much freedom, an American could be as cruel, devious, venal, and unprincipled as the next. If not more so. This is Guam's experience before, during, and after World War II.

**I-1409-004** And now, the sheer scale of this military buildup will draw migrant workers and real estate speculators from all over to this "US soil" to only further compound the problems that have been neglected for more than 60 years since WWII or 111 years since 1898. My comment will attempt to deal with the problems in the order of first thing first; what happened on the first military buildup, which was no longer needed, as WWII has ended.

**I-1409-005** Some people are of the opinion that America is not responsible for the sufferings on Guam during World War II, which is a fallacy.

- 1) America knew of the imminent danger of Japan's intention, but failed to fortify Guam before the outbreak of World War II. Instead, the fewer than 500 troops on the island were quietly evacuated together with wives, children, dogs, and the stateside hired civilian federal employees to escape the wrath of the Japanese. Washington decided then it would be cheaper to evacuate than to do a military buildup.
- 2) America abandoned Guam, and its people were thrown into a war not of our making. Into the hands of a very powerful and very cruel enemy, we suffered the horrible havoocs including torture, rape, and murder for being loyal to and fighting for America.
- 3) Three years later after much anguish and bloodshed, America returned and flattened the island with heavy bombardment and shelling. Much more anguish and bloodshed as the people of Guam were of no significance to the U.S. Government.
- 4) Rather than war reparations, betrayal, and privately owned lands were confiscated denying the people the chance to recover from the War and forced into dependency to this very day.
- 5) America signed the peace treaty with Japan absolving Japan of all payment for war reparation to the Guamanian people and ignoring its moral, ethical, and legal obligations to the people of Guam - a criminal act by America on US soil.
- 6) During the reoccupation America sustained nearly three thousand US military casualties and the tap is still running.

**I-1409-006** My objective is to improve Guam's indigenous peoples' "liberation" in their homeland. To be on handouts, military economy, and tourism that ironically belongs to Japan are far from freedom, equality, and justice we fought and died for. All the above are without our say, least to be desired, and leave nothing to posterity.

#### **I-1409-004**

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.

#### **I-1409-005**

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-1409-006**

Thank you for your comment.

**I-1409-007** I believe in defending our country, but I also believe in being a good steward of the land and preserving it for generations to come. Defending the country on the backs of the indigenous people of Guam and destroying their socioeconomic and environmental conditions, is not only unconscionable, but also preposterous. The attacks on America provided the evidence and the proof of the preposterous nature of the mistreatment of the people of Guam.

I can best describe the situation on Guam by quoting my father when he was interviewed by a national network reporter from New York, who said, "You must hate the United States for taking so much of your land from your family." My father laughed and said, "no, my dear. I love America and I love Americans. Only a few bad high level officials did this to us. Now it's up to all of you in America to right this wrong." My father, without knowing, became a recipient of the Presidential Medal of Freedom for his selfless act in WWII, but lost his livelihood and independence.

**I-1409-008** The military buildups in the 1940s after World War II caused Guam's economy to go to wrack and ruin. Guam's thriving commercial enterprises such as: cattle grazing, slaughterhouse, timber production, sawmill, and many others were not given the chance to be rebuilt. We survived WWII without any outside help and no one died from starvation or homelessness during Japan's brutal occupation. Guam is now in the predicament that with just a short time without government housing, food stamps, and welfare many would die from starvation and homelessness, in "peacetime."

The people of Guam have historically supported America's military basing needs, especially following the conclusion of WWII. Just as we expected Japan's "surprise attack" and occupation in 1941 to end, it finally ended. The popular song on Guam for three years during WWII was "Uncle Sam wouldn't you please come back to Guam." Similarly, we expected the land grabbing frenzy during America's reoccupation of Guam in 1944 that extinguished Guam's economy to end, the confiscated lands returned, so we can begin to recover from WWII. That never happened; instead, America's arrogance, imperial hostilities, and political greed go on.

#### **The land taking and abandonment of order**

**I-1409-009** After WWII the United States engaged in excessive land-taking. The land taking was 2/3 of the landmass - 1/3 gone to the military and 1/3 gone to the naval civil government of Guam - not to mention without just compensation. That action unnecessarily destroyed everything that had been developed over the years through hard work and against all odds: typhoons, earthquakes, and three foreign occupations (Spain, the US, Japan, and back to the US). The US land taking transformed Guam into dependency - Guam in welfare ever since.

**I-1409-010** The economy is not the only issue. The environment and health are equally adversely affected by what was done to the land that contaminated the drinking water and the beaches plus the radioactive contamination from the nuclear bomb testing in the Pacific.

**I-1409-011** The problems associated with forcing a people to be beggar poor go deeper. It impacted our culture and language. Our identity as a people is fading away together with value, morality, and

#### **I-1409-007**

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 indigenous cultural, 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-1409-008**

Thank you for your comment.

#### **I-1409-009**

Thank you for your comment. Please see response to I-1409-003.

#### **I-1409-010**

Thank you for your comment. DoD agrees that we must all work together to protect the environment, our natural resources, and the public's health.

#### **I-1409-011**

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

**I-1409-011** pride. Guam used to have an economy with balance and recycling and a wholesome environment in which to live and raise a family.

Washington, with tunnel vision, has been deaf to Guam's cries for common sense, blind to chaos one after another, and insensitive to the fact we have traversed this military buildup route that left us in this dire state. The people of Guam will suffer even more irreversible damage with yet another military buildup of mega proportion (for all the wrong reason) unless the historic mistakes are corrected and the damages repaired.

As an indigenous people we now find ourselves seriously threatened by the planned military expansion on island. The damaging mistakes following WWII are still in place. The so called "liberation of Guam" only liberated those in government, a selected few in the private sector, and the outsiders allowed entry to Guam with preferential treatment – tax rebate.

Fear of weapons of mass destruction to control the people was sowed and our future in handouts was permanently in place, but the return of such policy is the staggering federal deficit and the terrorist attacks.

**I-1409-012** This military buildup is a continuance of the extremely damaging wrong actions that took place over sixty years ago. The destruction of Guam's economy, the erosion of the environment, and the effects on our culture, language, identity, and future wellbeing all adversely affected and are about to be attacked again in an unimaginable unprecedented catastrophic proportion. As a people we have never been allowed to be at the table in discussions that predated the decision to significantly increase Guam's overall population or drastic change in land use. America's insensitivity to Guam is not only an understatement, but also dreadfully counterproductive.

Even if one carefully reads the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, it is not clear how Guam's history, economy, language, culture, and future will be protected as a result of the troop expansion articulated in the DEIS. Guam's needs cannot continue to be overlooked and working with the Governor, the Legislature, and others does not ensure that the people of Guam as a whole are being heard.

**I-1409-013** The various public hearings that were coordinated have provided individualized input that may slightly modify the existing DEIS documents. My concerns and those of others are focused on providing support for those people who lost their land prior to and following WWII that ruin Guam's economy -- land that was simply taken by force for various military uses. At the present, there are hundreds of acres of land inside and outside military bases that have not been utilized for decades and are still "restricted areas." I also am concerned that Guam's economy is

**I-1409-014** to a large extent dependent upon income tax funds and other allotments that are given to Guam, either through congressional appropriations, grants and Section 30 money. Outside of tourism, which is fickle, we have limited sources of revenue with which to support the island. Government officials' "make believe" to be growing the economy, but they can't create something from nothing. The land must be freed.

These issues are further complicated through out-migration because economic opportunities are limited on island, the in-migration of others through the Compact of Free Association and US

effectively and that the long-term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

**I-1409-012**

Thank you for your comment. As indicated in the response to your comment identified as I-1409-001, DoD will continue to work with the people and Government of Guam to ensure that the short term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

Through the process of public involvement that has accompanied this 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. The DoD plans for cultural sensitivity orientation and awareness programs will focus on mutual respect and tolerance and strive to educate all incoming and currently present military personnel on the rich and varied cultural history that has created the culture that is Guam today. In terms of cultural and historical sites, every effort is being made to leave sites undisturbed. It has also been noted that DoD should work closely with the Guam Museum to respectfully manage important Chamorro artifacts so that the current population of Guam can learn from them. 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 has worked to keep 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

**I-1409-015** immigration policies, and the deleterious effects that all of these changes have had on our language, culture, and preservation of the indigenous people. Commenting on the DEIS before us, while important, does not bring a focus to the issues that are of critical importance to the Chamorro people, the rights to their land, which is their future and their identity.

**I-1409-016** My recommendations on what must be done before the buildup follow. But to take one example, there is not an island community of Guam's size anywhere that could sustain without serious damage to its cultural identity the influx of 80,000 people in the timeframe envisioned by the DEIS.

**I-1409-017** When and how and within what forum will these issues be dealt with? Surely, given all of the technology of modern warfare, it is not the intent of the US military with its expansion, consolidation, and relocation plans to permanently press the Chamorro people to the point of losing their identity. Neither do I believe that it is the intent of the US Congress, the President, or Americans in general to bring about permanent negative changes to the people of Guam. I believe it is your responsibility to bring our concerns to the attention of those who are guiding the relocation of Marines from Okinawa to Guam.

#### **Under all is the land**

The historic mistakes done to the land and the mistreatment of Guam's indigenous people must be corrected and damages repaired for the good of Guam and America.

**I-1409-018** Safety is a paramount concern. The North and Central Guam Land Use Plan for the military buildup in the DEIS are not acceptable. Guam has long needed a comprehensive and holistic master land use plan for the entire island. A 30 mile long spine highway, inland, extending from Merizo to Northwest Field would benefit all people of Guam. This highway designed with a divider separating the northbound and southbound traffic is the answer to Guam's heavy traffic accident statistics every year as it is. The spine highway with exits and entrances along the way would allow Route 1 and other major routes to be less congested thus less accidents. The spine highway will accommodate the military buildup and the population increase. Concern for safety is especially critical during typhoons. A gravely ill person anywhere can still be transported to the hospital in record time. Portions of route 4 and the bridge are often awash by heavy waves.



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. Finally, your 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-1409-013**

Thank you for your comment. Please see response to I-1409-003. 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.

#### **I-1409-014**

Your comments and views are acknowledged. It would be beneficial to Guam for its economy to become more diversified and less dependent on imports. The proposed action does not preclude economic diversification on Guam. Guam residents are part of a free-market economy and economic growth is typically "make believe" when espoused to be brought about by any government. New ideas for economic development should be fostered within Guam's private communities.

**I-1409-020** In addition, the civilian airport needs to be relocated to Northwest Field for safety, land conservation, and sustainable economic growth. Federal funds can be provided for needed highway and airport projects. The airport at Northwest Field will provide safety as takeoffs and landings will be over the water even when the wind changes direction. Noise pollution over populated areas is removed. Maximum and best use of the finite land area for sustainable economic growth can take place. The government can always exercise its powers of eminent domain for the good of the many. The taking of private land for the spine highway that everybody needs would be the thing to do rather than taking land for "national security" that is preposterous. After all, it was Japan that decided the location of the present airport's runway during WWII. We don't want it there. It is the worst spot for an airport on Guam. The whole area of Tiyan can be productive again rather than being kept as "aircraft drop zone" for "safety" that is not there.

**I-1409-021**

**The driving force behind the military buildup must be the desire to do the right thing now, once and for all.**

**I-1409-022** Democracy is fostered when the governments increase the strength of its people by assisting economic growth not stopping them. Solid footings to lasting solutions are impossible when government officials are numb about the erosion of democracy, lacking equality, justice withheld, and economic freedoms denied. Guam is not only for government officials, the outsiders, and the selected few with money. The officials must deliver equality and level the playing field not actively engage in discrimination against Guam's indigenous people, denying economic freedoms, and not rendering justice. The whole Guam situation with the leaders placing their peripheral interest before the people placed Guam in the catch-22 status quo and puts America in a bad light.

These are not matters of wants but needs. Guam must not head down this wrong path again. We need to wean ourselves from this unwholesome no-win habit of dependency forced upon us after WWII. Set the goal for a long term vision that will bring coherency to planning and budgeting with productivity objective like in pre WWII Guam.

**Summary:**

- ❖ America forced the people of Guam to depend on the government following WWII
- ❖ Life and liberty have not hung on a balance for over six decades
- ❖ Government food stamps, housing, welfare, and all sorts of grants killed the

**I-1409-015**

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-1409-016**

Thank you for your comment. 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. The DoD plans for cultural sensitivity orientation and awareness programs will focus on mutual respect and tolerance and strive to educate all incoming and currently present military personnel on the rich and varied cultural history that has created the culture that is Guam today. In terms of cultural and historical sites, every effort is being made to leave sites undisturbed. It has also been noted that DoD should work closely with the Guam Museum to respectfully manage important Chamorro artifacts so that the current population of Guam can learn from them. Finally, the DoD plans to increase military civilian joint activities in order to foster strong and



"Declaration of Independence"

**I-1409-023** The entitlement mentality is sweeping America today, which is making the sacrifices for freedom all for naught. After more than six decades of handouts, many people in all walks of life have become overly reliant on handouts and like an addict; they don't want to be cured.

**I-1409-024** This military buildup is another unjust unilateral US government agenda-driven, which will not even be a window-dressing to Guam's old World War II battle wounds. The abandonment of the long revered Declaration of Independence is draining everybody in this global economy. Guam is the smallest in landmass and population. Yet, per capita, Guam is the largest recipient of federal funds - and the larger the handout the bigger the chaos. We need to start doing the right things and bring our country back to the proper course.

The book "WE FOUGHT THE NAVY AND WON: Guam's Quest for Democracy" by Doloris C. Cogan, published by the University of Hawaii Press, 2008, is an excellent documentary to complement this comment. It is time for all government officials to start connecting good ideas with responsible government. Otherwise, Americans will not be able to say "this is still the land of the free for prosperity." America may be at the brink of bankruptcy if not already.

Tony Afero  
Submariner (SSBN) – US Navy (Ret.)  
[Property.Rights.Matter@arterorealty.com](mailto:Property.Rights.Matter@arterorealty.com)  
Ph: 671-477-1985 / P.O. Box 988, Agana, GU, 96932

cc: Barack Obama, President of the United States  
The Honorable Felix P. Camacho, Governor of Guam  
The Honorable Madeleine Z. Bordallo, Guam Delegate to Congress  
The Honorable Robert Gates, Secretary of Defense  
All Senators, 30th Guam Legislature

mutually beneficial military civilian relationships that include the sharing and understanding of culture.

**I-1409-017**

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-1409-018**

Thank you for your comment. Holistic master planning is a sound proposal. Because of jurisdictional differences between federally controlled and non-federally controlled, it has not been feasible. The best available mechanism is for community plans to be updated based on new proposals on federally-controlled land and for federal master plans to consider the most recent master plans for the adjacent community. The EIS land use section relies on the North and Central Guam Land Use Plan to understand the land use goals of the civilian community. The plan has not been adopted by legislature, but there is value in it as a reflection of the community's goals and objectives for land use in the future.

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-1409-019**

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-1409-020**

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-1409-021**

Thank you for your comment. Acquiring land for a roadway that does not support the proposed action is not included in the Final EIS.

**I-1409-022**

Thank you for your comment.

**I-1409-023**

Comment noted.

**I-1409-024**

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: 991

Received: 2/17/2010 7:04:47 AM

I-1410-001

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-1410-001

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 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-1411-001

General Comments

In general, the DEIS classifies many of the impacts associated with the buildup as a Less-than Significant Impact (LSI) or mitigated to LSI. Just this observation of the DEIS calls into question many of the other observations, figures, associated studies and other determinations in this DEIS.

The pace of this massive buildup may be much too fast for the people of Guam and its social and natural systems to absorb without adding much stress, chaos and destruction into their lives. The people, the Chamorro culture, and the environment stand to suffer greatly. Especially considering the potential loss of land and reefs to the proposed project. The loyal people of Guam are again not being treated fairly here and stand to lose the most in this endeavor. The construction tempo should be reduced and spread out over time and land not offered up for lease readily to the military should not be taken for their use.

Volume 2: Marine Corps Relocation Guam Comments  
The Firing Range Alternatives

The DEIS must evaluate all of DOD's land holdings and take into consideration joint basing for the live fire training facility. Any consideration of expanding DOD's land holdings through the acquisition of additional private or Government of Guam land must be an option of last resort.

For example the alternative to locate the Firing Range for the Marines at the present Naval Facility at Finegayan on the west coast should be re-considered in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement analysis of this undertaking. This particular alternative was shown, and therefore considered, in the Guam Integrated Military Development Plan 2006. This alternative was taken out completely of the DEIS of November 2009. According to responses to the media by JGPO's Bice and Jackson, that alternative was removed in response to the government of Guam's concerns (see quotation below) However, the West Coast Pagat/Sasayan Firing Range alternatives were not presented to the government of Guam at that time. Because the previously proposed Firing Range at Finegayan on the west coast was an alternative that was considered in the planning process, this alternative should be further considered and compared to the now proposed Firing Range alternatives in the Pagat/Sasayan area of Guam's east coast.

Because the Finegayan Range Alternative analysis was not included in the DEIS we do not believe the DEIS is really looking at all reasonable alternatives to avoid adverse environmental impacts as required by the NEPA process. The adverse impacts of the Pagat/Sasayan Alternative may actually be more significant and not as able to be mitigated as the Finegayan alternative. Adverse impacts for the Pagat/Sasayan Firing Range Alternative include: 1. Increased traffic on local roads due to Marines having to

**I-1411-001**

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. Existing firing ranges on existing military properties were also found to be inadequate and did not meet the criteria for the proposed firing ranges. 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 Surface Danger Zones (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.

The schedule for the proposed action was based on agreements with the government of Japan. If the construction schedule is not doable or creates significant adverse impacts, the decision makers may identify a more acceptable schedule for the build-up.

travel to the training site from the main Marine Cantonment; 2. Loss of the Guam Raceway Park as a recreational area for the local population; 3. Denial of unimpeded public access to the Pagat Cultural Historic Site, and surrounding nature areas; and 4. The taking of Guam's public lands for a military activity.

The DEIS also did not present its analysis of all alternatives considered. This was noted in Volume 2, Pg. 2-61, Section 2.3.2.5 Firing General Military Skills Training Alternatives, Live Fire Training Range Complex. *"The Step 2 site selection candidates for live-fire training ranges were initially limited to DoD lands and included NCTS Finegayan, expansion of Andersen AFB Tarague Beach Rifle Range to the west, Andersen South, NWF (Andersen AFB), Air Force Barrigada, Orote Peninsula, and NMS. All of these individual DoD candidate sites were dismissed due to not meeting feasibility criteria for compatibility with future missions. After the initial review of individual DoD parcels' capability for meeting firing range requirements, the analysis was expanded to include non-DoD lands on the west coast, east coast and a combination of east and west coasts. The East-West and the west coast alternatives described in Table 2.3-7 were eliminated following advice of the office of the Governor. The amount of submerged land that would be encumbered by the SDZs generated by the ranges on the west coast would have an unacceptable impact on recreational activities and traditional fishing areas, which are prevalent on the west coast. Step 2 site selection therefore identified only one feasible site for the live-fire Training Range Complex".* The analysis of the alternatives considered and why they were not selected should be included in the DEIS for our review. How then can we evaluate if the analysis of alternatives was adequate and justified?

We know the Finegayan Firing Range Alternative will impact the fishing and charter boat community. However, this impact can possibly be mitigated to a Less Than Significant Impact (LSI) by measures such as scheduling of firing Range and redesign of layout trajectory. Rather it appears that in order to maintain a certain standard for housing and facilities for the main cantonment, standards that affect the quality of life for personnel and their families, the DOD will not consider siting the firing range training on DOD properties, as previously promised by JGPO representatives. However, the selection of the current alternatives in the DEIS will have a significant adverse effect on the quality of life and land holdings of local residents!

This analysis of alternatives should also include re-designing cantonment housing and facilities layout and design to reduce their footprints in order to accommodate the firing range. Additionally, the analysis should also seriously consider the other alternatives that site the Army Air Missile Defense Task Force housing at Barrigada in order to leave more land for a firing range in Finegayan.

The DEIS must evaluate all of DOD's land holdings and take into consideration joint basing for the live fire training facility. Any consideration of expanding DOD's land holdings through the acquisition of additional private or Government of Guam land must be an option of last resort. If additional land has to be acquired then the DEIS must examine island-wide all potential areas and the scope of that examination must not be limited to lands within the central and northern portion of Guam that are readily suitable for future residential and commercial development. In light of Guam's small geographic

## I-1411-002

Thank you for your comment. The DEIS describes the intensive selection process that the Department of the Navy went through to select alternatives for the location of the firing range on Guam in Section 2.3.1. First, planners examined all DoD lands on Guam. Because of the size of the firing ranges and the need to include all safety zones as part of the 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. Existing firing ranges on existing military properties were also found to be inadequate and did not meet the criteria for the proposed firing ranges. 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 Surface Danger Zones (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. The boundaries of the two alternative firing range locations are different. The size of the area for Alternative A is 921 ac (373 ha), while Alternative B is 1,129 ac (456 ha).

I-1411-002	<p>size, travel time and development costs should not be a consideration in assessing and ranking potential non DOD properties for the live fire training facility's site.</p> <p><b>Vol 2, pg 2-46 – 2-47 Firing Range Boundaries</b>          The Buildup DEIS shows 2 firing range alternatives. They are both located in the same Pagat/Sasayan area on the east coast of Guam. The boundaries of the alternatives appear to be the same (Vol 2, pg 2-46 – 2-47). However, the designs of the ranges differ (Vol 2, pg. 2-63) and as a result the Surface Danger Zone (SDZ) differ in size significantly. Why then don't the boundaries of the proposed alternatives change to reflect the change in size? Is this an error or does DOD intend to occupy all the land including private property?</p>
I-1411-003	<p><b>Vol 2, pg 9-9, 9.1.4 Apra Harbor</b>          The narrative mentions "sailing and other Marine activities." However, the table should include mention of sailing (Marianas Yacht Club) and surfing (Magandas on Luminao Reef) in Apra Harbor as the sites in the Harbor area for those sports are some of its most significant sites on Guam. Failing to mention them here is significant in its omission. The DEIS also fails to mention the Hagatna Boast Basin and Rick's Reef as surfing sites in the central area.</p> <p><b>Vol 2, pg 9-30, 9.2.7 Summary of Potential Mitigation Measures</b>          The DEIS fails to adequately address mitigation to recreation resources here as a result of the proposed activities related to the buildup. The 3 mitigation measures seem to have been given very little thought and are put forth to satisfy NEPA requirements to address the adverse impacts. The DEIS needs to provide more details as to specific losses of recreation resources and how they intend to mitigate them. For example how does DOD intend to mitigate or minimize the loss for numerous people utilizing the roads and trails at Pagat, Anderson South, the Former FAA for walking, jogging and bicycle riding. Will they provide alternate jogging/hiking trails on the perimeter of their facilities? Will they assist the government of Guam in developing other trails? The loss of recreation resources with serious mitigation measures and not trivialized. These resources speak to the quality of life for the local community, but are also enjoyed by military residents and visitors alike.</p>
I-1411-004	<p><b>Vol 2, pg 10-16, -17, -19, 20 (598, 599, 601 and 602 dig)</b>          More specific vegetation and occurrence of species surveys digital GIS coverage files should be shared with GovGuam.</p>
I-1411-005	<p><b>Vol 2, pg 11-3 Fig. 11.1-2</b>          50 meter isobathy line is inaccurate. The line obviously goes over shallower reefs.</p> <p><u>Volume 5: Army Air and Missile Defense Task Force Comments</u></p> <p>Vol 5, pg 9.2, (104)</p>

**I-1411-003**

Thank you for your comment. Table 9.1-4 lists the Mariana Yacht Club as a recreational resource at Apra Harbor. The table has been revised to include surfing at Magandas on Luminao Reef, Hagatna Boat Basin, and Rick's Reef.

Please note that the use of Andersen South and the Former FAA parcel for recreational purposes is not a by-right, as these are under DoD and Government of Guam and private ownership, respectively. The loss of access to these properties would not mean the loss of walking and running resources as a whole, since these uses may be found in adjacent properties. Additionally, it is the intent of DoD to maintain public access to the cultural and historic sites at Pagat and Marbo consistent with safety and operational requirements. Restricting access to certain DoD areas at certain times is required to maintain public safety. Final plans concerning access to sites potentially impacted by the proposed action have not been developed. DoD looks forward to working with stakeholders to develop plans for cultural stewardship and access that balances operational needs, public safety concerns, and the continuing public use and enjoyment of these sites.

**I-1411-004**

Thank you for your comment. Requests for GIS information should be made to:

Vanessa E. Pepi  
 Supervisory Fish and Wildlife Biologist  
 Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Pacific  
 EV2 Environmental Planning  
 258 Makalapa Drive, Suite 100  
 Pearl Harbor, HI 96860-3134  
 Tel: (808) 472-1406  
 E-mail: vanessa.pepi@navy.mil

I-1411-006

"The primary users of these on-base recreational resources would be installation personnel, civilian workers, and their dependents. To shelter military on-base equipments and personnel, as well as to facilitate training operations, persons other than the described would not have access to, and use of, these recreational resources."

*Does this mean that local military persons, retirees, families & guests will have no access to recreational areas?*

Nevertheless, some crowding at the existing recreational resources (c.g., more people on trails, beaches, cultural sites) is expected as the result of the presence of the new population on base. Therefore, Alternative 1 would result in less than significant impacts to recreational resources at NCTS Finegayan.

*"Some crowding" may actually be significant when total population increase on NCTAMs is considered. Mitigation of such impacts may include Management Measures to reduce impacts while still allowing the widest access to recreational resources, including for non-base personnel. This should be planned and implemented.*

There are no existing recreational resources at South Finegayan. Consequently, there would be no impacts on recreational resources from construction. Therefore, Alternative 1 would result in no impacts to recreational resources at South Finegayan

*The statement is most likely false as there are existing recreational resources at South Fin, though under utilized at this time. This included a trail to Hilaan from the area which may be private property now but if leased by military should be opened for use. It also includes wide open areas, as in other similar areas in this DEIS that are passive recreational activities such as for walking and hiking. Many local people currently take advantage of these areas.*

**Vol 5, pg 9.3, (105)**

An increase in the number of golfers could potentially lead to reduced availability of tee times at the golf course. Therefore, Alternative 1 would result in less than significant impacts to recreational resources at Navy Barrigada.

*This appears to be a contradictory statement in that it states "reduced availability will result" but it is a "less than significant impact". Seems to be a boiler plate statement throughout the DEIS which brings in to question the analysis of other portions of the DEIS. An attempt at actually quantifying actual impacts would be useful. Could the increased population of golfers result in loss of privileges for retired local military in the future?*

**Vol 5, pg 12.2, 12.2.1.2 Determination of Significance**

Paragraph 3 refers to a PA or Programmatic Agreement with all agencies involved. Other than the Local SHPO have other local "Participants" to the PA process been consulted? Especially with regards to the Pagat site. There is a requirement for such consultation

I-1411-007

**I-1411-005**

Thank you for your comment. The figure has been reviewed and modified as appropriate based upon your comment.

**I-1411-006**

Thank you for your comment. Primary users of on-base (military bases) recreational resources would be military personnel and their dependents.

In order to establish the baseline for the recreational resources affected by the proposed actions, carrying capacity study is suggested as a mitigation measure. The data from the carrying capacity study can aid development of a resource management plan to be implemented.

The trail to Hilaan is already included in the EIS. The EIS has been revised to include the suggested recreational uses at South Finegayan.

It is anticipated that the increase in the military population is likely to affect the existing golf uses at the Admiral Nimitz Golf Course.

**I-1411-007**

Thank you for your comment. Consulting parties on the Programmatic Agreement include many stakeholders including DoD, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Guam State Historic Preservation Officer, CNMI Historic Preservation Officer, the National Park Service, Department of Chamorro Affairs, Guam Museum, Guam Preservation Trust, National Trust for Historic Preservation, among others. DoD has also solicited discussions with the people of Guam and other agencies and organizations in the formulation of the PA.

**I-1411-007** | under the 36 CFR 800.2 Participants in the section 106 Process. If not then they should be consulted immediately.

**Vol 5, pg 13.3 (153 dig) para Alternative 1 Potential Mitigation Measures**

**I-1411-008** | *These mitigation measures should be incorporated throughout the project. In addition to retention of mature native forest species planting of such species lost to construction in areas suitable for long term survival should also be a mitigation measure of the project. This is addressed on pg 13.9 mitigation measures.*

**Vol 5, pg 18-4 (196 dig)**

**I-1411-009** | *"Because corresponding increases in GPD personnel are anticipated to occur to maintain existing service conditions, no impact to police service are anticipated."*

The statement implies there will be a corresponding increases in police, also fire and other GovGuam personnel to handle increased Public Health and Safety issues. Is this expected increase to be funded entirely by GovGuam through expected increases in tax revenue increases? There will probably be lag time before increased tax revenues are realized. How will the gap in such services be handled? This period will be critical as there will be a significant increase in population. Will DOD pay for the initial few years of increased personnel costs associated directly with the buildup until revenues catch up? The less than significant impact are not accurate unless additional resources are provided to GovGuam for the gap period and spelled out in the mitigative measures.

**Vol 5, pg 18-4 (197 dig)**

**I-1411-010** | *"There is only a small potential for increases in notifiable diseases (including construction workforce contribution) and the Navy hospital would be available to treat military personnel; therefore, Alternative 1 would result in less than significant impacts to public health and safety (from notifiable diseases)."*

Though anticipated as small for this portion of the buildup, the cumulative effects of the buildup may result in significant impacts to public health and safety (from notifiable diseases). How does DOD intend to assist in addressing this potential adverse effect to the local populace? Considering the already stretched health resources from previous Federal actions (Compact with FSM) will additional funding be provided to hire adequate health personnel for the construction surge or will GovGuam and the local population be expected to deal with the additional burden? This also includes the other public health and safety categories in this entire section. The less than significant impact determinations are not accurate unless additional resources are provided to GovGuam for the gap period and spelled out in the mitigative measures.

**Note: The above statements apply to all alternatives in this public health and safety section with the exception of the no-action alternative.**

### **I-1411-008**

Thank you for your comment. These mitigation measures, "Establish and implement design guidelines for all buildings that are comparable to the Guam archetype (e.g., Spanish – stucco over concrete with stamped tile concrete roofs, muted and earthen color palette)" and "Develop and implement a landscape plan focused on retention of mature specimen trees during construction (where possible) and the establishment of a full suite of vegetation representing Guam's native flora," are suggested throughout the FEIS.

### **I-1411-009**

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-1411-010**

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.

*Vol 5, pg 18-4 (197 dig) 18.2.6 Summary of Impacts*

**I-1411-010** | The summary of impacts as LSI in this section related to public health, safety and mental illness is considered invalid based on previous statements above on the section. When considered as a part of the whole buildup project the cumulative effects may be considered significant without more mitigation measures.

**I-1411-011** | It appears that this part of the buildup meets the criteria of Environmental Justice section, *"Whether the action is related to other actions with individually insignificant but cumulatively significant impacts. Significance exists if it is reasonable to anticipate a cumulatively significant impact on the environment. Significance cannot be avoided by terming an action temporary or by breaking it down into small component parts."* This appears to be the smaller component part of the buildup.

**Volume 6: Related Actions Comments**

**I-1411-012** | **Pg. 2-46 , Fig 2.2.1 Proposed Water System Components**  
The map shows replacement of water mains along some of Guam's busiest routes, including routes 1, 8 and 16. does this involve tearing up the roads to lay the main lines? How does DOD intend the adverse impacts on traffic during construction?

**Pg. 2-59 Water Supply**  
To the maximum extent possible well locations should be located outside of the Primary Limestone forest or endangered species habitat areas. If not possible all possible mitigation measures should be taken to ensure the most minimal adverse effects possible.

**I-1411-013** | **Pg. 8-14 to 8-42 Related Actions Roadway and Utilities**  
There is No Map to relate the areas listed in potential noise impacts to alternatives and regions examined. This would be extremely helpful in analyzing impacts. This should be provided.

**Pg. 8-45 Para. 2**  
Nothing is said about the potential impacts the sound walls may have on movement of people from residential areas to roadways to cross to the other side and other potential effects. Provide such analysis and potential mitigation measures.

**I-1411-014** | **Pg. 10-9 Operation**  
The DEIS proposes a new sewer on non-DOD land which is can be assumed an adverse impact especially if the land is being taken for a utility easement without just compensation. Even then it may also still adversely affect a landowners plans on using their property. The paragraph proposes "utility easement acquisitions". Does this mean DOD will purchase the Land from non-DOD owner? If so, this should be more explicitly stated and what other mitigation measure may be employed. For example will the landowner be able to connect to the sewer?

**Pg. 10-10 Para. 2**

**I-1411-011**

Volume 7, Chapter 3 summarizes the combined potential impacts of the preferred alternatives for the entire proposed action on Guam and Tinian. This is the aggregate analysis that you requested in your comment. The impacts of proposed actions described in 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 components of the preferred alternatives. Significant impacts are identified.

**I-1411-012**

Thank you for your comment. Replacement of Navy Islandwide water system mains requires road opening. DoD would plan pipe upgrades to be timed with road widening and/or other improvements. Temporary traffic control would be instituted and is discussed in the roads sections. Also implementation of improvements to the water mains will be staged over years limiting traffic impacts. DoD will comply with all regulatory requirements regarding habitat.

**I-1411-013**

Thank you for your comment. As indicated in Chapter 8, Volume 6 for the North area, Appendix G-2 provides area aerial photographs where the 66 dBA noise contours have been overlaid. Appendix G-2 was inadvertently excluded from the DEIS and will be included in the FEIS.

Sound walls are only recommended in areas where they would not impede movement of vehicles. During design, other factors such as views of impacted residences or recreational areas will be taken into consideration in determining the most appropriate noise abatement measures.

I-1411-014	<p>The statement that "<i>Basic alternatives 1a &amp; 1b would result in LSI to land use because the acquisition of new utility easements on non-federal land</i>" is flawed. Land use by non-DOD landowners could be constrained by severing their properties in way that hampers use of their land. The preceding paragraphs mitigation measures should be employed and this statement removed.</p> <p><b>Pg. 10-13 Para 1 &amp; 4</b>  Four non-residential and 51 residential units will be relocated by roadway impacts associated with the military buildup. Where are these areas or units? It is not shown. Have the owners been notified of this possibility? This is a significant impact and should be mitigated. Provide map and put more explicit statement regarding this adverse impact of the undertaking.</p>
I-1411-015	<p><b>pg 4-12 (254 dig) Roadways</b></p> <p>It should be mentioned here and in the recreational impact sections that Andy South roadways from route 1 have become extremely popular walking/running exercise route for local residents for many years. The same can be said for the old road to the FAA housing in Dededo and Navy Barrigada roadways through the housing by the golf course. How can the military mitigate or replace the loss of this recreational resource which locals have come to depend on and utilized for many years or can the use remain as is and sanctioned as acceptable use?</p>
I-1411-016	<p><b>Pg. 12-11, 12.2.3.2 Basic Alternative 2 AAFB and Andy South Construction</b>  Just because no "primary limestone forest" will be removed does not mean the action is a LSI. Secondary limestone forest is also an important resource as its recovery to a primary one is part of the overall strategy to preserve the limited primary limestone forest resources. Mitigation for impacts on the limestone forest should include secondary limestone forest that fits Green Infrastructure criteria for recovery of this resource.</p>
I-1411-017	<p><b>Pg. 12-15 Wastewater, 12.2.4.1 Construction</b>  Is there really a need to lay a new sewerline from the former FAA parcel to the NDWWTP? Can the sewer be pumped along existing sewerlines? Can existing sewerlines in existing utility easements be ungraded? Laying of this new sewerline easement will result in further taking of Ancestral Land Bank Trust lands and private property. In effect another taking of land. Besides potential impacts to the environment it may also have other adverse effects to land owners such as severing the land as to make some part of it less valuable. It also may have beneficial effects if the land owners agree to such easements and are allowed to utilize them.</p>
I-1411-018	<p><b>Pg. 13-3, Para. 2</b>  The paragraph state the Navy is "conducting a study to evaluate impacts on water quality and the marine environment from the GPA (sic, must mean GWA) NDWWTP wastewater discharge at its new ocean outfall." This study and its results should be part of any final EIS on the proposed project and further decisions on how to upgrade the sewage system associated with the proposed buildup.</p>

**I-1411-014**

Thank you for your comment. There are two alternatives for wastewater that require new sewer lines: Alternative 1a and Alternative 1b. Both alternatives' sewer lines are either within existing utility easements or rights-of-way, or aligned along existing roadways (Volume 6, Figure 2.3-3). Easements along roadways that do not currently have utility rights-of-way would be acquired. This applies to short segments of the both Alternative 1a and 1b sewer lines and would not interfere with existing or planned future land uses.

**I-1411-015**

Thank you for your comment. The use of Routes 1 and 3 by walkers and joggers are documented in Chapter 9, Recreational Resources chapter of the EIS. Please note that the use of Andersen South and the Former FAA parcel for recreational purposes is not a by-right, as these are under DoD and Government of Guam and private ownership, respectively. The loss of access to these properties would not mean the loss of walking and running resources as a whole, since comparable uses may be found in adjacent properties.

**I-1411-016**

Thank you for your comment. Impacts to secondary limestone forest are not considered significant for the vegetation category but secondary forests make up much of the habitat areas that is recovery habitat for threatened and endangered species and therefore removal of these areas is considered a significant impact. Conservation measures are proposed to avoid and minimize these habitat losses. Currently planned conservation areas would include some areas that are secondary limestone forest.

**I-1411-017**

Thank you for your comment. FAA parcel will be acquired by DoD as

**VOL. 7 Potential Mitigation, Preferred Alternatives' Impacts,  
and Cumulative Impacts**

**I-1411-019** | **Pg. 2.4 Summary of Best Management Practices, Stormwater Management Plans – Item 2**  
The DOD should make the use of Filtration of Stormwater through plant and organic filtration methods more of a priority.

Something also needs to be said about how the stormwater generated from the firing ranges will be handled. Constant shooting at dirt berms does not allow for any vegetation to grow. There are eco-friendly berms that have been designed for firing ranges that can minimize stormwater runoff. The use of these or other types of best management practices to reduce erosion runoff should be spelled out in the DEIS.

**I-1411-020** | **Pg. 2.6 Low Impact Dev: (LID)**  
Says "the Navy could implement LID design technology". Due to the size of the proposed development the utilization of LID should be implemented as much as reasonably possible.

**I-1411-021** | **Pg. 2.6-7 Water conservation**  
Education of Military population should be given a high priority as this may be key to water conservation.

**I-1411-022** | **Pg. 2.10 Munitions and Explosives of Concern**  
Nothing is said about how the proposed impacts of the firing range on the Naval Magazine and Pagat area will be mitigated. We are assuming dirt berms will be utilized to catch rounds fired for all types of weapons but this is not mentioned. How will stray rounds be dealt with? Will there be occasional search and clean up for these?

Will munitions of the type that fail to explode after launch be utilized eg. Mortar or rocket propelled grenades? What happens if they do not explode? How will they be cleaned up or neutralized?

**I-1411-023** | **Pg. 2.10 Land Use Planning and Project Design**  
Incorporate green infrastructure concepts into the Land Use Planning Design Process. For example, preserve green belts to connect core natural resource areas. This also applies to Natural Resource Management in next section of BMP.

**I-1411-024** | **Pg. 2.16 Noise Abatement**  
"Berms could be built and adjacent to live Fire Training Ranges". Shouldn't berms be built as part of firing range design to contain rounds from small arms rounds? If they also serve an effective method of controlling noise then they should also be placed where most effective.

**Pg. 2.19 Reduced Use of Water**

part of USMC main base, and proposed sewer will be laid out along the existing sewer to the NDWWTP outside of the new USMC base. The positional impact on land owner will be minimum.

**I-1411-018**  
Thank you for your comment. The FEIS document has been modified as appropriate with new information.

**I-1411-019**  
Thank you for your comment. The detailed design of the planned firing ranges on will include appropriate measures to capture, contain, and monitor potential contamination in stormwater run-off. These future design measures will include the use of appropriate vegetation, grading, and retention ponds.

**I-1411-020**  
Thank you for your comment. Low impact development principles will be incorporated into the design of the development areas.

**I-1411-021**  
Thank you for your comment. DoD concurs and will add this to the final EIS.

**I-1411-022**  
Thank you for your comment. The DoD and regulatory agencies are equally concerned about protecting the public from munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) which include unexploded ordnance (UXO). Refer to Volume 9, Appendix D, Project Description Technical Appendix, Munitions, for a discussion of the MEC associated with the proposed ranges (mostly small arms). The proposed ranges will be designed and maintained in accordance with all applicable federal and Government of Guam regulations. Specifically, Military Handbook

<b>I-1411-025</b>	Education of military personnel and families cited in the previous BMP section is left out here. This should be part of the strategy.
<b>I-1411-026</b>	<p><b>Pg. 2.21 Water Resources within DOD Control</b>  WR-3 "Attempt to avoid impacts to potentially jurisdictional cave and pool systems." Advance of impacts to such resources should be taken irregardless of who has jurisdiction to them.</p>
<b>I-1411-027</b>	<p><b>Pg. 2.21 LU-2</b>  Mitigation should incorporate green infrastructure into Land Use Design Plans</p>
<b>I-1411-028</b>	<p><b>Pg. 2.21 Recreational Resources within DOD Control</b>  As a mitigation measure the DOD should open public access to recreational resources on lands controlled by DOD. For example portions of the Glass Breakwater up to the where Luminao Reef meets the Breakwater should be opened for public use. The Recreational resources there include the surf spot known as Magandas, and the fringing reef lagoon for snorkeling and fishing. Additionally open places on Naval Magazine like the trails to Mt. LamLam/ Jumulong Manglo.</p> <p><b>Pg. 2.22 RR-5</b>  The potential impacts to sailing and other water sports by the carrier visits is not addressed here. How can those impacts be reduced?</p>
<b>I-1411-029</b>	<p><b>Pg. 2.22 Terrestrial Biological Resources within DOD</b>  TB-7. Local resource and recreation agencies and groups that utilize these areas should be consulted/involved to develop any future restrictions. Stakeholder input should be taken into consideration! For example any restrictions to access will affect the local community who forage for certain select plant species leaves for medicinal purposes.</p> <p><b>Pg. 2.22</b>  TB-11 The scheduling for the Fire Management Plan should have local input for the new proposed areas if implemented. Public Access to cultural and geological resources at Pagat are important and stakeholder input should be gathered prior to any proposed restrictions.</p> <p><b>Pg. 2-23 Terrestrials Biological Resources within DOD</b>  TB-24 Any establishment or expansion of ecological reserves should involve local resource agency consultation and input.</p> <p><b>Pg. 2-23</b>  TB-29 Incorporate green infrastructure concepts.</p> <p><b>Pg. 2-23</b>  The Government of Guam will be acquiring satellite imagery shortly. This up to date imagery will be utilized as a baseline of the Terrestrial and Marine Biological resources that exist on island prior to the main military buildup. DOD should acquire satellite</p>

1027/3B contains procedures for reducing potential impacts from ranges through the implementation of best management practices (BMPs) described in Volume 7.

Key BMPs as they relate to UXO include controlling access to the firing ranges, public education initiatives, and routine clean-up of UXO on the firing ranges. These and other BMPs will ensure protection of the general public and the environment.

**I-1411-023**

Thank you for your comment. Also in the Best Management Practices (BMP) list, DoD is striving for Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design silver designation. Green infrastructure is a component of that designation. Open space and greenbelts to connect core natural resource areas are also being incorporated into the designs.

**I-1411-024**

Thank you for your comment. The berms described here are behind and adjacent to the firing points to control noise. The ranges are designed to contain all of the fired rounds on DoD controlled lands and collection berms behind the targets would also be installed.

**I-1411-025**

Thank you for your comment. DoD concurs with your comment and will make appropriate revisions to the final EIS.

**I-1411-026**

Thank you for your comment. As described in the EIS, the change in water table elevation near the coast where the pools and caves are located would likely experience very little change due to increased groundwater withdrawals.

<b>I-1411-029</b>	imagery of the same type or one that meets resources agency needs after the buildup has been completed for the agencies to utilize to adequately determine overall impacts of the Buildup to natural resources.
<b>I-1411-030</b>	<b>Pg. 2-23-24, CR-1 – CR-8</b> As much as reasonably possible site names should be used to identify sites to make the connection to the cultural places.
<b>I-1411-031</b>	<b>Pg. 2-28 Socio Economics and General Services within DOD</b> SE-1 This mitigation measure should really be explored and implemented as it may reduce adverse effects of such a significant increase unpopulation on such a short time frame. Military planners themselves have admitted that the time frame for this project is to aggressive.  <b>Pg. 2-28, SE-3</b> This is definitely a mitigation measure that DOD should implement. Direct support through funding for pursuing such funds should be part of the assistance.  <b>Pg. 2-28, SE-10</b> Education should include other migrant worker ethnic groups, that comprise the build-up workforce.
<b>I-1411-032</b>	<b>Pg. 2-33</b> Adaptive management techniques should be considered for some of the Natural Resource management concerns. For example Terrestrial and Biological Resource Mitigation measures may need to be adjusted to fulfill the goals of mitigation.
<b>I-1411-033</b>	<b>Pg. 2.44, Para 2.</b> Definitely recent weather trends, forecasted weather patterns, and known seasonal variations should be taken into consideration in the forecast for water supply.
<b>I-1411-034</b>	<b>Pg. 2.48, 2.3.5.3</b> Potential impacts and mitigation Para 1, This area of NDWWTP is heavily utilized for fishing and recreation. Any delays in mitigation measures to reduce impacts would have a significant effect on socio-economic uses by the local population. Priority should be high in addressing the impacts of this shortfall and to adequately address the potential for water quality degradation.  <b>Pg. 2.49</b> Bullet points 3 & 4 to divert wastewater to other treatment plants. What is the capacity of those other treatment plants? Are these mitigation measures realistic based on the capacity of those other plants?  Bullet Point 5 to utilize a cruise ship or hotel barge for construction workers. Has this mitigation measure been well throughout? The waste from the ship or barge will still

**I-1411-027**

Thank you for your comment. The list of Best Management Practices (BMPs) in Volume 7, Chapter 2 includes a number of measures that will be incorporated into design that address green infrastructure. These include Low Impact Development and LEED Silver certification. Mitigation measures to address green infrastructure are not necessary because the design principles are included as BMPs.

**I-1411-028**

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.

Impacts to the recreational resources at the Apra Harbor are addressed in Chapter 9, Section 9.2.2.2 (impacts caused by the Main Cantonment) and Volume 4, Sections 9.2.2 and 9.2.3 (impacts caused by the aircraft carrier).

**I-1411-029**

Thank you for your comment. Regarding new ecological reserve areas or fire management plans, input from local agencies and any user groups that might be affected will be sought through the Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan.

<b>I-1411-034</b>	have to be treated and sent to a plant. There also may be other impacts of this mitigation measure.
<b>I-1411-035</b>	<p><b>Pg. 2.56, 264.8 Marine Biological Resources</b>          Consideration should be made for reasonable changes to construction tempo for the wet/dry season. Less ground disturbance the wet season could result in less erosion and sedimentation from runoff.</p>
	<p><b>Pg. 3.3, 3.3.2 Geological &amp; Soil Resources</b>          A less than significant impact for Topo. Geology, Soils and Geologic Hazards is given here including Finegayan in Table 3.3.1. However, para 1 does say that there will be significant impact at Finegayan. The Geologic Map and sections of Guam, Marianas Is. 2007 shows thrust faults and limestone with cavernous and generally porous limestone in Finegayan. What is the correct determination of effects? It seems to us that significant effects of the project will result with potential adverse effects to groundwater and nearshore coastal resources.</p>
<b>I-1411-036</b>	<p><b>Pg. 3.7 Water Resources 3.3.3.1., Table 3.3,5</b>          Groundwater impacts are said to be less than significant (LSI) in this table in direct contradiction to the previous page 3.6 which says "increased groundwater production could potentially impact cave and pool water levels; potential impacts to the system could require review and/or permitting by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. An independent review by water engineers at UOG/WERI or another local firm should be conducted .</p>
<b>I-1411-037</b>	<p><b>Pg. 3.33, Table 3.3-25 Summary of Preferred Alternatives Constr. Impacts-Marine Biology</b>          Potential impacts on Marine Flora and Invertebrates under the Navy Aircraft Carrier proposed undertaking is a Less-than Significant Impact (LSI). How can that be? Please explain further as we disagree that it is a LSI.</p>
	<p><b>Pg. 3.39 Special Status Species Para. 3.</b>          With regards to the hawks bill turtle, observation by local community supports the knowledge that there are more turtles in our waters than described here. They are also known to frequent Apra Harbor and many have been sighted by recreational sailors. Interviews with more of the local community that frequent those areas such as the Marianas Yacht Club should be conducted for a better assessment.</p>
<b>I-1411-038</b>	<p><b>Pg. 3.4, 3.3.2.2 No Action</b>          Much of the discussion here focuses on the geology and soils of southern Guam and not the type of geology of where the main marine cantonment will be. This should be addressed. The geology of Northern Guam especially where the Marines will be located should be the focus of any description.</p>
<b>I-1411-039</b>	<p><b>Pg. 3.65, 3.3.15.4 Comparison of Preferred Alternatives to No Action</b>          It is said in Paragraph 1 that the "preferred alternatives would be felt on an island-wide basis and would be characterized by a sharp increase in activity and impacts (both</p>

**I-1411-030**

Thank you for your comment. A listing of the sites with Chamorro names is attached to the Programmatic Agreement (PA). The PA and its attachments will be included in the Final EIS. In addition, these names will be inserted as appropriate in Chapter 12 of the Final EIS.

**I-1411-031**

Thank you for your comments.

**I-1411-032**

Thank you for your comment. Adaptive management is discussed briefly in Volume 2, Chapter 10 for terrestrial resources for aircraft overflights and will be considered further. In actual practice, adaptive management is often employed as it becomes necessary.

**I-1411-033**

Thank you for your comment. The planned USGS study of the NGLA will incorporate the latest information on climate change.

**I-1411-034**

Thank you for your comment and concern for coral reef ecosystems. The document has been modified as appropriate. 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

positive & negative) in the 2012-2015 timeframe". All the Public Service Impacts starting on Pg. 3-60 all point to a need to increase the local governments staff in various agencies to address the Buildup. However, nothing is said about how the military will attempt to assist in handling this increase load. The lag time between when revenues start to increase to when the GovGuam can start hiring additional personnel will result in a chaotic situation where many services will not meet need. This needs to be addressed more fully especially with regards to how the potential adverse impacts by the shortfall will be mitigated.

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 insure that no action authorized by the USACE program will have an adverse impact on the overall public welfare. It is their mission to provide strong protection of the Nation's aquatic environment, including wetlands and coral reefs; 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. More detailed identification of potential mitigation would be done during the USACE permit process. Both artificial reefs and watershed management projects would be considered as potential compensatory mitigation, and it is possible that a combination of those potential mitigation efforts that are listed below would be appropriate. 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.

Ultimately, the compensatory mitigation is subject to approval by the

USACE under the CWA through the Section 404/10 permit requirements. The other treatment plant is Hagatna WWTP. The Hagatna WWP is designed for treating 12 mgd wastewater flow and currently it treats 4.38 mgd. Diverting flow to Hagatna requires upgrading sewer link between north and central Guam, and improving sewer capacity to convey potential wastewater generated by induced civilian growth and construction worker growth. The mitigation of using cruise ship to place construction workers has been deleted from FEIS.

**I-1411-035**

Thank you for your comment and construction BMP suggestion.

**I-1411-036**

Thank you for your comment. Please see Volume 6, page 6-12 for the DEIS. The impact of increased groundwater withdrawals on the pools and caves would likely be dampened by the dynamics of the overall freshwater lens system. Increasing pumping would decrease the thickness of the freshwater lens, but majority of the thinning occurs as a shallowing of the bottom freshwater lens rather than a drop in the elevation of the water table. The Ghyben-Herzberg principle (described in Volume 2, Section 4.1.1.3) states that for every foot the top of the groundwater table drops the mid-point of the freshwater/saltwater transition zone becomes 40 feet (ft) shallower. Also, the average sea level itself imposes a constant boundary condition (as average for tidal fluctuations) that water table would remain slightly above the ocean level. Thus, due to the boundary imposed by ocean and the dynamics of the freshwater lens, the change in water table elevation near the coast where the pools and caves would likely experience very little change due to increase groundwater withdrawals. The majority of the recharge would still flow to the ocean.

**I-1411-037**

Thank you for your comment. The potential impacts on Marine Flora, Invertebrates, and associated EFH has been revised from Less than Significant Impact (LSI) to Significant Impact (SI) in Table 3.3-25 for the FEIS. The change in significance is explained in Sec. 3.3.10.1 under Construction Impacts.

The FEIS has been revised in Sec. 3.3.10.2 to add the a statement "There are however, historic reports of hawksbill nesting activity on beaches in northern and central (Apra Harbor) Guam (NAVFAV Pacific 2005)."

**I-1411-038**

Thank you for your comment. This comment references a section that is not found in Volume 2 of the EIS. If you are looking for information about the Main Cantonment, as your comment suggest, please reference Volume 2 of the EIS.

**I-1411-039**

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.