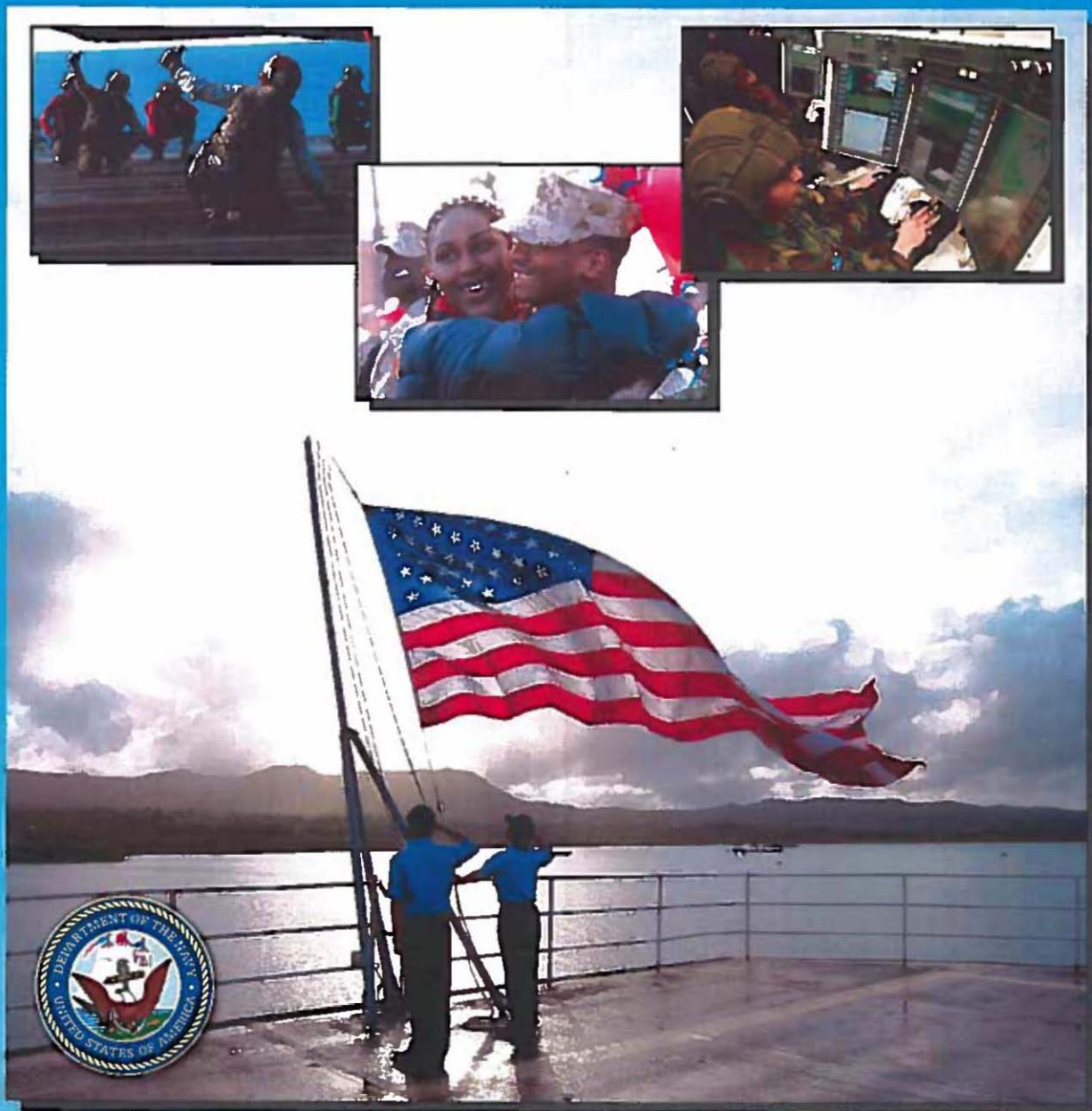


Scoping Meeting Summary Report April 17-20, 2007

Environmental Impact Statement/Overseas Environmental Impact Statement for Relocating Marines from Okinawa to Guam, Transient CVN Berthing, and Placing an Army BMD Task Force on Guam



June 2007

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Environmental Impact Statement/Overseas
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for
Relocating Marines from Okinawa to Guam,
Transient CVN Berthing,
and Placing an Army BMD Task Force on Guam

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June 2007

CONTENTS

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	iii
1.0 THE SCOPING PROCESS	1-1
1.1 Introduction	1-1
1.2 Scoping Period	1-2
2.0 SCOPING MEETING NOTIFICATIONS AND MAILINGS	2-1
2.1 Notice of Intent	2-1
2.2 Newspaper Notification Advertisements	2-1
2.3 Mailer	2-2
2.4 Other Avenues	2-2
3.0 SCOPING MEETINGS	3-1
3.1 Meeting Format	3-1
3.2 Slide Show	3-1
3.3 Exhibits	3-1
3.4 Fact Sheets	3-2
3.5 Opportunities for Comment	3-2
4.0 SUMMARY OF SCOPING MEETING ATTENDANTS AND COMMENTS	4-1
4.1 Scoping Meeting Attendants	4-1
4.2 Summary of Scoping Meeting Comments	4-2
4.3 Summary of Scoping Meeting Comments	4-4
4.3.1 Access	4-5
4.3.2 Social	4-7
4.3.3 Economics	4-13
4.3.4 Chamorro Interests	4-18
4.3.5 Law Enforcement	4-20
4.3.6 Infrastructure/Transportation, Miscellaneous Comments	4-21
4.3.7 Increase in Traffic/Roads/Highways	4-22
4.3.8 Utility Requirements	4-24
4.3.9 Potable Water/Groundwater Recharge	4-25
4.3.10 Solid Waste/Recycling	4-27
4.3.11 Sanitary Sewer Systems	4-27
4.3.12 Noise	4-28

4.3.13	Land Use Planning	4-29
4.3.14	Marine Resources	4-30
4.3.15	Ecological	4-33
4.3.16	Air Quality	4-35
4.3.17	Surface Water	4-36
4.3.18	Cumulative Impacts	4-37
4.3.19	Hazardous Materials/Hazardous Waste	4-37
4.3.20	Proposed Action	4-38
4.3.21	International Safety	4-39
4.3.22	Use of Local Expertise/Community Members	4-40
4.3.23	Support for Relocation	4-41
4.3.24	NEPA Process	4-42
4.3.25	Radiation	4-43
4.3.26	Regulatory Agency Capacity	4-43
4.3.27	Construction	4-45
4.3.28	Other	4-45
5.0	CONCLUSIONS	5-1

APPENDIXES

Appendix A Notices Published in the *Federal Register*

Appendix B Scoping Meeting Notification Advertisement

Appendix C Scoping Meeting Mailer

Appendix D Scoping Meeting Mailing List

Appendix E Scoping Meeting Exhibits (PowerPoint Presentation on Enclosed CD)

Appendix F Scoping Meeting Fact Sheets

Appendix G Comments Received During the Scoping Process (on Enclosed CD)

Appendix H Representative Excerpts by Resource Subject

TABLES

2-1	Dates of Newspaper Notification Advertisements for Scoping Meetings	2-1
4-1	Summary of Meeting Attendees	4-1
4-2	Resource Matrix of Comments Received	4-2

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AFB	Air Force Base
BMD	ballistic missile defense
CCC	Colonized Chamoru Coalition
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CMTF	Civilian-Military Task Force
CNMI	Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
CVN	nuclear aircraft carrier
DFW	Division of Fish and Wildlife, Commonwealth of the Northern Marinas Islands
DISID	Department of Integrated Services for Individuals with Disabilities, Guam
DoD	Department of Defense, United States
DoDEA	Department of Defense Education Activity
DON	Department of the Navy, United States
DRT	Department of Revenue and Taxation, Guam
EIAP	environmental impact analysis process
EIS	environmental impact statement
EJ	environmental justice
EO	Executive Order
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency, United States
GCA	Guam Contractors Association
GCOC	Guam Chamber of Commerce
GEPA	Guam Environmental Protection Agency
GIAA	Guam International Airport Authority
GovGuam	Government of Guam
GPA	Guam Power Authority
GPSS	Guam Public School System
GWA	Guam Waterworks Authority
HEA	habitat equivalency analysis
JGPO	Joint Guam Program Office
MYC	Marianas Yacht Club
NCTS	Naval Computer and Telecommunications Station
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NGO	non-government organization
NHP	National Historic Park
NOI	notice of intent
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
OEIS	overseas environmental impact statement
POE	point of entry
PPE	personal protective equipment
PTSD	Post Traumatic Stress Disorder
QOL	quality of life
U.S.	United States
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USMC	United States Marine Corps
WRMP	Water Resources Master Plan, Guam Water Authority
WWTP	waste water treatment plant

1.0 THE SCOPING PROCESS

1.1 Introduction

This report summarizes the public scoping process for the Environmental Impact Statement/Overseas Environmental Impact Statement (EIS/OEIS) being undertaken by the Navy for relocation of United States Marine Corps (USMC) units, herein referred to as Marines, from Okinawa, Japan to Guam; transient nuclear aircraft carrier (CVN) berthing at Naval Base Guam; and placement of a United States (U.S.) Army ballistic missile defense (BMD) task force on Guam. It presents a summary of comments made at the scoping meetings held April 17–20, 2007 on Guam (two locations), Saipan, and Tinian. Also included in this report is a summary of comments provided by postmarked mail and e-mails received on or before May 21, 2007.

Scoping is an important aspect of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process. Scoping not only informs the government agencies, interest groups, and general public about the proposed action but identifies the issues and concerns that are of particular interest to the affected populace. This information is then used to assist resource specialists in data collection and analysis for the development of the draft EIS/OEIS.

The scoping process objectives for the EIS/OEIS include:

- Helping the public, elected officials, and agencies gain a clear understanding of the purpose of the NEPA process and associated EIS/OEIS.
- Clearly communicating the public's role in the EIS/OEIS decision-making process, and clarifying the type of public input that will be most relevant and useful.
- Identifying opportunities before and during the EIS/OEIS process for building trust, improving relations, and strengthening the military's credibility with its stakeholders.
- Developing two-way communication with the public to facilitate information sharing.
- Providing a "user-friendly" approach to obtaining public and agency input, suggestions, and mitigation options for consideration in the EIS/OEIS.
- 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 already made by U.S. government officials.
- Complying fully with NEPA requirements, Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations, Department of Defense (DoD) instructions, and Executive Orders (EOs) to ensure stakeholder involvement throughout the EIS/OEIS process.

All comments received during the scoping period are consolidated in this report in order to identify environmental issues/concerns that the Navy should consider during the Environmental Impact Analysis Process (EIAP) and associated EIS/OEIS. Comments received after the scoping period (April 17, 2007 – May 21, 2007) may also be considered during preparation of the draft EIS/OEIS, but are not included in this summary.

Supporting documentation for the scoping meeting and comments are provided in the following appendixes:

- Appendix A presents copies of the Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an EIS/OEIS, published in the *Federal Register* on March 7, 2007 and the notice of revised deadline for scoping comments for the EIS/OEIS published in the *Federal Register* on May 4, 2007.
- Appendix B contains the scoping meeting notification advertisements.
- Appendix C presents the scoping meeting mailer sent to stakeholders, including elected officials; federal, state, and local agencies; non-government organizations (NGOs); and trade organizations.
- Appendix D presents the list of addressees to whom the scoping meeting mailer was sent prior to the scoping meetings.
- Appendix E contains the exhibits that were presented at the scoping meetings, including poster panels and a 10-minute looping PowerPoint presentation. (Note: the narrated PowerPoint presentation is contained on the enclosed CD).
- Appendix F contains the facts sheets that were made available to attendees at the scoping meetings to take home.
- Appendix G contains the actual comments received during the scoping period of April 17, 2007 – May 21, 2007.
- Appendix H contains representative excerpts from comments received during the scoping period by resource subject.

1.2 Scoping Period

The Joint Guam Program Office (JGPO) hosted open house public scoping meetings on the islands of Guam (two locations), Saipan, and Tinian to solicit comments for consideration in determining the scope of the EIS/OEIS that is being prepared for relocation of Marines units from Okinawa, Japan to Guam; transient CVN berthing at Naval Base Guam; and placement of an U.S. Army BMD task force on Guam. It should be noted the original dates for the scoping meetings on Guam, Saipan, and Tinian were April 3, April 4, and April 5, 2007; respectively. The scoping team was on the island of Guam to conduct the first scoping meeting when Typhoon Kong-Rey passed through the islands. The typhoon was tracking to hit Guam, and a curfew was placed on residents and visitors. Subsequently, the scoping meetings were cancelled and re-scheduled for April 17–20, 2007. Numerous announcements were made to alert the public of the change in the dates of the scoping meetings. Additionally, at the request of the Governor of Guam, a second meeting on Guam was scheduled. Further, the Governor requested that the two scoping meetings be held at community centers rather than at hotels. Because the meetings were re-scheduled, the public scoping comment deadline was extended from May 1, 2007 to May 21, 2007. A notice of the revised deadline for scoping comments for the EIS/OEIS was published in the *Federal Register*.

Open house public scoping meetings were held at the following dates, times, and locations:

- Tuesday, April 17, 2007 from 5:00 pm – 9:00 pm, Yona Community Center, next to the Mayor's office, Guam
- Wednesday, April 18, 2007 from 5:00 pm – 9:00 pm, Dededo Senior Citizens Center, next to the Mayor's office, Guam
- Thursday, April 19, 2007 from 5:00 pm – 9:00 pm, Multi-Purpose Center, Beach Road, Susupe, Saipan

- Friday, April 20, 2007 from 5:00 pm – 9:00 pm, Tinian Elementary School Cafeteria, San Jose, Tinian

2.0 SCOPING MEETING NOTIFICATIONS AND MAILINGS

The scoping meetings were advertised extensively, using multiple methods to notify the public. In particular, the Navy used four main methods to disseminate notice of the scoping meetings:

- Publication of a NOI in the *Federal Register*
- Publication of meeting notification advertisements in local newspapers
- Mass mailings
- Other avenues

Each of these methods is discussed in more detail below.

2.1 Notice of Intent

The scoping process for the EIS/OEIS began with the publication of a NOI in the *Federal Register* on March 7, 2007 (72 FR 10186). That notice announced the Navy's intent to perform an EIS/OEIS to evaluate potential environmental impacts associated with the following:

- relocation of Command, Air, Ground, and Logistics units (which includes approximately 8,000 service members and 9,000 family members) from Okinawa, Japan to Guam;
- relocation of Marines units, including operations, training, and infrastructure changes;
- enhancement of the infrastructure, logistic capabilities and improve pier/waterfront facilities to support transient CVN berthing at Naval Base Guam; and
- placement of a BMD task force (approximately 630 service members and 950 family members) on Guam.

A copy of the March 7, 2007 NOI is presented in Appendix A.

2.2 Newspaper Notification Advertisements

The meetings were announced in three local newspapers: *Pacific Daily News*, Guam; *Marianas Variety*, Saipan; and *Saipan Tribune*, Saipan. Importantly, these advertisements were published the weekend prior to the scoping meetings and throughout the week. This timing ensured that readers would be alerted to the meetings immediately prior to their occurrence so that the meetings would be fresh in their minds. The dates of each advertisement are listed in Table 2-1. Copies of the newspaper notification advertisements are presented in Appendix B. The newspaper announcements for the initial scoping meetings that were re-scheduled are not included.

Table 2-1: Dates of Newspaper Notification Advertisements for Scoping Meetings

Island(s)	Newspaper	Dates of Advertisement
Guam	<i>Pacific Daily News</i>	April 14–18, 2007
Saipan	<i>Marianas Variety</i>	April 13, 16, and 17, 2007
Saipan	<i>Saipan Tribune</i>	April 15–19, 2007

2.3 Mailer

Elected officials; federal, state, and local government agencies; NGO representatives; and other persons anticipated to be interested in the EIS/OEIS were sent mailers that described the proposed action and the scoping process and presented the scheduled scoping meeting dates and locations. Approximately 130 mailers were mailed on March 24, 2007. A copy of the mailer is included in Appendix C and a copy of the mailing list is included in Appendix D.

2.4 Other Avenues

In addition to the NOI, newspaper announcements, and mailer, the scoping meetings were advertised via short news advisories and public service announcements that were developed by the JGPO and e-mailed/faxed to local print, television, and radio media venues. Public service interviews with key JGPO personnel were conducted. Local newspapers, *Pacific Daily News* and *Saipan Tribune*, also published their own announcements throughout the scoping period.

3.0 SCOPING MEETINGS

3.1 Meeting Format

The scoping meetings were designed in an “open house” format to create a comfortable atmosphere in which attendees could speak one-on-one with Navy personnel. Attendees were welcomed at the entrance by greeters who thanked them for coming and directed them to the sign-in table. After an attendee signed in, the greeter explained that the purpose of the meeting was to explain the Navy’s proposed action and to get a record of attendees’ concerns and interests. The greeters identified the Navy representatives who were there to speak with attendees and explained the layout of the meeting room, making a particular effort to identify the area where attendees could provide written or oral comments.

Displays included a slide show and poster exhibits informing viewers of the proposed action, the EIAP, the items to be addressed in the EIS/OEIS, and the NEPA process. Handouts were available to all attendees.

3.2 Slide Show

A 10-minute looping PowerPoint presentation was displayed continuously during the scoping meeting. The narrated presentation described the scoping meeting open house format, the proposed action, and the NEPA process; explained how the public can comment during the EIAP process; and identified points of contact. The narrated PowerPoint presentation is contained on the enclosed CD.

3.3 Exhibits

Visual exhibits, such as poster panels, are designed to be interactive and enhance information exchange. Thirteen poster panels were developed to communicate succinctly the JGPO’s message to the public. The poster panels were displayed on easels at three distinct stations, as follows:

- Station 1 – Proposed Action
 - Poster 1 – Proposed Action Overview
 - Poster 2 – Purpose and Need for Action
 - Poster 3 – Proposed Action for the Marines
 - Poster 4 – Proposed Action for the CVN and BMD
 - Poster 5 – Overview of the Island of Guam
 - Poster 6 – Overview of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI)
- Station 2 – Items To Be Considered in the EIS/OEIS
 - Poster 1 – Factors of Interest of the Community that the EIS/OEIS Will Address
 - Poster 2 – DoD is a Committed Steward to the Environment
 - Poster 3 – Environmental Factors that the EIS/OEIS Will Address
- Station 3 – NEPA Process
 - Poster 1 – Scoping Process
 - Poster 2 – Opportunities for the Public To Comment During the EIS/OEIS Process
 - Poster 3 – How the Public Can Comment on This Project

– Poster 4 – Invited Cooperating Agencies

Most of the activity and discussion during the scoping meetings centered around these poster stations. The posters proved very effective in stimulating dialogue between the Navy and attendees and provided a “user-friendly” approach to obtaining public and agency input, suggestions, and mitigation options for consideration in the EIS/OEIS. A copy of the poster panels presented at the scoping meetings is presented in Appendix E.

3.4 Fact Sheets

Four fact sheets were prepared as “take-aways” for attendees. The fact sheets were titled as follows:

- Proposed Action (in both English and Chamorro)
- EIS/OEIS (in both English and Chamorro)
- NEPA Process (in both English and Chamorro)
- Other NEPA Actions that are Ongoing on Guam

Appendix F contains a copy of the fact sheets that were presented at the scoping meetings.

3.5 Opportunities for Comment

The Navy provided the public with several venues for commenting during the scoping process and at the meetings. Attendees could submit written comments they brought with them, complete a comment form provided by the Navy, write comments on flip charts set up on easels at each station, type comments into a computer set up at each station, or dictate their comments to a Navy representative, who entered them into the computer. A Chamorro translator was available at all meeting locations. A mailing address and an e-mail address were provided for those who wished to submit comments at any time during the comment period.

4.0 SUMMARY OF SCOPING MEETING ATTENDANTS AND COMMENTS

The scoping meetings were very well attended. Table 4-1 summarizes the number of meeting attendees and number of comments received.

Table 4-1: Summary of Meeting Attendants

	Meeting 1 Guam (Yona)	Meeting 2 Guam (Dededo)	Meeting 3 Saipan	Meeting 4 Tinian
Estimated Attendance	300	300	120	70
Signed-in Attendance	156	124	81	47
Number of Comments Received	68	77	16	21

The scoping process to date has generated 990 comments, both at the scoping meetings themselves and via U.S. mail and e-mail during the remainder of the comment period. The deadline for comments was extended from May 1, 2007 to May 21, 2007.

This section addresses the comments in four ways:

- In terms of subject matter, the comments concern 28 major resource areas. Table 4-2 lists each resource area and the number of comments received on it. In cases where numerous comments were received on specific topics within a major resource area, the matrix was subdivided accordingly.
- The key issues and concerns reflected in the comments are summarized in Section 4.3 by resource area in the order shown in Table 4-2.
- Appendix G contains a complete set of the comments received. The comments are organized within that appendix under six headings reflecting the comments received at the individual scoping meetings and those that were received during the comment period by mail or e-mail, i.e., Yona, Dededo, Saipan, Tinian, post-mail, and e-mail comments. Four subheadings within each section further organize the comments by source: Federal Department/Agency, Territory Department/Agency and/or CNMI Department/Agency, Other Organizations, and General Public.
- Appendix H contains excerpts from the comment documents that supplement the summary text in this section. These excerpts are organized by resource area in the order shown in Table 4-2.

The issues discussed at the scoping meetings and in written comments submitted to the JGPO during the scoping period are summarized here as they were presented by the commentators and do not imply endorsement or acceptance by the JGPO.

4.1 Scoping Meeting Attendants

At the scoping meetings, reaction of the attendees was largely positive, with some evidence of outward opposition. On Guam, observers noted that attendees were supportive with a few exceptions and that representatives of the Government of Guam appeared favorable, if moderate in their position at both meetings held on the island. On Saipan, there was no outward evidence of opposition. One meeting attendee expressed concern about sufficient protection for the cultural

heritage sites, and stated support for the purpose and need if the Navy carefully recorded cultural heritage sites that have been or might be changed or destroyed. On Tinian, attendees supported the proposed action, and engaged JGPO representatives in conversations about the possibility of a warm base on the island.

Concerns and interests heard in conversation at the scoping meetings centered on the subjects summarized below:

- Short- and long-term job opportunities on Guam and in the CNMI.
- Ability of Guam to accommodate the increased population.
- Impacts on education (drawing teachers from the local teaching pool and the desire for an integrated school system).
- Behavior of the Marines and associated safety issues.
- Continued access to and use of beaches, trails, and waters for fishing, and access to historic areas and memorials.
- Indigenous peoples' rights. Discussion about indigenous people's rights ranged from a few "Yankee go home" remarks to concerns about ensuring the Chamorro people's right to their land.
- The importance of trust. On Tinian, attendees commented that promises were made 30 years ago that some sort of military facilities would be established on Tinian and presence would be maintained. "We want the military to uphold their promise."
- Future state of the tourist industry and the importance of tourism to the economy. With the majority of the new military effort and population growth being focused on Guam, people expressed the desire to see the vacation dollars spread to other islands.
- Land use.
- Natural resources. Concerns were expressed about invasive species, degradation of the coral reefs and associated habitat and fisheries.
- Infrastructure. Concern that the population increase caused by relocating the Marines and their dependents would over-tax an already marginalized and failure-prone infrastructure.

4.2 Summary of Scoping Meeting Comments

The issues discussed at the scoping meetings and in written comments submitted to the JGPO during the scoping period are summarized here as they were presented by the commentors and do not imply endorsement or acceptance by the JGPO.

Table 4-2: Resource Matrix of Comments Received

Comment Type	Number of Comments
1. Access	
a. To DoD facilities	6
b. To recreation areas	22
c. Apra Harbor	17
x. Other	2
2. Social	
a. Population increase and associated effects	18

Comment Type	Number of Comments
b. Effects on educational facilities	27
c. Effects on public health and social services	36
d. Respect for local values/people	20
e. Socioeconomics/quality of life	16
f. Mental health and substance abuse	5
g. Income levels and welfare system	4
h. Libraries	7
x. Other	24
3. Economics	
a. Labor-related issues	24
b. Small business opportunities	7
c. Effects on tourism	22
d. Military purchasing of goods locally	4
e. Competitive pricing (on-base vs. off-base)	4
f. Availability and cost of civilian housing	18
g. Improve economy	23
h. Use of local labor vs. bringing in off-island laborers/companies	7
x. Other	15
4. Chamorro Interests	7
a. Self-government	9
b. Cultural, historical, and archaeological	11
c. Ancestral lands and access	6
d. Cultural, historic, and transition education	5
e. Historic properties	5
f. Minoritization of Chamorros/demographic changes	9
x. Other	5
5. Law Enforcement	
a. Crime/prostitution	33
b. Violence against women and children	5
c. Overloading local police/law enforcement resources	13
d. Overloading local emergency response/paramedic resources	7
e. Overall safety	5
x. Other	15
6. Infrastructure/Transportation Misc.	26
7. Increase in Traffic/Roads/Highways	33
8. Utility Requirements	27
9. Potable Water/Groundwater Recharge	56
10. Solid Waste/Recycling	23
11. Sanitary Sewer System	25
12. Noise	
a. Air space management	6
b. Training (artillery ranges, helicopters)	14
x. Other	1
13. Land Use Planning	36
14. Marine Resources	11
a. Fish habitat, coral reefs, and marine mammals	18
b. Effects on local fisherman and the fishing industry	10
x. Other	1
15. Ecological	

Comment Type	Number of Comments
a. Endangered species	7
b. Invasive species	8
c. Native species	7
d. Natural resources	6
x. Other	5
16. Air Quality	8
17. Surface Water	5
a. Dredging and disposing requirements for Apra Harbor	7
b. Sewer outfalls	5
18. Cumulative Impacts	8
19. Hazardous Materials/Hazardous Waste	18
x. Other	5
20. Proposed Action	
a. Not enough information disclosed	16
x. Other	4
21. International Safety	21
22. Use of Local Expertise/Community Members	13
23. Support of Relocation	23
24. NEPA Process	28
25. Radiation	5
26. Overloading of Regulating Agencies	8
27. Construction	14
28. Other	19
TOTAL	990

4.3 Summary of Scoping Meeting Comments

Source of Comments. Many private citizens contributed comments. Comments were also received from elected officials and numerous organizations and agencies. The Joint Civilian-Military Task Force (CMTF) contributed detailed reports from their subcommittees on many of the resource areas. Most of these reports address the proposed action in terms of existing capability and the capacity of local agencies to accommodate the anticipated increase in demand for various services generated by the increase in both military and worker populations. Among the contributors were Felix P. Camacho, governor of Guam; Senators Judith P. Guthertz, Edward J.B. Calvo, and Vincente Pangelinan; the office of the mayor of Guam; Vincente Gumataotao, mayor of Piti; Jessie B. Palican, mayor of Barrigada and June U. Blas, vice mayor of Barrigada; and representatives of local, state, and federal agencies and organizations. A list of contributors appears in Appendix G

Nature of Comments. Many comments address the proposed project itself, rather than recommending an issue to be assessed in the EIS. In such cases, inferences were drawn from those comments for the sake of analysis. For example, if a commentator wrote "I am concerned about the impact of the increased population on the infrastructure," the inference drawn in terms of the EIS was that the person wanted to be sure the EIS assessed the potential impacts to infrastructure.

Many concerns fall into areas covered by studies routinely performed as part of the EIS analysis process; for example, impacts to natural resources. Other concerns are specific to this project and the Navy is already aware of them. For example, concern was expressed about the potential for increase in crime associated with the anticipated increase in population. Discussion in the EIS of the

consideration given by the Navy to the issue and steps to be taken to mitigate concerns, as appropriate, will demonstrate that the Navy has heard the concern and is taking appropriate action.

4.3.1 Access

Forty-seven comments from Guam, Saipan, and Tinian reflected concern about the potential impact of the project on civilian access to DoD facilities, recreation areas, Apra Harbor, and other locations, both in terms of the impact of construction activity and actual implementation of the proposed action.

DoD Facilities

One commentor asked whether the DoD would allow local community access to beaches/parks on base at any time without the need for passes, thus reciprocating the hospitality of the local community to the military, who routinely use off-base beaches. Senator Guthertz recommended that the University of Guam have access to the bases to offer classes there. She also inquired how many civil service employees would be in Guam and whether they would have access to the Department of Defense Education Activity (DoDEA) school system, Navy Exchange, commissary, and military health care system.

The CMTF Subcommittee on Health and Social Services cited the need for access to military bases to transport clients for medical services, to conduct assessments for requested aging services, and to investigate cases of abuse against the elderly and adults with disabilities. The University of Guam School of Nursing, Social Work and Health Services expressed interest in collaborating with the Guam Naval Hospital for use of its facilities for training students.

The Guam Department of Agriculture requested that the DoD commit to allowing local and federal resources agencies access to project areas. The department indicated that it would require such access to conduct its own biological assessments of the project areas related to the proposed action and its alternatives. Further, the department indicated that independent assessments by local and federal trust resource agencies may need to be conducted to assist in determining alternatives or in decisions relating to compensatory mitigation.

Recreational Areas

Some commentors expressed concern about continued ability to access fishing and other recreation locations (e.g., beaches and diving spots) on Guam. Others expressed concern that increased access to these locations would contribute to the existing problems of over-fishing, changes in fish behavior due to feeding of fish by divers, trampling of coral, and so forth. The Port Authority of Guam wants the EIS to analyze the impacts of the CVN berthing and associated activities such as ordnance handling in terms of how they would affect or extend the explosive safety quantity distance arc, thus impacting civilian and recreational areas of the harbor.

One commentor recommended that the DoD release areas from what the person called "unwarranted controls" that limit civilian access (Ritidian and Glass breakwater); another person pointed out that this area is a valuable resource for the local community; and a third noted that "traditional user groups (U.S. citizens) have been alienated and discriminated [against]" in terms of recreational access. One commentor was concerned that the proposed action would impact access to the Ritidian Point Wildlife Refuge.

The Guam Department of Agriculture inquired whether the proposed action would impact recreational hunting in areas where hunting is allowed, and expressed concern that limiting hunting would increase deer and pig populations and further damage the already strained forest habitat. Guam Environmental Protection Agency (GEPA) was concerned about the numbers of additional active duty personnel, dependents, and military transients who would be competing with residents and tourists for use of recreational sites.

The mayor and vice mayor of Barrigada expressed concerns about the impact of construction, operations, and maintenance of the U.S. Army BMD task force on (1) public use of, and access to, two softball fields on Route 8A and (2) continued public access to, and use of, the Admiral Nimitz Golf Course and Club House.

Commentors from Tinian also expressed concern about the impact on recreational and small craft boating in their harbor.

Apra Harbor

A number of members of the Marianas Yacht Club (MYC), members of a Japanese sailing club, and some commentors who did not list an affiliation expressed concern about access to Apra Harbor and the ability to continue recreational boating and boating events in the harbor, which is apparently the site of numerous local and international regattas, in addition to being heavily used by the local population. Also mentioned was the MYC location at Sasa Bay and concerns about access to mooring and anchorage locations. Another member asked what would be done to ensure that use of the harbor would not be restricted and that civilians would continue to have the same quality of life [in terms of recreational sailing] that they have always enjoyed.

The Guam Sailing Federation shared concerns about access to the harbor, stating that few safe sailing areas on Guam are deep enough for smaller sailing craft; besides Apra Harbor, the Cocos Lagoon is the only other protected large body of water, and usage of that lagoon is limited by its location at the extreme southern end of the island.

Other commentors were concerned about access to Apra Harbor in terms of potential impacts on fishermen. The Guam Department of Agriculture says fishermen have been denied access or given limited access in recent years and expressed concern about increasing impacts as a result of continued increase in the number of military projects on Guam.

Private Property, Cultural and Historic Sites, Tourist Sites, and Roads

Several commentors on Saipan and Tinian pointed out that the tourist locations on Tinian are in the north where, as they understand it, the military activity is proposed. Their concern about access to those areas has to do with the impact on tourism and, therefore, on the economy.

Several commentors indicated concern about maintaining access to cultural and historic sites and to family property. The Guam Ancestral Lands Commission reported to the CMTF that the original landowners of parcels of land contiguous to military properties have experienced denial of access and denial of use of infrastructure. Observations from landowners along the north shoreline of Andersen Air Force Base (AFB) (Northwest Field) and the northwest side of Naval Computer and Telecommunications Station (NCTS) Finegayan say that access to these areas has been severely restricted since September 11, 2001. Several commentors had been denied access to their land and cited loss of development and tourism opportunities.

In terms of tourism, one commentor mentioned access to Double Reef, an area that has been discussed as a site for part of a firing range, and suggested an open/closed process similar to the one used in Hawaii when range activities could impact fishers.

Commentors are also concerned about civilian access to major roads, including Route 3A, which has previously been subjected to security restrictions that resulted in lack of access to some private property. One person observed that existing public rights-of-way “remain open, accessible, and unobstructed,” and that “there should be no ‘military roads’ in Guam except within a military base.”

Mitigation. Regarding impacts to Apra Harbor, one Guam resident asked whether the MYC would receive compensation for impacts. Another member asked whether the DoD could accommodate sailing event schedules if the club advised the military of its schedule in advance.

4.3.2 Social

Approximately 16 percent of comments (157 comments) received pertained to social issues. Commentors on Guam, Saipan, and Tinian all had concerns related to social issues. Many commentors expressed general concern about the increase in population and its overall social impact.

Education

Twenty-seven commentors expressed the desire that the Navy assess the impact of military expansion on education, educational facilities, and teachers. The majority of these comments concerned Guam. One commentor from Tinian expressed general concern about the impact of the proposed action on their schools. Another from Tinian indicated that the DoD would need to assist in improving their schools, and a third commented that money would be coming into the school system.

Senator Guthertz submitted a letter presenting specific points concerning education. The senator indicated the need to assess higher education requirements that would result from the increased military and dependent population and recommended that the long-range goal for primary and secondary education on Guam be one integrated school system. Other commentors also specifically requested that the DoD work toward one integrated school system on Guam. One commentor stated that all plans for addition to DoDEA schools should be included in the EIS, including the potential willingness of the military to work with the local government in building partnerships with the Guam Public School System (GPSS) and to develop a charter school and any plans to send dependent children to Guam public schools.

Commentors expressed concern that the DoD will establish/enhance its own schools only; others stated that they want the DoD to invest in improving schools overall. There is also concern that the DoD schools would deplete the resources of the local teacher pool. To assess the impact on education, the CMTF requested extensive information, including planning factors for DoD civilians, their dependents, contractors and family members, and Pacific region migration growth between 2008 and 2014 by elementary, middle, high school, and higher education age groups; where these groups will live; length of contractors' stays on Guam; and anticipated special education facility, sports facility, and vocational/technical training planning requirements, among other items.

Commentors expressed concern about the impact of contractors' and workers' families on non-DoDEA schools.

Two commentators suggested the Navy and Marines partner with the schools by sending speakers into the classrooms to explain the military and its mission to the students and to talk about the types of job opportunities that might be available through the military. A teacher from the Commonwealth of Northern Mariana College, a vocational college, suggested an office on Saipan to provide work/study/internship opportunities, indicated that the college could “ramp up” to support staffing needs related to the project, and offered to assist with research, computer tasks, and special studies.

Health Facilities and Social Services

Significant concern (36 specific comments) was expressed about impacts on health facilities and social services in terms of strain on the facilities, staff, and resources of health and social service agencies on Guam. Most of these agencies are already stretched to the limits of their capacity and are hindered from expansion by financial constraints (i.e., lack of funding for facilities, equipment, and salaries) and an inadequate labor pool.

The CMTF Subcommittee on Health and Human Services emphasizes the need to assess integration of military and civilian health and social support structures, and discusses various potential impacts to Guam’s “already fragile health and social service system infrastructure.” The subcommittee anticipates that the number of persons who have difficulty getting adequate medical care will triple, resulting in problems of family stability and well-being, and that the shortage of pharmacists on the island will be exacerbated, putting a strain on access to medication in the community. The subcommittee report recommends identifying and maximizing synergies and cost efficiencies in utilizing joint resources to improve health care and social services (e.g., shared funding and resources). The report lists questions to be pursued with the DoD and requests that the EIS examine the impact on the community of military expansion with regard to drug and alcohol abuse, the provision of related services, provision of disability services, and other specifics that are detailed in the text of the document in Appendix G.

The Department of Integrated Services for Individuals with Disabilities (DISID) expressed concern that increased demand for respite care for caregivers of individuals with disabilities would exhaust local funds. DISID is also concerned about the Supreme Court Olmstead Decision of 1999 mandating the integration of developmentally disabled customers in state hospitals and mental institutions into community-based services, including the broad issue of compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, both in terms of the financial burden this would generate under current conditions and in terms of impacts of added population connected with the military expansion.

Comments from Guam, Saipan, and Tinian expressed concern about the impact of the military expansion on specific health issues as follows:

- Risk of communicable diseases from workers coming to Guam; a recommendation for public health offices at the airport and port.
- Potential for increased incidence of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) on Guam and the related potential need for mental health counseling, given the current attention to PTSD.
- Increase in the number of veterans on Guam, related increased demands on veteran health care, and the potential need for a fully functional Veterans Administration hospital.
- Possibility of increased funding for social services.

- Impacts from air, sea, or river-borne contaminants originating from U.S. military or joint foreign military exercises.
- Ability to manage a health crisis such as a flu pandemic.
- Availability of adequate medical supplies, vaccines, and so forth.
- Capacity of service agencies to handle anticipated increases of substance abuse, child abuse, family violence, small claims, civil and criminal cases, and so forth.

Several commentors expressed concern about the increased exposure of the island's population to military toxins on land, sea, and air, and expressed concern about increased levels of cancer and increased numbers of children born with low birth weight and birth defects.

Respect for Local Values and People

Twenty specific comments concerned respect for local values (including political values), culture, community, and "sensitivity to community sentiments." Commentors wrote that negative impact could be mitigated through an orientation program for incoming military and dependents on local culture and mores that would "promote the spirit of *Ina 'fa' maolek* (caring, sharing, and getting along);" specifically, the Navy should "adopt prevention strategies to educate visitors to cultures, customs, expectations, and opportunities for interaction." One commentor suggested the JGPO arrange tours of local attractions through the Guam Visitors Bureau and Chamber of Commerce for all incoming military and their dependents. Another commentor indicated the EIS must include the promotion of respect for diversity and social integration by providing such education; "the military must consult with local government regarding this issue."

The CMTF Social and Cultural Subcommittee, chaired by Thelma Z. Hechanova, Acting President of the Department of Chamorro Affairs, suggests, among several points, that the EIS assess the DoDEA curriculum to determine whether it adequately educates youth on Guam's history and culture. The subcommittee also suggests assessing the feasibility of COMNAVMAR and Andersen AFB historians educating the public to enable a better understanding of the military in Guam.

One citizen recommended that JGPO and the Navy choose more representatives from the Chamorro community to more appropriately represent local values. One commentor expressed concern that disruption to family lives and cultural values would ultimately "jeopardize the future of [indigenous] children." One commentor expressed concern that the elderly get more respect, suggesting separate meetings for the elderly community. The Micronesian Youth Services Network expressed concern about ensuring that "the transition of personnel on our islands will not disrupt our family lives and our cultural values...."

Several commentors indicated that they felt as though they were treated as second-class citizens. One commentor from Saipan indicated that "these are their islands, and the locals' culture and related artifacts which still can be found...are also deserving of respect."

Other commentors predicted the new population would get along well with the local community and that new residents would choose to live in the local communities. Sanctuary Incorporated, a non-profit organization focused on youth and their families, recommended using the *Social Impact Assessment Guide and Principles* as a basis for conducting the social impact study for the EIS. The Chamorro Studies Association requested, "protect the people of Guam and their human rights."

Several commentors expressed concern about potential increase in racism and discrimination. The CMTF Cultural and Historic Subcommittee recommended that the EIS assess the current interaction between DoDEA and the GPSS to facilitate integrated and collaborative activities in anticipation of promoting anti-racism and gaining a better understanding of cultural differences.

Socioeconomics

Scoping identified a number of socioeconomic areas to be assessed in the EIS. The Bureau of Statistics and Plans, in its recommendations to the CMTF, indicated that the EIS socioeconomic evaluation should address changes in population, community demographics, and employment and income levels; demand for public services; and demand on Guam's utilities, transportation infrastructure, education service, health care and social services, among other major issues. The bureau also indicated the need to conduct the socioeconomic study in the context of the other impact assessment components (i.e., fiscal, environmental, and transportation).

Job Opportunities

Job opportunities resulting from implementing the proposed action generated significant comment. The comment document submitted by the Guam Chamber of Commerce (GCOC) at the scoping meeting in Dededo discussed a 2007 survey conducted by that organization which found that 88 percent of Guam residents polled believe that the increased military presence will result in additional jobs. The ability of local residents to compete for jobs, the potential for priority in the hiring process to be given unfairly to military dependents, the influx of alien workers and their associated impact on the job market, and recommendations that priority be given to local workers were the major themes of commentors. Several commentors indicated that qualified local residents should receive hiring preferences. One requested that all contracting be local and that all civil service posts be filled by local workers; others asked whether the DoD would offer job training, particularly for management and white collar jobs. One commentor from Tinian felt that there would be "jobs for everyone."

Because military dependents qualify under federal displaced worker programs, the CMTF Subcommittee on Labor recommended that the EIS address the impact the inclusion of military dependents would have on federal dollars and training slots otherwise available for Guam residents classified as displaced workers.

Several commentors were particularly concerned about opportunities for and consideration of people with disabilities. DISID stated that individuals with disabilities would be at a disadvantage and in "fierce competition" with non-disabled job applicants, and recommended that the military require its contractors to allow vocational rehabilitation consumers the opportunity to be trained and employed. Other commentors also wanted to know whether financial assistance would be available to develop employment and training for people with disabilities.

One commentor asked that contractors and subcontractors know the laws regarding hiring of people with disabilities, particularly in terms of requirements to purchase products and services from companies who work with the disabled. The Veterans Affairs Office inquired about the ability of disabled veteran-owned businesses to participate in the construction contracts, whether there is a priority for these groups or a percentage being reserved for them, and whether JGPO would notify veterans of such an opportunity through press releases.

Several organizations are hoping to find qualified people among military dependents to help meet anticipated growth in job opportunities. Among them, DISID cites the need for certified social workers, vocational rehabilitation counselors, and compliance officers. The University of Guam School of Nursing, Social Work and Health Services is anticipating more nurses who can work in various health facilities on Guam and the additional and varied expertise they will bring. Also, the school is anticipating availability of military nurses or their spouses as adjunct faculty members and student preceptors. The CMTF Subcommittee on Labor recommends that the EIS, in its assessment of the impact on availability of teachers, assess the potential of military dependents providing services to the civilian school system.

Quality of Life (QOL)

The 2007 GCOC survey referenced previously (cited in the comment document submitted by that organization) showed that 60 percent of Guam residents believe that the added military presence on the island would ultimately improve the island's QOL. Of the remainder, 21 percent disagreed and 19 percent indicated that they didn't know.

Senator Pangelinan indicated that the EIS should include an assessment of the interactive social, political, and economic effects on the people of Guam's QOL and culture. The CMTF Cultural and Historic Resources Subcommittee report indicated that the EIS should address social and cultural issues related to, among other specific areas, improving QOL for the military and their families in Guam and ensuring inclusion of the military and their families in the community to the maximum extent possible.

Other comments on QOL included concerns about:

- Potential for increases in undesirable adult entertainment spots and the increase in "red light" entertainment.
- Increased numbers of confrontations between members of the military and local residents.
- Disruption of/changes in access to recreational areas.
- Loss of Guam's domestic tranquility; and aesthetic impacts to pristine land.

One commentator stated, "The quality of life in Guam and the Mariana Islands cannot be compromised." The director of the Micronesian Area Research Center submitted a paper on QOL issues related to the proposed military expansion on Guam, contending that QOL issues (encompassing everything from dependable infrastructure to environmental and cultural concerns for the citizenry of Guam) "are not a luxury, they are a necessity." He stated further that the Marine presence on Okinawa had degraded the QOL there, and that resolution of these issues depends on a working partnership with the U.S. military.

One commentator from Tinian expressed concern that once the military came to the island, movements by civilians would be restricted and feared that "the dock and airport would be under the sole control of the military".

Some commentators perceive impacts to water recreational resources and facilities as QOL issues. The GEPA mentioned in its comment document the need to estimate numbers of additional active duty personnel, dependents, and transient workers who will be in competition with residents and tourists for sites for diving, snorkeling, sailing, fishing, and boating.

One U.S. Navy commentor indicated QOL concerns that pertain to the military and their dependents. He indicated that the proposed plan to relocate three Marine Expeditionary Force units to Guam would significantly impact current tenant operations, training, and QOL, and commented that the infrastructure planning and programming should aim to minimize and/or mitigate impacts "in a most reasonable manner." Examples of potential QOL impacts that this commentor presented include:

- Potential inequity in quality of infrastructure between relocated units living in new facilities and existing personnel in old ones.
- Impact of CVN operations on QOL of current missions and QOL of base personnel.
- Potential of the Polaris Point CVN location option to impact QOL of area families and service members.
- Impact to the QOL of the CVN crew because the proposal isolates the crew from naval base mission support and QOL assets (e.g., the exchange, clubs, and other infrastructure).

Mental Health and Substance Abuse

The CMTF Subcommittee on Health and Human Services expressed the concern that changes in community structures and increased migration to and from Guam will increase mental health problems, child abuse, and child neglect on Guam. The subcommittee report indicated a need to assess the military's plans for mental health and substance abuse treatment and developmental disabilities, and determine what measures are needed to meet the demand for services.

Other commentors also expressed concern about the potential increase of mental health problems (with regard to the military population, the concern is largely PTSD), increases in drug and alcohol abuse due to the increased population, and the ability to handle the anticipated cases with existing resources, including facilities and professional staff. Sanctuary, Inc. indicated the need for training in drug and alcohol addiction counseling and clinical services.

Income Levels and Welfare System

One commentor indicated that the EIS should assess the possible impacts of the proposed project on the need for welfare services. Another expressed concern that as the cost of living rises, more residents would need public assistance programs, increasing the financial burden on the government (of Guam). The CMTF Subcommittee on Public Health and Social Services requested that the EIS examine the extent of impact on family income levels, the potential effect on the welfare system, and resulting disparities.

Libraries

The Guam Library Association commented that the Guam Public Library System is insufficiently robust to serve the anticipated thousands of additional customers. Commentors recommended that libraries be included in plans for the military expansion, stating that they are important in providing "healthy alternatives" in terms of activities for members of the military. One commentor supported "full development of the community support services component" of the *Guam Integrated Military Development Plan*, indicating the entire component as outlined would be needed to support the increased numbers of military and their dependents.

Mitigation

One commentor asked what mitigation DoD would pursue to address impacts on the school system if teachers are drawn away to teach in the DoDEA school system. Others had general questions about how impacts on education would be minimized. In terms potential lack of respect for local values and culture, several commentors suggested educating the incoming military and their dependents on local culture, history, and mores. One person suggested mitigating the impact of the "red light" industry by working with the local Guam authorities to establish a specific zone within which such activities would be allowed to operate.

4.3.3 Economics

The CMTF Economic Development Subcommittee report expressed concern that the extent of benefits and potential impacts on jobs and revenue has not been quantified, and recommends that the EIS forecast the financial impact of the proposed actions on the Guam economy.

Labor

Labor-related comments covered a wide range of interests. The CMTF Economic Development Subcommittee indicated that the EIS should analyze the number and types of jobs to be created and anticipated associated revenue. The Guam Contractors Association (GCA) believes that the military construction program for Guam will necessitate workers from Asia and suggests there be a special quota or waiver to facilitate this. The GCA is concerned about ensuring compliance with federal and local laws to prevent abuses of alien labor force (H2B) workers, such as have occurred in the past.

The CMTF is concerned about local work force sustainability, the potential impact of an H2B on the local and regional community, and the challenges to the economy from the U.S. Congress's approval to remove the restriction of H2B labor on military-related construction. The task force recommends that the EIS include:

- An assessment and projection of wages by skill sets and other job desirability factors.
- Characterization of the sustained job increase post construction in the military, public and private sectors.
- Training requirements anticipated over the next 15 years for multiple skill sets.
- Analysis of the impact of the DoDEA educational system on availability of teachers and other specialty services and therefore on Guam's public and private school systems.
- Evaluation of potential workforce availability over the next 10 years.
- Analysis of the impact of military dependents on federal dollars and training slots otherwise available for Guam's residents.

GCOC indicated that build-up of training facilities in the CNMI to store equipment for training would complement the chamber's concept of "labor collaboration," which envisions labor-intensive work such as prefabrication of buildings that would greatly alleviate logistical and congestion issues on Guam, put unused excess barracks in the CNMI to use, and reduce the social impact of thousands of foreign laborers on Guam.

Several commentors are concerned about competition for job openings, and some recommend priority consideration in hiring for Guam residents. Others are concerned that military dependents

will receive priority in jobs. Still others are concerned about the need to address labor pool issues, previously discussed in other subsections, and the potential drain of employees from local businesses and industry, most particularly the tourism industry, by higher-paying jobs related to the military expansion (e.g., construction jobs).

One commentor was specifically concerned about labor and wages as related to women. That individual indicated that the EIS should include baseline data on wages earned by women on Guam and an analysis of the anticipated effect on women's earnings from increased competition for local wages. The commentor indicated further that the EIS should assess the effect on growth in and increased reliance on the low-paying retail sector, especially in terms of women's employment.

The GCA addressed the anticipated training needed for an estimated 20,000 people to accommodate requirements of planned military construction. The association asked for consideration of federal funding for student tuition at the Trades Academy, possibly through a public-private partnership with the Guam Department of Labor.

Small Business

Small business concerns included several issues. The CMTF Economic Development Subcommittee recommends that the EIS recommend mitigation if funding from the Japanese government is non-appropriated, because non-appropriated funds are exempt from small business targets. The subcommittee report also indicates that the EIS should assess the impact on small business participation if nationwide small business goals have already been met in other U.S. locations and the possibility of applying the Alaska Native Corporation model to Guam businesses.

Tourism

The Guam Visitors Bureau observed that tourism exerts the greatest impact on the island's economy; GCOC stated that tourism provides 20,000 jobs, or one-third of the island's employment. Not unexpectedly, tourism and the impact of the proposed action on tourism generated considerable comment. The GEPA and others indicate the EIS should address the impacts of the proposed actions on the Guam and CNMI tourism industry.

Some commentors made general comments about the anticipated impact of the proposed action on tourism; others were more specific. Some commentors felt that tourism would increase because families of military personnel, contractors, and other workers would vacation on Guam. Commentors from Saipan and Tinian also anticipate an increase in tourism. Two commentors were concerned about the impact on tourism of visitors seeing large numbers of military personnel and vehicles – one individual suggested a resultant change in perception from Guam the Paradise to Guam the Military Base. Another individual indicated that the EIS should assess effects of intensified defense dependency on tourism and economic stability.

In its comment document, The Visitors Bureau stated that more North American tourists are anticipated and cited a recent *Japan Intelligence Report*, which indicated that the increased presence of the military has not changed Guam's image as a vacation destination (62 percent of those polled); indeed, 27 percent of people polled said that the increased military presence improves the island's image. The report noted, however, that the expansion will tax the already strained infrastructure (see Section 4.3.6), which, in turn, will exert a negative impact on the ability to sustain tourism, as tourism "absolutely demands clean water, power, and proper disposal of wastes."

The Visitors Bureau, the GCOC, and several individual commentors are very concerned about migration of the tourism labor force to construction and other job opportunities. The GCOC recommends that JGPO be sensitive to "wage-driven competition" and the potential to erode the island's tourism work force. Finally, there is concern that construction activities and the associated increased traffic and congestion in the port could negatively impact tourism.

One commentor questioned how the military leadership would support tourism, and recommended that the military hire Guam's skilled labor force, promote use of hotels by military visitors, and assist with the construction of Guam's National Museum and Guam's Conference Center.

Local Business

Local businesses would like to participate as much as possible in the anticipated military expansion. Commentors, including the mayor of Piti, wanted to know whether construction materials, supplies, equipment and other goods would be purchased from local businesses to spur economic growth and provide more local jobs. One commentor recommended that all contracting be accomplished by local firms, to include local civil service hires, and expressed concern about alien companies immune to local controls doing business on bases.

CMTF Economic Development Subcommittee recommends assessment of opportunities for local businesses to obtain a larger share of contract dollars than in the past; statistics show that local contractors obtained only 45 percent of funds awarded even though they won 71 percent of the total contracts.

Local businesses (regardless of size) expressed concern that the military and its contractors can ignore local franchises that supply certain goods and services and deal instead with off-island franchises of the same company, because Guam is designated an "overseas" area. The CMTF recommends that the EIS evaluate this designation with the goal of ensuring that local franchises are respected in contracting. Further, the CMTF recommends that the EIS should evaluate subsidies provided to off-island suppliers of goods to the disadvantage of local businesses. At least one commentor recommended making local purchasing a priority. The CMTF also recommends evaluation of the impact of off-island construction project contractors on local businesses, particularly small, disadvantaged, and minority businesses. In another comment, the CMTF indicated that the EIS should evaluate the impact of the proposed action on the ship repair industry, to include a comparison of current ship repair facilities against anticipated future needs.

One commentor cited the policy in effect under the former Navy Public Works Center, where individual divisions issued operational contracts for technical assistance with local vendors, resulting in maintenance of a staff of skilled professionals at all times and empowering the community to build capacity. The commentor contrasted this with the anticipated use of off-island contractors.

Competitive Prices and Purchasing Issues

Commentors expressed concern for more competitive prices both on and off base. As cited previously, one commentor inquired whether civilians could get onto bases to see what products are offered at what prices in order to compare them with off-base pricing. According to the CMTF Economic Development Subcommittee, the EIS should project how much spending will occur both on and off base by industrial category to enable market analysis for business expansion and introduction of new businesses.

Housing

Housing and the housing market and the impact on that market (rental and home purchase) of the arriving military and their dependents are specific areas of concern. While the "boost to the rental and housing markets in Guam" is seen as a positive impact, commentators want the EIS to assess and mitigate impact to the rental and home sale market in terms of what commentators say is the already evident impact to middle and lower income families of the anticipated buildup: one commentator contends that because speculators are investing in homes geared toward the military, housing has become unaffordable for the general populace; another calls the housing market one that "already marginalizes the community."

Several commentators expressed concern that because the military housing allowance exceeds the amount locals can afford to pay, rents will go up, and local residents will be forced out of the market. Senator Guthertz suggested that Guam not be considered "overseas" for housing allowance. Several commentators recommended giving priority to local families in housing (and other areas) to avoid their displacement in favor of military families. One commentator indicated that the Navy should provide a subsidized housing purchase program of cash grants to mitigate the impact of the anticipated influx of Marines and dependents. One commentator asked whether the DoD would provide funding for a detailed housing study on Guam, or whether grants would be made available for an extensive study.

The CMTF scoping comments pertaining to off-base housing, housing demand, and rent costs asserts that housing production is not expected to match future demand and that Guam will experience a shortage in total housing and in affordable units. The CMTF *Housing Subcommittee Report* cites the need for information about the anticipated housing mix and expressed concern about the ability of working class citizens to continue to afford to live near employment centers on the island. The report expressed concern about available housing inventory elsewhere, and affordable transportation to work for people who may have to relocate. In addition, the report expressed concern about increased strain the anticipated population growth would have on the existing inventory of emergency and transitional housing. The report recommended assessing the need for more affordable housing, because most housing developments on Guam are now geared to the upper- and middle-income ranges. The report also expressed the need for controlled expansion to avoid excess housing once the temporary support personnel and contract workers have gone.

Comments from the U.S. Department of Agriculture in the Combined Joint Task Force *Housing Subcommittee Report* cited the concern that population growth in some areas of Guam might disqualify rural communities and individuals from population-based housing loans and funding subsidies. The GEPA mentions the anticipated impacts on its resources caused by the need to provide housing facilities for temporary workers.

The GEPA says the EIS should estimate the numbers of H2B workers, temporary alien employees, and workers from the U.S. and elsewhere and assess the long-term impacts of their presence on current and projected home renters.

Improved Economy

Twenty-three comments centered on the potential for, anticipation of, and ensuring that the military expansion results in an improved economy. In addition to comments relative to anticipated increased revenue generated by the increase in permanent population and the influx of contractors, alien

workers, and their families, the Guam Visitors Bureau and several individual commentors cite anticipated increase in tourism as a contributing factor to improved economy.

GCOC's 2007 survey revealed that 79 percent of Guam residents believe that the increased military presence will lead to additional tax revenue, and numerous comments received during the scoping process concerned potential tax revenues and revenue from various permitting and licensing fees. Several commentors look for cooperation from the federal government in aggressively pursuing all such licenses and taxes, including stopping "leakages" of gross receipt and withholding taxes for work done on Guam. Senator Guthertz proposed that the Government of Guam (GovGuam) levy a nonrefundable processing fee of \$1,000 on each alien worker brought into Guam, to be paid by the employer.

Guam's Department of Revenue and Taxation (DRT) indicated that some companies had not been filing and/or paying taxes due to Guam. DRT requests access to contractors' information from the DoD, and recommends some means by which it could clear companies for work. DRT proposes an awareness program for off-island businesses and contractors to ensure that all filing and payment requirements are met. Commentors also indicated that holders of military contracts must understand all tax laws and requirements, and the CMTF recommends that military contracts be registered with the Government of Guam upon contract award.

Several commentors discussed the need to capture all Section 30 funds, and recommended that these funds apply to transients, even those spending only one day on Guam. The CMTF suggested that the EIS project the cost of living on Guam during construction and operation associated with the proposed action, the number and types of jobs to be created, and the projected revenues payable to the Government of Guam.

The majority of the commentors from Tinian believe strongly that military presence on Tinian would help the island's and CNMI's economy. Six commentors expressed disappointment that the military presence proposed by negotiations 30 years ago, whereby Tinian "gave up 2/3 of Tinian," never materialized. One commentor indicated that the people of Tinian are "on the verge of packing their bags and mov[ing] elsewhere if the economy does not improve." Another indicated that if the military comes now, it would be "worth the wait," but, if not, "the civilians will turn on their support, as the sacrifice was not worth the reward."

Mitigation

The CMTF Subcommittee on Labor requested that the EIS identify measures to mitigation the impact military dependents would have on the federal displaced worker programs in Guam. One comment recommended that the EIS assess mitigation of project-related increases in demand on the welfare system.

The Bureau of Statistics and Plans says the EIS needs to identify the means to mitigate adverse socioeconomic impacts, including not taking or modifying a proposed action; minimizing impacts through design or operation; or compensating for the impact by providing substitute facilities, resources, or opportunities.

The president of the Guam Hotel and Restaurant Association recommended developing programs to augment the existing local work force pool in the face of potential drain by the increase in federal civil jobs.

4.3.4 Chamorro Interests

Discussion about access to ancestral land can be found in subsection 4.3.4, and discussion pertaining to respect for local values and people can be found 4.3.2, including reference to the possibilities of educational programs for incoming military and their dependents.

The CMTF Social and Cultural Subcommittee submitted a comprehensive paper on the subject of Chamorro interests (see Appendix G). That subcommittee recommends that the EIS identify issues and concerns that must be addressed to minimize negative social impacts and allow local and military communities to live in harmony. On this subject, the report recommended that the EIS assess:

- Guam's current infrastructure in terms of family entertainment, art, music, and cultural activities and identify methods to overcome shortcomings.
- Guam's plans for the Guam museum and the potential for shared funding.
- Feasibility of a partnership among the military, GovGuam, consulates, and tourism entities to develop a cultural reception center for newcomers that promotes Guam's culture and resources.
- Available resources to ease the transition of military personnel and family members moving into and living in the local economy (i.e., outside the fence).
- Current cooperation between military and local communities and identify ways to improve integration, including involvement of arts and culture groups.
- Use of local artists during military-related functions to foster and promote Guam's culture.

Self-Government

Senator Guthertz and other commentators inquired about the impact of the proposed action on progress toward self-government for the Chamorro and called for the EIS to analyze the effect of the proposed action on decolonization as a non-self-governing territory. Some commentators expressed concern that the proposed action would have a negative impact on the quest for self-government. Catherine Flores McCollum, the Maga Haga of the Colonized Chamoru Coalition (CCC), commented "our self-determination is at jeopardy again. We do not want interference. It is our right to choose our political status. We want to be decolonized." Ms. Hope Cristobal of the Chamorro Studies Association cited United Nations Resolution 1514(XV), which affirms the right of all peoples to self-determination, and indicated that the Chamorro people are inextricably part of the homeland: "we are the taotao tano'." Ms. Cristobal said that the proposed action presents obstacles to decolonization of the Chamorro people and political status development, and contravenes the process of mutual consent by the people of Guam to any major decision affecting them.

One commentator wrote that the U.S. government should help Guam exercise its self-determination and help Guam towards "a true democracy." Another referred to the current situation on Guam as enslavement, colonial domination, and oppression of individuals and indicated that the United States is obligated to support Chamorro self-determination. Another commented that the relocation of U.S. Marine Forces should not be implemented until the people of Guam (i.e., descendants of Chamorro inhabitants in 1898) are educated about their political status options and the island's people vote in an internationally monitored plebiscite to determine their political status.

The CMTF Subcommittee on Health and Social Services report contended that the military buildup, with the decision-making powers in Washington, would strengthen the sense of individuals and groups in Guam as a colonized people.

One individual stated that the military build-up “violates the human right of self-determination of the Chamorro people by the way decisions were made,” and feels the build-up will eventually weaken, demolish, and destroy those rights. Another commentator indicated that Guam has the right to say “no” to the military buildup proposal because the U.S. has not kept its word regarding guiding Guam to independence and has abused laws requiring American managerial administration not to last beyond 25 years.

Cultural, Historic, and Architectural

Comments pertained to the need to preserve traditions, language, culture, and sacred grounds for future generations. The CMTF Subcommittee on Health and Social Services wants more emphasis on preservation and Chamorro language and culture. The subcommittee’s report also expressed concern about the disintegration and weakening of familial and kinship networks.

Recommendations from commentators on the EIS process include assessment of the economic value of cultural resources of Guam, assessment of land-taking policies, and working with local regulatory agencies towards protection of ancient Chamorro burial grounds and other such sites. Concerns were expressed that the influx of off-island construction workers, many of whom may become permanent residents, will have an effect on the ability to preserve the Chamorro culture.

In terms of historic and archaeological sites, the GEPA indicated that all proposed new development sites must receive formal historic site impact review, evaluation, and mitigation for impact in these areas. One individual requested that the military record and preserve historic information before building, demolishing, or bombing. The Bureau of Statistics and Plans wanted to know whether the potential archaeological sensitivity of the total project area would be assessed, whether archaeological assessments of sites would be conducted, and how well the members of the military would be educated in the importance of this need. The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation announced that it will participate in the consultation to resolve adverse effects for the proposed military expansion in the CNMI.

Commentors stated that heritage landscapes on Guam are essential to tourism; heritage tourism is an important component of the tourist market on Guam; continued access to these locations must be assured. Heritage institutions such as the Guam Museum and Micronesian Area Research Center at the University of Guam are critical, contribute to the heritage tourism market, “and should be subsidized in the current military build-up.”

Demographics

Commentors expressed numerous general concerns about the overall impact of the anticipated increase in population on Guam’s demographics. Several specific comments concerned the political impact brought about by potential skewing effects of population changes on both island-wide and district elections. The CMTF Subcommittee on Health and Social Services and others expressed concerns about “minoritization” of the Chamorro people in their own land.

4.3.5 Law Enforcement

Senator Guthertz and other commentors asked for on- and off-base crime statistics for the Marines stationed on Okinawa. The CMTF writes in its comments on public safety and law enforcement that the EIS should assess the impact of the increased population generated by the military buildup on Guam's law enforcement resources, including the potential impact on Guam's criminal justice and prison systems. To do this, historical data from Okinawa and other neighboring areas related to the military and local arrests is required.

Crime and Prostitution, Violence Against Women and Children

Thirty-three comments expressed concern about the potential for increased crime and prostitution. One commentor indicated anticipated higher rates of domestic violence, rape, and sexual assault due to increased military population, and higher rates of property crime with increased poverty and drug abuse.

Five comments were received concerning violence against women and children. Commentors referenced violent incidents involving Marines on Okinawa and expressed concern about similar incidents happening on Guam. The CCC Maga Haga said, "Many of our women will be exploited and impregnated by the influx of military personnel" and asked whether the military will take responsibility for the illegitimate children "born from this abuse."

Other specific concerns included the possibility of an increase in sexually transmitted diseases and under-age pregnancies; the probability of public brawling; development of a "red light" industry on Guam; fighting between military personnel and local citizens; and proliferation of adult entertainment and sex shops "detrimental to local culture, family values, and behavior." The Guam Police Department stated that it anticipates additional incidents of drunken driving, vehicular accidents, property crime, and robbery.

Several commentors recommended that the EIS assess establishing a permanent military shore patrol/military police to assist with law enforcement. One commentor recommended implementing a "safe ticket home" program whereby after 2:00 a.m. any serviceman or servicewoman could get a free taxi ride to the base front gate by showing his/her military identification.

The Customs and Quarantine Agency reported to the CMTF its concerns about increases in drug trafficking and human trafficking, already on the rise in Guam, and the increased vigilance that will be required associated with port activities. The agency expressed concern about increased criminal activity associated with the military build-up, citing specifically money laundering, narcotics, and counterfeiting: "Criminals follow sources of money...."

A commentor from Saipan indicated that the island would need assistance with law enforcement because their police force is small.

Police, Law Enforcement, and Emergency Response Resources

The police department, fire department, emergency services, the Department of Public Health and Social Services, and other agencies expressed concern about their ability to handle additional needs in their respective areas of concern. The police reported that their resources (i.e., facilities, communication, staff, and equipment) are already stretched to the limit and that funds from the Government of Guam are either unavailable or inadequate.

Some of these agencies and departments report that they have lost personnel to better opportunities in the job market. The police department wrote that the shortage of patrol officers and patrol vehicles "has transformed our patrol operations into reactionary mode." Comments stated that communication is inadequate and computer technology is obsolete. One commentor wrote that only officers who can afford to buy their own ammunition are able to transition from 9 mm caliber weapons to semi-automatic .40 caliber pistols.

The Guam Fire Department anticipates that the proposed military population growth will place greater demands on fire engine programs (fire and emergency responses, fire hydrant maintenance, home safety inspections, drills, and so forth); ambulance service and rescue service; fire prevention programs; emergency 911 communication system programs; and training programs. The department cites the need for additional personnel to meet anticipated growth in demand for emergency response; additional fire trucks, ambulances, and medical supplies; and additional fire and rescue stations.

4.3.6 Infrastructure/Transportation, Miscellaneous Comments

One commentor indicated that "any increase in the population of Guam means there must be a significant improvement in all areas of our infrastructure." The Guam Visitors Bureau says, "Tourism absolutely demands clean water, power, and proper disposal of all waste," and recommends a comprehensive solution along the lines of a public-private partnership, whereby "the government is the landlord but private capital solves the problem and is responsible for the system at least until the capital is recovered." Several commentors indicated that efficiencies could be achieved by the military's improving and building on existing infrastructure rather than starting with new systems. A few commentors indicated that the federal government has an obligation to help the people of Guam upgrade all utilities.

GCOC believes that the magnitude of the impact of the proposed action on the island's civilian infrastructure will require significant external assistance, potentially in the form of help centers on institutional expertise, a comprehensive funding strategy to support integrated upgrading of Guam's entire infrastructure, and housing and community support facilities. GCOC recommends brokered private sector participation in an island-wide infrastructure by "leveraging the military's investments...with private capital and federal funds to which the island is entitled that can either support commercial viability of upgrades...or maximize federal and non-local funding sources for highways, bridges, telecommunications, and various social programs affected by the buildup...."

More than two dozen comments pertained to miscellaneous transportation issues, i.e., issues not related specifically to roads. Concerns were expressed about the impact of overall transportation requirements of the magnitude anticipated on an island the size of Guam. The CMTF Subcommittee on Infrastructure and the Ports and Customs weighed in heavily with reports covering various transportation-related issues.

Concerns were expressed about congestion at the port of Guam. The Port Authority of Guam has concerns about the increase in cargo and personnel associated with the infrastructure buildup, which will have an impact on the capacity and operation of the island's air and sea ports, followed by actual relocation of the military, their dependents, and their equipment and associated increase in the existing flow of passenger vehicles and cargo (household and commissary items, etc.). The Guam Port Authority recommends that the EIS address short- and long-term port requirements; impacts of the CVN berthing on civilian and recreational operations and movement in the harbor; impacts on harbor traffic; and impacts on current tug and pilot service, and coordinate the EIS effort with the

update to the Port Authority of Guam's master plan currently underway. The GEPA would like the EIS to address potential conflicts of use of shared facilities at the port or interference by military demands on critical commercial needs.

Addressing issues of fuel, the Guam Power Authority (GPA) requests load demand and energy requirements for the transfer and buildup period, in addition to the need to determine the fuel reserve requirements. The Department of the Navy (DON)/DoD expects GPA to maintain in order to determine whether the fuel reserve policies are sufficient for DON/DoD mission requirements, and DON/DoD funding required for additional fuel inventory, construction of additional tanks, and expediting existing equipment modifications/upgrades for additional infrastructure to support new fuel types and increased reserves. GPA recommends investigating the benefit of DON/DoD participation in the agency's fuel oil hedging program. GPA wants the feasibility of additional berthing or pipelines for increased security and hedging against system unavailability to be investigated. Finally, GPA wants the DON/DoD to ensure that the local community is not impacted if GPA is unable to complete the required infrastructure improvement by the anticipated relocation.

The Guam International Airport Authority (GIAA) would like the EIS to assess compatibility of the airport's existing and planned infrastructure with current and planned military aircraft operations; the impact on current and planned airport projects; impact on additional infrastructure requirements of airfield, cargo facility, terminal, among others, because GIAA's capital improvement program is based on current project needs. Future military expansion could constrain the expansion of the GIAA. Other issues identified by GIAA include the types of cargo and equipment to be shipped/transported and the transport of weapons and explosives on island roads.

The Guam Public Transit System currently operates with 15 buses. The increase in population is expected to increase demand on the public transportation system. The GEPA says the EIS should evaluate options to develop private shared systems of mass transit that meet the needs of residents and visitors and DoD, should consider potential impacts to alternatives to buses, and should assess the possibility of consolidation or integration of the Guam Public Transit System with military resources (buses and facilities). The CMTF indicated that the EIS should address the impacts of the military expansion on the island's transportation services for students. One issue raised by commentors is that the EIS should also address the transportation needs of the anticipated 20,000 temporary workers who will be housed somewhere on the island during the construction process.

4.3.7 Increase in Traffic/Roads/Highways

Many of the 33 comments in this category expressed concern about the ability of Guam's roads and bridges to handle the anticipated increase in traffic load. Multiple comments indicated that detailed studies must be conducted identify needs, synchronize signals, and bring roads up to federal standards. Commentors expressed the opinion that infrastructure improvements should be a joint effort of the military and Guam, benefiting the entire island. Some expressed concern that all improvements would be geared to the military only – "behind the fence." One commentor indicated that, "New roads and highways built to support the military missions should be open for use by all. There should be no 'military roads' in Guam except within the bases."

Commentors opined on the pros and cons of building a north-south limited access road. One commentor stated that for this road, the EIS should include plans for condemnation of lands, fair market value compensation to private land owners, public access to the roads, and increased potential for other land takings.

Felixberto Dungca, Jr., land use and transportation planner for GovGuam, observed that DoD facilities are spread throughout the island, and predicted increased traffic and congestion among these locations and between the military locations and civilian/private/government locations on the island. He suggested that if the DoD has a bus system in Okinawa, consideration be given to moving those buses to Guam to augment the existing transportation system. Further, Mr. Dungca recommended developing a comprehensive transportation model to address all infrastructure needs, public transit, accommodation of military personnel, and so forth, to include identification of funding sources and a project plan.

Mary Torre, president of the Guam Hotel and Restaurant Association, requested that funds be identified for signage – roads, landmarks, parks and recreation, and hazard and warning – to add practicality, functionality, and aesthetics for the benefit of visitors and citizens alike.

The Bureau of Statistics and Plans asked whether a transportation study would be performed to support the EIS and posed numerous questions about the impact of increases in population on the transportation infrastructure, the capacity of the existing system, and potential coordination of planning with the Guam highway master plans. The bureau also asked whether the EIS would address “accidents with low probability but high consequences,” and include a separate consequence analysis for maximum severe transportation accidents involving the various heavy trucks anticipated and materials they are transporting. The bureau recommended that the EIS develop complete, detailed hypothetical accident scenarios, and that the analysis include the potential economic impacts of transportation accidents. The bureau was also concerned that planning of new roads take into account increased stormwater runoff, impact to wetlands, and increased noise pollution.

The CMTF would like the EIS to address the impacts of the military expansion on primary, secondary, and tertiary roadway systems. One individual commented, “Don’t do highway planning, do good transportation planning.” One commentator indicated that FHWA allocations for Guam should increase to reflect the military impact on the entirety of the transportation system, and transportation planning should aggressively include greenways and open space corridors as well as supplemental funding. Another commentator suggested doing long-term, not short-term, studies. A third commentator hoped the joint military-Guam effort would “bring Guam into the 21st Century” in terms of fixing antiquated infrastructure.

The police and fire departments are concerned that increased vehicular traffic on roads and highways in areas that are already congested will add to the volume of traffic accidents, road rage, and travel delays and impact the mobility of emergency and rescue vehicles. The GEPA requests that the EIS provide detailed information and analysis of alternative roads and associated impacts. Further, the agency expressed concern about the impact of increased traffic and congestion to the Tumon area and commercial establishments.

Other traffic comments concerned assumptions that proposed housing would be constructed in central and northern locations, thus severely impacting traffic in already congested areas. Some commentators expressed concern that increased traffic would increase air pollution.

Mitigation

In terms of traffic, commentators requested identification of measures to mitigate impacts of increased traffic.

4.3.8 Utility Requirements

Comments on utility requirements in general expressed concern that the utility infrastructure on Guam inadequately serves the existing population and would be unable to accommodate additional demand: "The current production of our utility agencies is barely enough to meet local demands," according to one commentor. Several commentors told of intermittent loss of power and water supply. Comments also recommended that utility planning and improvement be a joint military-civilian effort, and that improvements benefit the entire island.

GPA's report to the CMTF identified issues related to power. Several were concerned that planning scenarios might include separation of DoD power from Guam's island-wide power system. In connection with this possibility, GPA wants to determine the rate impact of such an action and the impact of stranded assets recovery on the civilian community and to investigate federal laws that prevent adverse affects or impact.

GPA also recommended investigating the DON/DoD position on, and requirements for, under-frequency load shedding, to include funding to mitigate the requirement, and investigating the reliability and quality of GPA's electric service (i.e., outage frequency and duration, equipment obsolescence, system upgrades, funding sources for upgrades/modernization, and rate impact). GPA expressed confidence in its ability to support DoD if construction of power-generating facilities within base parameters becomes an option. One specific concern of GPA is that GPA not be excluded from discussions that may ultimately require GPA support to maintain or operate power utility facilities if a special process entity or core group is formed to handle procurement and contracts to support the relocation.

In terms of overall energy production and capacity, the GPA commented the EIS should:

- Evaluate partnership between the GPA and DoD rather than separate DoD-developed and operated energy systems.
- Evaluate alternative energy options (e.g., wind generation, cold seawater air-conditioning, ocean thermal energy conversion, and solar power, among others).
- Assess designing military facilities to maximize energy conservation and modifying existing buildings to promote conservation.
- Assess the potential for and costs and impacts of accelerating the conversion to underground utilities and removal of above-ground utility poles.

Several other commentors also suggested that the EIS consider the alternative sources of energy identified by GPA. One commentor specified the use of photovoltaic panels and solar water heaters. The Guam Soil and Water Conservation District supported Bio Energy and development of ocean technology for energy generation. Senator Pangelinan requested that a certain percentage of new energy generation be environmentally friendly, renewable resources, such as wind and solar energy.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) recommended that DoD use a life-cycle assessment approach to determine the best choices for energy generation infrastructure development. The document submitted by the agency contains significant discussion on renewable energy, alternative fuels/biodiesel, and energy conservation and efficiency.

Mitigation

GPA recommended investigating alternative fuels to mitigate rising diesel fuel (petroleum) costs.

4.3.9 Potable Water/Groundwater Recharge

GEPA and EPA. Comments from the GEPA and the EPA indicate that they will require review for expansion of drinking water systems to service DoD facilities. These agencies indicated that the EIS should assess existing capacities, projected needs, and approaches to meet those needs; identify alternative sources of water (i.e., surface water, groundwater, recycled water, desalination, and various treatments that would be needed for these sources); and assess the level and impact of increased demand on the sole source aquifer. Several other commentors agreed on the issue of consideration of alternative drinking water sources, citing existing shortages of potable water. The DoD should partner with the GWA on comprehensive water facility upgrades. The GEPA also cited the need to assess accelerated replacement of leaking water lines and development of new storage reservoirs as alternatives to finding new water sources.

In addition, the EPA indicated that the EIS should:

- Describe existing source water quality in the area with respect to public health requirements, drinking water regulations, and applicable water quality standards.
- Estimate the project's drinking water needs.
- Discuss the risk of saltwater intrusion from additional withdrawals from the sole source aquifer.
- Include maximum water conservation in planning for drinking water systems.
- Evaluate water reuse where applicable.

GWA's Water Resources Master Plan (WRMP) forecasts population growth linearly based on historical data; GWA is concerned that the military buildup could nullify projections and associated project schedules.

The GWA, in its report to CMTF, indicated that the EIS should assess impacts on water and wastewater infrastructures, and recommended direct coordination between the EIS consultant and GWA and evaluation of the following factors:

- GWA's WRMP population forecasts.
- Impact and magnitude of capital project cost increases.
- Impact on availability of technical professionals.
- Impact on the cost of utility service to GWA customers.
- Options for leak repair as an alternative to new source development.
- Strategic coordination and integration of distribution systems.
- Strategic extension of the GWA system as an Andersen AFB backup.
- Extension/expansion of the GWA distribution system to support North and South Finegayan.
- Coordinated response to groundwater under direct influence.

The report contains details about each factor and can be found in its entirety in Appendix G.

Senator Pangelinan requested that the EIS provide for construction of a desalination plant to meet the mission requirement of the military.

Another commentor summarized many of the other individual comments in urging the DoD to "consider the water issue in the broadest context possible, including, without limitation, water quantity, water sources, water delivery, and water contamination." The commentor cited the fact that Guam's water issues have been studied for years, and provided internet links with supporting information. The commentor indicated that the demand for water "in a closed system like Guam's affects the entire island in ways we likely have no clear comprehension [of]," and calls Guam's existing water infrastructure "rickety at best," and included several quotes from *Stars and Stripes*, 21 July 2006:

"...antiquated utility system needing repairs and restructuring to better meet the needs of its [then] 39,000 water customers, 21,000 sewage system customers, and 46,000 power customers.... Yet there is one customer among those thousands, local officials say, whose size, demand and wealth could help spur some of the improvements: the U.S. Department of Defense."

"But as 8,000 Marines and more than \$10 billion of military investment make their way to the island...local utility officials see an opportunity to expand their system, enlarge their customer base and share some of the costs to do both."

Comments indicated that the EIS should assess the need for and impact of increased pumping from the sole source aquifer for DoD uses, the estimated quantity and quality of storm water runoff to be generated by increased impervious surface, how contaminants would be removed, how the runoff would be directed to recharge the aquifer, and groundwater under the direct influence of surface water. The CMTF indicated that the EIS should assess impact on the aquifer due to growth in areas with no public sewer system.

Commentors wanted specifics on the total volume of local water supply, expressed concern that supply could be accidentally or intentionally contaminated, and asked what could be done to prevent such an incident. The Bureau of Statistics and Plans asked what measures would be implemented to prevent possible deterioration of water quality in and around the proposed mission area.

Additional commentors from Guam expressed concern that there would not be enough water for the existing demand and the anticipated increase in population, cited instances when the Navy turned off residential water supplies to some areas, expressed the fear that the military and their dependents would receive priority access to good drinking water, and worried about the ability of the sole source aquifer to recharge sufficiently. One commentor expressed concern about putting a landfill over Guam's southern water reserve. Another commentor expressed concern that the Navy would cut off the water supply to the people to use the water for their personnel and ships.

Two commentors from Saipan detailed the lack of a potable water supply on the island, the condition of the existing water, the risk of third world diseases from the water supply, and asked for assistance in addressing the problem.

The Guam Soil and Water Conservation District expressed concern about the capacity of the island's water resources to meet Guam's agricultural needs. The island's farming community

requires a consistent and accessible supply of water, and the district is concerned about the accessibility and supply volume of water currently available in both northern and southern Guam. Assessment of the available volume of water, management of the aquifer, and distribution of water resources is critical to the farmers. To ensure compatible development, the agency indicated that the DoD needs to address distribution, infrastructure, source management, and accessibility to water.

4.3.10 Solid Waste/Recycling

Comments favored a joint Government of Guam–military effort for solid waste management. One commentor suggested specific opportunities for partnering with the local government or sharing resources to handle materials such as waste glass and plastic, indicating that the local communities do not have and cannot afford equipment to process these materials on their own. This same commentor requested that the military show leadership in minimization of solid waste, and gave as an example requiring a charge for each plastic bag used at the commissary or post exchange to encourage people to use their own bags.

A commentor asked whether the DoD would assist Guam with closure of Orote landfill; the commentor speculated that the landfill contains post-war toxic waste placed there before Guam took it over. Another commentor expressed concern that the military would keep everything behind its fence except its solid waste and wastewater.

One individual recommended that the economy could be boosted by a recycling operation that provided business opportunities for local citizens and military families while benefiting the environment. Another indicated that it is important for the military on base and in military housing to have an aggressive recycling program, and suggested such a program could be in conjunction with GovGuam's recycling program. The same commentor indicated that a proposal for an incinerator should not be entertained, as incineration is outdated technology that produces toxic byproducts and greenhouse gases and contributes to global warming.

According to the GEPA, the EIS should address improved new methods to reduce and recycle solid waste (i.e., the Air Force's successful reduction and diversion of waste from landfills), assess impacts of not recycling, assess the possibility of partnerships between private and GovGuam recyclers, assess the option of a single landfill, and assess the change in the projected landfill life as a result of the military build-up.

The Guam Soil and Water Conservation District recommends that the military consider recycling of wastewater for use as a source of water for irrigation. It is their opinion that the construction of new wastewater plants would expand the current practice of discharging treated wastewater to the ocean, thus further depleting reusable water resources. The district recommends an integrated approach to development and management of water and wastewater resources that will mutually benefit the military and civilian populations. Other commentors felt the same.

The Bureau of Statistics and Plans raised the question of the effects of the proposed action on solid waste disposal, among other issues, as it may impact the quality of Guam's waters, particularly in estuarine, reef, and aquifer areas. The EPA says the EIS should identify how solid waste from the project will be managed, and recommends the DoD use a life-cycle assessment approach for determining the best choices for waste management.

4.3.11 Sanitary Sewer Systems

More than two dozen comments concerned the sanitary sewer system. The GEPA states that:

- Wastewater collection and disposal systems must comply with GEPA wastewater regulations.
- Connection to the public sewer system for wastewater management in connection with the military expansion is necessary.
- DoD partnership with the GWA should be part of the DoD expansion.
- The EIS must evaluate alternatives that best serve both the civilian and military communities.
- The EIS should address the possibility that a comprehensive wastewater collection system for new or expanded DoD facilities in northern Guam cannot be completed in time.
- Alternative solutions to treating and disposing of the increase in wastewater from planned DoD developments need to be addressed.
- Extension of sewer facilities to areas without sewers should be coordinated with the GWA.

The EPA recommends that the EIS identify all expected wastewater disposal needs, identify existing and planned treatment facilities to accommodate these flows, and discuss how DoD existing and proposed wastewater facilities will integrate with GWA facilities. The EPA also stated that the GWA Northern District Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) is out of compliance with its National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit and that it is unlikely that a Clean Water Act Section 301(h) waiver from secondary treatment can continue for either that plant or the Agana WWTP if there are large increases in wastewater flows. Project planning should include plans for full secondary treatment and avoid any type of onsite wastewater treatment and disposal system.

Some commentors wanted to know whether the DoD would provide its own sewage treatment plant and sewer lines. One commentor wanted to know whether there will be any mitigation for additional sewage generation from the added population. Another worried that sewers would back up and compromise water quality.

Mitigation

The GEPA says that if GWA improvements can be supported in the form of mitigation of the DoD impacts, the necessity and cost of secondary wastewater treatment may be avoided.

4.3.12 Noise

Air Space Management

Numerous comments concerned the anticipated increase in noise from fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters. Commentors questioned whether the proposed increased air activity would occur over land or sea. The mayor and vice mayor of Barrigada expressed specific concern about the impact of the proposed relocation of Marines and of the construction, operations, and maintenance of the U.S. Army BMD task force on air space management.

The GIAA's environmental programs are based on current commercial aircraft activity and assume minimal military traffic. The levels of activity and types of aircraft to be deployed in connection with the proposed military expansion may affect the noise contours approved by the Federal Aviation Administration in 2004 as part of the authority's existing noise compatibility program.

Training

One commentor is concerned about increased noise pollution from military land vehicles as well as military aircraft. A commentor from the village of Mangilao cited annoyance by helicopter noise. Questions came in about what can be done to minimize air activity noise on the island. One commentor from Tinian expressed concern about noise-induced stress.

GEPA indicated that the EIS must consider impacts from proposed firearms training on normal activities of native species and human uses of land and water.

Mitigation

One commentor at the Dededo meeting suggested moving flight operations from the old South Andy housing area to the Northwest Field, and the commentor from Mangilao, requested moving helo training to over the Northwest Field. One commentor suggested that noise abatement projects/programs be initiated to protect communities near bases from increased noise pollution. Another asked whether there would be funding to insulate houses from noise.

4.3.13 Land Use Planning

Many commentors are concerned about land use planning. Issues center on the possibility that the DoD might take more land for the military expansion, the impact of military activities on pristine land, the desire for the military to avoid sensitive areas in placing its activities, annoyance that there is land that has not been released as agreed, and requests not to stop the return of lands, the potential for negative impact on civilian use of land for recreation and development, and the need to train and conduct exercises without hindrance to residents. Tinian residents expressed dissatisfaction that the Navy held two-thirds of the island for 30 years without using it, causing negative economic impact on Tinian.

The Bureau of Statistics and Plans cites the urban development policy of the Guam Coastal Management Program that commercial, multi-family, industrial, and resort hotel zone uses and uses requiring high levels of support facilities be concentrated within areas capable of supporting concentrated land development. The bureau wants to know how the DoD mission would be affected by that policy, and whether historic preservation regulations would be adhered to if the mission requires encroachment onto undeveloped properties. Further, future communities need to be planned and zoned so that business, industrial, and military exercise areas are not in close proximity to housing developments, which would adversely affect both safety and QOL. Also, the bureau indicated that the effect of new activities on the natural landscape of the island must be addressed. The bureau supports green building, conserving site resources, and conserving energy and materials, and its report makes suggestions in terms of house design considerations to ensure incorporation of green design in planning.

The GCOC believes that the potential socioeconomic and environmental impact of the proposed action can be "reduced, mitigated, or otherwise muted to the extent that various elements of the planned build-up occupy 'customized' land use footprints" throughout Guam and the Marianas, citing as examples large post-Base Realignment and Closure of land and underutilized facilities remaining on U.S. government property.

One commentor indicated that he believed that Guam land issues do more to strain local-federal relations than any other issue. He believes the military expansion can occur without provoking local

sensitivity if existing public rights-of-way remain open, new roads are available for military and civilian alike, and excess federal land ("Andy South" and "South Finn") is released as promised.

Some commentors offered specifics: opposition to live fire near Yigo, for example, and concern about the impact of maneuvers near Dededo. Several individual commentors agreed with the GCOC that the military should use land already under federal control, feeling that the expansion can be accomplished within the military's current footprint. One commentor requested coordination of any future land use planning with the Government of Guam – "it can no longer be haphazard." Another wrote that in 1976, 20,000 acres on Tinian were acquired by lease for 99 years, intended to house a \$600 million multipurpose base under Air Force administration, and asked what happened to that plan.

The mayor and vice mayor of Barrigada expressed concern about impacts of about the impact of construction, operations, and maintenance of the U.S. Army BMD task force on future zoning, development, and land use of privately owned vacant properties on Route 8a.

Another issue raised by commentors related to land use planning is the question of where the estimated 20,000 additional laborers needed for the construction effort will be housed. Guam does not at this time have additional land zoned for barracks.

Several commentors offered property for use by the government to accommodate the Marine relocation. These offers were for parcels ranging from several acres of undeveloped land to several parcels near existing military facilities. In addition, there was an offer of use of a developed resort area as a residential community.

4.3.14 Marine Resources

Numerous commentors expressed concern over both direct and indirect impacts of the military expansion on Guam's marine resources and the marine ecosystem, including potential aesthetic impacts on "beautiful areas" such as Selle Bay, Cetti Bay, and Fua Bay. One commentor indicated concern about the potential impacts on the environment of Apra Harbor from berthing an aircraft carrier there. Comments received from the Division of Fish and Wildlife (DFW), Department of Lands and Natural Resources, CNMI, indicated concern about the possible impacts to marine resources of the CNMI.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) submitted a comment document that discussed endangered species, species of concern, and federal trust species. Federal trust species found in the Mariana Islands include coral reefs and marine mammals, and impacts to these species are therefore a concern for the USFWS.

The Bureau of Statistics and Plans indicated concern about the potential impact of each proposed project related to military expansion on marine resources, including removal or disturbance of marine habitat. Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management indicted that the EIS address impacts to Guam's coastal and marine resources. The Guam Department of Agriculture indicated that the DON should consult with their representatives regarding marine mammal species, specifically to avoid impact on endangered sea turtles and sea turtle nests.

The National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, discussed potential impacts to sites within the War in the Pacific National Historic Park (NHP) from adjacent development or increased use of the park. Many sites of cultural significance for the Chamorro resident population have

marine-related importance: food was formerly gathered from the reef flat in the Asan Beach unit; the Agat area was used for subsistence fishing; legends are associated with Camel Rock and islets in the Agat unit, and so forth.

The EPA comment in terms of impacts of training covers potential impacts in multiple resource areas: the EIS should identify the proposed training actions and assess the impacts from live-fire training exercises, including the potential for fire, noise impacts to wildlife and coral reefs, soil and water contamination, and safety risks from unexploded ordnance.

Fish Habitat, Coral Reefs, and Marine Mammals

One person fears that accessibility of the shoreline for “high impact” recreational use will greatly damage the ecosystem, impacting fish habitat and survivability. Several commentors were concerned about impacts to the Sasa Bay Marine Reserve. One commentor indicated concern that new construction and bulldozing of the jungles would cause runoff and landslides that could pollute beaches and destroy marine life.

Commentors indicated specific concerns about impact to the coral reefs and the increased potential for sedimentation of the reefs. One commentor indicated that anthropogenic factors are already heavily impacting the coral reefs surrounding Guam, and asked how the military would minimize impacts caused by the new construction, human thoughtlessness, arson, and so forth. This commentor also asked whether there would be educational training for newly arriving military and their dependents about protecting coral reefs.

GEPA expressed concern that amphibious landing exercises would have impacts on coral reef conservation and coastal area erosion. The agency indicated that the EIS should develop alternatives to destroying the coral reef shoals in Apra Harbor in connection with the turning basin for the visiting aircraft carriers, and suggested better markings with proper buoys to protect shallower shoals from ship groundings and other boat damage. GEPA further indicted development of deep water artificial reefs would not mitigate damage to these shoals.

The EPA indicated that the EIS should:

- Discuss the effect of training on erosion and sedimentation stress for coral reefs, identifying mitigation measures in all cases.
- If mid-frequency sonar is part of the project, assess impacts to marine mammals based on the best available science.
- Fully document impacts from dredging and the fill-in connection with the CVN pier/waterfront infrastructure work on coral reefs and other aquatic resources.
- Identify the acreage and ecosystem characteristics of the area directly affected, depth of dredging operations, and length of time required for the dredging.
- Describe the potential for indirect impacts from sediments on coral reefs and identify measures to monitor and mitigate these impacts.
- Include non-structural alternatives and those that avoid and minimize impacts to coral reefs.

One commentor from Saipan also recommended “a major orientation effort” related to local laws, regulations, and protocols for spear-fishing, SCUBA diving, reef-walking, marine and seashore takings, and so forth.

The National Park Service indicated that approximately 1,000 acres of marine environment in the War in the Park NHP (more than half the total park area) could be affected by adjacent development or increases in park use. These acres contain significant marine resources, including extensive coral reef resources and microhabitats and the Agat unit. The Agat unit contains extensive seagrass beds that serve as a nursery habitat for coral reef organisms, provide shelter and habitat for neretic organisms (those that live in the tidal zones), and can influence water quality.

Guam Department of Agriculture indicated that the EIS should address direct and indirect impacts to coral reef and terrestrial resources that would result from the proposed action, specifically those associated with installation or upgrade of facilities to accommodate a vessel the size of a nuclear aircraft carrier. Further, the department recommended that projects related to marine ecosystems avoid periods of coral spawning, and recommended that a habitat equivalency analysis (HEA) or other equivalent model be used to determine appropriate compensatory mitigation for loss of coral reef habitat.

The CNMI DFW expressed concern about potential adverse impact to coral reefs or shallow water habitats to those islands from military exercises involving movement of heavy equipment and personnel.

Effects on Local Fishermen and the Fishing Industry

Several commentors conveyed concern about the impact on local fishermen and the fishing industry; one characterized the impact as "disastrous," contending that the military influx will exacerbate the already significant impact by non-native user groups on the limited shoreline resource. That commentor indicated that impacts on the marine ecosystem by high-impact recreational use of the shoreline will result in loss of sustenance and protection for marine species, that lack of habitat will impact growth and survivability of fish, and that native fishers who fish for sustenance and livelihood will be forced to abandon their way of life. Other commentors expressed the same concerns.

CMTF comments indicated that impacts on current and potential fisheries must be addressed, including transshipment through Guam and development of proposed new fishery facilities in Apra Harbor. Another commentor also indicated the need for additional fishery facilities in Apra Harbor facilities to support tuna fishing.

The Bureau of Statistics and Plans indicated concern that significant increase in population would increase demand on local fisheries and contribute to the over-harvesting of already over-exploited reef fish populations and populations of other commercially valuable reef organisms.

Other

Commentors indicated concern about the potential impacts of firing into the ocean. GEPA commented that the EIS should address impacts of land and water use of military explosives. Senator Guthertz and at least one other commentor indicated that any live firing ranges for training must not impact waters on the west side of the island, as these diving and fishing areas are important to Guam's residents and tourists. One commentor expressed concern that the Double Reef area, important to tourism, would be "placed off limits" due to proposed live firing, and suggested moving those exercises to the naval magazine area where the military owns land.

The EPA indicated that the EIS should disclose information on U.S. waters that could be affected by the proposed projects, that discharge into those waters "must be the least environmentally damaging practicable alternative available to achieve the project's purpose," and that the EIS should evaluate project alternatives in this context.

The Bureau of Statistics and Plans recommends monitoring of living marine resources prior to, during, and after construction or dredging activities and development of contingency measures to address unexpected or accidental impacts to marine resources. The bureau indicated that monitoring efforts should focus on vitality of living marine resources and not solely on environmental variables (e.g., turbidity, nitrates, phosphates, and so forth).

One commentator expressed concern that local expertise in tropical marine biology be used to avoid repetition of prior incidents of errors in studies by people unfamiliar with local species. Another was concerned about avoiding deterioration of the island's marine attractions.

Mitigation

EPA indicated that a comprehensive mitigation plan for impacts to coral reefs and biological resources should be developed, and that the EIS should include discussion of minimization and mitigation of impacts to coral reefs in terms of construction practices, HEA, a mitigation plan, responsible parties, and contingency plans. The Guam Department of Agriculture indicated that the Navy must "honor, implement, and fund mitigation measure(s) related to the loss of the coral reefs and terrestrial ecosystems as agreed upon...."

4.3.15 Ecological

Endangered Species

Commentors – both individual and agency – evidenced much concern that the EIS assess impacts on endangered species, including potential impacts to essential habitat for those species. The USFWS submitted a detailed comment document, recommending, among other items, that the DoD conduct environmental compliance for each project that is a part of the proposed action, and that consultation and cooperation with the service and other relevant resource agencies begin at the earliest possible time in the analysis process. The USFWS comment document can be found in its entirety in Appendix G.

The USFWS is concerned, as are other commentors, that the activities associated with the military expansion (i.e., construction, expansion, and alteration projects and military training activities) may result in habitat loss and physical disturbance of federally listed endangered species. The USFWS indicated that the DoD must follow appropriate Endangered Species Act Section 7 procedures.

In its comment document, USFWS cites several specific species of concern, which are species with restricted ranges that could be impacted by military activities on some of the islands in the Marianas, and recommends that the EIS include an analysis of potential impacts to those species. Additional species called *federal trust species* occur in the Mariana Islands, among which are migratory birds. The USFWS expressed concern that the aforementioned activities may disturb or harm these species. The EIS must disclose in full all potential impacts.

The GEPA expressed particular concern about native Guam tree snails; three species are listed as endangered on Guam. The agency indicated that these snails have been badly impacted by human activities and have been inadequately addressed in previous impact studies.

Invasive Species

The USFWS, EPA, and six other commentors stated concern over the potential for harm from the introduction of invasive species to fragile ecosystems on Guam and in the Marianas by increased traffic among the islands from the movement of personnel and materials. Such species include the brown tree snake, vertebrate pests that have already caused significant damage, flatworms, various insects, and some plants. The USFWS indicated that one or a few of these would be devastating to each island's unique ecosystem, and that the EIS must outline inspection and sanitary procedures to avoid introducing invasive species to islands that might be free of them. Again, there were multiple comments along this line.

The EPA indicated that the EIS should address the potential for aquatic invasive species to be transported via bilge water, hull fouling of ships using berthing facilities, and increases in shipping traffic associated with the project. The GPA expressed concern that the potential for invasive species, including the brown tree snake, to enter and leave Guam will rise proportionately with the increase in air traffic and movement of personnel and cargo.

With particular reference to the brown tree snake, major concerns from commentors included movement/escape of the snake to other Pacific islands and potential approaches to control and mitigate such movement. The USFWS indicated that existing control and containment activities at air and sea ports are insufficient to deal with the risk associated with the increased cargo and personnel movement from Guam to other vulnerable destinations. Further, the USFWS indicated that the Navy must assure funding to sustain a 100 percent inspection rate of all cargo, vehicles, munitions, household goods, and other items departing from Guam. This level of funding should be part of the Navy's annual operations budget.

The CNMI DFW indicated that the issue "of utmost concern" to the division is brown tree snake interdiction. The agency stated that an effective, enforceable, and fail-proof procedure for inspecting all military cargo, personnel, and equipment entering the CNMI must be instituted.

The Guam Department of Agriculture indicted that the EIS must indicate what funding sources will be provided to address measures to control accidental transport of the brown tree snake outside of Guam and, as did the USFWS, indicated that the DoD must assure consistent funding to sustain 100 percent inspection rate of all cargo, vehicles, munitions, household goods, and other items departing from Guam. The department's comments referenced regulation protocols 505 and 506 that should be incorporated into a brown tree snake control plan to be included as an appendix in the EIS.

Native Species

The GEPA indicated that the EIS must note impacts to both endangered and native species and address protection of their habitats, including improved studies and reevaluation of habitat near DoD development sites.

Natural Resources

The GEPA indicates that the EIS must propose and evaluate natural resource conservation alternatives that may best serve Guam's civilian and military communities through a comprehensive island-wide partnership. The agency indicated that the EIS should address loss of vegetation serving as habitat and food sources for endangered species from new development and DoD-related population increases, including alternatives and impacts to mitigate such impacts.

The EPA specified topics of discussion for streams and wetlands in its submitted comment, including acreage and habitat type water sources for mitigation areas, size and location of mitigation zones, and contingency plans, among others.

The CNMI DFW indicated concerns about ensuring the integrity of the CNMI's natural resources, and indicated the need to address impacts to the CNMI's terrestrial natural resources. The agency cited specific concerns about Farallon De Medinilla, home to nesting seabirds subject to impact by potential increases in bombing; resurgence of feral animals that have been or are being eradicated; and the impact on subsistence fishing of families on Alamagan, Pagan, and Agrihan. The DFW requested the opportunity to assess potential impacts to valuable wildlife habitat on Tinian and Aguiguan and to negotiate mitigation measures.

The Bureau of Statistics and Plans said that in assessing ecological needs, "the DoD should aim for healthy natural resources." The bureau indicated concern that development along the shoreline has the potential to require removal of coastal marine and terrestrial habitat, increase fresh-water runoff to nearshore marine habitat through increase in impervious surfaces and removal of vegetation, contribute to contamination of the shallow fresh-water lens occurring along the coast, contribute to shoreline erosion, degrade the aesthetic quality of the coastline, restrict views of the coast, and restrict public access to the shoreline, and asked how the EIS would address this concern.

The Guam Department of Agriculture indicted that the EIS should address all direct and indirect impacts related to terrestrial biological resources, including forest and associated biological communities.

The National Park Service indicted that approximately 1,000 acres of natural resources that include tropical savanna, savanna vegetation recovering from fire, limestone and riverine forests, and coastal and inland wetlands could be affected by development adjacent to the NHP or increased use of the park.

Several individual commentors expressed concern about the impacts of the proposed action on vegetation and wildlife habitat. The mayor and vice mayor of Barrigada expressed concern about the impact of placement of the Army BMD task force on wildlife habitat for deer and other indigenous plant, vegetation, and fauna in Radio Barrigada. Another commentor from Guam indicated concern that live fire training at the NCTS area will drive wildlife away and make life miserable for Yigo residents. A commentor from Saipan indicated that CNMI's northern islands are the commonwealth's "only real assets," and expressed concern that care be taken to preserve them and their habitat.

4.3.16 Air Quality

Comments expressing concern about the potential impact on air quality were received from individuals and agencies. Comments from individuals centered primarily on concerns that increased traffic would contribute to increased air pollution.

The GEPA indicated that the EIS should assess impacts of increased vehicle and vessel emissions on Guam air quality, and assess the impacts of emissions due to potential increase of demands from existing power suppliers or construction of new power sources, including back-up power sources and waste-to-energy production.

The EPA requested that the EIS provide a detailed discussion of ambient air conditions, National Ambient Air Quality Standards, criteria pollutant non-attainment areas, and potential air quality

impact of the project for each fully evaluated alternative, including discussion of construction-related impacts. Portions of Guam near the Cabras power facility and the Tanguisson Power Plant are designated as non-attainment for sulfur dioxide. The EPA indicated that the project will need to comply with Clean Air Act Section 176 and EPA's general conformity regulations at 40 Code of Federal Regulations Parts 51 and 93. The EPA also stated that the EIS should address the applicability of those regulations and how project actions, including construction emissions subject to GEPA jurisdiction, conform to an approved implementation plan, and consider non-attainment areas in siting project facilities.

EPA indicated that the EIS include a thorough analysis of emissions estimates of criteria pollutants and diesel particulate matter from construction of the alternatives and disclose available information about health risks associated with vehicle emissions and mobile source air toxics. The EPA recommended including a construction emissions mitigation plan and provided a list of mitigation measures that should be included in that plan (see the EPA comment submission in Appendix G).

The EPA indicated that the EIS should contain a comprehensive air impact analysis. The EPA recommends the Navy and JGPO consider installation of an air quality monitoring network in Guam as part of the buildup activities. It would represent the air quality in and around the two sulfur dioxide non-attainment areas; the collected data could assist Guam to document its air quality status and could be used to support future redesignation to attainment.

The EPA recommended that the EIS discuss project elements that will be major contributors to greenhouse gases and identify practices or project elements that will be incorporated to meet the goals of EO 13423 in terms of greenhouse gas reduction. EPA referred the DoD to its website for information on its Waste Reduction Model, a lifecycle model for tracking greenhouse gas emission reductions and energy savings from various waste management practices.

The mayor and vice mayor of Barrigada expressed concern about the impact of both the U.S. Marine relocation and the placement of the U.S. Army BMD task force on air quality. The Bureau of Statistics and Plans indicated a concern about air pollution connected to the military buildup (e.g., airborne particles and toxic gases), and inquired whether the military would control and monitor its activities to safeguard and ensure Guam's good air quality.

4.3.17 Surface Water

The EPA is concerned with spills as a possible source of groundwater contamination, particularly the potential impact of spills on the sole source aquifer. The EPA stated that every effort to maximize protection from spills should be implemented. The EIS should identify all activities under the proposed action that could potentially affect groundwater, all potential contaminants associated with the proposed action's activities, and measures that would be taken to protect groundwater.

The GEPA indicated the need to address storm water issues. The GEPA requires all storm water disposal up to the 20-year, 24-hour storm event be contained on the site of the proposed facilities and this must be recognized as part of the proposed mitigation for storm water generation, along with impacts of deviation by the DoD from the GEPA enforceable practices and policies. The GEPA indicated that new expansion construction and upgrades to air strips, wharves, roads, parking areas or other impervious surfaces should have management controls consistent with GovGuam's legally applied storm water management practices.

The GEPA indicated that the EIS should identify the storm water management practices and design features that will be incorporated into planning to prevent pollutants from entering waters during construction and subsequent operation and those activities must comply with the EPA's NPDES permits.

A number of other commentors expressed concern about increased impervious surfaces resulting from implementation of the proposed action and their associated effects on storm water run-off.

4.3.18 Cumulative Impacts

The GEPA's comments indicated that the EIS must address as thoroughly as possible the cumulative impacts of all individual projects and developments directly and indirectly caused by military expansion on Guam. The GEPA requested that the EIS:

- Include more summary tables of ongoing and expected projects.
- Assess cumulative and interactive impacts of each proposed project along with local future development/growth.
- Discuss the compatibility and interdependency of projects and ways to mitigate overall impacts.
- Include analysis of impacts from transient DoD personnel and construction and service workers in all issues addressed in the document.
- Include analysis of cumulative impacts to the health of the island's ecosystems.
- Include analysis of impacts indirectly caused by military activities (e.g., increased property sales, production of barracks for construction workers, etc.); a logical reference point for measuring cumulative impacts in terms of environmental conditions at a certain point in time must be established.

The EPA noted that a thorough cumulative impacts analysis should be performed which includes impacts from this project and "all reasonably foreseeable future actions by the DoD agencies or entities" and identifies how resources, ecosystems, and human communities of concern have already been affected by past or present activities in the project areas. The analysis should characterize these resources in terms of their response to change and capacity to withstand stresses, and identify the additional stresses that will affect the resources. The EPA provided sources of guidance and the DoD use that guidance as a systematic way to analyze cumulative and growth-related impacts for the project.

The Guam Department of Agriculture also indicated that the EIS should address direct, indirect, and secondary cumulative impacts of all past, present, and future projects on the marine and terrestrial environment; power, water, and other infrastructure; socioeconomics; land use; and so forth. The Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council is concerned about assessment of cumulative impacts on Guam's marine resources.

4.3.19 Hazardous Materials/Hazardous Waste

GEPA indicated that the EIS should address management practices for and potential impacts of hazardous waste; impacts from increases in imports, generation, or storage of toxic chemicals; impacts insecticide, fungicide, rodenticide, and microbicide use; and impacts of residuals of bullets, shell casings, and firearms on designated firearm training areas. The GEPA indicated that the DoD should have contingency plans that outline procedures to be followed in case of discovery of adverse

environmental conditions during the buildup (e.g., buried or submerged drums and containers, contaminated soil/groundwater, unexploded ordnance, and so forth).

The EPA indicated that the EIS should:

- Address potential direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts of hazardous waste from construction and operation of the proposed project.
- Identify projected hazardous waste types and volumes.
- Identify expected storage, disposal, and management plans.
- Evaluate measures to mitigate generation of hazardous waste, including assessment of alternate industrial processes using less toxic materials.
- Consider the broadest range of feasible pollution prevention measures.
- Address how hazardous and other wastes from ships will be managed.

The Bureau of Statistics and Plans asked about the DoD's measures to address hazardous materials and their potential impacts on land use, water use, the marine and terrestrial environments, and the health and safety of the community. Further questions included inquiries as to how the materials would be disposed of, how much would be generated and how they would be handled, and the nature of control and emergency measures. The bureau further asked what measures would be applied to debris unearthed during excavations on land formerly used as defense sites to ensure that no threat is posed to human health or the environment.

Individual comments were received on the subject of potential oil spills and other hazardous waste accidents. The Port Authority of Guam asked that the EIS address mitigation plans for oil spills and the potential environmental impact and containment plans in the event of a nuclear accident resulting from CVN berthing.

Some commentors complained about past DoD hazardous wastes practices and the number of remaining environmental sites on Guam, and expressed concern that this problem would continue with the military expansion, in some cases mentioning specific chemicals of concern. One commentor indicated that the military "contaminated the harbor with PCBs, that the Navy must clean up the waters of the naval station, and that the military must clean up the Ordot landfill.

GEPA indicated that the EIS should include installation restoration sites in the analysis of the best alternatives for development sites. One commentor expressed concern about increased levels of hazardous and non-hazardous waste disposal, concern about the related potential for diversion, dumping, or leaking, and concern about potential plans by the military to build additional landfills or an incinerator.

4.3.20 Proposed Action

Lack of Information

Guam's governor, the Honorable Felix P. Camacho, indicated that the CMTF, which he established by executive order, prepared its comments based on the information available, and that those comments represent an initial assessment of the needs of the contributing member organizations. The governor stated that it is critical that more information be gathered to enable the CMTF to

narrow its assessment and understand exactly the potential overall impacts of the proposed activities on the community and the environment.

The CMTF Housing Subcommittee report contained information on the types of additional detailed data required to project future needs of the local and military communities, to include demographic data, housing reports, crime statistics, public transit use, numbers of privately owned vehicles, access to social welfare programs, and access to medical services.

Senator Pangelinan asked how EIS studies could be conducted given the uncertainty in the military plans of the final number of personnel and their dependents anticipated in Guam.

Other comments pertain to the lack of specific information on the proposed action and the impact of that lack of information on the ability of agencies and individuals to comment other than broadly. Some agencies further indicated that the lack of information negatively impacted their ability to plan for the military expansion in terms of additional staff; equipment; and facility, computer, and communications requirements. GEPA, the Department of Public Health & Social Services, USFWS, and others stated the need to have additional information when it becomes available.

The DRT requested information on anticipated numbers of civilian and military personnel and the anticipated numbers of new investors in order to meet demand and to gauge the impact of new business licenses and increased taxpayer base. The Bureau of Statistics and Plans needs detailed demographic data on military personnel and dependents to project future needs of the local and military groups. The Department of Corrections needs historic information to evaluate the impact of the increased military presence on the prison system on Guam (e.g., the department cited the need for 300 additional cells if 2 percent of the proposed military personnel were in violation of laws for which local authorities have primary jurisdiction).

The Department of Parks and Recreation and Historic Preservation will need information on the volume, location, and nature of construction projects. The GLAA needs information on projected growth in passenger, cargo, and aircraft traffic both for immediate planning purposes and because its current and planned improvements are based on projected growth of commercial aviation without consideration for increases associated with the proposed action.

The Guam Department of Agriculture noted the absence of critical information needed to review and comment on the notice of intent, and criticized the lack of clear proposed actions and possible alternatives as violations of CEQ 40 Section 1508.22 (a) regarding the notice of intent.

Some individual comments contained questions and requests for information from the JGPO, for example: exactly where the proposed actions would be located, how much land would be needed, what kind of impact indicators the military is looking at.

4.3.21 International Safety

Commentors on both Guam and Tinian expressed concern that the increased military presence on Guam and the potential for military presence on Tinian could make the islands targets. One commentor indicated that plans should be made to ensure the safety of the civilian population from foreign aggression. A commentor on Guam asked whether the military would protect the citizens if an attack occurred. One commentor recommended that the military and Government of Guam cooperate to establish plans and places for the public to use in the event of attack, and asked what systems would be used to inform the public of danger. Others commented that they felt better and

more secure in terms of international threats because the military is there and will have even more of a presence in the future.

The report submitted to the CMTF by the Subcommittee on Health and Human Services indicated a concern over the threat of attacks. The report mentioned food defense and terrorism and the potential risk of intentional food contamination as concerns because Guam is considered a strategic location, and discusses steps to reduce risk in the community.

4.3.22 Use of Local Expertise/Community Members

Commentors strongly recommended the use of local expertise to assist with the analyses required during the EIS process and involvement of community members throughout the project. Recommendations for using local expertise included tapping into the resources at the University of Guam (engineers, scientists, and other technical experts) and using the resources of the local Filipino-American community. A commentor from that community observed that the Filipino-American community represents between 25 and 35 percent of Guam's population and provides a vital source of labor, from non-skilled to professional levels. The commentor indicated that this community would "be honored" to assist and requested that the community's available talent in terms of builders, planners, construction managers, architects, and engineers be included in military planning and build-up opportunities.

Several individual commentors provided personal background information, offered assistance on the project, and provided contact information. One commentor recommended using local expertise in collecting environmental data, citing a prior situation where an off-island contractor's unfamiliarity with local species resulted in incorrect tallies. Another indicated that members of the local community "should be part of the study group and their voices should be heard...part of the decision-making process rather than just bystanders." Some comments contained suggestions for partnering opportunities.

Representatives of the Chamorro community indicated both the desire to participate and the opinion that involvement of representatives of the Chamorro population is essential to the success of the project and its ultimate acceptance. Further, some commentors viewed inclusion of Chamorro representation as essential to offset feelings of alienation and isolation in the Chamorro community that could have far-reaching social impacts.

Several agencies submitted comments stressing the mutual benefits of consulting with local agencies on ongoing master planning efforts and of coordination between the military and local agencies on individual subject area analyses, particularly those pertaining to infrastructure.

The Bureau of Statistics and Plans indicated that because the socioeconomic assessment would evaluate proposed impacts on a community's social and economic welfare, the process should involve community members who may be affected, including community leaders and representatives of diverse interests such as community service organizations, development and real estate interests, minority and low income groups, and government agencies.

Multiple commentors viewed community involvement as critical to the success of the project and to its acceptance by the residents of Guam. Recommendations ranged beyond what is legally required for an EIS process under NEPA, from extending the public outreach program in order to keep communities informed throughout the process (e.g., through monthly reports, use of a website, talk radio, additional meetings, etc.) to Senator Guthertz' recommendation that the JGPO's forward

office be located off base, rather than near Commander, Naval Forces Marianas headquarters. One commentor provided a list of recommendations for communication with the public that ranged from establishment of a website to a weekly newspaper column and outreach through public libraries and the mayors' offices.

The Honorable Felix Camacho, governor of Guam, indicated the need to continue the existing dialogue between the military and the CMTF as the planning process goes forward.

One resident of Tinian suggested that the military hire locals to assist in facilitating "any function deemed necessary."

4.3.23 Support for Relocation

Some comments contained concerns and questions without expressing a positive or negative view of the proposed action.

Positive Reaction

The CMTF indicated overall support for the project but included subcommittee reports which expressed specific concerns, made recommendations on what the EIS should contain in terms of impact and mitigation analysis, and expressed the need for additional information to assist with planning. Most local elected officials indicated their support for the project but submitted concerns and recommendations.

The Guam Visitors Bureau stated, "You will find that you have a very supportive community on Guam." As previously cited, a 2007 survey by GCOC showed 71 percent of Guam's residents supporting an increased military presence. Fourteen percent were opposed, and 15 percent were either neutral (9 percent) or didn't know (6 percent). The majority of comments from Tinian supported the proposed action, citing anticipated improvements in the island's economy, job opportunities, infrastructure, and security. One commentor from Tinian indicated that the "overwhelming majority" would like to see some movement to Tinian more than ever now...."

In many cases, both in comments received at the meetings and afterwards, people expressed support for the proposed action but voiced concerns about potential impacts in various areas.

Negative Reaction

The commentor previously cited who recommended educating the Chamorro descendants of the 1898 Chamorro inhabitants about their political status and holding an island-wide plebiscite on self-determination, indicated that without these steps "relocation of Marines to Guam is merely another assault on the island of Guam and its people in the name of American 'freedom and democracy,' which allows neither to the Chamorro people in their homeland."

Another commentor indicated, "No more U.S. military build-up and expansion – there's already too much U.S. military on Guam. If anything, there needs to be support from the U.S. to help us exercise our self-determination, not to keep us as a colony of people, and to help us towards a true democracy that we have been denied for so long...."

A third commentor indicated that the increased military presence in the CNMI would "affect the islands in a bad way. It will change the character and could hurt tourism from other countries.... STAY AWAY!" Another commented that bringing more people to Guam will exacerbate the

problems [of infrastructure inadequacy]. One commentor indicated that “the military will always snatch to get ‘theirs’ first at the expense of the local civilians to have very little to none.”

Negative comment from Tinian concerned the failure of the DoD to use the land it has held for 30 years, keeping it from productive use by island residents and negatively impacting the island’s economy. On another subject, one commentor indicated that, “They are here again, making promises. During the covenant negotiations some military officers came and promised that the military will open up its market for farm produce – never happened. What happened?”

Another commentor from Tinian asked, “Why not tell the people your final intent, not what you want us to hear?” The commentor cited the number of men and women who have served and are serving “Uncle Sam” and concluded, “It’s time Uncle Sam [did] something for the people of Tinian.”

4.3.24 NEPA Process

Twenty-eight comments concerned the NEPA and EIS processes.

The Guam Department of Agriculture stated that the notice of intent “shall briefly (a) describe the proposed action and possible alternatives....” and commented that the lack of a clear description of the proposed actions and possible alternatives violates CEQ 40 Section 1508.22(a) regarding notice of intent. The department also commented that each proposed action should have been announced as a separate notice of intent.

In terms of purpose and need and alternatives, the EPA indicated the EIS should explore whether locations outside of Guam are practicable for any aspects of the project, and recommends a “full and complete examination of potential alternatives....” the EPA indicated that the EIS must clearly document reasons that alternative locations are infeasible or it will not meet the purpose and need. Further, the EPA indicated that the EIS should present environmental impacts of the proposal and alternatives in a comparative form.

Hope Cristobal of the Chamorro Studies Association commented that the EIS must inform the public of the design of the Guam military buildup rather than justify decisions that have already been made. She commented that a genuine no action alternative must be included, and that the EIS must address subsequent and cumulative impacts associated with the proposed plan, include adequate public disclosure and public information to Guam’s bilingual community, and must consider inclusion of “any written agreement to clean up, rehabilitate, and/or compensate for damage resulting from known risks (such as road damage).”

Several comments suggested consideration of activities that would broaden the normal NEPA process. For example, the Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council recommended that the Navy conduct public scoping sessions in every Guam municipality. More than one commentor recommended a separate EIS for each individual project. The Guam State Clearinghouse recommended consistent and updated reviews of the project impact during its operational phase to correlate with anticipated scoped findings, and asked whether there would be designated points of contact for social, economic, and infrastructural impacts during that phase. Another commentor asked who the decision-maker is for the proposal.

One commentor recommended 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, with the recommendation that all announcements be made through all print and electronic media, within ten days of any decision made. The commentor further commented that in the event details and data are inadequate for proper assessment of impacts, no implementation occur until the assessment is complete.

Another commentor indicated that additional scoping meetings should be held when more information is available. Another asked what national defense circumstances would override, modify, or cancel NEPA requirements pertaining to the proposed actions and preparation of the EIS.

Commentors expressed confusion about the designation of the study as an overseas environmental impact statement because to date no proposed activities in waters beyond 12 miles from shore have been named.

4.3.25 Radiation

GEPA indicated that the EIS should assess the current level of radioactivity in Apra Harbor, and address possible or perceived impacts to health and land use from electromagnetic radiation and from nuclear radiation related to military activities. One commentor cited concern over the potential for increased radioactive exposures from weapons systems that may be stored and used in training along Guam's coastal areas.

4.3.26 Regulatory Agency Capacity

Comments received from some agencies expressed concern that they would be unable to meet the demands placed upon them from all aspects of the proposed military expansion – the increase in permanent population, pre- and post-construction activities, and sustained monitoring of long-term activities.

The Department of Parks and Recreation sees the need for increased resources. Of primary importance is that staff will be needed in the Historic Resources Division to accommodate increased construction permitting demands; the department sees this as a potential bottleneck and recommends federal government funding to fully staff the Division of the Guam State Historic Preservation Office to address this need. The department also needs additional staff to address increased use of public parks by the increased population, including more lifeguards and other recreational workers.

The Customs and Quarantine Agency sees impact in terms of increases in customs law enforcement actions at the point of entry (POE), given the immigration of temporary, foreign workers; increases in interdiction of prohibited items and contraband at the POE; increases in arrests, citations, and other law enforcement actions; increases in customs enforcement activities; potential for incident response due to hazardous material or weapons of mass destruction-type accidents at the POE; and increased homeland security procedures. The agency believes the anticipated impact will strain an already underfunded department and small staff. The agency notes there is no cost recovery for services it provides at Andersen AFB, the naval station, or other military activities, and notes that it maintains an office in the Air Mobility Command Terminal on Andersen AFB at no cost to the DoD.

The DRT stated that it operates currently under circumstances of inadequate staff, computer equipment, and supplies and field equipment; the need to update its Internal Revenue Codes and other manuals, regulations, and subscriptions to various research institutions; and the need for a permanent facility to house its functions. Funding is not available for current needs, and the bureau anticipates an increase in demand for its services as a result of the military expansion, particularly in terms of enforcing tax laws, ensuring that Section 30 monies are reported and recovered, and related

matters. The DRT commented that it receives a minimal amount of payment in lieu of tax monies from the federal government, which occupies 30% of the island's real estate.

The Judiciary of Guam expects direct impact and exponential increases to existing work/caseloads in the areas of criminal felonies and misdemeanors; domestic cases; juvenile cases; and others, including civil, probation, small claims, traffic citation. The Judiciary expressed a need for more judicial officers to handle its current caseload, and anticipates an increased need for personnel, and associated furniture, equipment, computer technology, networking infrastructure, and communication capability.

GEPA stated concerned about the impact of the increased military presence on its ability to provide its mandated regulatory and compliance oversight of waste water; drinking water; clearing, grading, and excavation permitting; water quality certification; construction and demolition debris permitting; hazardous waste monitoring, permitting, and enforcement; air quality permitting and monitoring; impacts related to temporary workers; new road construction permitting and review; and quarried material permitting and review. GEPA expressed concerned that, in addition to work generated by the military expansion, "urgent and well funded DoD development projects" will lure needed staff from the agency; some key staff have left already, increasing the impact on the ability to fulfill agency mandates.

The Bureau of Statistics and Plans cited the need to recruit personnel to conduct reviews of military projects and housing and economic studies to ensure that social, housing, education programs, infrastructure, and public services are properly in place. The Department of Corrections expressed the need for additional personnel and facility and equipment expansions/improvements.

In addition to regulatory agencies, other organizations and agencies on Guam are addressing their ability to meet anticipated increases in demands.

The police department cites limited personnel and other resources, as mentioned previously in subsection 4.3.5. The department has lost police officers and civilian employees as a result of an early retirement law enacted in 1999. Among the effects are delayed response time, discontinuation of some crime prevention programs, and backlog of cases. There is a shortage of vehicles (shortfall of 197) and equipment (particularly personal protective equipment [PPE] and ammunition - \$1.4 million), facilities are outdated and inadequate, and computer and communications equipment is obsolete. There is no funding to enhance the department's preparedness level (facility improvements alone are estimated at \$44.5 million). The report from the police department suggests assessing the possibility of DoD's providing military police in the form of a permanent shore patrol to assist with law enforcement.

The fire department will be requesting additional manpower, fire and rescue gear, and fire and rescue vehicles to meet anticipated increased demands. The department will need several new fire stations in what it refers to as strategic locations throughout Guam to adequately protect the planned expansion. At this time the department sees the need for 144 additional personnel and \$1.8 million in PPE, among other significant and unfunded needs.

The Guam Memorial Hospital Authority reports a shortage of healthcare professionals across all specialized areas, financial concerns (only 6 percent of a subgroup of 24 percent of self-pay patients actually pay), the need to renovate and increase the capacity of the current facility (a shortage of beds is anticipated if this does not occur), the need for a multi-year strategic plan to upgrade its information technology, the need to upgrade and/or replace hospital equipment across all areas, the

added problem of the seven-hour flight time to the closest urban state for supplemental assistance, and the need for financial support. The organization, in a survey for the CMTF Subcommittee on Health and Social Services, says it hopes to augment its professional staff with military dependents or part-time active duty personnel, to explore federal funding opportunities, and to collaborate with the military, whereby military health facilities (U.S. Naval Hospital Guam and the Andersen AFB clinic) could be shared.

4.3.27 Construction

Commentors expressed concern about the ability to accommodate the requirements of anticipated construction activities, from managing large increases in the numbers of trucks and other vehicles on the roads to the quantities of cement that will be required. The Guam Visitors Bureau understands that the total cement/aggregate/delivery industry can accommodate 30 percent of what is perceived to be, at times, \$2 billion in construction activity per year. The bureau also is concerned that ways must be found to reduce the impact on Guam and its ability to deliver required services. The bureau also is concerned about the need for the highest level of coordination to successfully manage multiple vendors, contractors, and thousands of employees (and has consulted with JGPO on this issue already).

The Guam Visitors Bureau and other commentors recommend that the CNMI participate in the process. CNMI has unoccupied barracks, sites for fabrication of cement, and facilities for wood making. The Visitors Bureau believes that opportunities to collaborate with CNMI would both contribute to their economy and alleviate some of the potential problems on Guam posed by the magnitude of the construction effort.

Some commentors discussed concerns about the ability of the port to accommodate anticipated construction activities. GCOC sees the port "as the long pole in the tent" in terms of the forthcoming construction effort. GCOC says the port is "decades behind in 'thru-put' capacity for the billions worth of construction supplies, materials, and equipment that will be brought into the island;" and argues that some type of commercial venture will be required to rectify this situation by developing, funding, and constructing/operating a contemporary port operation, including expansion of the current facility.

Further, in its written comment, GCOC recommended that the JGPO's comprehensive construction program facilitate use of major off-island contractors and temporary workers, partner with local institutions to expand training programs to produce local skilled workers for the future, and provide local business opportunities.

In an additional comment, the GCOC recommends using the CNMI as a construction and materials staging area; pre-fabricated units could be shipped to Guam from the CNMI, thus reducing both the labor and on-site construction load.

Questions arose about the anticipated timeline for construction, whether Japanese contractors would be used, assurance of contractor capability and integrity, and related issues.

4.3.28 Other

Environmental Justice

The EPA cited EO 12898, Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice (EJ) in Minority and Low-income Populations (February 11, 1994), and indicated that according to the 2000 census,

23 percent of individuals living in Guam are currently functioning below the poverty level. EPA indicated that the EIS should include an evaluation of EJ populations within the geographic scope of the project; the EIS should address the potential for disproportionate adverse impacts to minority and low-income populations and the approaches used to foster public participation by these populations, and reflect coordination with the affected populations. EPA indicated that because of the potential EJ impacts of the project, all infrastructure improvements be coordinated with GovGuam to ensure that local populations also benefit from the improvements and that the project does not create a disparity in standards of living between the civilian and military populations.

The Bureau of Statistics and Plans indicated that it is critical to devote attention to potential impacts on vulnerable segments of the human population, and that some demographic groups may be disproportionately affected by the proposed development (e.g., adolescents, the unemployed, women and members of groups that are racially, ethnically, or culturally distinctive). The bureau stated that no category of persons...should have to bear the cost of adverse social impacts.

Erosion Control and Dredged Material Management

The GEPA stated that all proposed activities involving clearing and grading comply with best management practices applied throughout Guam. Further, the GEPA indicated that stormwater best management practices and erosion control measures be implemented for construction and post-construction phases, and that proper permitting and local government clearances would apply to the project.

The EPA stated that the EIS should discuss the anticipated volume of dredged material that will be generated and options for management. The EPA indicated the agency is working with the Navy to identify an ocean disposal site for clean dredged material outside Apra Harbor, but only for clean material that cannot be beneficially reused. The EPA recommends survey level sediment characterization begin prior to the November 2009 planned beginning of dredged material characterization to obtain estimates of the amount of upland disposal areas that would be required for management of contaminated sediment.

Climate Change and Global Warming

The EPA recommended that the EIS evaluate the potential for impacts of climate change on the project in terms of sea level rise, increases in climatic variability, and increases in extreme weather events when considering placement of facilities.

At the meeting on Saipan, an attendee submitted a report by The CAN Corporation entitled *National Security and the Threat of Climate Change*. The CAN Corporation indicated that the consideration of rising sea levels due to global warming should be incorporated into the analysis when determining locations for military facilities so they would not be jeopardized in the future.

Miscellaneous

Guam Homeland Security/Office of Civil Defense requests assessment of the feasibility of a 24/7 Joint Operations Center to ensure collaborative efforts of the DoD and the local and federal governments to ensure readiness and responsiveness to the increased citizenry, examination of DoD-Government of Guam tropical cyclone warning and notification systems and impacts on a population that is unfamiliar with those systems, and DoD funding to upgrade and maintain the Government of Guam very high frequency communication system that the DoD currently uses.

Several commentors asked "Why Guam?" Another commentor asked why not go to U.S. possessions other than CNMI. One commentor asked the DoD to specify what national security and alliance requirements led to [the proposed action].

GEPA also suggested that the EIS address impact to animal facilities, quarries, and pets.

Several commentors supported the need for innovative solutions to address the complex planning and construction needs.

Several commentors discussed the potential for risk of cancer and other illnesses resulting from military activities, based largely on historic activities in the region that have proven to be detrimental.

Several commentors posed questions about reparations for various circumstances. One commentor asked when war reparations would be paid to Chamorro descendants; would the DoD provide compensation to families on Guam who may have lost personal property, income, lands, businesses, homes, and monies; would the DoD assist the people of Guam to lobby the U.S. Congress for compensation for effects of possible nuclear fallout from the Bikini Island test sites; who will be responsible for compensating the Government of Guam because of the migration of people from the Federated States of Micronesia, Belau and other countries or the military buildup; and when will the Chamorro people be afforded a letter of apology from the Japanese government for the atrocities of World War II.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

Analysis of the comments received confirms that there is widespread interest in the proposed action in Guam and the CNMI. Most comments indicated questions and concerns in one or more resource areas. Key issues are:

- Belief that existing infrastructure (water, wastewater, solid waste, electrical) on the three islands cannot support the proposed action and belief that the current status of the services/resource areas on the island would be overtaxed by the influx of people during construction and operational phases of the proposed action.
- Socioeconomic issues were identified as issues of great concern and interest, but for construction and operational phases of the proposed action. This includes physical infrastructure, social infrastructure, economic benefits, cultural resources (effects on Chamorro culture), political issues (effects on statehood initiatives), private property issues, construction capacity, housing, public safety, and recreation/access issue.
- Concerns about how improvements to infrastructure will be addressed (i.e., whether the military would partner with Government of Guam and improve infrastructure to the mutual benefit of the civilian and military communities or just add new infrastructure to accommodate military needs.
- Impacts on transportation. Vehicular traffic: increased numbers of vehicles on the road, congestion, increased numbers of accidents. Mass transit: concern about addressing existing inadequacies in the face of increased and geographically expanded demand.
- Impacts of the proposed action on natural resources, such as terrestrial and marine ecosystems, wildlife, and marine mammals.
- Capacity of agencies and departments of Guam to accommodate the anticipated increase in population and the demands for various services the increase will generate.
- Actual ability to implement the construction needed for the buildup, given the unprecedented magnitude of the effort.
- Social, health, and economic concerns including personal safety in local communities, and also quality of life.
- Extensive interaction with local agencies and departments will be required to facilitate construction and implementation.
- A large number of commentors included requests for mitigation of impacts in the resource areas that were of concern to them and it can be anticipated that those commentors will follow up to determine whether or not mitigation is adequately addressed.

There is significant interest on the part of the commenting public in being involved in the EIS analysis process and in ongoing communication with the Navy and JGPO as the project moves forward. A number of agencies and individuals specifically offered assistance that could prove useful as the analysis moves forward in (1) indicating willingness to work with the local community, (2) providing local expertise that could be helpful to off-island contractor personnel, and (3) forging relationships between the Navy and the community that would be mutually beneficial in the future.

Appendix A
Notices Published in the *Federal Register*

Omitted from this version of the report.

Appendix B
Scoping Meeting Notification Advertisement

Omitted from this version of the report.

Appendix C
Scoping Meeting Mailer

Omitted from this version of the report.

Appendix D
Scoping Meeting Mailing List

Elected officials

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Street</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Zip</u>	<u>Phone</u>	<u>Fax</u>
GOVERNMENT OF GUAM								
Office of the Governor of Guam	Felix P. Camacho	Governor	P.O. Box 2950	Hagatna	GU	96932	671-472-8931	671-477-4826
Office of the Lt. Governor of Guam	Dr. Mike W. Cruz	Lt. Governor	P.O. Box 2951	Hagatna	GU	96933	671-472-8932	671-477-4827
U.S House of Representative	Madeleine Bordallo	Congresswoman	Suite 107, 120 Father Duenas Ave.	Hagatna	GU	96910	671-477-4272	671-477-2587
U.S House of Representative	Madeleine Bordallo	Congresswoman	427 Cannon House Office Bldg	Washington	DC	20515-5301	202-225-1188	202-226-0341
29th Guam Legislature	Mark Forbes	Speaker	155 Hesler Place	Hagatna	GU	96919	671-472-3407	671-472-3510
29th Guam Legislature	Edward J.B. Calvo	Vice Speaker	155 Hesler Place	Hagatna	GU	96910	671-475-8801	671-475-8805
29th Guam Legislature	Frank F. Blas	Senator	155 Hesler Place	Hagatna	GU	96910	671-472-2527	671-472-2528
29th Guam Legislature	James V. Espaldon	Senator	155 Hesler Place	Hagatna	GU	96910	671-475-5437	671-475-2000
29th Guam Legislature	Judith P. Guthertz	Senator	155 Hesler Place	Hagatna	GU	96910	671-472-5834	671-472-3547
29th Guam Legislature	Frank T. Ishizaki	Senator	155 Hesler Place	Hagatna	GU	96910	671-475-3841	671-475-3844
29th Guam Legislature	Tina Rose Muna-Barnes	Senator	155 Hesler Place	Sinajana	GU	96926	671-475-8462	671-472-3547
29th Guam Legislature	Vincent Pangelinan	Senator	155 Hesler Place	Hagatna	GU	96910	671-473-4236	671-473-4238
29th Guam Legislature	Jesse Anderson Lujan	Senator	655 S. Marine Corps. Dr. Suite 100	Tamuning	GU	96913	671-647-5373	671-647-5377
29th Guam Legislature	Adolpho B. Palacios	Senator	155 Hesler Place	Hagatna	GU	96910	671-472-5047	671-472-5022
29th Guam Legislature	Rory J. Respicio	Senator	155 Hesler Place	Hagatna	GU	96910	671-472-7679	671-472-3547
29th Guam Legislature	Ray Tenorio	Senator	167 South Marine Drive, Suite 104 De La Corte Bldg.	Hagatna	GU	96910	671-479-4826	671-479-1329
29th Guam Legislature	David L.G. Shimizu	Senator	155 Hesler Place	Hagatna	GU	96910	671-473-3100	671-477-2682
29th Guam Legislature	Antonio Unpingco	Senator	155 Hesler Place	Hagatna	GU	96910	671-472-3455	671-472-3400
29th Guam Legislature	Judith T. Won Pat	Senator	116 Chalan Santo Papa, Paul M. Calvo Bldg. Suite 102	Hagatna	GU	96910	671-472-3586	671-472-3589
Mayor's Council of Guam	John F. Blas	Executive Director	P.O. Box 786	Hagatna	GU	96932	671-472-6940	
Mayor of Agana Heights	Paul M. McDonald	Mayor	P.O. Box 786	Hagatna	GU	96932	671-472-6393	671-472-6124
Mayor of Agat	Carol S. Tayama	Mayor	P.O. Box 786	Hagatna	GU	96932	671-565-2524	671-565-4826
Mayor of Asan-Maina	Vicente L. San Nicolas	Mayor	P.O. Box 786	Hagatna	GU	96932	671-472-6581	671-472-6446
Mayor of Barrigada	Jessie B. Pelican	Mayor	P.O. Box 786	Hagatna	GU	96932	671-734-3725	671-734-1988
Mayor of Chalan Pago/Ordot	Pedro I. Borja	Mayor	P.O. Box 786	Hagatna	GU	96932	671-472-8302	671-477-7131
Mayor of Dededo	Melissa B. Savares	Mayor	P.O. Box 786	Hagatna	GU	96932	671-632-5203	671-637-9014
Mayor of Hagatna	John A. Cruz	Mayor	P.O. Box 786	Hagatna	GU	96932	671-477-8045	671-477-6686
Mayor of Inarajan	Franklin M. Taitague	Mayor	P.O. Box 786	Hagatna	GU	96932	671-475-2509	671-828-2543
Mayor of Mangilao	Nonito C. Blas	Mayor	P.O. Box 786	Hagatna	GU	96932	671-734-2163	671-734-4130
Mayor of Merizo	Rita A. Tainatongo	Mayor	P.O. Box 786	Hagatna	GU	96932	671-828-8313	671-828-2429
Mayor of Mongmong Toto Maite	Andrew C. Villagomez	Mayor	P.O. Box 786	Hagatna	GU	96932	671-477-6758	671-472-6494
Mayor of Piti	Vicente D. Gumataotao	Mayor	P.O. Box 786	Hagatna	GU	96932	671-472-1232	671-477-2674
Mayor of Santa Rita	Joseph C. Wesley	Mayor	P.O. Box 786	Hagatna	GU	96932	671-565-2514	671-565-3222
Mayor of Sinajana	Roke B. Blas	Mayor	P.O. Box 786	Hagatna	GU	96932	671-477-3323	671-477-4984
Mayor of Talofofo	Pedro D. Paulino	Mayor	P.O. Box 786	Hagatna	GU	96932	671-789-1421	671-789-5251
Mayor of Tamuning, Tumon, Harmon	Francisco C. Blas	Mayor	P.O. Box 786	Hagatna	GU	96932	671-647-9819	671-646-5210
Mayor of Umatac	Daniel Q. Sanchez	Mayor	P.O. Box 786	Hagatna	GU	96932	671-828-2940	671-828-2676
Mayor of Yigo	Robert Lizama	Mayor	P.O. Box 786	Hagatna	GU	96932	671-653-5248	671-653-3434
Mayor of Yona	Jose Terlaje	Mayor	P.O. Box 786	Hagatna	GU	96932	671-789-4798	671-789-1821

Elected officials

Organization	Name	Title	Street	City	State	Zip	Phone	Fax
GOVERNMENT OF THE CNMI								
Office of the Governor of the CNMI	Benigno R. Fitial	Governor	Juan S. Atalig Memorial Bldg. Isa Drive Capitol Hill Caller Box 100007	Saipan	MP	96950	670-664-2280	670-664-2211
Office of the Lt. Governor of the CNMI	Timothy P. Villagomez	Lt. Governor	Juan S. Atalig Memorial Bldg. Isa Drive Capitol Hill Caller Box 100008	Saipan	MP	96951	670-664-2300	670-664-2311
Office of the Resident Representative	Pedro Tenorio	U.S. Representative	2121 "R" Street N.W.	Washington	DC	20008	202-673-5869	202-673-5873
Office of the Resident Representative	Pedro Tenorio	U.S. Representative	District Office, P.O. Box 504959	Saipan	MP	96950		
Mayor of Rota	Benjamin T. Manglona	Mayor	P.O. Box 537	Rota	MP	96951	670-532-9451	670-532-9454
Mayor of Saipan	Juan Tudela	Mayor	P.O. Box 1457 CK	Saipan	MP	96950	670-234-6208	670-234-1190
Mayor of the Northern Islands	Valentino Taisacan	Mayor	YMCA Bldg. P.O. Box 2859	Saipan	MP	96950	670-234-7392	670-233-6466
Mayor of Tinian and Aguiguan	Francisco M. Borja	Mayor	P.O. Box 59	Tinian	MP	96952	670-433-1800	670-433-9267
CNMI Senate	Joseph M. Mendiola	Senator	P.O. Box 500129	Saipan	MP	96950	670-664-8868	670-664-8908
CNMI Senate	Pete P. Reyes	Senator	P.O. Box 500129	Saipan	MP	96950	670-664-8810/9	
CNMI Senate	Felix T. Mendiola	Senator	P.O. Box 500129	Saipan	MP	96950	670-664-8922	670-664-8938
CNMI Senate	Maria T. Pangelinan	Senator	P.O. Box 500129	Saipan	MP	96950	670-664-8858/	670-664-8860
CNMI Senate	Luis P. Crisostimo	Senator	P.O. Box 500129	Saipan	MP	96950	670-664-8867/	670-664-8919
CNMI Senate	Paterno S. Hocog	Senator	P.O. Box 500129	Saipan	MP	96950	670-664-8812	670-664-8813
CNMI Senate	Jude U. Hofschneider	Senator	P.O. Box 500129	Saipan	MP	96950	670-664-8870/	670-664-8872
CNMI Senate	Paul A. Manglona	Senator	P.O. Box 500129	Saipan	MP	96950	670-664-8801/	670-664-8803
CNMI Senate	Henry H. San Nicolas	Senator	P.O. Box 500129	Saipan	MP	96950	670-664-8814	670-664-8815
CNMI House of Representatives	Oscar M. Babauta	Representative	P.O. Box 500586	Saipan	MP	96950	670-664-8971	670-664-8900
CNMI House of Representatives	Justo S. Quitugua	Representative	P.O. Box 500586	Saipan	MP	96950	670-664-8983	670-664-8985
CNMI House of Representatives	Florencio T. DeLeon Guerrero	Representative	P.O. Box 500586	Saipan	MP	96950	670-664-8836	
CNMI House of Representatives	Matrin B. Ada	Representative	P.O. Box 500586	Saipan	MP	96950	670-664-8800	670-664-8842
CNMI House of Representatives	Edwin P. Aldan	Representative	P.O. Box 500586	Saipan	MP	96950	670-664-8890	670-664-8892
CNMI House of Representatives	Francisco S. Dela Cruz	Representative	P.O. Box 500586	Saipan	MP	96950	670-664-8923	670-664-8926
CNMI House of Representatives	Jacinta M. Kaipat	Representative	P.O. Box 500586	Saipan	MP	96950	670-664-8974	670-664-8976
CNMI House of Representatives	Jesus SN Lizama	Representative	P.O. Box 500586	Saipan	MP	96950	670-664-8899	670-664-8948
CNMI House of Representatives	Crispin M. Ogo	Representative	P.O. Box 500586	Saipan	MP	96950	670-664-8862	
CNMI House of Representatives	Absalon V. Waki Jr.	Representative	P.O. Box 500586	Saipan	MP	96950	670-664-8965	670-664-8966
CNMI House of Representatives	Joseph P. DeLeon Guerra	Representative	P.O. Box 500586	Saipan	MP	96950	670-664-8879	670-664-8880
CNMI House of Representatives	Benjamin B. Seman	Representative	P.O. Box 500586	Saipan	MP	96950	670-664-8881	670-664-8895
CNMI House of Representatives	Manuel A. Tenorio	Representative	P.O. Box 500586	Saipan	MP	96950	670-664-8928	670-664-8930
CNMI House of Representatives	Arnold I Palacios	Representative	P.O. Box 500586	Saipan	MP	96950	670-664-8830	670-664-8831
CNMI House of Representatives	Ramon A. Tebuteb	Representative	P.O. Box 500586	Saipan	MP	96950	670-664-8888	670-664-8889
CNMI House of Representatives	Stanley T. Torres	Representative	P.O. Box 500586	Saipan	MP	96950	670-664-8829	670-664-8855
CNMI House of Representatives	Ray N. Yumul	Representative	P.O. Box 500586	Saipan	MP	96950	670-664-8841	670-664-8827
CNMI House of Representatives	Candido B. Taman	Representative	P.O. Box 500586	Saipan	MP	96950	670-664-8897	670-664-8902

Federal, State, Local Agencies

Organization	Name	Title	Street	City	State	Zip	Phone	Fax
GUAM								
A. B. Won Pat International Airport, Guam	Jess Q. Torres	Executive Manager	355 Chalan Pasaheru	Tamuning	GU	96913	671-646-0300	671-646-8823
Ancestral Lands Commission	Eddie Benavente	Director	P.O. Box 2950	Hagatna	GU	96932	671-473-5263	671-475-9185
Bureau of Statistics and Plans, Guam Coastal Management Program	Anthony Lamorena	Acting Director	P.O. Box 23607	GMF	GU	96921	671-475-1826	
Commission on Decolonization	Eddie Benavente	Director	P.O. Box 2950	Hagatna	GU	96932	671-473-5263	671-475-9185
Department of Agriculture, Division of Aquatic and Wildlife Resources	Paul Bassler	Director	192 Dairy Road	Mangilao	GU	96913	671-734-3842	671-734-6569
Department of Land Management	Joseph Boria	Director	855 West Marine Corps Drive	Ariguan	GU	96910	671-475-5252	671-477-0883
Department of Parks and Recreation	Thomas Morrison	Director	490 Chalan Paliso	Agana Heights	GU	96915	671-475-6296	671-477-0997
Department of Public Works	Lawrence Perez	Acting Director	542 North Marine Corps Drive	Tamuning	GU	96913	671-646-3131	671-649-6178
Guam Chamorro Land Trust Commission	Thomas Elliott	Acting Administrator	P.O. Box 2850	Hagatna	GU	96932	671-475-4251	671-477-8082
Guam Community College	Herminiano Delos Santos	President	P.O. Box 23069	GMF	GU	96921	671-735-5636	671-734-1003
Guam Economic Development and Commerce Authority	Andy Jordanou	Administrator	ITC Building Suite 511	Tamuning	GU	96913	671-647-4332	671-649-4146
Guam Environmental Protection Agency	Jon Jacson	Acting Administrator	17-3304 Mariner Avenue	Tiyan	GU	96921	671-475-1658	671-477-9402
Guam Homeland Security, Office of Civil Defense	Charles Ade	Director	221B Chalan Paliso	Agana Heights	GU	96910	671-475-8920	671-477-3727
Guam Visitors Bureau	Gerry Perez	Executive Manager	401 Palo San Vitores Road	Tumon	GU	96913	671-646-5278	671-646-8861
Port Authority of Guam	Joseph Duenas	Acting General Manager	1026 Cabras Highway, Suite 201	Pai	GU	96915	671-477-5931	671-477-2689
University of Guam	Harold Allen	President	303 University Station	Mangilao	GU	96910	671-735-2995	671-734-2296
CNMI								
CNMI Coastal Resources Management Program	Joaquin D. Salas	Administrator	Box 10007 Second Floor Morgan Bldg.	San Jose, Saipan	MP	96950	670-664-8300	670-664-8315
Department of Community and Cultural Affairs		Secretary of Comm. and Cultural Affairs	House #1341, Capitol Hill	Saipen	MP	96950	670-664-2571	670-664-2570
Department of Community and Cultural Affairs, Historic Preservation Office	Epiphany Cabrera	Director	House #1341, Capitol Hill	Saipen	MP	96950	670-664-2120	670-664-2139
Department of Lands and Natural Resources	Thomas Pangelinan	Secretary	Lower Base	Saipen	MP	96949	670-322-9630	670-322-2633
Division of Fish & Wildlife	Richard B. Sernan	Director	P.O. Box 10007	Saipen	MP	96950	670-664-6001	670-664-6060
Division of Environmental Quality	Frank Rabeulman	Director	P.O. Box 501304	Saipen	MP	96950	670-664-8500	670-644-8540
Marianas Public Lands Authority	John S. Del Rosario, Jr.	Director	P.O. Box 500380	Saipen	MP	96950	670-234-3751-9	670-234-3755
Marianas Visitors Authority	David M. Sablan	Board Chairman	P.O. Box 861	Saipen	MP	96950	670-664-3200	670-664-3237
Office of Military Liaison and Veterans Affairs	Frank Cepeda	Director	Juan S. Atalig Memorial Bldg. 1st Drive Capitol Hill Caller Box 100007	Saipen	MP	96950	670-664-2650	670-664-2660
Hawaii								
Office of Hawaiian Affairs	Hauani Apolona	Chair of Board of Trustees	711 Kapiolani Boulevard, 12th Floor	Honolulu	HI	96813	808-594-1886	808-594-1875
U.S. Federal								
NOAA National Marine Fisheries - Pacific Islands Regional Office	Key Zukeran	Pacific Islands Regional Office	1601 Kapiolani Blvd., Suite 1110	Honolulu	HI	96814	808-944-2200	808-973-2941
NOAA National Marine Fisheries - Guam Field Office	Valerie Brown	Guam Field Office	163 Dairy Road	Mangilao	GU	96923	671-735-4032	735-3984
NOAA National Marine Fisheries - CNMI Office	Terry Topalan	CNMI Field Office	P.O. Box 10007	Saipen	MP	96950	670-664-6035	
National Park Service	Sarah Ceschbaum	Department of Interior	135 Murray Blvd	Hagatna	GU	96910	671-477-7278	671-477-7281
Office of Insular Affairs	R. Thomas Weimer	Department of Interior	1849 C Street	Washington	DC	20240	202-208-6816	202-501-7759
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Chris Bandy	Guam Field Office	P.O. Box 8134 MOU-3	Dededo	GU	96929	671-355-5096	671-355-5096
Federal Aviation Administration	Randy Reeves	Air Traffic Manager	1775 Admiral Sherman Blvd.	Tiyan	GU	96913	671-473-1301	1671-473-1344
Natural Resources Conservation Service	John H. Lawrence	Pacific Basin Area Office	First Hawaiian Bank, Ste. 301, 400 Route 8	Mongmong	GU	96910	671-472-7490	671-472-7288
U.S. Coast Guard	William Marhofer	Office of Marine Safety - Captain of the Port	US Coast Guard Guam Sector GU PSC	456 Box 178 FPO AP	GU	96540	671-355-4835	
Department of Military Affairs/Guam Air National Guard	Lt. Col. Franklin Leon Guerrero	Asst. Adjutant General	APG-AP	AAFB		96543-4046	671-366-7775	671-366-8343
Department of Military Affairs/Guam Army National Guard	Brig. Gen. Donald Goldhorn	Adjutant General	430 Route 16 Bldg. 300 Rm 113	Barrigada	GU	96913-4421	671-475-8242	671-735-0836

NGO and Trade Organizations

Organization	Name	Title	Street	Ctry	State	Zip	Phone	Fax/email	Notes
GUAM TRADE ORGANIZATIONS/COMMUNITY GROUPS AND NGOs									
Nation Chambers	Ben Gerido & Debbie Quineta	Mayor	P.O. Box 8132	Maricao	GU	96918			
Governor's Civilian-Military Taskforce	Brig. Gen. Donald Goldhorn	Adjutant General	430 Route 18 Bldg. 300 Rm 113	Sanigada	GU	96913	871-475-8242	871-735-0838	
Guam Chamber of Commerce	Eloize Baza		173 Aspinall Avenue, Suite 101, Ada Plaza Center	Hagana	GU	96910	871-472-6311	871-472-6202	
Guam Contractor's Association	James A. Martinez	Executive Director	718 N. Marine Drive, Suite 203, East West Business Center	Upper Tumon	GU	96913	871-647-4840	871-647-4843	
Guam Fishermen's Cooperative	Mike Duanas	Manager	Grid D. Perez Marina	Hagana	GU	96910	871-472-6323	871-477-2986	www.duanasfish.com
Commission on Decolonization	Eddie Benavente	Executive Director	P.O. Box 2950	Hagana	GU	96932	871-473-5267	871-475-9185	
Women's Working Group	c/o Senator Won Pa's Office		Payless Corporate Office Bldg. 116 Chalan Santo Papa	Hagana	GU	96910			
Hawaii									
Oahu Chamber of Commerce of Hawaii aka WUB Hawaii			P.O. Box 26183	Honolulu	HI	96826	808-944-7474		
Honolulu Japanese Chamber of Commerce			2454 S. Berentaria St., Ste. 201	Honolulu	HI	96826	808-949-5531		
The Chamber of Commerce of Hawaii			1132 Bishop Street, Suite 402	Honolulu	HI	96813	808-543-4300		
Japanese Chamber of Commerce & Industry of Hawaii			400 Hualani St., Ste. 208	Hilo	HI	96720	808-934-0177		
International/National Environmental									
Pacific Concerns Resource Centre		Private Mail Bag		Suva	FUT ISLANDS		679-330-4649	pcrc@connect.com.fj	Overseas postal rate
Earth Justice National Headquarters			426 17th Street, 6th Floor	Oakland	CA	94612	510-550-6700		
Sierra Club			85 Second Street, 2nd Floor	San Francisco	CA	94105	415-977-5500	415-977-5789	
Natural Resources Defense Council		Regional Office	111 Sutter St., 20th Floor	San Francisco	CA	94104	415-675-6100		
Individuals									
	Joe Murphy	Former Editor of PDN (Retired)		Hagana	GU			jmurphy@searail.com	editorial written in PDN

Information Repositories

Organization	Street	City	State	Zip	Phone	Email
Hawaii State Library, Hawaii and Pacific Section Document Unit	478 South King Street	Honolulu	HI	96813	808-586-3617	hslhdoc@lib.state.hi.us
Guam Public Library System	254 Martyr St.	Hagatna	GU	96910	671-475-4751	tkennimer@mail.gov.gu
RFK Memorial Library, University of Guam	303 University Dr.	Mangilao	GU	96923	671-735-2311/41	
Joten-Kiyu Public Library	P.O. Box 501092	Saipan	MP	96950	670-235-7322	saipanlib@cnmilibrary.com
Northern Marianas College / Public Library (Tinian)	P.O. Box 704	Tinian	MP	96952	670-433-0504	
Rota Public Library	P.O. Box 879	Rota	MP	96951	670-532-9443	

Appendix E
Scoping Meeting Exhibits (PowerPoint
Presentation on Enclosed CD)

Omitted from this version of the report.

Appendix F

Scoping Meeting Fact Sheets

Omitted from this version of the report.

Appendix G
Comments Received During the Scoping Process
(on Enclosed CD)

(Not Available at This Time)

DATA REQUIRED BY THE PRIVACY ACT OF 1974, 2004 EDITION

1.) Authority

5 United States Code (U.S.C.) 552a (2000)

2.) Principal Purpose

Information is used to compile a list of meeting attendees for the administrative record.

3.) Routine Uses

1. Used to signify an individual's desire to make a statement during the public comment portion of the project.

2. Names of the individuals and their comments during the EIS/OEIS process may be published in the project reports.

4.) Information may be used to compile mailing lists for other projects which the individual may have an interest.

Appendix H

Representative Excerpts by Resource Subject

Comments by Category

This appendix contains representative excerpts from comments received during the scoping period by resource subject. This is not a complete compilation, rather a representative presentation. For instance, if a commentor commented on similar subject matter, only one was chosen and presented; however, all comments were counted for the matrix provided in Table 4-2.

1. ACCESS

- Access to the general anchorage by visiting yachts; to mooring area managed by the [Marianas Yacht Club] MYC (general anchorage area); Apra Harbor from the MYC; open area inside Apra Harbor to hold sailboat events; access in and out of Apra Harbor entrance for local vessels and visiting yachts; through Piti Channel; knowledge that military vessels are secured properly; access to areas within Apra Harbor where yachts can anchor for day use or overnight.
- How many federal civil service employees will be located in Guam? Will they have access to the [Department of Defense Education Activity] DoDEA school system, the Navy Exchange and Commissary, and the military health system?
- In preparation of the transfer...the Navy is considering a shooting range in the [Naval Computer and Telecommunications Station] NCTS area which may adversely affect recreational boating, fishing and diving in the area behind the proposed range. It is suggested that the Navy work with the [Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas Islands] CNMI government to secure facilities to meet the Navy's need not only in this regard but in as many opportunities as this could be mutually beneficial. Given the current economic condition of the CNMI, my hope is that the entirety of the Marianas benefits from this proposed action thus resulting in a win-win-win for the Navy, the CNMI, and Guam.
- What are the impacts on community recreational resources, such as hiking and diving locations, and cultural and historic sites and what mitigations including access, will be provided?
- Will the relocation of the Marine Corps force to Guam continue to cause the closure of the glass break water/Magundas area which has been a vital resource to both island residents/fisherman/and surfers?
- Impacts of the creation of wharf facilities to berth the [nuclear aircraft carrier] CVN, as well as other expanded needs of the Navy, the Marines, and the Coast Guard in Apra Harbor will seriously impact the many existing and potential uses in Apra Harbor.
- What numbers of additional active duty personnel and their dependents and military transients will be scuba diving, snorkeling, sailing, fishing, jet skiing, boating, and competing with residents and tourists for dive, snorkel, fishing, and vessel use sites?
- Unfortunate by-product of military reservations and security restrictions is related to the military security zones such as the explosive anchorage. [We are concerned with] the protection and enhancement of public access to the ocean's resources for recreation purpose.
- Will there be compensation for impacts at the MYC?
- My personal concerns stem from my membership in the MYC, located in Sasa Bay, Cabras Harbor, Guam.....We have had to cancel or postpone races in the past because of ship movement...

- The [Port Authority of Guam] PAG is also mandated to provide support for recreational activities such as the small boats marinas and other community support functions. What impacts will be felt by the civilian community in providing this support for our military users?
- With the increase in traffic at the military side of the harbor, PAG operations may be affected. Although few, there have been instances in the past when the arrival of military vessels is kept confidential and only made known to the community when it is at the mouth of the Harbor.
- Since the proposed force buildup was officially announced, it has been widely rumored that, security concerns will cause the military to close Route 3A as a civilian right-of-way. For many years, my family suffered inconvenience and the loss of great economic opportunity due to years and years of military closure of this road....From the narrow perspective of my family, we support force buildup if, our access in and out of Urunao is not obstructed.
- Apra Harbor and Cabras Island were areas heavily utilized by fishermen in the past. Over the years, fishermen have been denied access or have been given limited access to Apra Harbor and Cabras Island.
- There is a need to preserve recreational boating and recreational use of outer Apra Harbor... need to retain Regattas, Auckland Fukuoka Races, Japan-Guam races, SPG competition; and Olympic training cannot be accommodated in any other location.
- Will we be banned from visiting our own historical sites?
- I hope that the Laser Goodwill Regatta will keep going at MYC, and we hope to celebrate its 50th year in the future. Please help MYC to stay as it is, probably with more local sailors.
- We have a great concern for losing world class sailing (safe and perfect environment plus super breeze) water. So we do appreciate if you could fully investigate all the possible danger for small sail boats/boards activities and kids (big kids too) in the nice water.

2. SOCIAL

- What will be the impact upon Guam's public and private school systems if teachers are drawn away to teach within DoDEA's school system; by category of type of teaching position- what will be the additional demand...what are the mitigations DoD will pursue?
- How will the military be educated to know about Guam? Guam's people are [United States] U.S. Citizens...that deserve the same respect that service members have.
- How accurate is the data for students who need special education services versus how much they are receiving?...our local public school system will be strained, and obviously the special education program will as well.... The number of students receiving special education in the public school is growing, but the number of specialized professionals is decreasing due to higher paying jobs in the mainland U.S.
- In order to make an assessment on the impact of education in the public, private, and DoDEA sectors, what are the changes to the planning factors of military personnel and dependents growth...when are they projected to arrive on Guam (by year from 2008-2014)?; what growth planning factors can be provided for the number of [Department of Defense] DoD civilians and their dependents, contractors and family members, and Pacific region migration growth between 2008-2014?...;where are...populations mentioned anticipated to work or reside?; what special education planning factors/requirements can be anticipated?;

anticipated vocational technical training demands; procedure to incorporate new education-related facilities requirements....

- There should be a public health service office located in Guam to provide health screening.....;sufficient medical assets including clinics and hospitals, for increased military and dependents...impact on dental assets; Guam should have sufficient educational facilities for increased military population...names should be selected now with input from the local community in Guam; higher educational needs;...bring the local civilian school system up to the standards possessed by the DoDEA system....equal funding per student for the two systems, leading toward the integration of the two school systems. The U.S Department of Education needs to evaluate this issue and provide additional financial assistance to the local government to reduce the educational gap.
- Training in social work, community development, drug and alcohol addiction counseling and in clinical services is needed; training in cultural competencies for leaders, managers and key officials to ensure property policies and practices.
- Health effects: increase levels of cancers....; increased number of children born with low birth weight...; increased levels of fear...; increased levels of injury...; increased levels of alienation and sense of powerlessness by the Chamorro people as military colonization increases.
- Construction workers and construction worker families and children will impact schools ([Guam Public School System] GPSS and Private) other than DoDEA.
- Schools: location where new personnel may reside and number of families with school children; workers are likely to be relocation and may reside within a distance off base from workplace; identify mitigation measures.
- Will [U.S. Department of Agriculture - Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service] USDA-APHIS be brought on the bases and/or have increased resources to address increased civilian traffic?
- Can a better hospital be built to tend to active duty, National Guard, and reserve units and their families such as the one like Tripler Hospital in Hawaii?
- [Micronesian Youth Services Network] MYSN advocates and supports studies that will assess the impact of the move relative to; healthcare expansion to include specialization...
- ...Segregation in Education - Currently the school system is segregated. DoDEA have built their school on the bases and have pulled their resources and dependants from the local public schools. One of the main complaints and reasons for opening DoDEA schools is that the public schools have poor teachers; yet DoDEA hired a majority of those teachers for their schools. Will the military continue to build and expand their state of the art schools and leave the local public schools in its sad state?...
- My concern is with the impact on Social Services...receives about 1/3 of the funding that a stateside center gets. The growing number of families here and the additional families coming with the Relocation, I am wondering if there will be an increase in funding for Social Services...
- In this regard, may I also ask that perhaps your office should also get involved in making sure that Guamanians, which includes Filipino-Americans, are educated, trained, and assisted in getting involved in the business end of these endeavors. Working well in productive ventures will definitely contribute to the full success of these important missions.

- What impact it will have on Guam's health and social service delivery system: hospital and clinic facilities, medical, allied health and social service personnel, funding, supplies, medical equipment, and technology.
- Examine the impact military expansion will have with respect to drug and alcohol abuse on the community... Assess the current system of care and the potential impact it will have on residential treatment, the court system, to provide for those who need mental health, substance abuse, and disability services. Assess military expansion plans for mental health and substance abuse treatment and developmental disabilities and determine what measures are needed to meet demand for services.
- Examine the extent the impact would have upon family income levels and its effect on the welfare system and potential disparities resulting.
- From experience, I have seen many people coming to Guam for just a couple of years that do not show respect for Guam or its people because they are of the "I am only here for a short time" mentality.
- The proposed plan to relocate III MEF to Naval Base Guam will place [U.S. Marine Corps] USMC personnel in new and modern facilities. The imbalance of quality of infrastructure will be a significant impact on the culture between services.
- The proposed option of locating a CVN pier on Polaris Point will significantly impact, if not eliminate, a unique Quality of Life area for families and service members. The proposal also isolates the CVN crew from Naval Base Mission support and Quality of Life assets such as the exchange, clubs, and other infrastructure.
- There is no reason for two different [school] systems, but there is room for one high quality collaborative education system that is rich in resources with high performing teachers and conducive environments.
- More than 25 percent – 35 percent of Guam's population is Filipino Americans. Unfortunately even RP Govt. consulate tend to forget this. Traditionally, I feel that the important sectors in the island of Guam find it very easy to forget this reality.
- According to the 2000 census, 23 percent of individuals living in Guam are currently functioning below the poverty line. The [Draft Environmental Impact Statement] DEIS should include an evaluation of environmental justice populations within the geographic scope of the project, and the DEIS should address the potential for disproportionate adverse impacts to minority and low-income populations and the approaches used to foster public participation by these populations.
- The Guam Public Library System [GPLS] has limited personnel, resources, and facilities. The branch libraries have had reduced hours for several years, due to financial constraints. GPLS is not sufficiently robust to serve thousands of additional library patrons.
- There is the appearance that "walls and fences" choke off the needed social exchange and interaction that is essential for conflict free coexistence and co-habitation. Expressed in its simplest form, "If I welcome you to live with me and to have access to all areas of my home, please do not barricade yourself in one of the rooms and tell me I can only go in your room when you say its okay." This is the mindset that must be dealt with now and resolved for any transition to be successful. This is one obstacle that the military has to work and overcome.
- With respect to the adult entertainment industry, (bars, night clubs, etc) assess the level and severity of the impact upon the community, what will be gained, lost, and changed.

- Respite care is provided to caregivers of individuals with disabilities. Military dependents with disabled children can qualify for respite care under the [Department of Integrated Services for Individuals with Disabilities] DISID Program. The demand for this service has increased.....Increased demands for this service will exhaust local funds.
- Guam has not yet conducted an islandwide comprehensive [Americans with Disabilities Act] ADA self-evaluation that would be necessary to ensure that buildings and facilities, as well as programs, are ADA compliant.
- The military building will definitely be a financial burden to the island of Guam, the Government, and most of all, the indigenous people of Guam; the Chamorros. The Chamorros will become a minority in their own land.
- Many agencies are understaffed and unable to take on additional workload. Additional personnel are needed to review proposed military projects, collect and compile statistics, conduct studies, perform needs assessment, and engage in other matters as required.
- The Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Study should address social and cultural related issues, with the aim to:
 - Ensure a smooth transition for members and their families, as well as the for the people of Guam;
 - Foster and promote civilian and military relations;
 - Improve the quality of life for military members and their families while stationed on Guam and the local population.
 - Ensure inclusion of military members and their families into the community to the maximum extent possible;
 - Investigate the potential, mutual synergies and efficiencies using shared federal and local resources to support the above objectives.
- The following should be included in the EIS study to determine the impact to the community of Guam:
 - Assess the attitude of the people of Guam and develop recommendations to mitigate and dispel the ill-perception of “why” the U.S. Marines were forced to leave Okinawa.
 - Based on statistics of U.S. Marines in Okinawa pertaining to the ill-effects (e.g. crime, Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs), alcohol-related crashes, bar fights, unwed pregnancies, etc), assess Guam’s infrastructure and capacity to handle a proportional increase to its existing infrastructure.
 - Assess the available resources to ease the transition of a military member/family moving into and living on the economy (living outside the fence), and identify what village Mayors can do to support their transition (e.g. linking to other families as a local support group).
 - Assess the current interaction between DoDEA and GPSS and identify recommendations to integrate or identify collaborative school activities to promote anti-racism and gain a better understanding of cultural differences (e.g. invite DoDEA schools to GPSS schools during Chamorro Week, invite GPSS to DoDEA during Black History Month, other special events, etc.).
- The EIS must address the impact upon the availability of teachers and specialty services the DoDEA system will have upon Guam’s public and private school systems. Inclusive within this assessment is not only the additional demand that will be created by an expanded

DoDEA system but also those military dependents that would be able to provide services to the civilian school systems.

- The EIS should address the impact the inclusion of military dependents will have upon federal dollars and training slots that would otherwise be available for Guam residents who are displaced workers as military dependents also qualify under federal displaced worker programs. The EIS should identify mechanisms to mitigate any negative impacts.
- The assessment and impact on the increased demands for education facilities and personnel at all levels caused by the proposed DoD actions must be addressed to ensure the goal of maintaining quality, accessible education island-wide (public, private and DoDEA) at all levels (K-16) is achieved. This includes an assessment and impact for new schools/facilities, sport facilities directly related to school activities, library expansion, military education center expansion, and new facilities outside of the DoDEA school and higher education systems to provide collaborative opportunities and join program planning for K-16 yet to be determined. This also includes an assessment and impact of the project demands of the number and types of teachers needed; the number of administrators and staff needed; the number of support personnel (i.e. food service, maintenance, library, education centers; and instructional material demands needed.)
- The EIS should include any and all plans with regard to the addition of DoDEA schools and potential increased enrollment in these schools. The plans should also include whether the military would be willing to work with the local government in building partnerships with the GPSS and the potential of a charter school. Plans, if any to provide options to military personnel to send their children to the GPSS. Plans, if any to continue the practice of hiring locally to fill vacancies with DoDEA school system and the number of additional teachers necessary with the plans to build additional schools. The plan for reintegration of DoDEA students into the GPSS.
- We are particularly concerned over the anticipated impacts of increased military presence on Guam on the ability of Guam EPA to provide the services which...are mandated to perform under U.S. and Guam laws. The same concerns apply to other Guam regulatory agencies.
- Measures to address increased levels of fear of becoming a victim of crime; increased levels of injury, mortality, and PTSD in the transient and permanent population; and increased levels of alienation and sense of powerlessness among the local population.
- [The EIS should include]:
 - The effect on income and wealth inequality (GINI score increase) as some individuals profit substantially from the base increase and others are impoverished.
 - The effect that inequality in education and health benefits available to military and civilian segments of the population will have on social and economic inequality.
 - The EIS should include gathering of baseline data on wages earned by women on Guam over the past ten years, and analysis of the anticipated effect on women's earning from increased competition for local wages.
 - The effect on growth in, and increased reliance on, low-paying retail sector, especially in terms of employment for women.
 - The potential skewing effects on island-wide and district election demographics and the corresponding political effects, including those evidenced by representation of women in elected leadership positions and in political parties.

- Address the economic effect that may potentially increase with retired military personnel on Guam.
 - The EIS must include the effect on the colonization of Guam as a non-self governing territory under the [United Nations] U.N. Charter, including minoritization of the Chamorro people as private contractors are brought in for building and operations and the military population increases to include the Chamorro self-determination (decolonization vote as a non-self governing territory under the U.N. Charter which has yet to be conducted).
- The EIS should address plans to address the effects of racial and ethnic tensions as conflicts arise between military and local population.
- [The EIS should study] The affect of overuse utilization/or wear and tear rates and maintenance costs for local roads, recreational facilities, public services including schools, social welfare, hospitals and other medical resources, police and courts.
- How can EIS studies be conducted given the uncertainty of the military plans on the final number of personnel it will station on Guam? The EIS must resolve this matter by flexible design of the studies to include the effect of planned personnel movement increasing beyond which has been announced to date....Given the U.S. Military's unprecedented plan and the local, regional and national significance, we insist that the scope of the proposed study include not only an assessment of the impacts on the physical environment but also the interactive social, political, and economic effects on the people of Guam's quality of life and culture.
- ...will need more personnel in the parks division to deal with the increased usage of our public parks by our military visitors and their dependents, the recreation staff will need more personnel to include lifeguards to monitor the local beaches and pools to monitor higher beach usage.
- In order to make an assessment on the impact of education in the public, private, and DoDEA sectors, we request the following information:
 - What are the changes to the planning factors of military personnel and dependents growth...and when are they projected to arrive on Guam?
 - Are Special Operations Forces and family members still part of the projected gains?
 - What growth planning factors can be provided for the number of DoD civilians and their dependents, contractors and family members, and pacific region migration growth between 2008 and 2014?
 - What special education planning factors/requirements can be anticipated, what ages, and how many?
 - What are the anticipated vocational/technical training demands and timelines associated with the trained workforce?
 - What is the procedure to incorporate new education-related facilities requirements during the EIS process, to include related sports fields/facilities for student activities (i.e. schools, libraries, education centers)
- Will the military be educated to know about Guam?
- We are hearing that one fourth of all marines and Army who have served in Iraq and Afghanistan now have mental problems. Now, we have service men and women returning to the war zones for a second and third tour. Their families are also suffering mental problems.

If we are talking one-fourth of the 8,000 marines coming to Guam, that means about 2,000 active duty marines stationed here will be suffering combat related mental trauma. What will the military do to accommodate this need for mental counseling?

- The island's public health and human services system must be vigorously supported...and its hospital bed capacity/physical plant must be increased as well as upgraded, as well as the necessary increase in its healthcare professional capacity.... weaknesses...healthcare professional shortage across all specialized areas...financial challenges – only 6% of a subgroup of 24% self-pay patients pay...critical shortage of beds.

3. ECONOMICS

- ...how will young Chamorros and Guamanians be able to afford a home and rent [with the increase in cost of] housing/rental markets?
- Impacts from construction workers in years 2010–2014?
- How will Guam's economy be improved?
- If we had military equipment/munitions convoys needing access through marginal roadways...what effect would have on our tourist industry?
- ...military contractors and/or the contracts granted on the military bases on Guam...it has been determined that a number of contractor/vendors doing business on Guam (military bases) have not been filing and/or paying taxes which are due to the Government of Guam. To address this issue, ...create a relationship between the military contracting offices... This would help to enforce Guam Tax Laws. With the anticipated buildup and construction boom the Government of Guam should be entitled to generate significant revenues. Your consideration and addressing of these issues is greatly appreciated.
- Will military purchase their goods from the island's businesses (wholesalers) in order to give us the economic help?
- Intensified defense-dependency making Guam's local economy more vulnerable (than a diversified economy).
- An analysis of how the DoD will identify and address short term requirements, as well as to enable our ports to be in a position to provide for its sustained long term needs include funding needs and potential funding sources...
- The EIS should provide a monetary quantification of the costs of training to be incurred by the civilian sector and the Government of Guam to meet DoD's labor requirement and an evaluation of all potential funding sources that may be available to address the training cost.
- The EIS should address the impact the inclusion of military dependents will have on federal dollars and training slots that would otherwise be available for Guam's residents who are displaced workers, as military dependents also qualify under federal displaced worker programs. The EIS should identify mechanisms to mitigate any negative impacts.
- MYSN advocates and supports studies that will assess the impact of the move relative to... employment training priorities for local people; youth and family support services; prevention, treatment and intervention; orientation to cultures of the Marianas to new or prospective guests; training and cultural competencies for leader, managers and key officials to ensure proper policies and practices...

- ...Tourism- our main resources is tourism. I'm concerned that with this may marines on island, it may change the perception of Guam the Paradise, to instead be Guam the military base.
- In order to accommodate the requirements of planned military construction, we must soon be training a minimum of 200 persons. For that, the Trades Academy must have financial support and we ask that you consider federal funding for student tuition, possibly in a public-private partnership with the Guam Department of Labor.
- Address the labor pool issues, which the hospitality industry already faces with training, recruitment, retention, and competitive salaries and benefits with the private and public sectors. With the increase in federal civilian jobs, we will experience a larger drain with the same resource pool. We hereby request that these issues are addressed as a priority and develop programs to develop the work force pool.
- The military consistently indicates that military growth is good for the Guam economy since servicemen and women will spend money off-base. The EIS should project how much spending will occur off-base as well as on-base by the various industrial categories. This information will allow business to have market information required for business expansion and new business introduction.
- Support personnel and contract workers will be arriving to augment the military expansion. Some may be temporary. We must be careful that expansion is controlled to prevent an excess of housing when these support personnel leave.
- Rental prices near economic centers will increase driving those who cannot afford these rents further away from their place of work. Families may find themselves priced out of the market and have difficulty finding places to live close to our island's employment centers. Although, Guam is a small island, affordable and reliable transportation could be a problem for those with rental affordability issues.
- Most of the housing developments on island are being geared toward the upper-middle income range. The need for more affordable housing developments must be assessed. Both for homebuyers and renters. The housing Study to be conducted by GHURA will be instrumental in this.
- Impacts on the Guam and CNMI tourism industry from the proposed DoD actions must be addressed.
- The situational context of Guam's labor market and the results of on-going military growth discussions pose concerns with regard to workforce sustainability and impact of Alien Labor Force (H2B) to the local and regional community. The recent U.S. Congress approval to remove the restriction of the H2B on military related construction poses several challenges for an island economy and all workforce related issues and the ancillary social economic issues.
- The sheer breadth of the proposed build-up will increase competition for [architect/engineering] A/E consultants, materials, and construction entities. The competition will drive up costs and will negatively impact the ability of [Guam Water Authority] GWA to implement much needed capital improvement projects....
- The real estate market on Guam has spiked since the speculation of the military build-up. We have seen the increase in prices of land homes, and rental units. The longer term effects will be mainly on the low-income and working class families.... The impact on availability and local costs for purchase or renting of housing because of demand from military construction and build-up must be assessed.

- The EIS should project what the cost of living would be on Guam during the period of construction and operation associated with the proposed actions; the number and types of jobs to be created; and the revenues project to be payable to the Government of Guam.
- The proposed action will result in significant funding for construction projects. This amount of funding and the scope of project have and will continue to attract numerous off-island contractors. The EIS should evaluate impacts on local businesses and particularly on local small, disadvantaged, and minority business.
- Local wholesalers are at a disadvantage in competing with off-island wholesalers since shipping of goods is subsidized by the military. The EIS should evaluate subsidies provided to off-island suppliers of goods and identify mitigation measure that provides greater advantages to local businesses or at least levels the playing field.
- Currently military contracts contain a provision which identify these "doing business" requirements but the contracts also state: "Business registration with the Government of Guam is not considered in determining contractor responsiveness or responsibility. At the very least, the EIS should recommend that contracts must be registered with GovGuam upon contract award.
- Section 30 allows Guam to collect income tax revenue from active duty personnel stationed on Guam. Currently, as many personnel are only temporarily assigned to Guam, Section 30 taxes are not paid into the Guam treasury, even though temporarily assigned active duty personnel utilize service on Guam.
- The EIS should provide estimates of annual amount and nature of ship repair work so that impacts on this important industry can be evaluated. The EIS should baseline current ship repair facilities and evaluate them against future needs for ship repair.
- Most of Guam is considered rural for the purposes of USDA Rural Development Programs....As a result of military growth, Tamuning, Yigo, and other villages may become ineligible if village populations exceed the 20,000 population threshold for USDA's housing programs.
- Real estate value is [rising]. We (I) want to buy land now, but how can I know good areas to buy before all the value goes up considering noise and safety (new aircraft traffic) etc. in the near future?
- If Guam is to profit from this build up we don't want the major part of the funding to go "off island" to outside businesses.
- Although having a military base on Tinian would mean a large source of income for our economy, the social and ethical aspects will be greatly affected.
- Knowing that tourism is our biggest target of marketing, will the military industry affect our [Tinian] tourism industry?

4. CHAMORRO INTERESTS

- Political Status-what is the impact on our political status quest? How can we negotiate and participate with such inequality in powers of U.S. versus Guam governments?
- The question to be analyzed by the Federal government, specifically the State Department, is how will it handle the issue in the U.N.? Further, what will be the impact on the progress toward self-government for the Chamorros? What can be done to ameliorate any negative impact? What can the Pentagon do to assist Guam in gaining Federal Executive Branch

agreement with some of Guam's sticking points toward self-government such as waiver of the Jones' Act, mutual consent of self-governing provisions on applicability of federal law, Chamorro vote for self-determination, and control over coastal waters and [economic exclusion zone] EEZ?

- Increased destruction and desecration of ancient Chamorro cemeteries, burial, and cultural areas especially those found along coastal and inland areas...harmful power imbalance between the U.S. as Guam's administering power and Guam must be addressed with respect to U.N. and International Conventions relating to Guam's status as a Non-Self-Governing Territory under the United Nations Charter (treaty)...Obstacles to the decolonization of the Chamorro people, including the minoritization of the Chamorros as a private contractors brought in for construction and operations and the military population rises...; Further obstacles to political status development, including participation by transitory U.S. citizens in a Chamorro self-determination vote under the U.N. Charter and U.N. resolutions...; Contravention to the democratically approved process of mutual consent by the people of Guam of any major decision affecting Guam's people...Altered balance of local politics, including the skewing of local population demographics and their political effects including increased Republican registration...More accepting cultural attitudes toward war and militarism (cultural militarization), including erosion of democratic process and faith as military increasingly determines most aspects of our destiny and our island's fate...
- Identify recommendations to better integrate the military and local communities to include:
 - Bringing arts and culture groups to table to think, act, and invest in what makes Guam unique;
 - Increasing awareness, education, and outreach arts and cultural programs;
 - Continuing to align villages to various military groups;
 - Creating a steering committee of civilian and military members to coordinate programs for the benefit of the public.
- The Guam Ancestral Lands Commission is currently being affected by the proposed posturing of the military. Eight percent... is located contiguous to military properties. Original landowners throughout... have experienced denial of access, denial of the use of infrastructure and intimidation by constructing sentry guardhouses, such as in Radio Barrigada denying families' access to their private properties.
- Understand, respect and participate in government plans and systems that address cultural, historical, education, economic and environmental preservation, protection and maintenance of cultural practices, structures, and sites. Study Government of Guam's strategic plans and policies for cultural, historical, environmental, and economic advancements for healthy living and learning on Guam as a method of integrating military Relocation Plan.
- If anything, there needs to be support from the U.S. to help us exercise our self-determination, not to keep us a colony of people, and to help us towards a true democracy, that we have been denied for so long by a people who saw the need to gain its Independence of 1776 from a Motherland.
- Record all location and data, recover of cultural, historical, archaeological significance first...do not bulldoze, dig, or schedule for target/bombing until all artifacts and information on history are thoroughly salvaged and recorded.
- I want the military personnel/families to learn about our Chamorro culture and that it be required they take "History of Guam".

5. LAW ENFORCEMENT

- Poor hospital and police functions, how will address for construction by 2010? Guam is a very small island... it can be easily targeted...how can you secure safety?
- For the protection of our military guests and the local community, is there going to be shore patrols at the mall, clubs, bars, and other business establishments to keep the peace?
- What are the crime statistics, on and off base, for the Marines stationed on Okinawa? What is the anticipated impact here in Guam for crime?
- Many of our women will be exploited and impregnated by the influx of military personnel. Will the military take responsibility for the illegitimate children that will be born from this abuse? You are bringing Okinawan abusers on our island. Has there been rehabilitation to prevent this kind of abuse here? How will our people be protected? Will violators be prosecuted properly?
- ...Increased levels of crime (anticipate higher rates of domestic violence, rape, and sexual assault due to increased military population, and higher rates of property crime in civilian population with increased poverty and drug use if/when unemployment and wage depression increases.)
- Based on the projected population growth, the police department will be faced with an increased demand for police service, but with limited personnel and other resources to provide those services.
- Property crimes, sexual assaults, prostitution, robbery, bar fights, gambling, and drunk driving are some expels of the crimes we anticipate will increase as a result of the population growth.
- [The EIS should] Assess the impact of the increased number of military and their dependents, DoD civilian personnel and their dependents, and contractors on Guam's law enforcement resource, to include the impact upon Guam's adult and juvenile correctional systems, confinement/rehabilitative facilities, court system, and victim services.
- The EIS must include the effects on levels of crime, especially domestic violence, rape, and sexual assault and higher rates of property crime in civilian population with increased poverty and drug use if/when unemployment and wage depression increases.
- This anticipated military build-up will further exacerbate the need for additional judges, support personnel, resources, and court facilities.
- Increased Criminal Activity at POE—As Guam experiences an increase of military presence, there will be increased criminal activity associated with this buildup. Major criminal activity is transnational. The majority of transnational criminal activity operates from outside of Guam. Criminals follow sources of money e.g. military construction contracts or other sources where monies transfer due to increased economic activity.
- An analysis should be conducted on how the DoD will identify the amount of military personnel and dependants that will not be residing on local military installations, and the impact to the local emergency management system during incidents that require force protection measures that prohibit access to these military installations.
- If we took the assumption that only 2% of the 20,000 military personnel and family expected would be arrested or get in trouble with the law, Guam will need 300 cells. This is a small percentage with a huge impact. Guam's adult correctional facility in its present state would be unable to provide a safe and healthy environment for these prisoners.

- The Customs and Quarantine Agency anticipates personnel shortages and increases in many areas of responsibility: customs law enforcement action; interdiction of prohibited items; arrests, citations, and law enforcement; incident response due to hazardous material or [weapons of mass destruction] WMD accidents; homeland security procedures and requirements.
- Based on the projected population growth, the police department will be faced with an increased demand for police service, but with limited personnel and other resources to provide those services. Lack of patrol officers, as well as patrol vehicles, has transformed our patrol operations into reactionary mode....building are in a state of poor and dilapidated condition with plumbing and electrical problems...the "Crime Lab" occupies a building in Tiyan that has no windows and very limited ventilation....obsolete computer systems...obsolete workstations...outdated local/remote network infrastructure....Only personnel who privately purchased their ammunition were issued and certified to use the new firearms....the majority of the Guam Police Department's field personnel, however, have received little or no applicable training.... The response team's capability is very limited due to insufficient funding...
- ...expects direct impact and exponential increases to existing work/case-loads.... The National Center for State Courts (NCSC) study [2005] did not include the anticipated increase of military presence on Guam....This anticipated military build-up will further exacerbate the need for additional judges, support personnel, resources, and court facilities.
- The Department of Corrections details areas of impact and concern: detainee population, personnel (security, caseworker, parole officers), facility, vocational, training, K-9 Unit, and electronic monitoring.
- With the projected growth, the Guam Fire Department will be requesting for additional manpower...as well as fire rescue gears to include medical supplies, fire trucks, ambulances and the construction of several fire stations and rescue operation [stations]....

6. INFRASTRUCTURE/TRANSPORTATION MISC.

- The Japan base relocation is a fast track project which may require improvement to existing infrastructures....DoD's commitment to ensure that the local community is not impacted with the move if [Guam Power Authority] GPA is not able to complete infrastructure improvement by the anticipated relocation. This could be due to funding issues, delays due to restoration after a typhoon or other catastrophic events, etc.
- Historically, the PAG has been the venue through which military goods and equipment are off loaded. However, even before the actual relocation of equipment, military personnel and dependents, there will be an increase in cargo and personnel associate with the infrastructure build up to precede the actual relocation. This will have a more immediate impact on the capacity and operation of both our island's air and sea ports.
- The public transit system in its current state is facing difficulties with keeping up with the local demand for services. The added demand from the military community as a result of the increase in military population will place additional as well as new challenges on the Guam Public Transit System.
- Roads (new highway?), power plants, water etc.; how and when do you plan to improve in order to accommodate construction stage by 2010 before military move? Other than basic life line of [infrastructure], modern lifestyle need to be improved and maintained such as internet, cable, satellite...

- What is the procedure to integrate new education-related facilities requirements into on-going infrastructure support efforts (i.e. water, waste water, power, [U.S. Environmental Protection Agency] EPA assessments, etc)?
- ...Increased use rates and maintenance for local roads, recreational facilities, and public services including schools, social welfare, hospitals and other medical resources, police and courts.
- [The EIS should] Address infrastructure needs for these projects including the possibility of an incinerator and an additional power plant in northern Guam and their impacts. Related is the impact on the northern water lens.
- Recommend a reliable and frequent transportation system between the military bases, more shops, and housing areas to community business and cultural districts. Many servicemen and their dependants may not have their own transportation and a bus service should be provided for them to experience Guam beyond the base way of life.

7. INCREASE IN TRAFFIC/ROADS/HIGHWAYS

- Identify funds for road signs, directional signs, landmark signs, parks and recreations signs, hazard signs, and warning signs to add practicality, functionality, and aesthetics to the landscape of the island, which will benefit new visitors (military and tourists, and the local community).
- Observation: - a review of all DoD facilities and land holding on the island of Guam show that they are spread throughout the island from south, central, west, and north...Most if not all of these facilities are separated by civilian/government lands and foreseeable traffic generation can be expected to increase using the local transportation networks (roads). As such, it is safe to say that all five [Areas of Concern] AOC's will be impacted depending on the level of increased activities connecting these facilities. Furthermore, traffic generation between military installations and civilian/private/government such as commercial, business and residential zoned areas can also be anticipated...Traffic can be expected to increase connecting these populated areas as well s traffic generation into the existing commercial and business districts on Guam...and connecting to southern military facilities (Naval Station). The major highways that will be impacted are: Route 1; Route 3; Route 15; Route 16; Route 10 and 4... If the military currently has a bus system in Okinawa to service its personnel, consideration should be explored in relocating those buses to Guam to augment the existing bus transportation system...Transportation consultants should be hired to develop a comprehensive transportation model that will address at a minimum, the existing public transit system, the expansion of the system to accommodate military population, the basic infrastructural needs of the system required such as badly needed facilities, parking structures, signs, marketing plan, implementation plan, address shortfalls of the present system, identity potential funding sources, both local and federal, a 5-year project plan and other related elements of the system; consultants should coordinate its' preliminary assessment plan with the Bureau of Statistics and Plans, Governor's Office, Adelup, Guam to obtain necessary aerial maps, statistics, GIS information, etc.
- Traffic: Potential impact scenarios; location and number of commuters, if any; detail analysis of traffic analysis impacts; mitigation measures required. Nitrates in Guam's water is increasing especially on the northern end where proposed marines will be located. Underground utility lines constructed; [will] new lines be recorded at the dept of land management?

- What are the current conditions of major roads, signs lighting, traffic signals, and speed limits on Guam? Can the current infrastructure support an increase in vehicular volume? What is the carrying capacity of all roads with the current population? Will it be necessary to improve current conditions and build new roads? Will this be coordinated with the Guam Highway Master Plans? (Bureau of Statistics and Plans) What will be done to reduce impacts of increased traffic on the roadways? During certain times, the roadways are already intolerably full of traffic. I suspect adding another 8,000 troops plus their families will make traffic unbearable for most of the time and especially during peak hours.
- Generally, I share the island's concerns regarding how Guam can handle this growth – Guam has proven unable to deal with their infrastructure problems now – Roads, schools....
- This evaluation should include quantitative and qualitative measurements of impacts of the proposed development. It should also identify ways to mitigate impacts....Demand on all of Guam's transportation infrastructure.
- The EIS/OEIS should assess the impacts of the DoD's expansions on the island's primary, secondary, & tertiary roadway systems, and specific to:
 - The Guam 2010, 2020, & 2030 Highway Master Plans,
 - The establishment of an Intelligent Transportation System,
 - Planned vs. proposed roadway reconstructions, and
 - Mass Transit, traffic signalizations, bridges, waterways and other roadway activities.
- For a project of this magnitude, all infrastructure, as well as societal structure and capacities, must be examined for changes that may be necessary to accommodate the large influx of personnel to the island. These include existing infrastructure related to transportation, water,...
- I am concerned that with an increase of traffic, Guam's roads and bridges will not be able to handle the load.
- [Federal Highway Administration] FHWA allocations for Guam should increase to reflect the military impact on the entirety of the transportation system, and transportation planning should aggressively include greenways and open space corridors as well as supplemental funding.
- The study must include intensity factors for Guam to account for the smaller population of Guam, smaller land area and current conditions of infrastructures such as roads, bridges...

8. UTILITY REQUIREMENTS

- Will the marine relocation require more civilian support from the Navy regarding telecommunication/communicational services, or will they be building their own and hiring locally?
- New alternative energy options to replace traditional sources of power should be evaluated, such as wind generation, cold seawater air-conditioning, ocean thermal energy conversion, methane from the Orote dump, waste-to-energy and solar power.
- Also, as more focus is placed on the development of alternate energy with the increasing cost of fossil fuels, the development of ocean technology is another option of energy development that is also recommended as a source of energy to make military operations less dependent on traditional forms of power generation.

- Is there a plan to build a power plant where excess power to be sold to GPA? Is this plant to be located within the military base?
- During road construction or other construction required by the military expansion, it may become necessary to move current viable wire line networks...to another location. Utilities would expect a continuation of current military policy which is to reimburse the costs of relocation such network, and will cooperate fully with any joint trench efforts in order to keep relocation costs to a minimum.
- It is anticipated that the planned military expansion will add a projected seventeen thousand active duty personnel and their families and at least ten thousand in support personnel to the island's population. The population increase will require additional energy sources. At this time local utility companies are urging the military to utilize their existing systems and work with them to increase capacity.
- Any and all plans that may include the military building their own power generation and the affects of tapping into the civilian power supply. The EIS should also include assisting the Government of Guam to make improvements to the current infrastructure for these utilities.
- The EIS/OEIS should assess the impacts of the DoD's expansions on the island's power generation, transmission & distribution infrastructures, and specific to...energy.
- Due to many typhoons that Guam experiences, more reliable underground utilities need to be installed and the old system of power poles needs to be removed.
- Another issue is electrical power consumption. I would like to see the military make widespread use of photovoltaic panels to generate electricity. This would serve to 1) decrease the load upon our civilian power generators and 2) stimulate local businesses who would install and maintain these.
- It is therefore extremely important for the military both on-base and in military housing to have an aggressive recycling program. This could be in conjunction with proposed recycling plans by the Government of Guam.
- What communication infrastructure is being addressed towards band-width and internet capability increases for education-related programs or island-wide demands?...towards phone line increases?

9. POTABLE WATER/GROUNDWATER RECHARGE

- We are pleased that this process is occurring, and use this opportunity to bring the serious and fundamental issue of water to your attention, asking that you include this as part of your evaluation, not just as an environmental issue, but also as a potential to enhance security.
- What is the total volume of availability of our local water supply (subterranean and surface)? Could they be intentionally or accidentally poisoned, contaminated, or rendered useless and for how long? What can be done to prevent or protect this from occurring? What will be done to provide larger water containment, preservation, i.e.; Fena Lake? Will there be federal money used to fund the construction of a new, larger highway from north to south, to help alleviated traffic congestion on our main highway?
- The Northern Guam Groundwater Lens has been designated under federal law as Guam's principal source aquifer by the EPA. Recent events occurring in certain subdivisions have highlighted gaps in the existing subdivision laws and potential health hazards that can arise.
- The recently completed GWA [Water Resource Master Plan] WRMP forecasts population growth linearly based on historical data. Proposed infrastructure capacity upgrades are

roughly based on these population projections. The military buildup has the potential to render the projections and associated project schedules null and void.

- Cumulative impacts of military expansion and relocation on the EPA legally recognized Sole Source Aquifer of Guam must be assessed. Increased pumping from the aquifer for all DoD uses shall be assessed relative to its corresponding sub-basin's sustainable yield.
- The impacts of using alternative sources of drinking water should be assessed. These alternatives should consider surface water, ground water, recycled water, desalination, and various treatments needed for future water sources and combination of sources.
- I request that the Navy military consider the possibility of helping the government of Guam to build a second water tank next to the present one in Santa Rita to provide the residents of Agat and Santa Rita an additional week of water supply...Navy's need for water and its ships that, with only one water tank will render the residents of Agat and Santa Rita without water for one week or more.
- What I would like to see happen is the U.S. military to give water rights back to the people of Guam. Why are we buying our water from the military?
- Since the majority will be in NW Guam, what is [the] impact...on the water resource for Northern Guam?
- Of particular concern is the accessibility and supply volume of water that is currently available to farmers for irrigation and livestock in Northern Guam. The preliminary information...indicates that the proposed buildup will be focused in Northern Guam. This is the very area that has the largest population of island residents and has the greatest impact on the use of the northern aquifer. The issue of accessibility to water resources must be taken into primary consideration as one of the most critical issues to be address[ed].
- How the [storm water] runoff would be directed to recharge Guam's aquifer and how contaminants at each facility will be removed from recharge water, to meet Guam Water Quality Standards must be addressed.
- It is essential that the scope of the EIS/OEIS include the widest possible consideration of the impact the relocation will have on Guam's water resources and its entire water infrastructure, so that during the development of the EIS/OEIS the due consideration shall be had of the full array of studies and solutions that will be needed to comprehensively address the water infrastructure issues that will be raised by the relocation.

10. SOLID WASTE/RECYCLING

- ...Can we look at a very critical issue that Guam currently faces? GovGuam/[Department of Public Works] DPW is being sued by the FED's regarding finding a replacement "Dump Site" and close down the Orote Dump. Maybe as an overall community, work together with our military counterparts and utilize the current dump sites that the present Navy and Air Force use to solve this dilemma...marine relocation to become proficient at recycling, Guam's most precious resource is its land. Because Guam is so small I find that it is critical and necessary to merge trash and have the entire island military and local become educated at proper recycling.
- As a member of a local environmental organization ([non-governmental organization] NGO), I would like to see the military somehow partner with the local government or perhaps share facilities for some waste materials that make up the solid waste problem of Guam. One example would be waste glass. The civilian community has no specialized equipment (i.e. pulverizer) to process this into a useable material. Another example would be

some types of waste plastic...I would also like to see the military show leadership in the area of waste minimization.

- The Districts are also recommending that the military consider the recycling of wastewater that can be converted to a source for irrigation. If new wastewater plants are to be constructed...the current practice of wastewater treatment and discharge into the ocean only further depletes reusable water resources.
- The DEIS should identify how solid waste from the project will be managed....we recommend a lifecycle analysis be performed for solid waste management to determine the most cost effective and environmentally beneficial mode of solid waste management for the project. A comparison of full lifecycle impacts from various modes of waste management is recommended for the DEIS.
- If the planned GovGuam landfill will be used, provide a status update on the landfill development and estimate disposal needs from the proposed project, including those from the temporary contractor/construction workforce. Assess impacts...on landfill capacity and day-to-day operations.
- The proposed action should include an integrated waste management program for the project area.
- The Andersen AFB has been successful in reducing and diverting waste, especially green waste, from landfills. Similar and improved new methods to reduce and recycle solid waste should be addressed in the DEIS/OEIS and impacts on landfill requirements noted....The change to the lifetime of this already planned landfill due to increased waste from the expanded population due to military buildup must be calculated in the EIS....C&D debris from DoD activities should be recycled as much as possible.

11. SANITARY SEWER SYSTEM

- Several GWA sewer lines and pump stations have been identified as needing upgrade due to future WRMP growth projections. Increases in these projections will mean inadequate funding for infrastructure growth, leading to sewer backups and overflows that are both a high cost to ratepayers and a serious environmental and health hazard.
- The GWA WWTP is out of compliance with its National Pollutant Discharge Elimination system (NPDES) permit from EPA... If the GWA improvements can be supported in the form of mitigation from the DoD impacts, the necessity and cost of secondary treatment may be avoided, through EPA's agreeing to continue GWA's waiver from secondary wastewater treatment requirements...
- Agat and Santa Rita villages' sewer system effluents are currently being pumped directly into Apra Harbor wastewater treatment plant effluent lines by virtue of "Memo of Understanding" between the Government of Guam and the Naval Command. With the additional/anticipated sewer generation at the naval base is there any mitigation action?
- ...increased sedimentation of the coral reefs that will result just from the sewage outfalls. You could make a difference by helping with develop secondary sewage treatment facilities...

12. NOISE

- Air Space-Commercial flights are making so much noise early in the morning and late in the afternoon. What about the Marines air activity, will it be over the island or above the sea? What will the marines do to minimize air activity noise on the island?
- Providing noise abatement projects/programs to ensure that the civilian communities near bases will not see or hear an increase in noise pollution from military jets flying over villages/island and land vehicles.
- During these exercises, Marine Helos of various descriptions (Huey's, HH-60s, Apache, etc) can be heard, felt, and seen as they circle around the old South Andy housing and administrative areas, approximately a mile or two east of us. Many of these approaches bring the aircraft directly over our house, and it is very disruptive, as the helos fly at a fairly low altitude.
- For planned location of firearm training areas, the EIS must look into the impact the noise that may disturb the normal activities of native species as well as human uses on land and water.
- [Guam International Airport Authority] GIAA has several environmental mitigation programs underway and the environmental baselines were based on current commercial aircraft activity with minimal military traffic. Noise Compatibility Program....Hazardous Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures... Military Fuel Lines and Easement Boundaries... EPA Compliance requirements.
- I am concerned, so are my neighbors and family residing in Tamuning, Guam, that the additional units of marines will add to the noise and safety hazard that the marine helicopters will bring...As a suggestion, if the helicopters have to fly from Andersen [Air Force Base] AFB to Big Navy or vice versa, can they fly over water just outside Tumon on the west coast parallel to the island?
- Increased levels of noise pollution from military jets and military land vehicles.
- I have a concern on the increase noise factor from Andersen, primarily Northwest Field training activity, and if the military will provide funding to undulate their homes to mitigate the impact.

13. LAND USE PLANNING

- When you bring more people, where will you get the lands needed? Will you take lands like what happened in 1948? Will you compensate at today's fair market value and not pressure the land value down?
- What land will be taken for defense missiles?
- Will you prevent any more land taking? Already a plan is in place to take our roads for movement of military vehicles and talk is that you can block roads when movement of bombs is to happen.
- Land is probably the most limited resource on our small island. Our future communities need to be planned and zoned so that business, industrial, and military exercise areas are not in close proximity of housing developments. This would address both safety and quality of life issues.
- Will the utilization of the Northfield [Field] on Tinian be used as a site/range for the marine's location on Guam?

- Since you have 2/3 of our land [Tinian], will you grant us more money to improve our economy?

14. MARINE RESOURCES

- Amphibious landing exercises will have impacts on coral reef conservation, beach and coastal area erosion, and migratory shorebird feeding, and can conflict with other natural resources of land and water areas....impacts of all classes of proposed craft in all possible use areas must be separately addressed.
- How will it affect Southern residents, beautiful areas like Selle Bay-Cetti Bay-Fua Bay?
- ...recommended that the Navy conduct public scoping sessions in every Guam municipality as well as address impacts to Guam's coastal and marine resources from the planned build up.
- Guam has had a recent history of large scale fisheries industry using the Apra Harbor port facilities and linked air cargo resources and has had plans for expanded service of foreign and U.S. fishing fleets. Some of the few remaining large scale fisheries resources in the world that are not over-fished, the Western Pacific tuna stocks, are in waters surrounding Guam. Impacts must be addressed on current and potential fisheries including transshipment through Guam and development of proposed new fishery facilities in Apra Harbor.
- How will the EIS specifically address the potential impact of each project related to the military expansion on the living marine resources in Guam's nearshore waters? These impacts, but are not necessarily limited to the direct removal or disturbance of marine habitat, reduced nearshore water quality, and the disturbance of sea turtle and sea bird nesting sites.
- ...recommends that [Department of the Navy] DON consult with us regarding the concern for marine mammal species...specifically on sea turtle nests on Guam to avoid impacts to these endangered and threatened species. Currently there are 3-4 different areas within Apra Harbor where green sea turtle and hawksbill sea turtle nesting sites have been documented.
- I want to know what you are planning to do to protect the reefs. 30 years ago the coral here was much nicer. The impact of the military on the reefs is tremendous.
- Any live firing ranges for training must not impact into the waters to the west side of the island, but aimed to the north, northeast, or west. This is because the waters to the west of the island are the diving and fishing areas and important for Guam's residents and tourists.
- We need to protect the reefs and not disrupt diving, snorkeling, and sailing activities in Apra Harbor.
- Dredging in the harbor would, of necessity, negatively affect the habitats of harbor creatures and should be undertaken with sensitivity to the impact it is having.
- Alternatives to destroying the coral reef shoals in Apra Harbor must be developed and promoted in the EIS to allow a turning basin for the aircraft carriers....Development of deeper artificial reefs in Apra Harbor would not mitigate damage to these shoals.
- The Draft EIS should fully document the impacts from dredging (both construction and maintenance) and fill on coral reefs and other aquatic resources. Identify the acreage and ecosystem characteristics of the area directly impacted and cumulative effects on the aquatic ecosystem....Reference should be made to Executive Order 13089 on Coral Reef Protection and how this project will comply.

- The Navy should coordinate early with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and EPA regarding Clean Water Act Section 404 permits needed for pier/waterfront infrastructure as well as any other fill of materials into waters of the U.S., including wetlands and other special aquatic sites, especially coral reefs [details expanded in subsequent paragraphs].
- If mid-frequency sonar is part of the project, we recommend that a thorough discussion of current best available science regarding impacts from sonar use on all marine biological resources be presented and that this information be utilized in assessing potential impacts....If sonar will be used, we recommend use not exceeding 154 decibels....
- Numerous other federal trust species occur in the Marianas islands, including migratory birds, *coral reefs*, and *marine mammals*. The Service is concerned that proposed facility construction...and military training activities may result in disturbance and/or harm to these species....training activities, including the use of sonar in anti-submarine warfare training, may adversely affect marine mammals, and training involving amphibious landings may harm coral reefs, which in the Mariana Islands tend to be fringing structures with wide, shallow flats.

15. ECOLOGICAL

- How will quarantine services be provided for the increased shipping and movement of cargo between islands? Will transportation not environmental take over interdiction and inspection responsibility to prevent the spread of invasive species? How will brown tree snake movement/escape to other pacific islands be addressed?
- The potential of invasive species, to include brown tree snakes on the other areas of the Pacific. The probability of these invasive species entering or leaving Guam on a military aircraft or container vessel will rise proportionately with the increase in air traffic and movement of personnel and cargo to and from Guam.
- The DEIS/DOEIS should address what action will be implemented to prevent the accidental transport (brown tree snake interdiction) of this snake to areas outside of Guam associated with the proposed action, including and what funding sources will be provided in order to address these concerns. For example, Tinian harbors the endemic Tinian Monarch, the DEIS/DOEIS should address what impacts the proposed activity will have on this species and other native fauna.
- Special attention must be given to native Guam tree snails which have been inadequately addressed in previous impact studies. All native tree snails have been badly impacted by human activities, especially removal of vegetation and introduction of alien species.
- The DEIS should discuss the spread of invasive species on Guam, including the additional risks associated with brown tree snake spread off Guam, and identify control measure to prevent this.
- For streams and wetlands, the discussion should include (a) acreage and habitat type of waters of U.S. that would be created or restored; (b) water sources to maintain the mitigation area; (c) the vegetation plans, including the numbers and age of each species to be planted, as well as special techniques that maybe necessary for planting; (d) maintenance and monitoring plans, including performance standards to determine mitigation success; (e) the size and location of mitigation zones; (f) the parties that would be ultimately responsible for the plan's success; (g) contingency plans that would be enacted if the original plan fails, and (h) funding to ensure long-term maintenance of mitigation sites.

- Water and sewage generated with consumptions including fire flow requirements on and off base; significant impacts on natural resources; aquifer recharge; drought; socioeconomic impact; ground and surface water impacts including water quality. Developments would potentially have significant impacts on natural resources both land and sea includes mitigation action; impacts on aquifer recharge both surface and groundwater.
- The NCTS area and the areas around the NCTS have pristine forest areas where native flora and fauna...
- More accountability for military pets...This is detrimental to the reintroduction of Guam's Territorial bird, the koko.
- The potential value of determining compensatory mitigation actions through the technique of Habitat Equivalency Analysis (HEA), as is being used for Kilo Wharf expansion mitigation, should be discussed and its application to all DoD project impacts evaluated. Mitigation for impacts to the human environment should be consider provision of DoD lands for public uses such as reaction or a new public landfill and sharing of DoD resources such as those for mass transportation.
- We need to protect the habitats of our endangered species.
- ...recommends an environmental inventory be conducted to identify existing and planned natural areas and lands critical for protection for Guam's long-term ecological health. This inventory or "greenprint" should be used as a reference for avoiding critical resources when planning the specific location of infrastructure, training areas, etc., needed for the project [followed by details].
- The DEIS/OEIS must note impacts to listed species and address protection of their habitats, including providing improved studies and reevaluation of their habitats near DoD development sites.
- [RE: federally listed endangered species] ...is concerned that proposed facility construction...and military training activities may result in habitat loss and physical disturbance, and may affect listed species.
- Numerous other federal trust species occur in the Marianas islands, including *migratory birds*, coral reefs, and marine mammals. ...is concerned that proposed facility construction...may result in disturbance and/or harm to these species. In particular, the destruction of intact native forest and the construction of artificial or alteration of natural wetlands may adversely affect migratory birds....
- With increased traffic and the movement of personnel and materials there is the real possibility of new invasive species being introduced to these fragile ecosystems....We recommend that the EIS outline inspection and sanitary procedures to avoid introducing invasive species to islands that may be currently free of them....All the avian and mammalian species listed above are also extremely vulnerable should the brown tree snake become established in the [CNMI], so this is a major factor to consider when assessing and mitigating impacts to listed species....The Navy must assure that funding is available to consistently, sustain a 100 percent inspection rate of all cargo, vehicles, munitions, household goods and other items departing Guam....We recommend that the DoD provide sustained base funding for applied brown tree snake research efforts by the United States Department of Agriculture Wildlife Services National Wildlife Research Center.
- ...Anticipated effects of global warming in the immediate and long-term future and interaction with the military growth impact (e.g. more intense storms will make the military hazardous waste site more vulnerable to further migration).

16. AIR QUALITY

- Increased levels of air and soil pollution as a result of increased vehicular traffic on local roads. Reduced local food supply quality and quantity as a result of air and water pollution.
- Clean air is a resource that is very important on Guam. With the proposed military buildup, there is a grave concern that the people of Guam and the environment would be exposed to some degree of pollution, such as: airborne particles and wide variety of toxic gases. Will the military control and monitor their activities to safeguard and ensure Guam's good air quality?
- Impacts of emissions due to potential emissions due to potential increase of demands from existing power suppliers or the construction of new power sources, including back-up power sources and waste to energy production, need to be assessed and related to compliance at all potential Guam sites. Impacts of increased vehicle and vessel emissions on Guam air quality should be addressed.
- The DEIS should provide a detailed discussion of ambient air conditions (baseline or existing conditions), National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), criteria pollutant nonattainment areas, and potential air quality impacts of the project... Construction related impacts should be discussed.
- Is the airborne discharges of [a power plant] likely to drift to residential areas?
- ...recommends that the DON and [Joint Guam Program Office] JGPO consider the installation and maintenance of an air quality monitoring network in Guam as part of the buildup activities...support redesignation to attainment...provide a measure as the air quality effect of the Guam buildup.
- The DEIS should discuss the project elements that will be major contributors to greenhouse gases (GHGs) and identify what practices and project elements will be incorporated to reduce GHG emissions to help meet [the goal set by Executive Order 13423]...The DEIS should also evaluate the potential impacts of climate change on the project.
- The DEIS should include a thorough analysis of impacts from the construction of the proposed project alternatives, and emission estimates of all criteria pollutants and diesel particulate matter (DPM), including the federal 8-hour ozone standard and the PM_{2.5} standard...that the DEIS disclose available information about the health risks associated with vehicle emissions and mobile source toxics.

17. SURFACE WATER

- Impact on Guam's surface and groundwater supply and aquifer system. Impact to the people of Guam from air, sea, or river borne contaminants originating from U.S. military activities or joint foreign military exercises.
- For each facility planned, the amount of impermeable surface created, the quantity of storm water runoff generated and the quality of the runoff should be estimated....Impacts of deviation by the DoD from practices enforced by Guam EPA for storm water management, as applied on all non-DoD properties, must be addressed.
- ...every effort to maximize protection from spills and other releases should be implemented. The DEIS should identify all activities under the proposed action that could potentially affect groundwater....The DEIS should include a Spill Prevention Plan with Best Management Practices (BMPs) that will be employed during construction and operation of all facilities in the area...include a description of the secondary containment that will be used...and what

practices will be utilized to prevent contamination during operations....The DEIS should also identify what measures will be taken in residential areas to avoid contamination of the aquifer.

- In the event of an oil discharge or a release of hazardous substance from a vessel, what control measures are in place to address the effects of such hazards into any of Guam's onshore or offshore surface waters?

18. CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

- The cumulative impacts (direct, indirect, and secondary) of all past, present, and future projects affecting the marine and terrestrial environment should be addressed in the DEIS/DOEIS (Alpha and Bravo Wharves' Improvement, Kilo Wharf Extension, Red Horse Squadron, Beddown of Training and Support Initiatives at Northwest Field, Andersen Air Force Base, Establishment and Operation of Intelligence, Surveillance, Reconnaissance, and Strike Capability at Andersen AFB (ISR/Strike), Munitions, Apra Harbor, Proposed Munitions Storage Igloos Construction at Andersen AFB, etc.... The cumulative impacts of all these projects must be thoroughly considered in order to ascertain the impact of the proposed action.
- ...encompassing the significant interactive and cumulative impacts of related DoD proposed developments not only to current local conditions, but also to proposed local development/growth. The overall cumulative impacts of additional project a developments directly and indirectly caused by military expansion on Guam need to be addressed as thoroughly as possible in the DEIS/OEIS.
- Because of the cumulative impacts from past DoD actions and the high potential for this project to impact aquatic and other biological resources...recommends a comprehensive mitigation plan be developed, in consultation with the recommended greenprint, to identify ongoing restoration opportunities as well as stewardship management needs on both Guam and the other affect islands. Onsite and offsite mitigation and mitigation banking should be considered.
- It was apparent from discussion at this meeting that many Guam residents are concerned that the military buildup may increase Guam's population to a level that may result in significant cumulative effects on Guam's marine resources.
- The EIS/OEIS must address subsequent and cumulative impacts of all the various impacts associated with the plan.
- A thorough cumulative impacts analysis must be performed and include impacts from this project as well as all reasonable foreseeable future actions by DoD agencies and other entities....The cumulative impacts analysis should identify how resources, ecosystems (including coral reefs) and human communities of concern have already been affected by past or present activities in the project area. Characterize these resources in terms of their response to change and capacity to withstand stresses, and identify the additional stresses that will affect resources.... Large-scale mitigation for cumulative impacts is appropriate because of the scale of the project and should be identified.
- The overall cumulative impacts of additional projects and developments directly and indirectly caused by military expansion on Guam need to be addressed as thoroughly as possible in the DEIS/OEIS [followed by a list of examples]....We request that the DEIS/OEIS include more than summary tables of the ongoing and expected projects....Discussion should be provided on compatibility and interdependency of projects and ways to mitigate overall impacts....The inclusion of impacts from transient DoD

personnel and construction and service workers must be added to impact of those based on Guam in all issues addressed in the EIS/OEIS. Cumulative impact analyses should include not only direct impacts, but also impacts indirectly caused by military activities.

19. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS/HAZARDOUS WASTE

- Can you promise us that there will be no contamination from live firing practices in the Pacific Ocean and surrounding populated areas as you have done at Ypao Beach? What will happen to the trash you leave behind? Will you be able to clean our island of toxic dump sites?
- ...Anticipated effects of global warming in the immediate and long-term future and interaction with the military growth impact (e.g. more intense storms will make the military hazardous waste site more vulnerable to further migration).
- MYSN advocates and supports studies that will assess the impact of the move relative to: threat of nuclear arms and weapons storage; emergency plans to protect the local people; environmental hazards; increased pollutants and exposure to hazardous chemicals; protection of land and water resources...
- Mitigation Plans for oil spills caused by Military activities.
- Increased levels of hazardous and non-hazardous waste disposal and potential for diversion, dumping, or leaks. This includes any plans for the military to build additional landfills or incinerators to address the increased military presence on Guam...
- ...though nuclear power had become fail safe in recent decades, there is still always the possibility of a nuclear accident...But the most important is the safe storage and disposal of used nuclear fuel. This will remain radioactive for centuries to come and who are we to decide for next generations to poison the environment.
- Management practices and impacts of hazardous waste, inclusive of waste propellants, explosives, pyrotechnics, used oil, etc. must be addressed. Potential hazardous wastes from construction, demolition, training, restoration and support services must be included. DoD should have generic contingency plans that should outline procedures that DoD will adhere to in the event that they find adverse environmental conditions during the buildup, this may include but not limited to buried or submerged drums, containers, contaminated soil/water, [unexploded ordnances] UXOs....Installation Restoration sites...and the "over-the-cliff" dumping onto Uruano private properties and other clean-ups need to be incorporated in assessing of best alternative development sites....
- Impacts from increases in imports or in generation or storage of toxic chemicals or chemicals that may harm the environment must be addressed....Impacts of the use of insecticides, fungicides...in DoD operations, construction, renovation and maintenance should be addressed....Land use and water use impacts and potential natural resources impacts...from military explosives must be addressed.
- The possibility of accidents during the normal transportation and storage of radioactive material, chemicals and explosives add to the vulnerability of the island. What kinds of measures are in place to address hazardous materials such as explosives and its impacts to our land use and water use? How will hazardous wastes be disposed of, such as old [polychlorinated biphenyls] PCBs? How much will be generated and how will they be handled? How will the impacts to the marine environment, health and safety of our community be addressed from the hazardous materials that are brought in?

20. PROPOSED ACTION

- One of the major challenges ...experienced in identifying issues that should be addressed in the EIS and OEIS is the many unknowns that were left unanswered in DoD's scoping presentations.
- Without knowing the exact number, location, and size of all projects related to the three "Proposed Actions" mentioned in the scoping meetings, it is impossible for us to provide sufficient detail comments. We urge the DoD to provide individual scoping meetings for each project or for small group similar projects in order to provide sufficient level of detail for each project.
- Mitigation measures must be considered even for impacts that by themselves would not be considered "significant." Once the proposal itself is considered as a whole to have significant effect, all of its specific effects on the environment (whether or not "significant") must be considered, and mitigation measures must be developed where it is feasible to do so.
- More detail information about each project needs to be provided.
- The proposed action is of substantial scale unprecedented on Guam and may present significant challenges for infrastructure and environmental resources.
- Information provided in the Federal Register Notice and at the Public Scoping Meetings regarding the proposed actions and any possible alternatives... is lacking in detail. Critical information needed to review and comment on the notice [of intent] is absent.... The nature of the four proposed actions appears to be extensive in detail. Each proposed action should have been announced as four separate notices of intent with more information available for each proposed action.
- The DEIS should evaluate the proposed action and connected actions. Connected actions are interdependent parts of a larger action and depend on the larger action for their justification. The DEIS should identify all connected actions associated with the project. For a project of this magnitude, all infrastructure, as well as societal structures and capacities, must be examined for changes that may be necessary to accommodate the large influx of personnel to the island [followed by details].

21. INTERNATIONAL SAFETY

- MYSN advocates and supports studies that will assess the impact of the move relative to: threat of nuclear arms and weapons storage; emergency plans to protect the local people; environmental hazards; increased pollutants and exposure to hazardous chemicals; protection of land and water resources...
- The DEIS/DOEIS and FEIS/FOEIS needs to discuss in detail the potential threats to Guam from a missile attack....needs to discuss the impacts (direct and indirect) to the marine and terrestrial environment if a missile were intercepted by the BMD task force before it reaches Guam....needs to discuss the impacts (direct and indirect) to the marine and terrestrial environment if a failed attempt was made by the BMD task force....
- Increased fear of becoming a target of foreign military attack.
- Specify in detail what national security and alliance requirements compel this development, what risks it places on the people of the Mariana Islands, when will the policy that requires these proposals be next reviewed and by whom, and the likelihood of changes in such policies within the next few years. Is the defensive component of the projects for the entire

islands' community and not just the stated "enhance capability to defend critical military assets?"

- Will the increase in military presence increase the likelihood of a threat?
- [if there was a nuclear accident] It would take at least 1,000 commercial aircrafts to safely evacuate Guam's civilian population.

22. USE OF LOCAL EXPERTISE/COMMUNITY MEMBERS

- It is our contention that the plans that the military has for these assessments must incorporate the expertise of the local communities and priorities should always be given to tour local families to ensure that displacement in housing, education, or employment does not occur. We therefore ask that the nationally recognized *Social Impact Assessment Guide and Principles* be adopted when conducting any social impact including that related to culture.
- We would also like to support the idea that the impact studies be independent and include expertise of local professionals in their respective fields and disciplines.
- Please make every effort to take advantage of the expertise on the island. The University of Guam has some 180 professionally trained faculty members with literally hundreds of years of accumulated experience.
- Because of the scale of the project and the infrastructure development that must occur, we recommend partnering with the Government of Guam as much as possible to integrate new development and upgrades with existing civilian structures.
- We unequivocally object to the fact that the people of Guam have been excluded in the federal government's deliberations relating to the militarization of Guam and our people. The people of Guam must be included in all deliberations having to do with the military's plan for increased militarization and base build-up in Guam.
- ...in order to determine the cumulative impact, we must have the opportunity to participate in this same dialogue as the planning process continues.
- In the months ahead, the JGPO will be having an industry forum on Guam. We would be pleased to assist in organizing such an event for the engineering-construction industry.

23. SUPPORT OF THE RELOCATION

- ...Nearly 80% of Guam residents polled feel the increasing military presence will result in additional jobs and tax revenue (79%); and, nearly two-thirds (60%) of Guam residents polled feel the additional marines on the island will have a positive effect, and ultimately improve the island's quality of life...
- I would like to simply state that I was present at this scoping meeting and enjoyed the April 17, 2007 event...I am happy to see that this opportunity has been afforded to our community.
- I want it well understood that I fully support the movement of the 8,000 Marines and their dependants from Okinawa to Guam.
- We deeply appreciate the security provided us by members of our military service, and we do not oppose the use of Guam for military missions. With this said, we also believe the [U.S.] must remain aware and sensitive to host community concerns....
- The military can be a blessing as we endeavor to serve the least of our brethren.

- ...fully agree for the relocation of U.S. military/Marines in the CNMI for the following reasons: to develop and improve economic growth in the CNMI which will result in good and better livelihood and living condition to the entire population; to solve unemployment problem...; to update our present water, power and electrical system in the CNMI and other infrastructure programs.
- The Board of Directors and membership fully support the transfer of [USMC] units from Okinawa to Guam and other military expansion on Guam and the CNMI as being in the best interest of our nation and the region.
- Is there a possibility a military base be built at the Military Retention Area at North Field....In my opinion, it is more appropriate if the military fully occupy and fully utilize what belongs to the Federal Government here on Tinian. I am supporting the military buildup....

Among opposing viewpoints:

- The military buildup violated the Human Right of Self-Determination of the Chamorro People by the manner in which decisions were made and the people having the say in those decisions. The cumulative adverse effects of the buildup will eventually weaken, demolish and destroy the Human Right of the Chamorro People to freely determine Guam's political future.
- The military would like us to believe that nothing has been set in stone only the relocation of Marines from Guam....I do not believe the military will listen to those that have and will be affected.

24. NEPA PROCESS

- Mitigation Efforts-we know there will be problems as well as opportunities-how will these be addressed? What kind of process?
- You should have another scoping meeting when the proposed actions are more defined...monthly public reports/outreach.
- The EIS/OEIS must satisfy the PURPOSE of the National Environmental Act of 1970 and its amendments including the Council on Environmental Quality (1986) NEPA implementing regulations... The EIS/OEIS must inform the design of the Guam military build-up plan rather than justifying decisions that have already been made for the plan...; Disclosure and information announcements also must be provided to the Guam Public Library, the village mayors' offices and other such public bulletin boards including internet...
- Specify who the decision maker is for this proposal?
- What circumstances relative to National Defense would override, modify, or cancel the NEPA requirements applied to these proposed actions and the development of the EIS/OEIS?
- I am concerned with the contracting process. Considering the huge scope of this EIS, I assume that it will take contractors upon contractors upon subcontractors to cover all the expertise necessary to be valid assessments. How can the public be assured that all these experts and the information they provide is giving an accurate prediction of the impacts?

25. RADIATION

- Such presence has resulted in the exposure of Guam's land, air, rain, soil, ocean, and consequently, our bodies to harmful radiation.
- Its enough Tinian is high in radiation from the precious basing of the atomic bombs; wouldn't that mean that the nuclear carrier will pose an even greater risk towards out people's health?

26. OVERLOADING OF REGULATING AGENCIES

- We are particularly concerned over the anticipated impacts of increased military presence on Guam on the ability of Guam Environmental Protection Agency to provide the services which ...are mandated to perform under U.S. and Guam laws. The same concerns apply to other Government of Guam regulatory agencies.
- Projected needs for this challenge include increased personnel needs that could be in investing in staff development and/or hiring more personnel with specific Land Use Planning and/or other specialized expertise that may be necessary to manage the increased load for review personnel.
- Changes in the allocation of fiscal resources to address the new demands that will be placed upon Guam's government sector.
- An evaluation of manpower and staffing needs to support the delivery of service at the One Stop Career Center and partners.
- The U.S military can assist by offering the Government of Guam support in identifying and hiring skilled specialists and resources to reduce the stress of present agencies' limited personnel and for efficiency and effectiveness of Government of Guam requirements of military operations.
- The mass exodus of government employees in the late 1990s due to retirement and voluntary separation have resulted in the government's remaining workforce to fulfill the tasks left by existing staff and management officials. Many agencies are understaffed and unable to take on additional workload.
- Our paired-down staff is struggling to meet current demands. There is a current shortage of the professional and technical staff needed to meet existing workload. The needs gap will be exacerbated as development increases in anticipation of the military buildup. Additional staff will be required....It will be very difficult for public sector agencies to compete with private sector financing for these professionals.
- The EIS/OEIS should assess the impacts...on the islands building construction activities, and specific to increased regulatory oversight and enforcement requirements imposed on regulatory Agencies.
- With the expected increase in military population on island, services for animal and plant permits will be in greater demand and current levels of personnel and equipment will be unable to address the increased demand. The Plant Protection Station surveillance necessary to identify, contain and eradicate newly introduced invasive species...will also be greatly strained without an increase of personnel and equipment. The number of incidents greatly increases with the higher expected traffic through the island. The funding needed to cover the projected shortfall is approximately \$60,000 annually for personnel plus additional funds for equipment and supplies.

- Increase in demand for fresh fruits and vegetables in the market will increase farm production creating more challenges for the Agricultural Development Services Division in monitoring, reporting, and promoting the industry. Additional personnel and equipment will be required... additional funding requirements are projected at \$60,000 annually for personnel plus additional funds for equipment and supplies.
- Forestry and Soil Resources and Aquatic and Wildlife divisions will be directly impacted with greater number of military personnel seeking off-hours recreational activities...requiring greater monitoring and enforcement....An increase in the issuance of hunting permits for base hunting on public or private lands.....The number of Law Enforcement personnel assigned...is insufficient....Conservation Enforcement would require at least four more officers at an estimated cost of \$140,000 plus additional funds for equipment and supplies.
- ...tremendous impact on our Animal Control Section. An increased number of impact permits that require processing, additional pet licensing process, animal control complaints and the inevitable increase in the stray animal population will put an additional strain on a depleted...Section.... Total cost for [a minimum of three more officers] is \$120,000 annually for personnel plus additional funds for equipment and supplies.
- We are particularly concerned over the anticipated impacts of increased military presence on Guam and the ability of GEPA to provide the services which ...are mandated to perform under U.S. and Guam laws. The same concerns apply to other Government of Guam regulatory agencies. ...lists specific areas of impact where additional demands will result in additional personnel and provides details: wastewater; drinking water; clearing, grading, and excavation, water quality certification; solid waste; construction and demolition debris; hazardous waste and clean-up sites; installation restoration sites; air quality; off-base impacts; housing facilities for temporary workers; new road construction; and anticipated DoD construction on and off base. Besides directly generating much more work... the urgent and well-funded DoD development projects promise to lure more and more capable staff ...crippling the ability to fulfill mandates while demands and workloads are simultaneously greatly increasing.
- With the mass exodus of government employees in the late 1990s...GovGuam's remaining employees are required to fulfill the tasks left by existing staff and management....Many agencies are understaffed and unable to take on additional workload. Additional personnel are needed to review proposed military projects, collect and compile statistics, conduct studies, perform needs assessment, and engage in other matters as required.
- The department has been severely downsized over the past decade....a reduction in budget of about 50%...reduction in manpower from 160 employees to approximately 80.... The projected needs for our department as a direct result of the military buildup will be increased resources to meet the mandates of our department...more personnel in the parks division to deal with increased use of parks...recreation staff will need more personnel...most immediate need...in our Historic Resources Division which is part of the construction permitting process. If funding in this division is not increased in areas related to permitting, it could potentially become a bottle-neck for future planned military projects.
- The relocation of military forces definitely impacts all operational areas...and would definitely require additional personnel to deliver these services effectively and efficiently (Divisions include Taxpayer Services, Tax Enforcement, Regulatory, Real Property, and Motor Vehicle).

- ...significant issues for consideration are...resources to support health and social service infrastructure and workforce capacity.
- The influx of military dependents will overburden the current [information management] system that is still in its infancy states. Increased demands for [respite care] service will exhaust local funds. [Re support services and vocational rehabilitation] Due to a lack of local funding this department will not be able to handle the increasing demands of our services. The [f]ederal [g]overnment must subsidize this need to hire professionals in [this] arena...
- With approximately 20,000 active duty personnel and dependents added to the island, what additional number of government and person vehicles will be needed?? What percentage will be importing their vehicles to Guam? What will be the impact to traffic? What will be the impact to Government of Guam Motor Vehicle Registration and licensing resource and services?

27. CONSTRUCTION

- Some of our members assisted in drafting legislation to privatize the management of terminal operations at the commercial seaport. Although the legislation was signed into law several years ago, it remains a work in progress. We will continue to lobby for this and other changes needing to be made by the local government to facilitate an increased volume of construction over the next 10 and more years.
- What about the impacts of pre on-base construction – the buildup of the construction industry to build for the military – cumulative.
- The Department of Revenue and Taxation, government of Guam will stringently enforce and monitor the licensing requirement for any firm domestic or international, who engage in business in Guam as a result of receiving contract(s) from the military contracting offices. Support is needed from the military side to inform companies or individuals awarded military projects for construction and or services, about obtaining a Guam business license before conducting any business in Guam.
- The Department of Revenue and Taxation, government of Guam must be supported in its mission to assess and collect gross receipts taxes, corporate income, withholding taxes and other business taxes and fees that legally apply to military contractors engaging in construction, retailing and wholesaling services, manufacturing and other similar business activity Guam. The assistance of the military's contracting agent(s) is needed so that off-island or foreign based companies awarded MilCon projects are provided with guidelines to familiarize contract awardees with the taxes legally applicable to their respective business in Guam.
- Unemployment rates may be initially lowered during construction phase unless labor supply [is] brought in from off-island. The EIS should include the effect on unemployment and underemployment as result of military dependents being introduced into the local labor force.
- The subcommittee is concerned about the immediate benefits that will accrue to the Guam economy during the construction period and sustainability of these benefits over the long term.
- All infrastructure needs and impacts from the migration of temporary contractors and construction workers should be included in all the analyses. Impacts from obtaining raw building materials (extraction sites and borrow areas) should be included in the DEIS.

- The impact on availability and local costs for building materials because of demand from military construction must be assessed.
- Is the issue of Worker's Housing being considered and addressed?
- Identification and assessment of the sustained job increase after construction, including the sustained job increases in the military and public/private sectors is required to insure the island is not negatively impacted by meeting immediate short term needs and failing to provide sustained requirements that could have negative implications for Guam's private sector and its military sector.
- The EIS/OEIS should assess the impacts of the DoD's expansions on the island's building construction activities and specific to the increased cost of construction induced by an increased demand placed on a finite supply of Contractors.
- The workforce will require embellishment from outside and we see the necessity of using workers from Asia. At the present time, Guam falls under the same quota with the rest of the U.S. A shortage of construction workers is forecast for [Continental U.S.] CONUS in the coming years. We believe the military construction program planned from Guam for the next 10 to 15 years justifies a special quota or waiver and action to facilitate this will be needed by JGPO.
- As the large scale projects to support the DoD plan commence, the demand for skilled professionals in the private sector will increase as well in order to support implementation of these projects.

28. OTHER ISSUES

- The location of the forward office of the JGPO needs to be off-base, outside any guarded gates, and separate from the COMNAVMARIANAS headquarters.