

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 joint 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, identify 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 Understating" 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 no 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.