

Zye Abayon

February 15, 2010

Concerning the Military Build-up

My primary concerns are the increase in the cost of living while we have to struggle with two jobs to survive; the expected crime rate increase that the military will bring to this small island, which I feel is already a bit crowded, with their number well over 15,000; and the effects the build-up will have on the marine environment.

I-2469-001

The media and military alike have been claiming that the build-up will boost Guam's economy, but after reading the D-EIS, you realize that the opposite will happen. Volume 2, Chapter 16, page 1057 states, "Guam workers will likely continue to see the cost of goods and services rise faster than their incomes." They claim more jobs, but most are construction jobs and of those available jobs, only approximately 2,500 jobs will go to Guam residents while 15,000 will go to off-island workers in addition to most of the construction and development contracts that will go to off-island companies. Not everyone on Guam aspires to be a construction worker. In addition, you have to think about the 8,000 dependents the military will bring. They will need jobs as well and the scarcity of jobs on Guam may compromise the lives of residents. The military should create more jobs for them so that they don't take jobs the locals need.

I-2469-002

On the issue of crime rates going up, as it did in Okinawa, I am really concerned. An explosion of population in a small and already crowded island, mixed in with an increased cost of living, the scarcity of jobs, and the masculine attitude and training to use violence to solve problems military personnel have, I do expect the crime rate to skyrocket. While I also expect the RAPE rate to increase as well, I urge the military to impose stricter penalties on crimes committed by their personnel, which might stop the crimes from happening before they happen.

I-2469-001

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

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

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

The SIAS estimated the amount of qualified Guam construction workers that would likely fill these construction jobs. Because of the limited supply of Guam construction workers, the on-island workers were determined to be relatively small during the construction years.

As the construction portion of the proposed action winds down, it is expected that the number of total jobs on Guam will stabilize at a level above the current situation. The fluctuation in the number of jobs is expected to be greatest in the construction industry. Job training for work in the construction industry would be beneficial to Guam's

I-2469-003

Another important concern the D-EIS does not really address are the impacts to our marine ecosystem with the proposed construction of a submarine wharf and the dredging of Apra Harbor. Coral takes hundreds of years to grow and form they way they do. Bigger reefs mean older coral and more marine life. If the military does dredge 100 acres of land for a submarine base, they will destroy the ecosystem and surrounding ecosystems because dredging will produce sediment that will drift to other coral reefs and eventually kill them because if coral is covered in sediment or if the water is murky, it is restricted from its primary food source: sunlight. If the corals die, fish lose a habitat and may die. A small coral reef may contain high levels of biodiversity. The disposal site, (ODMDS) is also heavily relied on by local fishing communities and local fisheries. People have been fishing there for over 3,500 years. Has the United States military considered those points? What about the endangered species of sea turtles that may die because of this such as the Green sea turtle, the Hawksbill sea turtle and even the spinner dolphin?

I feel that the consequences were not properly thought of. There is an expected increase in cost of living, crime rate and destruction in coral reefs and marine economies that include endangered species of sea turtles and dolphin. I haven't even mentioned the taking of MORE land.

workforce overall. There are a number of other industries which currently have labor shortages and are expected to have bigger shortages than at present; job seekers on Guam should diversify the industries for which they seek training and entry. For example, the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F of the DEIS), notes that the healthcare industry is currently short of workers, and that the need for workers after the proposed action is expected to be stronger than at present. This is also the case for other industries, such as the wholesale trade industry, where job opportunities in occupations such as sales, truck driving, computer/administrative services and clerking are expected to increase above the present level.

I-2469-002

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

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

The DoD acknowledges that any increase in population, such as the one that these proposed actions would cause, may be accompanied by a

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

I-2469-003

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

Julienne Hernandez

"Military Build Up Concern"

I do think that this will help the economy, but to be honest, the cons out-weigh the pros. One concern that I have is that the government is willing to destroy 100 acres of coral reefs for submarine wharfs for the military. We need these coral reefs to survive. They keep the water from rapidly rising to the surface. Without them, we will be at a higher risk of tsunamis, floods, disease, etc. Another issue would be the fishing. Fishes live in these reefs and is a source of food for them. We can't just depend on imported, canned fish, we need them fresh. No more fish equals no more fishes. Our marine biologists are working so hard to keeping these reefs alive. All of their hard work, time, and money is going to go to waste if this does actually pull through.

I-2470-001

I-2470-001

Thank you for your comment and concern for the coral reef ecosystem. The location of the new Navy wharf was chosen as the least environmentally damaging alternative, in efforts to affect the least amount of live coral in the area. The proposed area to be dredged is mainly a sand and rubble zone. Based on analysis provided in the EIS, impacts to subsistence fishing/collecting from the proposed action would be minimal, returning to baseline conditions after construction is complete. Since the new wharf is located in a relatively devoid area, the proposed construction would provide increased surface area for invertebrates to attach and potential shelter and forage habitat for juvenile fish. The Navy will implement mitigation measures and Best Management Practices during in-water activities (i.e. dredging, wharf construction) to help lessen impacts to the marine environment. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers permits will likely contain requirements for silt curtains, biological monitoring, restrictions in dredging activities during potential coral spawning months, and compensatory mitigation projects. To compensate for the loss in ecological service provided by coral reef ecosystem, upland reforestation (to improve nearshore water quality), artificial reefs (to provide increased fish habitat) or a combination these and other compensatory mitigation alternatives will be considered by the Navy to comply with federal laws that protect coral resources. Additionally, the DoD, as part of the build-up on Guam, will participate in the proposed upgrade to the Northern District Waste Water Treatment Plant from Primary to Secondary Treatment. This action alone will assist GWA in meeting its coastal water quality standards, providing benefit to the sea life and people of Guam.

Julienne Hernandez

I-2471-001

"Military Build Up Concern #2"

As a woman, this issue is a really big deal for me and that is the increase of sexual crimes, mainly rape. I worry for not only myself but of many young girls and women on this. Being a local, I had always felt safe to walk around by myself with not much worries. After hearing, reading, and watch the news of girls and young women in the Philippines, Japan and in Korea, I am a bit more fearful for my life than before. I do not think that all military personnel are rapists and killers, but it still does not mean that I will not be cautious.

The military, especially in the marines are trained to kill and many of them go into training for months without seeing the opposite sex and they are about to come to a land surrounded by many, beautiful, exotic girls? How could they not act out and take advantage of it? If the build up goes as planned, it is expected that there will be many more cases of rape, murder, and violence towards people, especially young girls and women and they will be caused by the military.

I-2471-001

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

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

2-12-2010

Dear JGPO and Military:

I-2472-001

The financial economy of our island today depends mainly on the tourism industry. In reading volume 4 chapters 11.2.2.1 regarding the existing onshore alternative in Polaris point, the onshore construction to take place would be expected to cause erosion and sedimentation run off that would affect the quality and the quantity of the water in and around that area. So that would mean that all the living matter existing in and around the area would be affected. That specific area consists of mangroves that support a diversified number of species.

You have made it quite clear what you want, but what is still vague to me is what you expect to follow after you get what it is exactly that you want. Allow me to note that one of the main attractions to tourists is the islands beaches and its sea life. So if you are going to dredge the coral reef in that area and also expect to establish more facilities wouldn't the amount of activity of that scale affect the marine preserves initially at Sasa bay and then the existing marine life around the entire island on a negative light? Surely the drop in the number of tourists annually would be a reflection of the decrease in the diversity of marine life because of the overall military build up.

Let me remind you that we rely mostly on our tourists for money flow into the island. How would the Department of Defense make up for the loss of money in the event that the tourism industry should fail? How much of the money would the local government and its people actually see when you proposed it not to them specifically but to the island overall. In this type of economic *monopoly* where the players are socially identified as either being the natives, the military and the tourists, the type of player who clearly has the upper hand is the military. It seems that with what's presented in the entire DEIS for Guam the only thing to expect in considering that only one type of player has the upper hand and there is no balance in check, we can only expect to see a dramatically negative *Domino* effect in the local economy. There leaves no room for alternatives.

I-2472-001

Thank you for your comment. Please see the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F of the EIS), Section 4.3.7 for information on Tourism. The analysis reflects that the impacts of the proposed action on tourism would be mixed. Tourism may decline as some visitors may shy away from Guam due to construction activities and an increased military presence on the island but that would be offset by increased visits from members of the military who are tourists while their ships are docked on Guam.

I-2473-001

Volume 4, chapter 6.2.1.2 of the DEIS document clearly states the negative impact and expected results of Noise Pollution caused by the nearby military construction and operational activities. The passage states that not only will the noise pollution contribute high levels of annoyance, affect residents physically and emotionally, but also health wise.

According to "Medscape Today", a Health Professional Network, they state that the health effects of noise pollution can be severe and long term. These negative health effects include: hearing impairment, interference with spoken communication, cardiovascular and mental health disturbances, and impaired task performances. Frequent exposure to outstanding noise pollution can increase the risk of neurosis, hysteria, and psychosis. Children are particularly at risk to show elevated blood pressures and elevated levels of stress-induced hormones.

This being known and said, Military officials should be obligated to prevent these measures. They need to take into consideration the concerns of the residents, especially to those living near the proposed construction sites and the military bases. They should offer the residents options as to how the military could compensate for the disturbances. Such options should include relocation to a new home or a monetary grant to soundproof their home.

I-2473-001

Thank you for your comment. The USMC is concerned over the potential of non-auditory health effects. Although there has been considerable debate among environmental noise experts as to whether noise exposures below the level of hearing hazard result in other lasting health effects, the subject warrants further discussion in the EIS. The EIS has been modified to present a more detailed description of the studies dealing with non-hearing loss health effects. Soundproofing by the USMC in high noise areas is not planned at this time because of several factors. Each individual structure has noise reduction capabilities and the average reduction for windows closed is about 25 dBA and 15 dBA with windows open (personal communication, Czech 2010). The amount of reduction for a specific structure depends upon many factors including; source and intensity of the noise, age of the structure, quality of construction, type and quality of building materials, topography, other structures nearby, and the proximity of trees around the structure. Furthermore, at this time funds for soundproofing are not allowed because regulations prohibit using USMC project funds for improvements to property which the Navy/USMC does not have a real property interest.

Tonijanay Tedpahogo

February 15, 2010

Guam History

Military Buildup

I-2474-001 To some people, the military buildup may be a good thing for them and to others it can be the most horrible thing ever, due to many circumstances. To me I think that the worst thing that could probably happen and can add to much more problems is the TRAFFIC! Bad enough on Guam we have to wait in so much traffic, especially rush hour. Now a day it takes us about an hour or so to get home because of the traffic. So can you possibly imagine how much longer it will take to get home when the military come, it will take like two hours or so just to get home because of the amount of cars, trucks, people, and bikes that will be on the road doing work or going home. Not only will there be traffic, but there will also be people trying to cut in front of people which may cause an accident. There would be no possible way to avoid traffic because even the short cuts and back roads will be just as crowded. There will probably be people walking and riding their bikes. There is so much danger to this whole traffic situation. That is just one of the problems. Even the taking and buying of land will be an issue to the people on Guam. I believe that since it is our island that we the people of Guam should have a say in this all. We have are reasons for not wanting the military build up to happen and our reasons should be taken into consideration.

I-2474-002 We should hold more meetings to discuss the thoughts we have. The government has to hear what the people have to say. Most people feel like they are not getting our opinion on the situation. Guam is a small island and it can't hold to many people and consistently run properly. The government doesn't realize that we are going to be consuming more goods than we are now. The island is too small to have thousands of people coming here to stay. Not only will there just be traffic and fights but the schools and schools bus will be too packed! The military does not have a big enough school to hold the many students that are making their way here.

I-2474-003 The military buildup is not a game or a joke or just something to think that it's good for the money. Not only will this affect our beautiful island but it will affect the people emotionally because we have grown with the island. For a bunch of people to come and stay without our permission is something we should worry about. Bad enough Guam has enough problems as it is and yet they are putting more problems on Guam. Prices will increase dramatically and more people will lose their job and their family will struggle even more. They should take our opinions into consideration because this is our island and we should have a say in it. This is our island we love it with everything we've got and will protect it as much as possible. We are the PEOPLE OF GUAM!

I-2474-001

Thank you for your comment. Overall traffic congestion and resulting travel times will increase as organic (non-military) population increases on Guam. The increase in population associated with the military build-up will also add traffic and increase congestion. The Draft EIS identifies a number of roadway improvement projects for the 2030 planning horizon, that if implemented, will offset the increased congestion attributable to the military at many locations.

I-2474-002

Thank you for your comment. Public comments on the Draft EIS are an important part of the decision-making process. This information becomes part of the Final EIS and is evaluated when DoD prepares the Final EIS and issues a Record of Decision at the end of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process. DoD held six public hearings on Guam, Tinian and Saipan in January 2010 were almost 2,000 people attended. Numerous comments were submitted and verbal testimony was taken from all who wished to speak.

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

I-2474-003

Thank you for your comment.

Averil Anne Cabanban
February 15, 2010

I-2475-001

I do not necessarily think that the buildup is all that bad, however, I am concern with the financial planning for the sudden increase of Guam's population and water facilities. Is Guam ready to for the population increase and do we have the money to take care of over 8,000 marines and their dependents that will soon live here? The people of Guam believed that they do not have the money to be financially prepared for the buildup and will be more in debt than now. The increase of population will cause an additive impact of infrastructures and these additions will increase the cost of repairs and construction on utilities. I heard that the population increase will cover the military buildup expenses afterward, yet I talked to those active in the research of the build up that is not unfortunately, unlikely to happen. These people may be a bit too bias, because money for the buildup is from the Federal Government from Japan while the Guam handles the basic services on the island such as hospital and road construction, and repairs for power and water. Many hope that population increase will create a better economy to improve education and healthcare. I am one of those who hoped of that happening. Another issue I pointed is poor water facilities. I read in the PDN that GWA needs more than \$300 million to repair them. Water is will affected by the sudden increase in population. GWA is worried because they are not prepared to support over 8,000 marines and their dependents. Water facilities are already in a poor condition just supporting the locals. Where is Guam going to get the money to repair them? A solution given to this problem is to drill holes into the ground to create wells by 2012. Sounds reasonable, yet GWA does not have the financial support now to drill wells in time. Also, the DEIS are finding other ways for this water, like creating a river in Santa Rita or installing pipe systems in dams. Water is essentially important, as well as the world's limited resources, and the military's solution to this may still lead to water reduction to the island. The buildup has already begun some time ago, and Guam should have the money now before it will become more complicated after the buildup. The military should give more money, to pay more or less than half the expenses that Guam can not handle to make the necessary preparations needed for the marines and their dependents to live on the island like they are welcome. We are going to let them live here soon and it should be fair that we have something gain in return. I hope that the impact of the buildup will have a good affect on Guam to help it prosper. If I have input on a solution, it would be letting the locals way of life to continue as it should. Especially for the Chamorro culture continuing to strive strongly and being pass on to future generations.

I-2475-002

I-2475-001

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

In the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS), found in Appendix F of Volume 9 in the Draft EIS, the number of off-island H2B visa foreign laborers was estimated. Two scenarios were reviewed: the maximal number (unconstrained) and a constrained scenario. In Section 4.4 of the SIAS, there is detailed discussion and analysis of impacts to public services; some of the public services would be impacted by temporary workers and some would not. The Navy would require contractors who work on DoD projects to provide healthcare for their employees, including off-island/H2B workers. A small percentage may seek health and/or social services provided by Guam. However, workers would also contribute to the Government of Guam revenues in form of personal income and gross receipts taxes; corporations would pay corporate income taxes (See section 4.3.3, page 4-24 of the SIAS). The additional money would flow into Guam's revenues and, depending on executive and legislative branches decisions, could be used to provide for additional public health and social services.

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

Mitigation measures (as appropriate) to address the significant impacts will be discussed in the Final EIS.

I-2475-002

Thank you for your comment. Up to 22 new water supply wells are proposed to provide additional capacity for the DoD water system. These wells would be installed in Northern Guam and extract potable water from the northern Guam lens aquifer. Operations at Fena Reservoir would not be modified at this time. The estimated sustainable yield from the northern Guam lens aquifer is estimated at approximately 80 million gallons per day. Aquifer sustainable yield is the amount of water that can continuously be withdrawn from groundwater sources without degrading water quality or viable production water. The estimated total average daily water demand from this aquifer is 63 million gallons per day at the peak of construction of the proposed DoD buildup. Thus, there will be an adequate supply of potable water. DoD and Guam Waterworks Authority plan to jointly manage the production of water. Also DoD is an advocate for grants and low cost loans to Guam Waterworks Authority so they can improve their distribution system and reduce water loss due to leaks. The Guam Water Authority (GWA) and DoD are cooperatively working together to plan for the expected increase in population on Guam. DoD has agreed to drill the 22 new DoD water supply wells early, and provide this water to GWA, along with excess water from DoD's Fena Reservoir, to meet the near-term increase in water demand that is expected to occur off-base during the construction phase of the buildup. During this time, GWA will make improvements to their system to meet the long-term water needs of off-base communities. The net positive affect of this strategy is that DOD shoulders the cost to supply early buildup water demand, especially the demand associated with the temporary construction workforce.

Yes, funding for GWA is a critical issue. The facts are that DoD is legally limited in how it can spend its budget. DoD budget must go for items

directly required by its personnel and facilities. The development fee recently permitted by the utilities commission should enhance revenue for GWA. With revenue enhancement comes a better credit rating and borrowing capability. Much of these development fees would be paid by DoD contractors during the buildup construction, thus indirectly funded by DoD. This would help with but most likely not solve funding issues with GWA. DoD is also an advocate for GWA's efforts in securing grants and low cost loans to fund all the required water system upgrades.

Remedios Perez

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HI211

I-2476-001

The proposed dredging of submerged lands along the coast of the island of Guam is both foolish and unnecessary. The sole purpose of the proposed dredging is to allow air craft carriers and vessels to enter the harbor with ease and stability. The carriers will only be on island for an average of about three visits every year. Each stay will only last for about twenty one days. This means that the dredging of about forty football fields' worth of coral reef, and the possible destruction of an entire ecosystem will ensue for a vessel that will only be stationed on the island for about sixty three days out of the year. The submerged land will be dug up, removed from the water, and placed on designated lots of land outside the harbor in the assigned areas.

The Guam Draft Environmental Impact Statement states that the land used to hold dredged up sand and soil, will not be impacted if that lands sole use is to hold the dredged up soil. The draft does not state how the dredged up soil will affect the land if it is to be used for other purposes. This would be a waste of space and useful, possibly productive land. If that land is to be used later on for other reasons, will it be so affected by the dredged soil that it will be rendered useless? Also, the draft does not state how the ecosystem in the proposed dredging area will be affected. How will exposing the contaminates to the entire southern coast of the island affect the living underwater ecosystem? Guam's reefs and oceans will possibly be destroyed in order for these vessels to have their very own parking spot.

Also, the draft gives statements of the impact of the dredging on resources for the people of Guam. More specifically, the draft speaks of the impact on surface water, ground water, and "near shore" water. The draft states how the water would be affected by the dredged material upland placement sites. However, it never states what would be done to aid and rehabilitate the negative effects. The draft does not inform the reader of how the dredging would affect the submerged lands that will drastically be changed. The draft does not explain how the living organisms whose habitat is within these submerged lands will be affected. These creatures will not only be displaced but possibly killed by the dredging processes.

The draft does not properly inform the public on this subject, explaining the great amount of negative effects. The draft tells of how the berthing will be done, how the environment will be impacted, but there are never any suggestions as to how the impacts will be doctored, how the negative impacts will be repaired. A No-Action movement should be taken on the proposed dredging considering the negative environmental impacts would be far greater than the need for a deep water port bearing in mind the short amount of time the vessels will be docked on island.

I-2476-001

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

I-2477-001

The military buildup that will occur in a few years will result in many complications among the people of Guam. As a resident on Guam I am concerned with the impact this will have on our island. Although it will provide many opportunities we also have to look at how it will affect the way of life on Guam. It was stated that about 9,000 marines will relocate to Guam during this process, as a result it was estimated that by the year 2014 Guam's population will increase dramatically. Overpopulation is not something that the people of Guam would be in favor of. It will cause traffic which as a result will require more gas for our automobiles. Is it really necessary to relocate 9,000 marines to Guam? If so, the military would need to gain a great amount of land to provide housing for those marines. The military would also need to provide a secluded area where they can train. Is it guaranteed that there will not be any major

I-2477-002

issues amongst the land on Guam? In relation to that, how will the safety of the people be secured? Will there be an increase in crime due to the amount of various people arriving on Guam?

Guam is a United States territory, and without the help of the United States Guam would not evolve into the society it is today. What we fear as a result of the buildup is the negative impact it will have on the environment. The positive impact will only benefit us, but in this situation we have to consider the pros and cons in order to sustain peace among the people. Preserving the island's culture is very important to the people of Guam. As Professor Bevacqua puts forward, if the military decides to take lands and construct them they should in return provide museums in order to preserve and maintain the culture of Guam. The military buildup will require a give and take alternative. For instance, instead of providing only 25% of jobs offered to the residents on Guam, the military should consider providing at least 35% to 40% of jobs to locals who are eligible to do the job. This will reduce the amount of people having to come to Guam from other places to perform the jobs needed. Why bring in people from different places to do the job, when there are in fact people on Guam who are qualified to do the same job offered?

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I-2477-004

I-2477-005

If this buildup it said to benefit the island of Guam then let us hope that it will develop the society and continue to provide more opportunities for the people of Guam. We only want the best for our society and as a result we will have to consider every possibility that this buildup will offer. Life on Guam would change radically, however we are unaware of whether the changes will be helpful or harmful to the environment. No document will guarantee a 100% positive outcome, however there are many alternatives that can put forward in order to be suitable for the citizens.

I-2477-001

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

I-2477-002

Thank you for your comment. There are many reasons why the Marines

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

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

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

I-2477-003

Thank you for your comment. DoD has included a number of mitigation

measures in the DEIS (see Section 12.2 in Volume 2 of the DEIS) to reduce the impacts to archaeological sites from direct and indirect impacts from the Proposed Action. These would include curating artifacts obtained from studies associated with the Build Up at curation facilities on Guam, including the Guam Museum. Appropriate payment for the storage of materials will be provided to the facility. A curation assessment project is currently being conducted to determine the best process and facility for storing these materials.

I-2477-004

Thank you for your comment. On-island residents would be hired if they are qualified for the positions during the construction and operations periods. Because the number of qualified on-island residents would likely be exhausted, especially in the anticipated years of construction (2010 through 2016), thousands of H2B visa foreign workers are anticipated. See the detailed discussion on workers in Section 4.3 of the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS).

I-2477-005

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

Lwin Gugin (Student ID - 0104883)

SW 201/ Professor V. Dames

February 14, 2010

An issue on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) relevant to social welfare and social work:

email add: tmltgugin@yahoo.com

mailing add: P.O. Box 5312 UOG station
Mangilao, Gu 96923

I-2478-001

I am neither a Chamorro nor a born U.S citizen. Honestly speaking, for someone like me to make a comment on this issue is irrelevant. However, as I am taking SW 201 at UOG, the topic has become my school related interest. And also after absorbing some information, I can be empathetic with the pride of Chamorro people, their love for the land, and their concern for their future.

I read the attached excerpt again and again to fully understand the situations, debates, and potential public inputs on this whole military buildup on Guam. Now that I should write a comment from social work perspective, I would like to start with what I saw on the website of Division of Public Welfare. *Guam Department of Public Health & Social Services*. It says, "To promote positive social conditions that contribute toward the attainment of the highest and social well being for the economically and socially disadvantaged populations within the Territory of Guam by developing an efficient and effective delivery system of services to eligible clients within the territory; by determining eligibility of applicants; by administering payments and various social services to remove social barriers which prevent person from

I-2478-002

obtaining/maintaining the basic necessities of life to include safe and decent housing, medical care, nutritious foods and employment status." This is a well-meaning quality service that Guam has right now for its current population. With the military buildup, it is understood that there will be a sudden and huge increase in population. According to the excerpt, "there is no plan in the Draft EIS on how to help these agencies handle the increase in necessary services. Many of these agencies are at capacity." These services are nothing but a necessity in any society, region or country on earth for well being of the citizens and residents within. As a concerned person who calls Guam home, I sincerely wish that every important detail is taken into consideration before big decisions are made.

I-2478-001

Thank you for your comment.

I-2478-002

Thank you for your comment. The EIS thoroughly examines the potential impacts to public health and human services concerns as a result of implementing the proposed action. The Navy appreciates the importance of Guam public health and human service departments and will work with GovGuam to ensure health issues are appropriately addressed during and after the buildup. Volume 2, Chapter 16 discusses the impact of an increased patient to health care provider ratio as a result of population growth with implementation of the buildup. The impact analysis in Chapter 16 identifies significant adverse impacts to public service agencies influenced by population increases. These impacts would be mitigated by assisting GovGuam in funding for health services personnel. Possible measures discusses that the DoD could take to support increased staffing of required positions include seeking federal funding for necessary positions; increasing the number of private staffing and service contractors currently working for service agencies; and supporting a one-time hiring bonus of 20% of base pay for GovGuam agency positions, to increase interest in GovGuam agency employment. These measures could aid in increasing the number of health care professionals on Guam. The EIS does not identify specific funding sources.

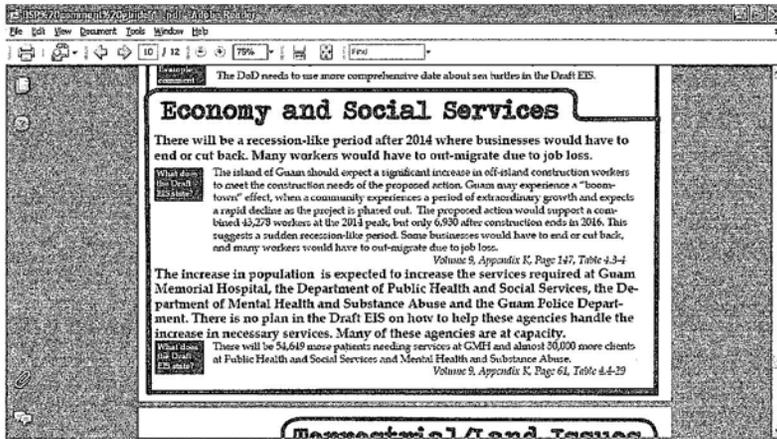
The FEIS has been updated (Volume 2) to better address impacts on social services.

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

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

Reference:

Division of Public Welfare. *Guam Department of Public Health & Social Services*. February 4, 2010. <http://www.dphss.guam.gov/>. (accessed February 14, 2010).



Lauren K. Lowe
Monday February 15, 2010
HI-211-01 MW 12:30-1:50

Draft EIS Comments

COMMENT 1: LAND

A major issue that presents itself with the impending military build-up is the island as a whole.

I-2479-001 The buildup creates a drastic increase in population that will lead to the consummation of more land in the northern and southern areas of Guam that is not inhabited or has been given back to the government and the people of Guam. The build-up means that more homes are to be created to house all the military personnel and their dependents. However, it is not just the military that will be building places to live for the personnel and their dependents. In today's current time, there are already companies who have begun to construct new housing developments, and condominiums in hopes that the increase in population will present a good realty market as they come starting in the year 2012.

I-2479-002 Thus creating the problem of taking more land away and the stricter and beauty of Guam away from the people who have had their land and their identity taken away from then ever since the Spanish conquered the island. It is visible that this will take away the islands scenery as the people watch as developers build a development in Pago bay. At first, it used to be a patch of green Tongan Tongan, but turned to a patch of coral that was soon covered in paved roads, sidewalks and house plots. Before they had purchased the land from the government that area was part of a drive that one would take to see the island for its natural beauty. Then there is the issue of the military creating a firing range over the trail to Pagat Cave and Cliffside. I personally have been to both locations and it would be a great loss to both the culture and the people of Guam. Along the hike, there are pieces of evidence of people living there long ago with stone mortars along the path taken and possible in many places around.

I-2479-003 The Pagat fresh water cave is also a magnificent piece of nature that should not be taken away from the people. It should not become an area restricted from civilian access. It is not right for the military to come in a decide that they want to make the entire island of Guam one big military base. If

I-2479-004

I-2479-001

Thank you for your comment. Your information is generally correct, except for one point. The land proposed for acquisition in the south is limited to an existing hiking trail; therefore, the proposed action would not consume much land in the south.

I-2479-002

Thank you for your comment. The DEIS includes detailed discussion on visual resources on Guam that identifies the impacts of the proposed actions and alternatives.

I-2479-003

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

I-2479-004

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

I-2479-004

they want more land, then have the Air Force make better use of the land, which they already occupy in the north.

A way to prevent the further taking of property to expand the already large military facilities on island, is to make better use of what they have. For instance there is probably a lot of land still available up north where the Air Force owns property. Isn't there a way that the military branches can share their training facilities so that one uses it when the other is not using it, or to work it out so that they may train at the same time. I know that they are different branches but they all train in combative tactics, how to handle firearms and others that they may need in the line of duty.

I-2479-005

COMMENT 2: CULTURE

Becoming a minority is familiar to the Chamorro people. Since the time of the Spanish power starting in the 1500's this has been the case. Though the Chamorro are the native culture on the island of Guam, they are not one of the larger ethnic groups. They are one of the smaller ones that will appear even smaller with the build-up of military personnel that will begin in 2012. With a population increase of nearly 3,000 Marines and their dependents, the Chamorro might just fade into the past. It is bad enough already that the language of the Chamorro is becoming lost within the current generation, leaving them to struggle to teach the future generations in hopes that it is not lost forever.

By taking even more land from the people, it will be like taking away more of their history. Destroying what may be left to show proof that the Chamorro were indeed a ethnicity that resided on the island of Guam hundreds of years ago. To take the land is to remove history. No one wants their history to be removed from the world, so why take advantage and treat the island of Guam as though no one owns it. As though the military has, a right to take more land away and use it for training facilities. Guam is more than just a military base; its home to the Chamorro and other ethnicities that have come to live here.

Why destroy more of the Chamorro culture? Since the time of World War II, the island has seen its traditional villages disappear, their land change. To keep the spirits of the people alive, the military should minimize the amount of land they take. They should see Guam as a home to other people and not just a piece of land that is strategically placed in the Pacific, and not just a military base.

I-2479-005

Thank you for your comment. The amount of existing and available DoD land was insufficient to satisfy the military relocation requirements. A relatively large amount of existing DoD land was not usable because of the need to keep the habitat free from development for threatened and endangered species. After applying several screening criteria, no contiguous area on Guam was identified that could support all the land use and operational requirements of the action. So non-DoD lands were considered for the proposed action. The acreages of non-DoD land needed are identified in the DEIS (Volume 2); however, the Executive Summary (Table ES-3, and page ES-13), provides an overview of the acreages. Two principal land areas needed for the preferred alternatives include 680 acres of the property known as the former FAA property (needed as part of the main cantonment), and 921 acres along Route 15 (needed for the firing ranges).

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

Roy M. Leon Guerrero

Increased in Military- Civilian Fights (Volume 2, Chapter 16)

I-2480-001

With the impending military build-up, Fights between military members and civilians will increase. The Military Command on Guam and the Government of Guam have to be proactive in preventing or reducing the fights to protect both the civilian and military communities.

Problem: Increase in Military-Civilians Fights.

Mitigations:

1. All military members newly assigned to Guam will be required to attend an 80 hour Orientation course on the Customs, Culture and Language of Guam.
2. The military and village mayors should be proactive in fostering the sister village concept so people from both communities can interact with one another.
3. Both Military and Guam Police should share information on any gang activity within their communities.
4. During weekends and holidays the Military Police and Guam Police should patrol jointly within areas that are frequented by both military personnel and civilians.
5. Military members arrested for fighting will be processed through the local court system.

I-2480-001

Thank you for your comment. Your recommended mitigation measures have been taken under consideration. Expanded mitigation discussions are provided in the FEIS.

Roy M. Leon Guerrero

Specific Crimes (Volume 2, Chapter 16)

I-2481-001

The impending military built-up will invite all types of activities and people to Guam. Unfortunately, Some of these people and activities will have an immoral impact on our island. One of these activity is prostitution. Base on research, Prostitution is often connected to Organize crime and also the transmission of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). I will only discuss Prostitution on this paper.

Problem: Prostitution

With the transfer of the Marines to Guam , organize crime will also be trying to find ways to circumvent the immigration process so they can bring in more women to work as hostesses in Bars that will cater to the Marines. At the present time the Government of Guam do not have the manpower to enforce prostitution laws. There numerous Massage Parlors that are still in business.

Mitigations:

1. Prevent the military buildup from occurring.
2. Amend the prostitution law and add stiffer fines and mandatory prison sentence for people caught dealing in prostitution.
3. The federal government should subsidize the recruitment and income of approximately 50 police officers that will enforce the prostitution laws.
4. Help pay for the building of a state of the art prison facility to handle the increase of the prison population due to the military buildup.
5. If a military member is caught patronizing a prostitute or an establishment that promotes prostitution, the military member will be process through the courts of Guam.

I-2481-001

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

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

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

Roy M. Leon Guerrero

Increase in Sexual Assaults (Volume 2 Chapter 16)

I-2481-001

The increase of sexual assaults against women by military personnel is something that we, the residents of Guam have to be concern with. Some times young men do not understand the word “no” when trying to be intimate with a woman. Especially if they are in a club enviroment. Their use of alcohol impairs their reasoning skills.

Problem: Increase in sexual assaults.

Mitigations:

1. The military should implement an assertive education program dealing with sexual assaults.
2. Military personnel and Family members arrested for sexual assault will be processed through the local court system.
3. Both the Military and the Government of Guam should implement an education al T.V. commercial on preventing sexual assaults.
4. The military police and the Guam police should share information on sexual assaults cases that occurred within the base.

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

Roy M. Leon Guerrero

Increase in Drug Use/ Substance Abuse (Volume 2, Chapter 16)

I-2481-001

With the impending military build-up drug use and substance abuse will increase amongst both the civilian and military population. Military members tend to turn towards drug use and alcohol use to help them cope with homesickness, family problems and stress from the high tempo military units go through during the training cycle.

Problem: Increase in drug use and substance abuse.

Mitigation:

1. The military should implement frequent drug tests to deter drug use.
2. The military should implement frequent DUI checks within the fence line to deter substance abuse.
3. The military should share all information relating to drug use and substance abuse within the base with appropriate Government of Guam agencies. Such agencies are Department of Public Health, Guam Police and Mental Health.
4. If arrested outside the confines of the military base, Military and family members will be processed through the local court system.
5. The Federal Government should provide funding to the Government of Guam to help in the identification, intervention and treatment for all residents of Guam to include military and family members.

Kevin J. Cruz

2/15/10

Dr. Hattori

We are Guahan

I-2482-001

The first issue I would like to address about the military buildup is the water situation. It's understood that life without water is like life without oxygen. The military are coming in large numbers. Their asking for more gallons of water on top of what water is already being produced daily. It's bad enough certain villages such as Yigo, Santa Rita, and Agat always have water outages. My question is this, how is the military going to accommodate the residents of Guam with the water situation? If so will Guam residents have a say so in every decision dealing with the water reproduction increase that will be brought upon our island in the near future.

I-2482-002

One of the other issues of the DEIS is the population increase. It is told that Guam's population is going to be doubled. This is where a lot of the problems will occur. The increase of people on a small island will lead to a number of things such as crime rates, DUI'S, fights, and pollution etc. the way people look at it is that we are being taken over, and that we have no choice but to get involved. If you really think about it we know what's best for our island. We as Guam residents need to speak up. If we don't start doing that we the people will end up on the side lines while the military takes over. I will close out my comment with this, if we sit around and do nothing the place that we call home aint going to be so much of a paradise.

"We are Guahan."

I-2482-001

Thank you for your comment. Up to 22 new water supply wells are proposed to provide additional capacity for the DoD water system. These wells would be installed in Northern Guam and extract potable water from the northern Guam lens aquifer. Operations at Fena Reservoir would not be modified at this time. The estimated sustainable yield from the northern Guam lens aquifer is estimated at approximately 80 million gallons per day. Aquifer sustainable yield is the amount of water that can continuously be withdrawn from groundwater sources without degrading water quality or viable production water . The estimated total average daily water demand from this aquifer is 63 million gallons per day at the peak of construction of the proposed DoD buildup. Thus, there will be an adequate supply of potable water. DoD and Guam Waterworks Authority plan to jointly manage the production of water. Also DoD is an advocate for grants and low cost loans to Guam Waterworks Authority so they can improve their distribution system and reduce water loss due to leaks. The Guam Water Authority (GWA) and DoD are cooperatively working together to plan for the expected increase in population on Guam. DoD has agreed to drill the 22 new DoD water supply wells early, and provide this water to GWA, along with excess water from DoD's Fena Reservoir, to meet the near-term increase in water demand that is expected to occur off-base during the construction phase of the buildup. During this time, GWA will make improvements to their system to meet the long-term water needs of off-base communities. The net positive affect of this strategy is that DOD shoulders the cost to supply early buildup water demand, especially the demand associated with the temporary construction workforce.

All DoD water development for its own system would be in coordination with GWA and GEPA. In fact, GWA must approve of all new water wells and GEPA must permit all new wells. The concerns and interests of the Guam civilian population should be represented by these public entities.

I-2482-002

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

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Comment on EIS Crime

I-2483-001

The crime information on the EIS covers the main potential crime rate increase however does not go into enough detail on some of the more worrisome problems that would likely have an immediate effect once the Marines land on island. The marines are known among the other military branches to be most prone to sexual assaults. The current information on the EIS gives little about the sexual assault issue. Putting up detailed information on the marines sexual assault habits is very important. People have a right to know how much of a threat the marines are to the female populace to prepare before hand and know what to be ready for. Thank you for your time and consideration.

I-2483-001

Thank you for your comment. Impacts on crime, including sexual assaults, have been highlighted during the public review process. Additional information, as available, has been added to the FEIS.

Christian Dela Cruz
History of Guam
Dr. Hattori

DEIS

I-2484-001

The military buildup is fast approaching. As locals, it's only normal for us to have our concerns. My biggest issue about this sudden change is the high increase in our water utilities. On Guam today, there are only 130 water wells. How are we expected to handle the needs of the people when our population we'll double come time for the arrival of the military and their families? An additional 30 to 40 wells are being proposed to handle the buildup. Even at that, there's still question as to where these wells should be built. How will they figure out where to place them (on military land) to prevent salt water contaminating our fresh water? It happened in Saipan, what makes Guam any different.

I-2484-002

A big impact our island has to endure is the increase of traffic on our roads. In order to accommodate the military, roads we'll be extended. How will this help us with our problem we are already having dealing with our water wells? We are already having an issue of the amount of wells and our aquifer system, what more when our water we'll be running off all the filthy roads and sidewalks before it can actually soak into the ground to reach our wells? This is an issue I feel needs to be addressed immediately.

I-2484-001

Thank you for your comment. The Guam population would not double but increase during the buildup by approximately 45% then after the buildup surge settle to an increase of 19% (2019). These are projections for the entire population on Guam. Please see Table ES-2 in the Executive Summary page ES-7.

Up to 22 new water supply wells are proposed to provide additional capacity for the DoD water system. These wells would be installed in Northern Guam and extract potable water from the northern Guam lens aquifer. Operations at Fena Reservoir would not be modified at this time. The estimated sustainable yield from the northern Guam lens aquifer is estimated at approximately 80 million gallons per day. Aquifer sustainable yield is the amount of water that can continuously be withdrawn from groundwater sources without degrading water quality or viable production water. The estimated total average daily water demand from this aquifer is 63 million gallons per day at the peak of construction of the proposed DoD buildup. Thus, there will be an adequate supply of potable water. DoD and Guam Waterworks Authority plan to jointly manage the production of water. Also DoD is an advocate for grants and low cost loans to Guam Waterworks Authority so they can improve their distribution system and reduce water loss due to leaks. The Guam Water Authority (GWA) and DoD are cooperatively working together to plan for the expected increase in population on Guam. DoD has agreed to drill the 22 new DoD water supply wells early, and provide this water to GWA, along with excess water from DoD's Fena Reservoir, to meet the near-term increase in water demand that is expected to occur off-base during the construction phase of the buildup. During this time, GWA will make improvements to their system to meet the long-term water needs of off-base communities. The net positive affect of this strategy is that DOD shoulders the cost to supply early buildup water demand, especially the demand associated with the temporary construction workforce.

I-2484-002

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

I-2485-001

The military build-up is not much of a bad idea, however I have a few concerns and comments towards it. How would the build-up affect the people and the island by having a majority of Caucasians and African Americans? Wouldn't it cause discrimination to the locals, because they wouldn't be prioritized as much compared to the Americans? What can you do to make things fair to the locals "civilians" and the military personnel and their families?

Evidence has shown a decrease in crime rates reported in Japan involving marines, but how positive are you that it will not happen here? Many military personnel will party or interact with others, it can be a result that could possibly lead to several crimes, such as; rape, sexual assault, DUI, violence, etc. How can you enforce security to the public and its people, if there are not many public defender on island? How can you assure that the locals and military personnel will be safe when the island's population will increase dramatically?

I-2485-001

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

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

February 15, 2010

I-2486-001

To whom it may concern,

Ever since I learned about this buildup issue I've only had one main concern, how chaotic will the buildup affect traffic and roads? I'm a driver and this issue is my main concern because I'm always on the roads going from one place to another. The traffic is terrible on the island as it is. My grandfather who has been a driver for a long time likes to tell me how back in the day there weren't so many cars on island and that now a days there is just too many cars. I know times change and everything but Guam isn't a big place, especially compared to Okinawa. In fact, traffic on island is in a way somewhat bare able as it is but I don't want to spend too much time on the road then I need to when the buildup happens. I know that it is not going to be a one shot kind of thing and would be gradual but I don't want to be stuck in traffic for two hours just to go down the street that used to take me only ten to fifteen minutes. Although it is the largest island in Micronesia, the island can only hold so much; with more people comes more cars and the need for six lane roads to avoid the feared two hour traffic. Which is what I've heard will possibly happen. I live on one of the main roads of Guam and I'm very concerned about whether the roads will be expanded or not. Honestly, I'm rather curious where the lands for these expansions are coming from since most of the island's residents live or own land super close to the roads already. The obvious answer is they're just going to take it, but that's ridiculously stupid since well most people live in close proximity to the road and in my opinion the road system is already screwed up as it is so why screw it up even more.

Anonymous

I-2486-001

Thank you for your comment. Overall traffic congestion and resulting travel times will increase as organic (non-military) population increases on Guam. The increase in population associated with the military build-up will also add traffic and increase congestion. The Draft EIS identifies a number of roadway improvement projects for the 2030 planning horizon, that if implemented, will offset the increased congestion attributable to the military at many locations.

February 15, 2010

To whom it may concern,

I-2487-001

If there is one question that has caught my curiosity due to it being repetitively brought up and unclearly answered it would be this question: how exactly is this buildup going to help Guam and its residents? I constantly hear that this buildup is going to benefit Guam by providing more job opportunities and increase our economy. But in my opinion and what I've heard from different people is that it's actually the opposite. The buildup will not benefit the island but actually make matters worse. Instead of providing more job opportunities for the people it leaves many without because the people in charge of this matter are inviting foreign workers to the island to fill these so called job opportunities because it's cheaper labor. My thought about the "increase in economy" is yeah right! People aren't drawn to military bases; therefore our tourist industry that we currently thrive off of and depend on will deteriorate due to a high military presence because in general people don't like the military. In other words, what are our options when we have no jobs and no more thriving tourist industry? Because all we'll have left is a discriminative group of people who could care less about this island and our needs and care more about themselves.

Anonymous

I-2487-001

Thank you for your comment. The Final EIS analyzes a number of subjects identifying the potential positive and negative impacts of the proposed action. Many of the beneficial impacts attributable to the proposed action are based on jobs and money (from construction and operational expenditure) that will flow into the economy. That specific information can be found in the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) that is Appendix F of Volume 9 in the EIS as well as the socioeconomic chapters of volumes 2 through 7. Jobs analysis was based on the number of dollars estimated to enter the Guam economy as a result of the proposed action. Overall, at the 2014 peak of construction and beginning of operations, the civilian labor force demand with the proposed action is 75% higher than it otherwise would have been without the project. By 2020, the difference declines to 12%. Analysis took into account historical information of people arriving on Guam from other areas (such as the Philippines and Freely Associated States of Micronesia) in search of jobs, to determine the number of new jobs generated by the proposed action that would go to Guam residents. Overall, analysis indicated that at the 2014 construction peak, Guam residents are expected to capture approximately 2,566 jobs and off-island workers would take 15,157 jobs. By 2020, the number of these jobs filled by Guam residents would decrease to 2,211 jobs, and off-island worker jobs would decrease to 3,935 jobs. It should be noted that the jobs that Guam residents would fill are based on the available supply of qualified workers. That is, it is anticipated that the new jobs would capture the amount of qualified workers on Guam for those positions.

Economic benefits would also occur through the circulation of construction and operational dollars spent on Guam and the multiplier affect (recirculation of money) in the Guam economy. The economic benefit also consists of revenue to the government of Guam in form of taxes, user fees, and permits and approvals. Another area where benefit is seen is that the local businesses would be able to sell their goods and

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

I-2488-001

One major concern I have with the military buildup is the environmental health effects that may afflict the local population. In chapter 18 "Public Health and Safety" of the D.E.I.S., the effects of "notifiable diseases, mental illness, traffic accidents, unexploded ordnance, and reduction in access to public services" are observed. Diseases especially those that are sexually transmitted are expected to increase. "Young adults would be more likely to contract an STD.

I-2488-002

These increases; however, are not likely to impact the resources of the citizens of Guam." The DEIS says that there are military installations that will treat military personnel so no stress will be put on the local hospital. While appearing as a good sentiment, further analysis reveals a very selfish view. Is it all right that the military personnel can be treated for these diseases, yet the other person possibly local gets no assistance from the military? Consensual sex is a two way process and it seems unfair that the military will not help improve the local hospitals, since the population increase caused by their personnel is the probable reason for this rise of sexually transmitted diseases. Another concern I have is with the inevitable increase of traffic on the roadways. With an increasing population comes an increase in the number of vehicles in the street. According to the DEIS, "Based on the anticipated 2019 population of Guam, the annual number of traffic accidents could increase by 1,500 to a total of 8,151 and the number of traffic fatalities could increase by four to a total of 22." These figures are quite alarming and again leads me to my point. If these numbers are expected to increase, will the local hospital receive any assistance because an equal amount of these people getting into these car accidents will be civilians? Page 16 of this chapter states that after construction activities are completed, the number of health care providers will increase by 4% for doctors and 3% for nurses. While this is an increase, is it enough to take care of the increasing disease and increasing traffic injury issues?

I-2488-001

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

The FEIS has been updated (Volume 2) to better address impacts on social services.

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

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

Volume 2, Section 16 discusses possible measures that the DoD could take to support increased staffing of required positions. These measures

include seeking federal funding for necessary positions; increasing the number of private staffing and service contractors currently working for service agencies; and supporting a one-time hiring bonus of 20% of base pay for GovGuam agency positions, to increase interest in GovGuam agency employment. These measures could aid in increasing the number of health care professionals on Guam. The EIS does not identify specific funding sources. The Navy understands the importance of preventing the spread of HIV and STDs and will work with GovGuam to ensure these health issues are appropriately addressed during and after the buildup.

I-2488-002

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

EIS Comment 1

I-2489-001 | We have a shortage of personnel in all departments, so how will Guam be able to facilitate its people once the military build-up starts? Guam right now is not prepared to occupy the massive population that it will be the next coming years.

EIS Comment 2

I-2489-002 | In building the three new schools on Guam, will there be enough personnel to run the schools being there not enough teachers between students?

I-2489-001

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

I-2489-002

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

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

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

Volume 2 Chapter 16 provides information regarding expected student population that will allow further calculation of administrative and staffing requirements. The staffing numbers used in the analysis were derived from surveys and interviews performed in conjunction with the DEIS, and serve as a point-in-time indication of staffing levels. It is acknowledged that staffing levels fluctuate, and it is not possible for this analysis to capture all these fluctuations. It is expected that the Fiscal Impact Assessment, conducted by GovGuam consultants and funded by the Department of Defense Office of Economic Adjustment, will be able to more fully capture recent public service fluctuations.

HI-211-01
February 15, 2010

I-2490-001

1. In volume 2, chapter 16 of the EIS, if there is going to be an increase in overall crime will there be enough of the public safety to maintain our community?
2. In volume 2 chapter 16 of the EIS, ".... been a cluster of family murder-suicides suggesting a possible link between combat tours and domestic violence." With the marines coming here and some of them have experienced the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq how much of a risk does this post for the citizens of Guam?

I-2490-001

Thank you for your comment. Issues of public safety have been highlighted during the public comment period. Additional information, as available, has been provided in the FEIS. Expanded mitigation discussion is also provided.



COMMENT SHEET

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

The Department of the Navy (DoN) and the Joint Guam Program Office (JGPO) invites your comments on the Draft EIS/OEIS for the Guam and CNMI Military Relocation. Please provide your comments below. Comment forms, or your own letter, will be accepted at the public hearings, or may be mailed to: JGPO, c/o NAVFAC Pacific, 258 Makalapa Drive Suite 100, Pearl Harbor, HI 96860-3134, Attention: GMPO. You can also visit www.guambuildups.eis.us to comment. Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010. Copies of the Draft EIS/OEIS are available for review at Nieves M. Flores Memorial Public Library, University of Guam Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Library, Joeten-Kiyu Public Library, Northern Marianas College Olympio T. Borja Memorial Library, and the Tinian Public Library. A DoN sponsored reading room has also been set up at Agana Shopping Center for Draft EIS/OEIS review.

Please provide your comments below:

*I do believe that the DEIS provides inadequate
mitigations and/or alternatives. More research
on the island of Guam needs to be done. First
of all, the military build up is really going to
impact the island and its citizens. More needs
to be done to aid in lessening the negative
impacts on the island.*

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2491-001

I-2491-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of managing efforts in implementing the proposed military relocation to reduce adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources and infrastructure. The FEIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to ensure that the short term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam. Through the process of public involvement that has accompanied this proposed action, the Chamorro people of Guam have voiced clearly and concisely their concern that the traditional Chamorro culture, including dance, language and traditions, will be forgotten. While population increases can highlight cultural differences, they also present unique opportunities for cultural learning and sharing. As noted in the FEIS, the DoD plans for cultural sensitivity orientation and awareness programs will focus on mutual respect and tolerance and strive to educate all incoming and currently present military personnel on the rich and varied cultural history that has created the culture that is Guam today. Finally, the DoD plans to increase military civilian joint activities in order to foster strong and mutually beneficial military civilian relationships that include the sharing and understanding of culture. As required under NEPA, a reasonable range of alternatives were considered.



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Please provide your comments below:

I-2492-001

Concerning the Cultural Resources, I believe that the mitigations are inadequate. The EIS even provided little information on this section. The same points have been brought up multiple times but seems to fail on expanding on the topic. More needs to be done on the section of the EIS

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2492-001

Thank you for your comment. The DoD has worked very closely with the Guam SHPO and other interested parties to mitigate indirect and cumulative impacts to historic properties in a number of ways. The results of these consultations will be solidified in a Programmatic Agreement (PA). For example, on Guam the PA includes a historic property inventory survey of the Haputo Site (Site 08-0007), updates of preservation plans for Haputo and Pagat/Marbo Cave Sites (Sites 04-0021, 04-0022, 04-0024; 04- 0642), interpretive and informational signage for Latte Stone Park (Site 08-0811), publication of a Guam synthesis written for the public audience, and producing a Cultural Landscape Report for Military Installations located in northern Guam. For Tinian, mitigation in the PA for indirect and cumulative impacts includes updating the Navy's self-guided historic resource tour pamphlet, thematic synthesis publications focusing on Camp Churo, Japanese Farmsteads, and West Field, and a Cultural Landscape Report for the North Field National Historic Landmark. The PA also includes site-specific data recovery excavations as mitigation for adverse effects on eligible archaeological sites. As a best management practice to reduce the potential for certain types of possible indirect adverse effects on historic properties (such as increase in population or visitation in areas where historic properties are located), the DoD will implement a series of informational public notifications for new DoD employees dealing with the sensitivity of the historic properties in the area and will also conduct additional studies and management plans.



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

The Public Involvement consists of scoping meetings, draft EIS circulation, Public Hearings & Comment suggestions and but I feel if they had a committee group or team to actually go house to house and deliver a small information sheet on the EIS the public will be better informed. Was there any thought to that kind of distribution to the public involvement and yes I understand that we as the people of Guam should be the one to take the initiative to be aware of the situation. But if they could spend thousands of dollars on finding out the population on Guam did they think to maybe put the EIS Public Involvement with the village mayors to distribute or even the Guam PDN but of course the end result would be who would pay for it and I feel the military should be responsible for the payment.

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2493-001

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

I-2493-001

2/15/10

I-2494-001

- 1) I think that the military buildup has positive and negative consequences. A positive thing about the buildup is that there would be more job opportunities and it can help make tourism higher. A negative thing is that there would be more pollution on Guam and there would be more violence.

-Anonymous

I-2494-002

- 2) I do not like the fact that the military will be taking away cultural sites on Guam for their shooting ranges. Those sites are for the people of Guam and for the tourists to enjoy. It would be useless if they only use it for shooting ranges.

-Anonymous

I-2494-001

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

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

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

I-2494-002

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

Roy M. Leon Guerrero

Areas of Interest (Volume Two, Chapter 3)

I-2495-001

The DEIS shows that the U.S. Marines are looking at eleven areas of interest. These areas are Anderson Air Force Base, Naval Communications Station Finegeyan, the Former Federal Aviation Administration site, South Finegeyan, Harmon Annex, Anderson South, Route 15 (Pagat), Navy Barrigada, Air Force Barrigada, Naval Station and Naval Munitions site.

By looking at the map contained in the DEIS, I agree with eight of their sites of interest. I do not agree with the other three area of interest. I will discuss why I disagree with the three sites.

Anderson South, granted there is a housing area there along with some buildings that can be used to house single military personnel. But this buildings have been neglected and possibly be condemned by the military for housing purposes. This area should be given back to the Government of Guam. If the argument of the military is to use these buildings for training purposes such as urban warfare training, then the argument is, they can build a settlement that resembles an environment such Iraq and Afganishtan. This will the military a more realistic type training in Urban Warfare. The settlement can be built within the confines of the other places of interest. Anderson South should be cleaned environmentally and return to the Government of Guam.

Route 15 Pagat, Mangilao. If this area is to be used as a firing range then the military should look for alternate site. As I drove around Naval Communications Station in Finegeyan I saw two weapons ranges. Both ranges can accommodate small arms fire. There is also space within these two ranges that can used to either extend the existing ranges or build new ones.

I-2495-001

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

I-2495-001

They can also use the ranges at Anderson AFB or Naval Station. If they need more ranges then they can build additional ranges at these bases to support bigger weapons such as machine guns or mortars. There is a large area located at Naval Magazine in Santa Rita. The only drawback to my argument is if the private landowners decide to sell or lease this property to the military. At least Eminent Domain was not exercised by the military

Air Force Barrigada. I believe this is the antenna site that was used by the Air Force during the Vietnam war. Since these antennas are antiquated, they should be removed, the area cleaned up environmentally and given back to the Government of Guam. If the military is concerned about their communications system on Guam, then why all the building of satellite infrastructure at NCS.

Roy M. Leon Guerrero

Potential Mitigation, Preferred Alternatives (Volume 7)

Paragraph 1.1.2 "Guam Preferred Alternatives" lists seven major components under The DEIS. I will concentrate on item six which is "Improvements to existing and new infrastructure (including roads, utilities, etc).

I-2496-001

Under the Roads section of Volume 7, It states that existing roads will be upgraded and New ones will be build to supplement the existing roads. I agree on this statement. The roadways on Guam at the present time cannot support the military buildup. Roads are narrow and some segments of the roadways are paved with coral based asphalt. This type of asphalt is Dangerous especially during the monsoon seasons which normally occurs between July and December of each year. Coral based asphalt are slippery when wet and inattentive drivers normally get themselves into accidents.

Guam leaders should be adamant on their request that only non-skid asphalt be used On Guam's roadways. Metal barriers between three to four feet should be placed in the middle Of all four lane roads to prevent head-on collisions. The barrier will prevent any vehicle to cross Over to the oncoming lanes. It is a safety factor. Studies from the National Highway Safety Council have shown that people involve in a head-on collisions have a higher percentage rate of death than people involve in a rear-end collision. All roads will have an ample space on the shoulder so vehicles can exit the roadway and park in a safe place away from traffic.

An interstate system (Interisland) needs to be built to cut down on traffic congestions. This interstate system will provide all island residents an alternative route to take in case of Accidents or road maintenance projects. This interstate system will connect the southern most

I-2496-001

Thank you for your comments. Design standards on Guam require that a non-skid friction course be utilized as the top layer to improve safety during wet road conditions. Other safety improvements will be considered in final design of road/intersection projects, as applicable.

I-2496-001

villages with the hospitals and commerce and Government support services in a timely manner.

At the present time, Southern residents have to travel a long distance and this can vital especially if there is a medical emergency.

This is Guam's opportunity with the help of the Federal Government to fix its roadways The right way. Let us not squander this opportunity.

Roy M. Leon Guerrero

Socioeconomics and General Services (Volume Six)

I-2497-001

The Department of Defense can't implement an incentive program that will benefit military spouses or dependents that apply and are hired by an agency of the Government of Guam.

All military spouses and dependents can apply for any position within the Government Of Guam base on their qualifications. To reward these individuals with incentives will only increase the tension within the workplace. If two people are hired at Public Health and one of them is a military spouse or dependent and they get an incentive for being hired, how will the local person feel? Would the local person think that the military spouse was hired under special conditions? They need to remove any connotations that appears that edge was given to the military spouse.

By having the military spouse or dependents work for the Government of Guam, how Much service can they give to the Government. Since military families often move every three years at an average, there is no long term commitment from the military employee.

I know it is against U,S, Labor law to not hire a person due to their situation be it military Spouse or disabled but jobs on Guam are scarce. This will really raise our unemployment rate. What about paying income tax? We all know we don't pay state or federal taxes. The tax that we Do pay stays on Guam. The difficult part of this is, we still have people that are waiting for their income tax return to be paid to them. As residents of Guam we all understand that the Government of Guam does not have the funds to pay out income tax returns. Can we imagine how many lawsuits that military spouses can file against the Government of Guam for non-payment? That will be an extra obligation this government can't afford to partake in.

I-2497-001

Thank you for your comment. You are referring to the proposed mitigation:

"Incentive programs for military spouses and dependents that apply for and are hired into GovGuam public service agency employment."

This mitigation proposal has been reviewed. Expanded mitigation discussion is available in the FEIS.

I-2497-001

Under Federal Law Military spouses and dependents have job preference whenever they Relocate to another base. I think this incentive is good enough for them.

Roy M. Leon Guerrero

Assist Government of Guam to Educate FSM Citizens on The
Culture and Laws of Guam (Volume Two and Four)

I-2498-001

The military does not need to assist Guam to seek federal funding to educate In-migrants on the laws and culture of the island of Guam.

This process should be taken by all the states in the Freely Associated States and The federal government of the United States. The agreement between the FAS and the United States was done without Guam's input or Guam's participation in the negotiations. I feel that the correct federal agency to handle this process should be the Department of Insular Affairs. The Defense Department has no business educating in-migrants about Guam's laws And culture.

The Republic of Belau, The Republic of the Marshall Islands, The Federated States of Micronesia make the Freely Associated States. Under the compact agreement, people from These islands, though not United States citizens, can enter any Territory or State under the United States. They can live, work and buy or build homes if they choose to. They are eligible For public assistance such as food stamps, public housing and medical care. The latest count by The Department of Insular Affairs, there are over eighteen thousand Micronesians living on Guam. Guam has the most people from the FAS than Hawaii or any part of the continental United States.

Here on Guam, migrants from the FAS enjoy the social benefits that the Government of Guam provides. Their children can go to public schools, get a decent education, eat breakfast And lunch for free or at a reduce rate of seventy five cents. This is incumbent on their parents Income. By enjoying all these benefits, it costs the people of Guam in the millions of dollars

I-2498-001

Thank you for your comment. The items identified in this comment are not part of the proposed action and are therefore not addressed in the EIS.

I-2498-001

To subsidize their quality of life. According to Senator Frank Blas, the reimbursement of Providing these services to FAS citizens has not been properly address by the United States. We are still owed millions of dollars by the United States. So instead of the Marines helping The Government of Guam seek funding on educating the FAS citizens on our culture and Laws, the Marines should be enlisting the help of the Department of Defense to get the funds From the Department of Insular Affairs that is owed to Guam for services that were provided To FAS citizens in the past.

I-2499-001

Government of Guam Published Reports in the Pacific Daily News

According to the Governor's office, Guam has a surplus of two thousand and eight hundred housing units that can be utilized in 2010 but this number will not be sufficient to accommodate everyone in 2011. Keep in mind that we will still have migrants from the Freely Associated States possibly from the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas islands that will make their way to Guam in hopes of finding good jobs associated with the military buildup. Once the military buildup is completed these migrant workers can either stay on Guam or move some in hopes of finding a good

If new housing units are to be built, then the homes have to be affordable so low income families can have an opportunity to buy the homes once the military buildup is completed. During the buildup phase the prices of rent will increase tremendously due to the increase of the population. The prices of homes built will also increase just like we are seeing today. Most contractors on island that are building homes are Chinese. These contractors will probably leave Guam once they make their target profits. I honestly feel that the Legislature needs to regulate how much a contractor can charge per square feet for family homes. This might sound extreme but we have to protect the people of Guam from paying outrageous prices because of the military buildup.

I-2499-002

The legislature also needs to regulate how much the Utilities Commission can charge on hooking up to the main water supply for new home owners. At the present time, I believe that the Utilities Commission charges a new home owner a one time hookup fee of eight thousand dollars. This is outrageous. I know they are finding ways to make money to better our water systems but if we look at it at a broader perspective, the cost will always be passed on to the consumer.

I-2499-001

Thank you for your comment. The DEIS anticipates that military housing would be built within the main cantonment area. It is anticipated that the majority of Marine families would rent units in the military housing and generally would not compete with Guam residents for available housing units. After the construction period, housing and rental prices could decline because the construction labor force (not including the H2B who will live in dormitory type quarters) would leave Guam. Civilian military workers may vie for Guam housing; however, residential housing needed for these long-term workers would likely be about 3,200 units (maximal) by 2020 (SIAS, Table ES-3, page v).

Legislative actions are not part of the proposed action and are not discussed in the EIS.

I-2499-002

Thank you for your comment. Funding for Guam Waterworks Association appears to have been below a sustainable amount as the existing water systems are in a state of poor repair. This is an issue that Guam must face with or without the proposed DoD buildup. DoD is legally limited to spending their budget on items directly needed by its personnel and facilities. DoD cannot spend its budget to repair civilian infrastructure. DoD is, however, an advocate for GWA in their efforts to obtain grants and low cost loans to facilitate funding required repairs to the water systems.

I-2499-003

In the event that there is a surplus of houses after the buildup, the Government of Guam should work with the Federal Government on establishing a program where lower income families can be given financial help such as lowering the prime lending rate to 2.5%. We should all take advantage of the military buildup but we should also keep our lower income families in our decisions.

I-2499-003

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

Roy M. Leon Guerrero

Army Air and Missile Defense Task Force (AMDTF)

The Army and Navy identified three action alternatives for the proposed AMDTF Facilities and operations on Guam and three action alternatives for munitions storage. All action alternatives have been evaluated to ensure they satisfy the stated purpose and need for the AMDTF action.

I-2500-001

Out of the three alternatives, I will agree with alternative two. This alternative will house all Army personnel at the Navy installation in Radio Barrigada. Of course new buildings must be built to house single soldiers and new maintenance buildings to ensure the continued maintenance of the unit's equipment such as vehicles, launchers and communications equipment to name a few. A small convenience store has to be built to support the basic needs of the soldiers staying in the billets.

Volume five also stated that the launcher sites for the missiles are classified. According To the EIS, it stated that launch sites will be in the vicinity of Northwest field, which is located On the northern part of the island.

A missile unit task force is usually comprised of approximately 350 to 500 soldiers. If These soldiers are going to be bedded down in Radio, Barrigada and commute to Anderson AFB To man the missile systems then traffic congestion will be affected. It is bad enough that the Buildup is concentrated in the northern part of Guam.

I-2500-002

I have two recommendations pertaining to the AMDTF. First, to cut down on the traffic congestion traversing the northern roads have the missile unit be stationed on Anderson AFB. Existing living quarters can be used to house the soldiers depending on the footprint of how many Air Force personnel will be stationed at Anderson. All quality of life venues are located on base. This venues include Bowling Alleys, Movie Theater, Chapel, Golf Course and the Base

I-2500-001

Thank you for your comment.

I-2500-002

Thank you for your comment. The background and discussion of the proposed Army Missile Defense Task Force is included in Volume 5 of the EIS.

I-2500-002

Exchange. Since the missile systems will be in place at Northwest field, soldiers can either be bussed or they can drive to their worksite.

Another recommendation is to rotate missile units from the States to Guam every six months. I am sure that the Army Missile Defense Command at Fort Bliss Texas can handle these type of operations. By rotating units every six months, it will reduce the number of military personnel being assigned to Guam along with their family members. Guam is just too small of a place to have thousands of military personnel and their family being stationed here. And I am not counting the workers and people from other places to partake in jobs and better quality of life.

Alan Sabalboro

February 15, 2010

History of Guam

Guams reef

I-2501-001 If the reef is so important to conserve then wouldn't it be something we should try not to destroy. How can we still preserve the reef if we are going to destroy approximately 2.3 million square feet of it? Since there is going to be a lot of mitigations going on, can we not find a place where we could put them together possibly saving us some land and more importantly our reef. Our society today has thrived off the saying "where there's a will there's a way." Well I'm sure there's a will now all we need to do is find a way. Guam's reef is one of the only things that have significance to our environment especially in our ocean we must put a little more effort into trying to preserve it for generations to come. Most islands are known for their beautiful reefs, so what will Guam be without its own. Also why does it have to be that specific place located near the reef. Is there really no other spot where we could do the mitigation? I'm sure that with the knowledge and technology of today we can find other means of doing the things that we need to do with doing little harm to our environment. If there is anything that I know is possible it's that anything is possible. Guams reef has been around for generations and should be around for more generations to come. A reef is made over a long period of time is this something that we want to destroy overnight. Its not like we can just make a reef by hand. Destroying Guams reef will do more than hurt our environment. We must think this over, and act before it's too late

I-2501-001

Thank you for your comment and concern for the coral reef ecosystem. The location of the new Navy wharf was chosen as the least environmentally damaging alternative, in efforts to affect the least amount of live coral in the area. The proposed area to be dredged is mainly a sand and rubble zone. Since the new wharf is located in a relatively devoid area, the proposed construction would provide increased surface area for invertebrates to attach and potential shelter and forage habitat for juvenile fish. The Navy will implement mitigation measures and Best Management Practices during in-water activities (i.e. dredging, wharf construction) to lessen impacts to the marine environment.

Alan Sabalboro

February 15, 2010

History of Guam

Military Buildup Comment

I-2501-002

Will Guam's roadway really be fixed? I think for awhile people of Guam have been hearing that the roadways will be fixed. So will they really be repaired, and if so why did it take so long, and why now was it so important to fix?

Will there be an expansion of the roads on the island? Since we are already spending an surplus amount of money to get the island ready for the military buildup, can we find an extra dime or two to expand the roadways while still fixing some of the bad routes on Guam?

I think we should fix a lot of the roadways on Guam and expand it as well to reduce traffic. With 17,000 more people coming to Guam, we need to prepare by thinking outside of just jobs and housing. Traffic on Guam is going to be even more hectic around 8 o'clock in the morning and around 5 o'clock in the afternoon and making the flow of traffic easier will greatly affect the island in the next few years.

I would also like to know where the money is coming from to fix the roadways here on Guam. Is the money for fixing the roadways coming out of Guam's economic fund or is the military also providing service to get this task finished. With that being said, will speed limits also change if the roads change? Will there be more street lights to better the conduct of traffic?

I-2501-002

Thank you for your comment. The off-base roadway projects may be funded through the Defense Access Road (DAR) Program and annual allocations through the US Department of Transportation (USDOT) Federal Highway Administration. The Defense Access Road Program provides the means for the Department of Defense (DoD) to pay a fair share for public highway improvements required as a result of a sudden or unusual defense-generated traffic impact or unique defense-related public highway requirement.

Volume 6, Chapter 1 has been updated to include a list of potential DAR projects. The DoD commits to seeking funding for these projects.

The DoD, Guam Department of Public Works and Federal Highway Administration are continuing to work together to identify projects eligible for funding under the DAR program. The DoD will lead an interagency council which includes the USDOT to assist the Government of Guam in seeking funds for projects that are not eligible for the DAR program.

Jasmin Pecina

2-15-10

H1-211-01

DEIS comment

I-2502-001

The military should not come and make their naval base here on Guam. The people and habitat are fine as we are. Everyday here on Guam we are all facing challenges and problems going on and we do not need more to add up. We are just taking it one day at a time and getting through it. With the military coming it will not make things easier for us and do not need the 80,000 marines destroying what are our ancestors own.

Like for example our animals and its habitat. The lands that they will be taking are the homes of our animals. Also our animals will soon be gone and die of the global warming caused by the pollution.

I-2502-002

The marines coming also make big impacts on our coral reefs. Destroying 30 acres of coral reefs will not save them or make them better. Coral reefs are what we Guamanians treasure about our island and it is one of the reasons why our island is so beautiful.

I-2502-003

Also they will be destroying the jungles that we have left and the medicine trees that our elders use to cure the younger children when they are sick. It is also part of our culture to keep those trees around and learn about their purpose and how to use it.

Over all the military should just stay where they are and leave us be. If they come it will only cause more chaos and ruin the island of Guam.

I-2502-001

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

I-2502-002

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

I-2502-003

Thank you for your comment. Natural Resources that are seen as cultural resources, such as *nunu*, *ifit*, *dukduk*, and *da'ok* trees, were taken into account in the planning process prior to developing plans for construction. Impacts to natural resources with cultural connotations were avoided during the planning process. Heavily forested areas were set aside for natural and cultural resources preservation. In places

Jasmin Pecina

2-15-10

H1-211-01

DEIS comment

I-2502-003

If the 80,000 marines come to Guam they will destroy all the things we value about our ancestors. The latte stones left from our ancestors will be destroyed because of the destruction that they will encounter to do to our jungles and hiking areas. Taking away what left artifacts we have of them is not something normal people do. Before they come to our island they should have the knowledge of what our people are about and respect what is ours and not just come here and act like it is theirs just because they are the military. I know they would want the same thing as well if we had to move to their hometown and childhood place.

I-2502-004

If the marines come we locals will be more at risk of fights, sexual assault, drug and substance abuse, and prostitution. At night clubs there will be more fights between military and civilians. For example when you walk into a club and act like you should be worshiped or you own the club most likely locals like us will take that the wrong way and start a commotion and make a scene. There will also be more crimes and family violence going on. Our children will more at risk when they get older of STDs and drug abuse passed down from other kids as they get older.

We just want a safe place for our families and friends to live. Who wants to live on an island of conflict every day? That is not what our island of Guam is about. We know what is best for our island and no one else can tell us any different. So when we say that the military coming here and staying here is bad then it is.

where impacts could not be avoided, traditional artisans will be given an opportunity to collect these resources prior to construction.

I-2502-004

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

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

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

and enforce laws to protect the citizens of Guam and our military personnel.

DEIS Comments

CRIME

I-2503-001

Crime has increased in Okinawa by 11.1% in 2008 (Volume 2 pg.16-34). What are other programs or possible strategies that will be implemented in controlling these misconduct behaviors by service members on top of “expansion of uniformed courtesy patrols, a new liberty card policy, checks of outgoing vehicles at Marine Corps installations, and additions to the orientation and education seminar that all newcomers must attend (Allen 2009)?” When will these programs be implemented and who will be in-charge of organizing them? I am worried about the increase of crime mostly with a limited amount of staff in the Guam Police Department.

I-2503-001

Thank you for your comment. Issues of public safety have been highlighted during the public comment period. Additional information, as available, has been provided in the FEIS. Expanded mitigation discussion is also provided.

DEIS Comments

ENVIRONMENTAL

In Okinawa, "Reports claim that highly carcinogenic materials (fuels, oils, solvents, and heavy metals) are regularly released (Okinawa Prefecture 2004) (Volume 2 p.16-34)." Due to the size of Guam and current issues it faces involving contamination, I am worried about these chemicals which may adversely affect the eco system and its inhabitants. Will there be additional precautions or measures that the military will follow? Another concern is the Training sites near historic areas such as the northern area along route 15 (Pagat). The statement in volume 2 p.16-34 mentioned forest fires, soil erosion, earth tremors, and accidents in Okinawa. I understand that the firing ranges will be facing the waters however given the degree of cultural sites in these areas, how will the military practice safe precautions in avoiding possible dangers within its surroundings?

Dean Rivera

2/15/10

Comment on the EIS

I-2504-001 One of the concerns about the military build-up on Guam is the potential damages it will have on our environment. Our island already suffers from existing environmental issues such as, erosion, and both land and water pollution which are destroying our reefs. The military build-up on our island will not only add on to the existing environmental issues, but heighten these issues as well.

I-2504-002 One area in which the build-up will definitely pose a problem is with our water system. Even now, the current numbers of wells we have aren't enough to supply the entire island sufficiently. Every now and then, certain villages, Agat, Santa Rita, Piti and Asan to name a few, already experience water shortages as it is. The military build-up will only add on to this problem. The military proposes on developing twenty-two more wells. Not only will this have an effect on our island's freshwater source, it will have an effect on the land itself. The military is forgetting that they will be needing land to develop these wells, so further destruction to the land and possible land condemnation will occur.

I-2504-003 Another area which will be effected by the military build-up is our island jungles. Acres of land will be cleared and used for housing for these expected military families as well as for a firing range. The little jungle areas we still have are home to many of our island animals, plants, and trees. This will only increase the number of endangered plants and animals our island has been trying to preserve.

I-2504-001

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

I-2504-002

Thank you for your comment. Up to 22 new water supply wells are proposed to provide additional capacity for the DoD water system. These wells would be installed in Northern Guam and extract potable water from the northern Guam lens aquifer. Operations at Fena Reservoir would not be modified at this time. The estimated sustainable yield from the northern Guam lens aquifer is estimated at approximately 80 million gallons per day. Aquifer sustainable yield is the amount of water that can continuously be withdrawn from groundwater sources without degrading water quality or viable production water. The estimated total average daily water demand from this aquifer is 63 million gallons per day at the peak of construction of the proposed DoD buildup. Thus, there will be an adequate supply of potable water. DoD and Guam Waterworks Authority plan to jointly manage the production of water. Also DoD is an advocate for grants and low cost loans to Guam Waterworks Authority so they can improve their distribution system and reduce water loss due to leaks.

The Guam Water Authority (GWA) and DoD are cooperatively working together to plan for the expected increase in population on Guam. DoD has agreed to drill the 22 new DoD water supply wells early, and provide this water to GWA, along with excess water from DoD's Fena Reservoir,

Dean Rivera

2/15/10

Comment on the EIS

I-2504-004

According to the EIS, the military build-up will only increase the crime rate and violence on Guam. I too, believe it is true. Even now, for such a small island, our crime rate and violence is high. What more with the presence of more military and their dependants? Fortunately, the EIS has provided a lot of fact findings for public access to ensure the public is informed of the many negative effects the military build-up can have on our island.

According to one of the facts given by the EIS, "43% of active-duty military personnel admitted to frequent binge drinking. In addition, 67.1% of binge-drinking episodes were reported by personnel ages 17-25, which represents nearly half of all active-duty military personnel." This is not to say that every time in which these military personnel drink, that they do stir up trouble or break the law, but it does increase the possibility that they may do so.

Another problem that the military build-up may pose to our island according to the EIS is "the flow of goods and legal and illegal immigrants into Guam which presents opportunities for drug smuggling." Currently, the crime rate on island as far as drugs being both sold and used is high. The military build-up creating an increase with the unemployment rate will heightened the island's already existing problem with the sales of drugs as well as use of drugs. In turn, it will increase the crime rates in other areas such as burglary, rape, family and domestic violence, and so on.

to meet the near-term increase in water demand that is expected to occur off-base during the construction phase of the buildup. During this time, GWA will make improvements to their system to meet the long-term water needs of off-base communities. The net positive affect of this strategy is that DOD shoulders the cost to supply early buildup water demand, especially the demand associated with the temporary construction workforce.

I-2504-003

Thank you for your comment. Clearing of vegetation has been avoided to the extent practicable based on all planning considerations. Specific recovery habitat areas have been identified by the USFWS and are shown on maps in the EIS. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) is currently evaluating the removal of habitat that is being proposed and its impacts to threatened and endangered species on Guam and Tinian under the Endangered Species Act. Their responsibility is recovery of endangered species. Conservation measures for terrestrial species are included in the DEIS in Volume 2, Chapter 10. USFWS is currently discussing these and other measures with the Navy and additional measures have been added to the final EIS.

I-2504-004

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

The impacts of crimes on Guam are discussed in Volume 2 of the FEIS. As noted in the SIAS: "A critical distinction when analyzing crime impacts

is between the total numbers of crimes ("volume of crime") and the actual crime rate (numbers divided by population). Population increases always bring with them increases in the volume of crime, but the crime rate would increase only if new populations are disproportionately likely to commit crimes."

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

Kevin Hsueh

HI 211

EIS Comment 1

I-2505-001

Thank you for your comment. The USMC plans on conducting some training on Tinian, see Volume 3 of this EIS. Restricting activities to occur outside the hours of 9AM to 11PM would actually increase noise levels because there would be more concentrated activities in less hours occurring at the quietest time of the day.

I-2505-001

The noise that will be brought to Guam as a direct result of the military buildup will have a negative effect on Guam's economy. Guam's main source of income that fuels the local economy is the industry of Tourism. Tourist from Asia and many parts of the world vacation in Guam to get away from their busy city lifestyle. The calm days and quiet nights is a way for Guam's tourists to relax. With the additional noise cause from military aircrafts, watercrafts, and firearms training, the relaxing atmosphere that Guam provides its tourists will be lost. Guam will become another busy and noisy area and cause our potential tourists, our main source of income, to be turned away from vacationing on Guam. Alternative solutions are to either, one move the trainings to neighboring islands that are not populated or two set training times to not occur during business hours of 9am to 11pm. The Military training times should be limited to when there is little to no local population activity.

Kevin Hsueh

HI 211

EIS Comment 2

I-2505-002

The issue of Land Takings is a major issue with the EIS. The Military can request to use locally owned land for their training facilities and practices. They have this privilege because they will be using the land to help protect our home and freedom. I believe the military only has this right to take land if all Military land is currently in use for useful Military functions. The reason why these Land Takings in the EIS is a fault is because the Military does have land that is currently in use for recreational purposes. The military cannot request to take land to use as their trainings grounds when they use their own lands, currently, for golf courses and parks and for recreation. Not only is it not fair, it is not right, to the people of Guam to take our recreational lands. The military needs to use its lands for military purposes only. In doing so this will help fuel Guam's economy because it will force military personnel to leave the military base and invest in Guam's locally owned recreational lands. There is one alternative. Get rid of the golf courses and parks and use those lands for your training grounds. Do not take Guam's land from local landowners.

I-2505-002

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

Comment 1:

I-2506-001 I am concerned about the water portion of the D.E.I.S. If the 22 wells that are built in the Northern part of Guam deplete the islands northern and primary source of drinking water, what will be the plan if the aquifer is depleted? The increase in population will be cause of the depletion. The desalination plant should be the only option for the increase in population.

I-2506-001

Thank you for your comment. Up to 22 new water supply wells are proposed to provide additional capacity for the DoD water system. These wells would be installed in Northern Guam and extract potable water from the northern Guam lens aquifer. Operations at Fena Reservoir would not be modified at this time. The estimated sustainable yield from the northern Guam lens aquifer is estimated at approximately 80 million gallons per day. Aquifer sustainable yield is the amount of water that can continuously be withdrawn from groundwater sources without degrading water quality or viable production water. The estimated total average daily water demand from this aquifer is 63 million gallons per day at the peak of construction of the proposed DoD buildup. Thus, there will be an adequate supply of potable water. DoD and Guam Waterworks Authority plan to jointly manage the production of water. Also DoD is an advocate for grants and low cost loans to Guam Waterworks Authority so they can improve their distribution system and reduce water loss due to leaks.

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

Comment 2:

I-2506-002 I am concerned about the forests in the northern part of Guam. Since acres of land will be leveled for new housing projects, what will happen to the habitats of the many endangered species currently living in that area? What kind of relocation program do you plan to implement?

I-2506-002

Thank you for your comment. The Department of the Navy (DoN) is proposing conservation measures to support re-introduction of native endangered or threatened species on DoD lands on Guam consistent with species recovery plans. In further support of such recovery efforts, the DoN intends to actively participate in recovery committees for endangered or threatened species on Guam. When DoN and USFWS mutually agree the constraints to reintroduction of native threatened or endangered species on DoD lands on Guam have been minimized to a point that a feasible and successful re-introduction of the affected species is more probable than not, the DoN will work with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to develop a re-introduction plan and supporting programmatic biological opinion that ensures such re-introduction efforts are consistent with the species recovery plans and the military mission on Guam. Constraints to successful re-introduction would include things such as controlling the brown tree snake and feral cat populations on Guam.

I-2507-001

First of all, I would like to say that I have nothing against the military. Concerning Guam's Military Buildup is something I cannot favor. The (DEIS) Draft Environmental Impact Statement is deeply flawed and impractical. For the relocation of thousands of U.S. Marines, the new wharf construction of Guam's Apra Harbor to support the U.S. Navy's nuclear aircraft carriers, and U.S. Army Air and Missile Defence Task Force in one of the U.S. smallest communities and all packed into such a timeframe, that it would be "the most massive peacetime military build-up in history". It is a harsh obligation to ever be handled, without any sincere, serious thought, and concern of Guam's local community. I find it very hard to deal with what is going to happen in the next few years. Guam will never be the same.

I-2507-002

For one, I was born and raised on Guam, though I am not a Chamorro, I grew up to know and love the Chamorro culture, a culture that much differ than modern western society. Guam is a paradise where people visited and loved it. People say they enjoy living here because it is simple lifestyle, safe, the food and beauty. Guam is a place where I can honestly say that I am proud of because our community, our culture is strong. With our values for our environment, respect for our families and cultural traditions that until now we still keep. This is why it hurts so much, not just the fear of change but a very drastic one, and very much something to fight for.

I-2507-003

What even hurts more is that we weren't giving enough time period to review the DEIS, which even failed to address indirect impacts of the build-up. These indirect impacts is very much a worry of the people of Guam, impacts that involves our population, the taking of lands, the destruction of reefs and marine life, our economy and precious resources. Just witnessing that these things has happened, seems that they don't want any of us to have a voice against it. It seems that our fate has long been decided for us without our input on this. This is all wrong.

I-2507-001

Thank you for your comment.

I-2507-002

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

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

I-2507-003

Thank you for your comment. The DoD carefully considered all requests to extend the length of the comment period beyond the 45-day minimum required by NEPA. In evaluating multiple options, DoD leadership determined that a 90-day comment period best balanced the need for

I-2507-004

My biggest concern for the military buildup is the reef that will be destroyed. I believe that destroying the forty football fields of reef will totally destroy our entire ecosystem. Even if the reef was replaced with artificial reef construction it wouldn't be the same. The coral and the fish population surrounding the places that will be dredged could still kill the life that was there. The dredging of the reef could also have major side effects to the water and life surrounding those areas. I have been to most of the beaches on Guam, but when you actually go deeper and far out into it, it is extremely beautiful, the life that lives in the waters are just to priceless to see. It is one you could never ever forget. If our island's reef gets destroyed then what would be the point of those underwater walking at Fisheye or other water resorts on the beaches? What's the point of tourists coming to Guam when most of Guam's tourist attractions are ruined?

I-2507-005

Aside from the reef being destroyed, my other concern is the island's culture will be extinct if the military buildup does occur. Our island is rich and full of beautiful treasures and landmarks, and each and every landmark has its own history. For most of them to be taken out for homes or for other westernized projects kills the whole culture of Guam. Some of those landmarks are even preserved and they're just going to ruin it for the military's benefit. Ancient history of Guam will be gone forever just so that the military can have their homes and firing ranges, and whatever else they need. Life on Guam before and after Guam will never be the same. There is no more to look back to, no more to places to go to, all for the sake of the military. What about Guam's sake? The people who find Guam more than just home? For example the desecration of Mount Jumullong Manglo, "this mountain is where thousands of Catholics pilgrimage every year on Good Friday. This is disrespectful to the Chamorro culture" (Paik). So if they ruin this holy landmark, where will the Catholics go to on Good Friday? What's the point for them now, when they're only spot is ruined?

sufficient time to review a complex document with the requirement to reach a timely decision regarding the proposed military buildup on Guam.

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

I-2507-004

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

I-2507-005

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

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

In the matter of Mt. Jumullong, DoD understands the importance of the cultural and historic issues related with land in Guam, and in particular those associated with the activities relating to Mt. Jumullong. Although final plans concerning access to Mt. Jumullong have not been developed, it is the intent of DoD to maintain public access (including the access trail) when not being used for military training. DoD looks forward to working with stakeholders in developing plans for access that balance operational needs, public safety concerns, and the continuing public use and enjoyment of this site.



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

The Department of the Navy (DoN) and the Joint Guam Program Office (JGPO) invites your comments on the Draft EIS/OEIS for the Guam and CNMI Military Relocation. Please provide your comments below. Comment forms, or your own letter, will be accepted at the public hearings, or may be mailed to: JGPO, c/o NAVFAC Pacific, 258 Makalapa Drive Suite 100, Pearl Harbor, HI 96860-3134, Attention: GMPO. You can also visit www.guambuildupels.us to comment. Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010. Copies of the Draft EIS/OEIS are available for review at Nieves M. Flores Memorial Public Library, University of Guam Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Library, Joeten-Kiyu Public Library, Northern Marianas College Olympio T. Borja Memorial Library, and the Tinian Public Library. A DoN sponsored reading room has also been set up at Agana Shopping Center for Draft EIS/OEIS review.

Please provide your comments below:

Was there any other possible and/or list of available land to use as the firing range for the People of Guam to say or choose which is more acceptable to the People? Using Pagat Mangilao and specific sites like Pagat as the firing range is unacceptable to me because that is a historical site for the People of Guam. Dept. of Education uses those specific sites as a field trip to students on the history of Guam academics to have them see and just be in the same site an historical event had happened. My grandmother who is 100 yrs old & still alive today is part of that history and to use it like there was no meaning or significance of history there is very disrespectful to the people of Guam and most especially the people who had passed away there. I am pretty sure they would not use the land where the confederates had their

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2508-001

I-2508-001

Thank you for your comment. The DEIS describes the intensive selection process that the DoD went through to select alternatives for the location of the firing range on Guam in Section 2.3.1. Discussion on the screening process associated with the firing ranges has been clarified in the FEIS. DoD understands the importance of the cultural and historic issues related with land in Guam, and in particular those associated with the Pagat and Marbo areas. No direct disturbance to the Pagat site would occur from the construction or operation of the proposed firing range. However, DoD acknowledges that maintaining access to these sites is important. Although plans concerning access have not been developed, it is the intent of DoD to continue access should these properties be acquired. DoD looks forward to working with stakeholders in developing plans for access that balance operational needs, public safety concerns, and the continuing public use and enjoyment of these sites.

I-2508-001

com.
history end at a ^{time of war.} significant landmark.
Did they think of the historical events
and the importance of the sites before
choosing them?

I-2509-001

Amber Quinata

DEIS Comment

HS211

02/15/10

We are proud citizens of the United States of America, yet we still feel like third class citizens. That is to say, we are not allowed to officially vote for the President of the United States, and our Congresswoman is a non voting delegate. Why do they treat us this way? We are one of the smallest territories that belong to the United States that is populated. The Northern Marianas alone produces the most soldiers in the military. Why choose Guam as a designated area for a firing range when there are other U.S. territories with little or no population? They can relocate their training sites to other minor outlying territories

I-2509-001

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

Ready access to training in close proximity to the proposed basing locations is required. Therefore, training on Guam is necessary. Where training requirements could not be met on Guam, the Volume 3 of the EIS describes how the training locations on Tinian were selected.

Amber Quinata

DEIS Comment

HS 221

02/15/10

I-2509-002

We only have two hospitals on Guam. One for the public and one for the military, their dependants, and veterans. Since the military build is already on going do they plan on building another hospital? With our population greatly increasing I feel that our government should push for another hospital to be built.

I-2509-002

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

Aleshanee Garrido
HI-211
February 15, 2010
EIS Comment #1

Crime and Violence on Guam

I-2510-001

Out of the 18 years that I have been living on Guam, never have I thought that Guam would go through its own "depression". Many problems have arisen, but none can match up to this. Not only does it affect islanders now, but it will affect us also in the long run. We are talking 80,000 marines! Tell me that is a big number for this small island to handle. While reading up on WeAreGuahan.com, I came across very important information about crime rates and criminology. Turns out that the DEIS failed to mention some important facts about the build-up. According to Dr. Lutz, the most significant crimes are primarily committed by the young, between the ages 15 to 24. That is a huge age range! In my opinion, it will affect the local teenagers. Parents will be stricter on letting their teenagers going out. Already my parents are being strict on letting me go out; only because there are new batches of military personnel coming in. I can't imagine how Guam will turn out with the continuous and numerous amounts of military coming in. "43% of active-duty military personnel admitted to frequent binge drinking. In addition, 67.1% of binge-drinking episodes were reported by personnel aged 17-25 (representing nearly half of all active-duty personnel), and a quarter of those episodes were reported by underage personnel"(Central Broadcasting Service News 2009). (Vol. 2, Ch.16, Pg.1092) Here shows another incidence that involves the young. Binge-drinking is a big concern for the island as well. Drinking while driving affects the individuals who are also driving on the road. As an islander, I am partially against the military build-up only because of the facts that are being put down. If I had not known about this, which by the way DEIS seems to be hiding; I would have been alright and accepted the military to come in. Having more and more crimes on Guam would not only put me down, but it would probably put a bad name to Guam. I would not want people or most especially the women, to shame. I pray that if the 80,000 marines come to Guam, that our people would not be affected by it. The only thing to do is for the public to speak up about it and be heard. Increase in crime by the military dependants on Guam may also be a possible impact. Dependants of SOFA personnel on Okinawa do contribute to the overall crime statistic. (Vol. 2, Ch. 16, Pg. 1092) After reading fact after fact, I start to notice the pattern. Crimes will be committed mainly by the young adults. You know how much of an affect that is to the young adults of Guam. As a young adult, I am already having problems of my own. I have been trying to deal with these military personnel. A walk or run in Tumon is almost difficult to do only because of a personal experience. I have been called at by military personnel and not in a very polite way too. I do not appreciate being called out in the public and stared at, especially when am I by myself. Many times have I have gone out and been hit on by the military. It seems to me that they have been doing things like that for a while. I avoid situations like that and move as far away from them. Maybe if they had rules as to when they can be out and how long they can be out. I am a young individual who is trying to be heard. I do not agree with the military build-up only because of its crime rates that it'll be bringing in. "Nationally, there have been clearer indications that family violence is a serious military-wide concern..." (Vol.2, Ch. 16, Pg. 1093) On Guam, family is always number one on our priority list. Any sign of disrespect will not be tolerated. Family violence is most especially not tolerated. With cases like these, there could

I-2510-001

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

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

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

I-2510-001 | be a problem that Guam will maybe become accustomed to. I do not appreciate that family violence is another military build-up concern. I really hope that something will be done about this if the marines do come in. DEIS if you can hear me, I do not want these things to happen and it will not affect the local people. Please do not do anything to affect our island.

Aleshanee Garrido
HI-211
February 15, 2010
EIS Comment #2

Jobs for Guam Residents

I-2511-001

How will the military build-up contribute to giving Guam residents jobs? Of course they will be bringing in more jobs, but will it be enough to offer the Guam residents besides the off-islanders coming in. DEIS is being rude about their statements saying that Guam has inexperienced workers. If we do accompany them and their wishes will they be able to provide job opportunities to the local people, too? I would like to someday get a new job, but how will I be able to do that if all the jobs are taken. Of course bringing in the marines would benefit the businesses, but what will happen to the many people of Guam who will have to be unemployed. Guam is already undergoing problems with people being unemployed. I stand by my positions saying that Guam is not big enough for the 80,000 marines who are coming in. Let's say that the build-up goes through and they do provide more jobs. Hoping that they would think about the people of Guam, maybe I would consider continuing to bring them in. Maybe the military should keep the off-island workers working for them, on base, and also provide for the Guam residents. "Guam workers will likely continue to see the cost of goods and services rise faster than their incomes." (Volume 2, Chapter 16, pg. 1057) So what are they trying to say? I'm trying to understand the statement, but it still looks the same. Seems to me like Guam workers are going to be treated unfair. "Guam residents are projected to receive less construction jobs than off-island workers: Guam residents expected to capture 2,566 jobs at 2014 construction peak, 15,157 taken by off-island workers." (Volume 2, Chapter 16, pg. 1055) Another statement which clearly states that Guam workers are not going to be benefiting as much as off-island workers. I want to know if Guam will be losing jobs every year. Will things also change with the government? I hope that there will be another way to handle this situation. Not only will we not be getting offered as much jobs, but I think that people will also be losing their jobs. EIS claims that almost 87% of all the jobs will be offered to off-island workers. Only 17% will be given to Guam residents. Pretty soon we will all be jobless. To be in the workforce you'll have to get a degree. Most of the residents on Guam do not have their degrees, what will become of this? The 17% left will probably only go to people who go to school. Don't get me wrong, everyone should go to school, but some just can't afford it sometimes. Even if they do get a loan, how will they be able to pay it back. Their job opportunities will be limited and only a certain amount of people will be able to pay back the loan. Why must the military lie about these situations? I know that already most of Guam is against it, or maybe not. They need to tell us the facts and not try to cop us out. Bring Guam more jobs; jobs that will benefit both Guam residents and off-islanders. I hope that this situation gets settled and that they change some things because based on what I have read and heard, it seems to me that Guam residents aren't too happy about this topic. If DEIS can promise to be fair and not target the Guam construction workers harshly, then that will be great. Don't go looking down on our workers like that. I sometimes wonder if the construction workers are all they have to target in the build-up. Maybe another option could be that, instead of firing them, give them the training that they might need and maybe they would do as good a job as the off-island workers. It never hurts to try and make something better. The EIS also claims that "The unemployed people in the mainland will have priority access to the jobs created-even

I-2511-001

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

Anticipated impacts on employment are discussed in detail in Section 4.3.1 of the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) that is in Appendix F in Volume 9 of the EIS. Subsection 4.3.1.2, entitled Probable Labor Supply Sources, discusses the available Guam construction labor supply and the need for foreign workers for construction. The amount of jobs going to Guam residents is discussed in this subsection and states:

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

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

The SIAS estimated the amount of qualified Guam construction workers that would likely fill these construction jobs. Because of the limited

I-2511-001 | though Guam has an unemployment rate equal to many hard-hit states in the mainland.” So what they are trying to say is that the unemployed people from the mainland can get a job, but the Guam residents aren’t as prioritized as them; that is just so stereotypical and very dumb too!

supply of Guam construction workers, the on-island workers were determined to be relatively small during the construction years.

As the construction portion of the proposed action winds down, it is expected that the number of total jobs on Guam will stabilize at a level above the current situation. The fluctuation in the number of jobs is expected to be greatest in the construction industry. Job training for work in the construction industry would be beneficial to Guam's workforce overall. There are a number of other industries which currently have labor shortages and are expected to have bigger shortages than at present; job seekers on Guam should diversify the industries for which they seek training and entry. For example, the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F of the DEIS), notes that the healthcare industry is currently short of workers, and that the need for workers after the proposed action is expected to be stronger than at present. This is also the case for other industries, such as the wholesale trade industry, where job opportunities in occupations such as sales, truck driving, computer/administrative services and clerking are expected to increase above the present level.

Ramona Nelson
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DEIS Comments below:

The lands identified for the proposed firing and non-firing range are of cultural, historical, familial, and recreational significance. Despite what the DEIS concludes, the impacts that the firing range will cause will not be mitigable to less than significant (Vol. 2 Table 9.2-2 pg. 31). Some of the reasons that the original proposed location for the firing range along the West Coast (Finegayan) was dismissed are: Haputo Trail; Double Reef Beach Trail; Shark's Hole; Double Reef; Guam National Wildlife Refuge, Vol.2 Table 9.1-2 pg 3). As a result of this quick dismissal, JGPO failed to recognize that almost identical issues also apply to the East Coast. Guahan cannot afford to lose the Guam International Raceway, fishing areas, family lands, Pagat and Lajuna trails, and the medicinal plants gathered by the suruhana.

I-2512-001

It was evident at the JGPO hearings that proper procedures in identifying a location for the firing range were not followed. For instance, a legal representative informed me that it was a person from the Governor's Office who suggested the East Coast for the firing range. He further explained that the East Coast was not chosen as a result of careful examination of all potential sites. Furthermore, the East Coast appears to only be a mere convenience since it is located across the street from Andersen South and it states on Pg. 21 of the Executive Summary: "The Marine Corps ultimately desires to conduct core competency training in areas that limit the time Marines must travel to train and thereby reduce operational non-availability".

As a daughter of a Sassayan landowner, I will be directly affected by either Alternative A or Alternative B since it states in the DEIS that: "Access to property associated with either alternative would be limited to authorized personnel throughout most of the year" (Vol. 2. Chap. 8. Sec. 2.3.2 pg. 61). Will I have to seek DoD approval before accessing land that has been passed down from my great-grandfather, Marcelo Sgambelluri. Furthermore, my family land will one day be passed down to my son, Antonio Duenas, and will he be prevented from building his house due to military restrictions?

I-2512-002

Since my family land falls under Alternative B, will we be subjected to the noise pollution generated from muzzle blasts and bow shock waves (Vol. 2 Chap. 8 Sec. 2.3.2 pg. 62)? Why do we have to endure such impacts when military personnel and their dependents will be able to live quietly on bases far away from the firing range?

Additionally, Alternatives A and B are very similar and appear to be almost one in the same. In their review of the DEIS, EPA also points out this problem stating that "the proposed alternative mirroring too closely one another" (<http://www.epa.gov/region09/nepa/letters/MarianaIslandsRangeComplexMIRC-DEIS.pdf>). Thus, I choose the No Action Alternative and I suggest that all lands on AFB and Naval Station be reconsidered for the proposed firing range.

I-2512-003

Another major concern I have involves Guahan's Medical Services. Vol.2. Chap. 18. Sec. 1.3.4. pg. 4 states that "Guam is designated a Medically Underserved Area". Considering our current status, I do not agree that only 15 additional doctors and 91 nurses will be needed during the construction peak in 2014 (Vol.2. Chap. 18. Sec. 2.2.2

I-2512-001

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

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

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

pg. 16). This estimation appears to be considerably small since the DEIS projects 41,062 new patients needing services at GMHS and 23,543 new patients at GDPHSS . Will Naval Hospital allow citizens of the Federated States of Micronesia to utilize their services or will they be bringing in more doctors and nurses?

More specifically, what preventive measures will be taken to help minimize prostitution and the spread of STDS associated with the military buildup? The DEIS briefly touches on the assumption that prostitution may grow with the increase in population yet acknowledges that "In general, prostitution prospers in boomtown settings" Vol.2. Chap.16. Sec. 2.2.4 pg. 87). What mitigations will be provided to address this potential increase in prostitution?

Additionally, it is stated in Vol.2. Chap.18. Sec. 2.2.3 pg. 17 that, "construction workforce visiting Guam would have potential to contribute 76 cases of STDs". This potential increase in STDs coupled with our medical shortage leaves me fearful that many individuals who will contract an STD will go untested and ultimately left untreated. More importantly, the services to provide free and discreet testing may not be available or easily attained due to our already tight budget. The DEIS notes that military personnel will be treated at their installations and will not "increase stress on the public hospital and other clinics on Guam" (Vol.2. Chap.18. Sec. 2.2.3 Pg. 18). What about the women or men whom these military individuals are sleeping with? Who will ensure that they receive treatment? Therefore, I recommend that all foreign workers be tested and treated for STDs prior to arriving to Guahan. Additionally, to help minimize the demand of GMHS, Naval Hospital should allow all citizens of the Federated States of Micronesia to utilize their services as part of their Compact Impact Agreement. Furthermore, more information on prostitution and potential impacts should be included in the Final EIS.

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

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

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

the physical relocation of the operations of the Guam International Raceway.

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

I-2512-002

Thank you for your comment. Under Range Alternative A, your home would be in Zone 2 (65-75 dB ADNL) without mitigation for the firing range (incompatible) and in LUPZ (compatible) for the grenade range. Under Alternative B, it would be in Zone II (normally not compatible) for the firing range and in Zone III (incompatible) for the grenade range. Mitigation for Alternative A would be to construct a sound wall adjacent to the firing range and would reduce projected sound level to Zone 1 (54-65 dB ADNL) which is compatible for residential.

I-2512-003

Thank you for your comment. The Final EIS has been updated (Volume 2) to better address impacts on social services. In addition, expanded mitigation discussion is provided in Volume 7. The staffing numbers used in the analysis were derived from surveys and interviews performed in conjunction with the DEIS, and serve as a point-in-time indication of staffing levels. It is acknowledged that staffing levels fluctuate, and it is not possible for this analysis to capture all these fluctuations. It is

expected that the Fiscal Impact Assessment, conducted by GovGuam consultants and funded by the Department of Defense Office of Economic Adjustment, will be able to more fully capture recent public service fluctuations. As documented in this EIS, DoD acknowledges the existing sub-standard conditions of key public infrastructure systems and social services on Guam and the interest to have DoD fund improvements to these systems and services. DoD's ability to fund actions is limited by Federal law. However, to minimize adverse impacts associated with the proposed military relocation program, DoD is leading a federal inter-agency effort to identify other Federal programs and funding sources that could benefit the people of Guam.

Ramona Nelson
ramonanelson@gmail.com
P.O.Box 20003 GMF, 96921
DEIS Comments below:

I-2513-001

The DEIS is an overwhelming 11,000 pages long and a truly cumbersome document to read, digest and comment to within the allotted time frame. Ninety days is insufficient time for Guahan citizens to adequately comment on all potential areas of concern since the DEIS well exceeds the 300 page limit of a typical EIS, as described in 40 CFR § 1502.7. Additionally, the current DEIS does not fulfill the NEPA requirement of identifying authorship nor does the DEIS present reasonable alternatives that could avoid or reduce impacts or enhance the quality of the environment.

According to the United States Environmental Protection Agency's review of the DEIS, they have rated it as "Insufficient Information" (<http://www.epa.gov/region09/nepa/letters/MarianalIslandsRangeComplexMIRC-DEIS.pdf>). EPA states that "the DEIS frequently concludes that project impacts will not be significant without substantiating these conclusions". This underestimation of the impacts is of extreme importance since the people of Guahan will be subjected to adverse situations associated with such impacts. Was cumulative impacts purposefully omitted because the DEIS is already too lengthy or was JGPO in too much of a hurry to print the DEIS?

I am concerned with the layout of the DEIS since there are several examples in the DEIS where sections have been cut and pasted in different areas throughout the document. Is there a reason for this redundancy? Was the DEIS even proofread for fluency and accuracy? For instance, (Vol. 2 Chap. 16 Sec. 2.2.4 pg. 87) the DEIS states "While the *volume* of prostitution may be assumed to grow consistent with the significant increase in transient population during the construction period, it cannot be conclusively determined whether the rate of prostitution would increase". On the very next page, a similar statement reads: "The overall volume of prostitution may be assumed to grow consistent with the significant increase in both military and civilian population stemming from the buildup, but it cannot be conclusively determined whether the rate of prostitution would increase". Was the DEIS intentionally designed this way so that it would only appear to provide all the necessary information? Was it the plan to reiterate certain sections verbatim to cover up the fact that alternatives were not justifiably identified and to mask the reality that many alternatives are similar and do not meet NEPA requirements?

To address the above discrepancies found within the DEIS, I strongly recommend that a new DEIS be created wherein site-specific information regarding direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts are included. Secondly, I recommend the current DEIS be separated into 3 DEISs: Relocating Marines from Okinawa, Visiting Aircraft Carrier Berthing, and Army Air and Missile Defense Task Force. It is crucial that the DEIS be divided accordingly so that all Government of Guam agencies, residents, and political leaders can focus solely on the pertinent issues one DEIS at a time. My third recommendation involves an extension of time for the public comment period. I feel an extension is justified due to the length, complexity, and the magnitude associated with the DEIS. It is near impossible to read the DEIS in its entirety and still provide well

I-2513-001

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

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

Cumulative impacts were discussed in Volume 7 of the Draft EIS. The Final EIS has been revised to include updated information on many resource areas. The cumulative impacts discussion has also been revised in Volume 7.

I-2513-001

researched comments all within a mere 3 months. Thus, I suggest that the commenting period be extended to 120 days.

I-2513-002

Another concern I have regarding the DEIS involves noise pollution. I reside along Chalan Padiron Lagu (Route 15), approximately 1 ½ miles from the back gate of AFB and 1 ½ miles from Andersen South. I fall within the 60 DNL range as indicated in Vol. 2 Chap. 6 Figure 6.1-2 pg. 9. This is a major concern of mine since I have a 22 month old son and EPA recommends a DNL below 55 for outdoor noise levels and the Federal Interagency Committee on Urban Noise states that “noise exposure greater than 65 DNL is considered generally unacceptable over public services or residential, cultural, recreational, and entertainment areas.” Considering my location and the DNL range in which I live in, what protective measures will be provided for my family? Will my windows be soundproofed? If so, will I also be monetarily compensated for the higher power bill from air conditioning my house since I currently do not use air condition?

Specifically, I do not want my family members or myself to suffer any long term or short term impacts from a 40,000 plus increase in flight operations, (as noted in Vol. 2. Chap. 6. Sec. 1.2.1.). The DEIS provides many negative impacts associated with noise yet it does not provide appropriate mitigation for those who will be affected by such noise. The DEIS mentions that noise can “degrade quality of life” (Vol.2. Chap.6. Sec.1.1. pg.1), and OSHA (2009) indicates that people may experience: “speech interference, difficulty concentrating, reduced efficiency, low morale, and adverse social behavior” (Vol. 2. Chap.18. Sec.2.2.2 pg. 15). I am fearful that my son may suffer from negative effects and that if I were to conceive another child, he or she may be born with a low birth weight since studies conducted by the Asahikawa Medical College found similar impacts in Okinawa due to the Marine bases (Vol.2. Chap. 16. Sec.1.6.1. pg. 34).

I recommend that the section on noise be reevaluated since there are many contradicting points made in the DEIS. Despite citing numerous sources regarding the impact noise has on people, the DEIS still minimizes any potential harm associated with the proposed increase in flight operations by stating: “While there would be a probable increase in the number of complaints and people annoyed, no significant or adverse impacts to human health or hearing would occur. Therefore impacts would be considered less than significant” (Vol.2.chap.6. 2.2.1. pg.25). I also recommend that additional mitigation be considered for Yigo residents for my concern is the health and safety of all Guahan residents.

I-2513-003

Another concern associated with the mere volume of proposed flights arriving and departing AFB is the possibility of aircraft accidents as mentioned in Vol.2. Chap.18 Sec. 1.2. pg. 1. I do not want to see a repeat on Guahan what has previously happened on Okinawa such as the recorded 275 U.S. military aircraft related accidents (Okinawa Prefecture 2004). We have already experienced the malfunctioning of a \$2 billion aircraft, the fatal crash of a B-52 and a helicopter crashing into Fena Lake. Thus, I recommend that the flight pattern of these aircrafts be reevaluated so that they fly primarily over the ocean and minimize flying over residences and areas outside of AFB.

I-2513-002

Thank you for your comment. The USMC is concerned over the potential of non-auditory health effects. Although there has been considerable debate among environmental noise experts as to whether noise exposures below the level of hearing hazard result in other lasting health effects, the subject warrants further discussion in the EIS. The EIS has been modified to present a more detailed description of the studies dealing with non-hearing loss health effects.

Currently, the USMC is not proposing to soundproof homes as a result of their action. Soundproofing by the USMC in high noise areas is not planned at this time because of several factors. Each individual structure has noise reduction capabilities and the average reduction for windows closed is about 25 dBA and 15 dBA with windows open (personal communication, Czech 2010). The amount of reduction for a specific structure depends upon many factors including; source and intensity of the noise, age of the structure, quality of construction, type and quality of building materials, topography, other structures nearby, and the proximity of trees around the structure. Furthermore, at this time funds for soundproofing are not allowed because regulations prohibit using USMC project funds for improvements to property which the Navy/USMC does not have a real property interest.

I-2513-003

Thank you for your comment. Volume 2, Section 7.0 defines airspace and potential impacts as a result of military operations on Guam. Airways are established routes used by military aircraft, commercial aircraft, and general aviation aircraft. They are the flight paths on which aircraft travel through airspace similar to land highways. Air traffic refers to movements of aircraft through airspace. Safety and security factors dictate that use of airspace and control of air traffic be closely regulated. Accordingly, regulations applicable to all aircraft are promulgated by the FAA to define permissible uses of designated airspace. The FAA also controls the use of airspace. These regulations are intended to accommodate the various

categories of aviation, whether military, commercial, or private aviation enthusiasts. The regulatory context for airspace and air traffic varies from highly controlled to uncontrolled within Guam and the CMNI. Less controlled situations include flights under Visual Flight Rules (VFR) or flights outside of U.S. controlled airspace. Examples of highly controlled air traffic situations are flights in the vicinity of airports where aircraft are in critical phases of flight (either take-off or landing) and flights under Instrument Flight Rules (IFR), particularly flights on high or low altitude airways. Special Use Airspace (SUA) is specially designated airspace that is used for a specific purpose and is controlled by the military unit or other organization whose activity established the requirement for the SUA. SUA in and surrounding Guam includes Restricted Areas (RAs) and Warning Areas (WAs). Under the proposed action, existing air traffic control procedures would continue. Some flight activities would be accomplished under VFR conditions and along random routes that would not impact commercial or general aviation flying. Military pilots avoid flying over populated areas as much as possible for safety purposes and in order to minimize overflight complaints.

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

The Department of the Navy (DoN) and the Joint Guam Program Office (JGPO) invites your comments on the Draft EIS/OEIS for the Guam and CNMI Military Relocation. Please provide your comments below. Comment forms, or your own letter, will be accepted at the public hearings, or may be mailed to: JGPO, c/o NAVFAC Pacific, 258 Makalapa Drive Suite 100, Pearl Harbor, HI 96860-3134, Attention: GMPO. You can also visit www.guambuildupeis.us to comment. Comments must be postmarked by **February 17, 2010**. Copies of the Draft EIS/OEIS are available for review at Nieves M. Flores Memorial Public Library, University of Guam Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Library, Joeten-Kiyu Public Library, Northern Marianas College Olympio T. Borja Memorial Library, and the Tinian Public Library. A DoN sponsored reading room has also been set up at Agana Shopping Center for Draft EIS/OEIS review.

Please provide your comments below:

2.5.1.5 Mass Transit

The traffic projections developed by the Guam DPW show that congestion levels in both the short term and the long term would result in substantial delays, as measured by the ratio of traffic volume to roadway capacity. Analysis indicated that it is unlikely that sufficient additional roadways or traffic lanes could be built to completely eliminate traffic congestion. Mass transit would help address this need. Existing mass transit routes and service areas are depicted in Figure 2.5-3, Volume 6 Chapter 2 page 109.

I am a Recovery Case Manager at a local non-profit, a Social Work student at the University of Guam. I am fortunate enough now to have a car but I sympathize with my clients who are depending on the transit for transportation. I used to ride the bus and because my route was not on one of the fixed routes sometimes it would take me four hours to get home.

Since the analysis suggested "that it is unlikely that sufficient additional roadways or traffic lanes could be built" to eliminate congestion is the military going to appropriate funding to Guam's Mass transit? If not why not? Is the military going to buy a least half of as many buses there is now and donate them to the Guam Mass transit? Has the military made a commitment to pay for the gas and up keep of these buses on a monthly basis? The build up will affect many social structures off base one of them being the people of lower incomes. These people depend on the mass transit to get to their jobs and to fulfill all their basic needs. What is the military going to do to insure that these people who depend on the transit are not looked over?

With more cars on the roads and more people on the island the whole mass transit section needs to be revisited and revised.

Please Print Clearly

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2514-001

Thank you for your comment. The 2030 Guam Transportation Plan outlines recommendations for an improved mass transit system on Guam. These recommendations included forming the Guam Mass Transit Authority and implementing high-capacity bus service on the island. In late 2009/early 2010, the Guam Regional Transit Authority (GRTA) was formed and will now be responsible for all public transit functions. The GRTA approved the Guam Transit Business Plan in January 2010, which includes purchasing new buses, constructing a bus maintenance facility, and modifying the bus schedule.

I-2514-001

Princess Aldan
Guam History
Professor Clement

I-2515-001

The Military have offered solutions to potential problems and concerns regarding the relocation of the Military base from Japan to Guam. They have offered solutions to enhance road projects and environmental capacity. One matter that they have not addressed is the preservation of our indigenous lands and the species that inhabit it. Along with the accommodations that must be made to support the relocation of such a large population into the island of Guam comes the need to enlarge road ways and Military bases. In order to accomplish such a task, land must be set aside upon which will support these projects. Guam has a naturally diverse environment, most of which still remains untouched today. These lands provide a home for indigenous population of birds and plant life, all of which will be extinguished to make room for more people.

According to Chapter 8, Volume 4 of the Environmental Impact Statement, "The Capital and labor required for construction would be an irreversible and irretrievable commitment of the following resources..." followed by a list of all the natural resources that would be displaced or completely extinguished due to construction, such as limited areas of coral reef habitat as well as "habitats for special status species." These are all in grave danger due to the proposed Military relocation plan. These resources, once gone, cannot be brought back or simply implanted back into our environment. When the

I-2515-001

Thank you for your comment. Clearing of vegetation has been avoided to the extent practicable based on all planning considerations. Specific recovery habitat areas have been identified by the USFWS and are shown on maps in the EIS. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) is currently evaluating the removal of habitat that is being proposed and its impacts to threatened and endangered species on Guam and Tinian under the Endangered Species Act. Their responsibility is recovery of endangered species. Conservation measures for terrestrial species are included in the DEIS in Volume 2, Chapter 10. USFWS is currently discussing these and other measures with the Navy and additional measures have been added to the final EIS. Our proposed conservation measures we believe provide benefit to the species. We have proposed the following: Four ERAs totaling 597 hectares; Additional habitat protection - 561 hectares; Research and suppression for brown treesnake; Ungulate control on Andersen AFB and Naval Munitions Site; Develop and implement Forest Enhancement on Tinian (20 acres/yr) within FAA mitigation area; Biosecurity Rapid Response Team and Biological Monitors; Wetland restoration; Plan and implementation of introductions of Guam Micronesian kingfishers and Guam rail in to the wild on other islands.

I-2515-001

Military moves out once again, we will be left with only a concrete reminder of what was once a lush, green and natural habitat.

Jackie Del Rosario
HI-211
February 15, 2010

Draft EIS Reaction

I-2516-001

In Chapter 6 Volume 4 of the DEIS, it points out that there are few existing sidewalks and no bike lanes. Walking or biking is not the usually transportation for residents, especially on the main roads. But there are people who exercise that jogs or bikes along the main roads. Cyclists normally ride on the shoulder lane or on the outside lane, but that could change because of future traffic congestion. On page 106, it states, "Along Routes 1 and 10, future traffic volumes and congestion should not negatively affect the experience or safety of the pedestrian using the existing sidewalk; however, it could impact a cyclist wanting to use the outside lane when unable to use the sidewalk." I see joggers and cyclists in East Agana and Tamuning sometimes and they will both be affected with the traffic congestion if the cyclists are forced to ride on the sidewalk. This is an issue that the government has to take care of. Although there are not many pedestrians or cyclists on the roads or sidewalks, our government has to ensure the safety of those few. I do not know how they would solve this issue or if they are even going to, but the government needs to do something about it.

I-2516-002

The Draft EIS brings up the issue of public transportation. It states the Guam Mass Transit buses do not seem to follow the schedule and seem to make their stops ahead of the scheduled time. This would cause some passenger to miss their ride. With increased levels of congestion on roadways, the fixed-route service of Guam Mass Transit would be affected and some buses might not be able to make certain stops. Another problem as stated on page 106 would be "delays on the roadways would increase passenger travel times, longer headways, and missed transfers." Not only would the route be affected, but passengers would have to wait

I-2516-001

Thank you for your comment. Bicycle facilities such as paved shoulders/sidewalks to improve safety will be incorporated into off-base roadway projects as much as practical. Guam public law (Bill 273) requires the consideration and construction of bicycle and pedestrian paths with all new road construction projects. The 2030 Guam Transportation Plan also identifies a plan for bicycle facilities that includes detached paths, paved shoulders, and wide outside lanes, depending on the roadway.

I-2516-002

Thank you for your comment. The 2030 Guam Transportation Plan outlines recommendations for an improved mass transit system on Guam. These recommendations included forming the Guam Mass Transit Authority and implementing high-capacity bus service on the island. In late 2009/early 2010, the Guam Regional Transit Authority (GRTA) was formed and will now be responsible for all public transit functions. The GRTA approved the Guam Transit Business Plan in January 2010, which includes purchasing new buses, constructing a bus maintenance facility, and modifying the bus schedule.

I-2516-002 | longer to reach their destination due to traffic congestion or longer routes. There is not much the government, or even the military, could do about this future problem. However, adding more scheduled stops or having earlier or later scheduled stops could probably be a solution.

Danielle Ruenda



The Governor's Office encourages interested residents to provide comments on the environmental document prepared for the analysis of the proposed military buildup. Your comments, as well as those being prepared by GovGuam, will ensure that decision makers are fully aware of our concerns relative to the proposed buildup. Comment forms, or your own letter, will be accepted at the Guam workshops, the public hearings sponsored by the Joint Guam Program Office (JGPO), or may be mailed to: JGPO, c/o NAVFAC Pacific, 258 Makalapa Drive Suite 100, Pearl Harbor, HI 96860-3134, Attention: GMPO. You can also visit www.guambuildupeis.us to comment. Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010. Copies of the Draft EIS/OEIS are available for review at Nieves M. Flores Memorial Public Library, University of Guam Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Library, Joeten-Kiyu Public Library, Northern Marianas College Olympio T. Borja Memorial Library, and the Tinian Public Library. A DoN sponsored reading room has also been set up at Agana Shopping Center for Draft EIS/OEIS review.

Please provide your comments below:

- I-2517-001 would like to express my concern on some of the flaws I have come across while reading the Draft EIS. My concern is on the issue of the use of Pagat land for a shooting and training range. It basically is stating that this land would be used and taken for this purpose; therefore, forcing local land owners to sell their land or for others to live near this noisy shooting range. I would first like to propose an alternative. I would like to suggest the military not take or use any new land and for them to use the land they own already only. Since the military own almost half or more than half of our island I am sure they will be able to utilize land they own already. Their shooting range can be placed on land that they own now and the point of taking more land on the island is not needed. If this alternative is not considered, then I suggest no action alternative.
- I-2517-002 Another issue of concern that I would like to express would have to be some of the omitted conclusions of the DEIS. The EIS briefly mentions that there will be other future training ranges besides the shooting range in Pagat. Does this mean more land is needed to be taken away in the future? This is a reasonable issue which is likely to happen. Its omission is called Segmentation and its considered illegal. Another issue that follows is the noise impacts. This is not discussed in the DEIS as well. The alternative I would suggest is the demand for lots of mitigation, which requires lots of money. The homes of the Northern Guam will be affected by this noise pollution; therefore, they need to become sound proof. My final concern would be on the topic of discrimination. Why do our locals of Yigo & Dededo have to suffer with the noise pollution and disturbances while the military residents rest peacefully away from the shooting range?

Please print clearly. Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010.

I-2517-001

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

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

I-2517-002

Thank you for your comment. Future training projects are those that are not required to meet the purpose and need for the proposed action and/or that are not ripe for decision making at the current time. Those projects are identified and analyzed in the cumulative impact analysis to provide all available information to the decisionmaker.

I-2517-003

Thank you for your comment. Several mitigation measures are proposed. Adaptive Program Management for construction would

Danielle Senga
HS211
DEIS comment

Continuation:

I-2517-004

This issue shows a form of discrimination because the local people are not being considered. It seems as if our health, our hearing, and our peace are not considered, or seem important to them (military). It shows that ~~they~~ their only concern is for themselves, their utilities, and their women and children.

alleviate construction noise. Foliage and Barrier Attenuation would reduce noise impacts associated with the Route 15 firing ranges. Volume 2, Chapter 6.2.8 has been revised to include these mitigation measures and presents the effect of the mitigations.

I-2517-004

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

Dennis C. Reyes II
HI 211-02
Professor H. Cristobal
2/4/10

DEIS Comment 1: Noise

Noise is an important issue to address within the DEIS. Noise has an adverse effect on the health and wellbeing of both humans and the environment of animals. Noise contributes to the tremendous increase in “sleep disorders, hearing loss, higher rates of low birth weight in infants, fatigue, neurosis, and negative effects on children” (DEIS v. 2, sec. 16.1.5.3). Not to mention the increase of irritability for both residents and tourist.

I-2518-001

The DEIS states that most of the disturbances of noise will be concentrated within the central and northern parts of the island during most “daylight hours” due to traffic related causes, aircraft carries, and construction (DEIS v. 7, sec. 3.3.5.2). The northern and central parts of Guam house most of the islands residential and industrial zones. With an increase of noise pollution, health and performance at the work space and home will be tremendously affected through the causes of the noise presence. Guam’s current environment is relatively calm during both traffic hours and construction hours, but with the presence of additional increase of noise from a larger population and construction it would be unimaginable to concentrate or live effectively.

I-2518-002

My suggestion in a more effect mitigation in terms of noise is to move construction operations to the hours of 9am-5pm Sunday-Friday. Also, the transportation issue needs to be discussed more seriously; the Guam Mass Transit System needs to be fully functional and operational in order to accommodate both residents and military personnel, negotiations needs to be made between government and military departments in order to fund the GMTS so that the impact of vehicles are less during traffic hours. Based on the expected noise increase due to the

I-2518-001

Thank you for your comment. Volume 7, Chapter 2 describes two additional mitigation measures; force flow reduction and adaptive program management of construction. Implementing either of these mitigation measures could further reduce noise impacts by lowering peak population levels during construction.

I-2518-002

Thank you for your comment. The 2030 Guam Transportation Plan outlines recommendations for an improved mass transit system on Guam. These recommendations included forming the Guam Mass Transit Authority and implementing high-capacity bus service on the island. In late 2009/early 2010, the Guam Regional Transit Authority (GRTA) was formed and will now be responsible for all public transit functions. The GRTA approved the Guam Transit Business Plan in January 2010, which includes purchasing new buses, constructing a bus maintenance facility, and modifying the bus schedule.

I-2518-001 | increased military operations and sizeable noise pollution, I support the “No Action alternative.”

The mitigation statement within the DEIS lacks any notable solutions in regards to long term noise reduction or alleviation. The increase of noise pollution will greatly affect both local residents, tourists, and military personnel.

Perez 1

John A.L.G. Perez

HI211 History Of Guam

Professor Hope Cristobal

09 February 2010

DEIS Comment #1

Thank you for this opportunity to comment. My name is John Perez, and I am a Law Enforcement Officer on Guam, and a full-time student at the University of Guam. My comments are my own, and do not necessarily reflect those of the Agency which I am employed with, nor those of the staff, faculty, or students of the University.

I-2519-001

The DEIS (Vol. 2, 16.1.5.3 Public Safety, p.16-26) lists that *the Guam Police Department is the law enforcement agency for the entire territory, outside of federal property*. Is this a planned change to the existing concurrent jurisdiction accords between COMNAVMAR, AAFB (now Joint Region Marianas), and the local government?

Jurisdictional issues are further discussed in the DEIS (Vol. 2, Ch.16, 16.2.2.3, Jurisdictional Issues, p.16-79). It appears that only tenant units under Joint Region Marianas are covered by this section of the DEIS. What is not covered are visiting units, who fall under the purview of their respective commands (i.e. The U.S.S. George Washington falls under the US 7th Fleet and not Joint Region Marianas). If a sailor on the GW were to commit a crime in violation of local law, and were able to successfully make it back to the ship before getting caught, the GW may set sail with a fugitive on board, as the Joint Region JAG and the Guam Police would not have jurisdiction to arrest the sailor.

While the course of action that has been practiced in the past has been to indict the sailor in local court and have a warrant of arrest issued for the sailor, this is not only cost and labor intensive, and may have undue negative impact on the service member's career. If the service member was innocent, an arrest would still be part of his or her criminal record, regardless of innocence or guilt. That process also does not address having the service member appear on Guam after they have either PCS'd or ETS'd out of Guam. Will the Government of Guam be responsible for paying for a (current or former) service members travel expenses to return to Guam just to be interviewed regarding a crime in which the person has been named a suspect, or will it be the responsibility of the DOD?

I-2519-001

Thank you for your comment. Issues of public safety, including civilian/military jurisdictional issues, have been highlighted during the public comment period. Additional information, as available, has been provided in the FEIS. Expanded mitigation discussion is also provided.

I-2519-001

As Guam gears up for waves of visiting military units, perhaps new DOD regulations, having a memorandum of understanding with PACOM or the DOD instead of just the USAF or COMNAVIMAR (Joint Region Marianas), or a modified Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) need to be in place to deal with this critical issue.

Dennis C. Reyes II
HI 211-02
Professor H. Cristobal
2/4/10

DEIS Comment 2: Public Safety

I-2520-001

Public safety is a major concern addressed within the DEIS. A significant issue written within the DEIS is the history and rate of sexual crimes within the Japanese island of Okinawa. The U.S. military history within Okinawa is not pleasant, reported sexual crimes and other major incidents have created a rift between the Japanese population and U.S. military personnel. This is a concern of Guam because sexual crimes are a sensitive issue for both the victims and the general public. For Guam and the military to strengthen its ties in the region, this issue needs to be seriously dealt with.

Any form of sexual crime is not appreciated socially; Guam especially looks down on any crime committed against a local or tourist. However, with the expected increase of military servicemen there is a guarantee that the rate of prostitution and sexual crimes will increase significantly; prostitution and rape being a major concern because these issues currently play an insignificant role in police reports. This is an important issue because Guam has a tight knit community environment and issues like these will not only affect the victims and their family but also communities and extended family. The current mitigations for Okinawa can be beneficial to Guam; an increase of patrolmen, a liberty card policy, checks of outgoing vehicles at Marine Corps installations, and orientations and education seminars that all new comers must attend are helpful resolutions in preventing such heinous crimes (DEIS v. 2, sec. 16.1.5.3).

If such mitigations were to be implemented here on Guam, along with the inclusion of Guam's cultural beliefs and costumes education seminars in respects to informing servicemen the knowledge of woman's roles here on Guam, I support the expected military buildup.

I-2520-001

Thank you for your comment. Issues of public safety have been highlighted during the public comment period. Additional information, as available, has been provided in the FEIS. Expanded mitigation discussion is also provided.

I-2520-001

However, volume 7 of the DEIS does not mention these mitigations. Because the current mitigations for Okinawa are not implemented to Guam, I support the "No Action Alternative."




COMMENT SHEET

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

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

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Please provide your comments below:

To be very honest, I disagree with this whole situation. Where are we going to put 80,000 people? You want to increase the number of students in public schools, when bad as it already is, there aren't ~~enough~~ enough teachers.

JOB - you need to be more specific as to how applicants will be selected. We cannot bow down to the military.

CRIME & Rape. We have many young ladies who go out ~~at~~ by bringing 80,000 more people, you're limiting us to our recreation. We won't feel safe just walking down the street.

I disagree with this whole thing.

Have you ever considered what Japan wants them moved? As a father, mother, sister, uncle, aunt, you're okay with bringing them here when they couldn't ~~be~~ handle them there?

*WUC. Okay.
SMART.*

*** Please Print Clearly***

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

I-2523-001

Vol. 2, Ch 10
Pg. 1055

Vol. 2, Ch 10
Pg. 1092

I-2523-001

Thank you for your comment. The FEIS identifies approximate numbers of civilian employees to be hired by the DoD. Specific hiring procedures, however, are not addressed in the EIS. DoD follows standard Federal hiring procedures to fill DoD civilian positions. Those can be reviewed at www.opm.gov.

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

The impacts of crimes on Guam are discussed in Volume 2 of the FEIS. As noted in the SIAS: "A critical distinction when analyzing crime impacts is between the total numbers of crimes ("volume of crime") and the actual crime rate (numbers divided by population). Population increases always bring with them increases in the volume of crime, but the crime rate would increase only if new populations are disproportionately likely to commit crimes." The DoD acknowledges that any increase in population, such as the one that these proposed actions would cause, may be accompanied by an increase in overall crime and social disorder.

The DoD also acknowledges that widely publicized instances of military crime in Okinawa cause Guam residents to be concerned about possible repercussions on the island brought about by the increase in military population on Guam. The increase in population during the construction phase of the build up is recognized as a time for concern for increases in incidents of crime. Moreover, it is also acknowledged that the age group of many military personnel is often characterized as prone to conflicts and misbehavior. DoD educates its service men and woman on good

behavior and will act promptly and rigorously to curtail any misconduct and enforce laws to protect the citizens of Guam and our military personnel.



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GCC

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Please provide your comments below:

When construction is booming, we build a lot of houses to house the military, ~~and~~ ^{and} construction workers from offisland. But when the build-up process is finished, Guam will be left with a lot of vacant /ghost houses. ~~This will devastate~~ Some of them will be eyesores and damage the image of Guam as a tourist attraction. Thus it will affect us negatively.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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

I-2524-001

I-2524-001

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



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Please provide your comments below:

Guam is a small island and it's already over crowded enough as it is. We already have so many issues with the environment. How the island's population is still coming on. If the military shows us what's going to happen? If thousands more show up and add to the over crowded population what's going to happen?

They talk about more job opportunities and about money, but is it really going to be for the people living on the island or for foreigners?

*** Please Print Clearly***

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

I-2527-001

I-2527-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of managing efforts in implementing the proposed military relocation to reduce adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to work with the people and Government of Guam to ensure that the short term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam. As the construction portion of the proposed action winds down, it is expected that the number of total jobs on Guam will stabilize at a level above the current situation. The fluctuation in the number of jobs is expected to be greatest in the construction industry. Job training for work in the construction industry would be beneficial to Guam's workforce overall. There are a number of other industries which currently have labor shortages and are expected to have bigger shortages than at present; job seekers on Guam should diversify the industries for which they seek training and entry. For example, the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F of the DEIS), notes that the healthcare industry is currently short of workers, and that the need for workers after the proposed action is expected to be stronger than at present. This is also the case for other industries, such as the wholesale trade industry, where job opportunities in occupations such as sales, truck driving, computer/administrative services and clerking are expected to increase above the present level.



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Please provide your comments below:

I don't think
~~because of the pop population~~
 This ~~to~~ build up will cause the population to increase, that means more student entering school. Schools will be over populated, even more than now.
STOP!!
 More student, more schools, will there be enough faculty & staff (Qualified) to provide ~~the~~ quality education to these students.

*** Please Print Clearly***
 Comments must be postmarked by:
 February 17, 2010 Eastern Standard Time

I-2530-001

I-2530-001

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



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Please provide your comments below:

There are so many comments to make, pros and cons about the build up. My focus is on the safety on our island girls. By my experience dealing with the military and the men, most especially SINGLE MEN was negative. These men, majority of them come and disrespect our ladies and sometimes "Island. WE ARE A TINY ISLAND." But we have too much bars, massage parlors which when the navy ships come in, they flock to it and cause a commotion half of the time. We are a US territory, that has been americanized... but we have a culture that must be maintained. RESPECT. Majority of the Chamorros and other ethnicity that are on this island respect the military. Can we see that from the build up. I would like to see funding from the military be set aside for the island, specifically for resources to better educate our young ladies on how to respect themselves and vi and how to be careful when these men come.

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by:
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I-2531-001

I-2531-001

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

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

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



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Please provide your comments below:

*Our island is a wonderful full place to live we
want our island to have the beauty of our eyes
and we want others to know how we live
our life and also things that we need more
hospital in our island not too much hard
our island is like choice that we
all have to take each nation
we want our future life to be more help
not hard times*

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by:
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I-2532-001

I-2532-001

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



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Please provide your comments below:

Bringing in more people into Guam will increase the crime rate. Guam would have to open up more jails or detention facilities and I don't believe Guam should have to face that.

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by:
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I-2533-001

I-2533-001

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

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

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Please provide your comments below:

I totally disagree with the idea of having a military buildup. I think that it would corrupt the island with pollution and probably more crimes.

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by:
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I-2534-001

I-2534-001

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

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Please provide your comments below:

The military buildup is definitely not a great idea. The island is crowded enough and the buildup won't help one bit. I know there are families in Guam that have land that will be taken away from them due to this and it's just wrong. Sure there will be some ordering, but it might not even be enough for everyone.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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

I-2535-001

I-2535-001

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

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



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Please provide your comments below:

Crucial info - don't forget them! The location of where the decision is to take place is so close to beautiful gathering place.

I tried to read the EIS. It was way to long and it was hard to decipher. There do being expect all of them to comment when we would have to read 90 pages a day.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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

I-2536-001

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

I-2536-001



gc

Francisco B. Fejeran
HI444 Modern Pacific History
Spring 2010
DR. Anne Perez Hittori

Environment and Utilities

Guam's Landfill

With the new landfill that is being built on Guam and the over growing concern about Guam's waste can we truly handle the waste that the military will bring to Guam's environment? What will happen to our landfill in the future? Will we the people of Guam look for another place to create another landfill and if we did then who will pay for the cost of these changes?

I suggest that the Department of Defense pay for any future cost to improve our landfill and pay 50% of the cost for the landfill that is being build now. Department of Defense should also get together with our Guam's leaders and discuss how could they build and share the amount that it will cost to build an incinerator.

I-2537-001

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

DoD would be a customer of the new landfill and would pay tipping fees. Guam needs to arrange the tipping fees such that they will sustain the landfill for all aspects, including operations, maintenance, closure, financing for future expansion or replacement, etc.

I-2537-001

I-2537-002

Human Resources

Work Force

If there is going to be an increase of federal jobs on Guam because of the build-up and 50% of these jobs will be filled by federal workers from off-island and 1,000 workers from Guam's resident, what will guarantee that these workers will not be terminated if the work they do is no longer needed?

I suggest that the Federal Government relocate these individual to another military base or to another skill job. I also suggest that all local hire that is hired be trained to replace off-island workers.

I-2537-002

Thank you for your comment. The Final EIS identifies approximate numbers of civilian employees to be hired by the DoD. Specific hiring procedures, however, are not addressed in the EIS. DoD follows standard Federal hiring procedures to fill DoD civilian positions. Those can be reviewed at <http://www.opm.gov>.

Economy and Social Services

Medical Services

I-2537-003

From the increase of population the military build-up will bring and the shortage of space or rooms at the Guam Memorial Hospital, how will the Department of Defense is going to help our local hospital deal with this increase in demands? Bad enough that Guam Memorial hospital is having problems now with these issues.

I suggest that the Department of Defense help Guam Memorial Hospital with the cost in building the needed spaces and hiring of extra staff to meet these needs.

I-2537-003

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

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

Terrestrial/Land Issues

Culture

I-2537-004

I have been a native fisherman since the age of seven and now I am forty-eight years old and I have seen changes that I as a local fisherman prevent me from practicing my cultural way of fishing. If we allow the military build-up to develop, what will guarantee me that this right as a Chamoru to practice this tradition is not taken away? Bad enough that, the Air Force and the Navy has taken prime areas of fishing grounds away from my ancestors and myself were we used to fish and practice these cultural ways.

I suggest that the Department of Defense allow us the right to fish in these areas when a type of fish is in season.

I-2537-004

Thank you for your comment. The Guam Government, in an attempt to help the fisheries, established five marine preserves in 1997 that included limits on fish takes and the types of fishing allowed. Dip netting, gill netting, drag netting, surround netting spear fishing, and the use of gaffs is prohibited in all five preserves. These preserves cover 10% of Guam's coastline. The Navy is not planning on limiting access to any more areas, however, access to some areas will remain restricted.

Environment and Utilities

Power Plant

I-2537-005

Guam's power plants are so out-dated that it is barely keeping up with the local people's demands, what more if we say "yes" to the military build-up. I for one must say "no" to this proposed draft that has been presented to us. If our Government leaders decides to approve the build-up then what is going to be done about our power plant? Are we going to start our load-shedding era? Who will suffer the most from this load shedding?

If the build-up is approved then I suggest that the Department of Defense build or up-grade the power plant system and pay for it.

I-2537-005

Thank you for your comment. Subsequent to publishing the DEIS, DoD and Guam Power Authority (GPA) have discussed two approaches to implement the required power upgrades. One plan would establish a private entity (PE) under contract with GPA that would obtain a DoD arranged loan to recondition the required combustion turbines and transmission and distribution system owned by GPA. The second plan would have GPA utilize their own financial resources/arrangements to make the required upgrades. In either case, the customer service agreement between DoD and GPA would be revised to a utility service contract and reflect fees that would pay for these improvements. These options are discussed in the final EIS. DoD plans to fully pay their fair share of the costs incurred for GPA to provide power to the DoD for this buildup.

Coral Reefs

Guam's Coral Reef

I-2537-006

Guam is very fortunate that we have one of the most beautiful coral reefs in the Pacific Ocean and for the Department of Defense asking us to destroy our natural coral reef to accommodate an aircraft carrier is really ridiculous. Therefore I am against the military build up. If the military build up is approved despite my concern, who is going to pay for this type of construction? What will happen to the after effects that will destroy the fish's environment? Can they guarantee that the fish population will not decline?

Any and all reef that the military destroy should be replaced and totally funded by the Department of Defense and they must pay for the monitoring of Guam's reef in Apra Harbor and any other reef they destroy on Guam's ocean.

I-2537-006

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

Environment and Utilities

Environment

I-2537-007

In the impact that the military will bring, I am against it because the location that is mentioned in the draft will cause Guam's vegetation to be destroyed and the native animals will be affected by this proposed draft. What is the Department of Defense going to do if this proposed draft pulls through? Are they going to create a home or relocate these native animals and are they going to replant the vegetation they will destroy?

I suggest that they will have to replant or relocate any trees that are over six feet tall and replant the vegetation they destroy. They should also provide, funding and assist Guam's agriculture in the revival of native animals.

I-2537-007

Thank you for your comment. Numerous measures to minimize impacts to vegetation and animals have been included in the EIS, and some have been added since the draft EIS.

The DoN conservation measures are intended to support re-introduction of native endangered or threatened species on DoD lands on Guam consistent with species recovery plans. In further support of such recovery efforts, the DoN intends to actively participate in recovery committees for endangered or threatened species on Guam. When the DoN and Service mutually agree the constraints to reintroduction of native threatened or endangered species on DoD lands on Guam have been minimized to a point that a feasible and successful re-introduction of the affected species is more probable than not, the DoN will work with the Service to develop a re-introduction plan and supporting programmatic biological opinion that ensures such re-introduction efforts are consistent with the species recovery plans and the military mission on Guam.

Environment and Utilities

Waste Water

I am against the military build-up because Guam is having problems handling our sewage system. With the increase of the wastewater, Guam is having problem treating and controlling our sewage water. The government cannot control and keep up with this, so what is the Department of Defense going to do to help with this problem if the military build-up is approved?

I suggest that the Department of Defense build and pay for another wastewater treatment plant, and pay for half the cost for future up-grade of the waste water system.

I-2537-008

Thank you for your comment. Subsequent to issuing the DEIS, DoD and Guam Waterworks Authority (GWA) reached agreement in principle to establish a special private entity (SPE). This SPE would obtain a loan arranged by DoD to upgrade the North District Wastewater Treatment Plant (NDWWTP). The SPE would also operate the plant and pay back the loan with user fees. The DoD would pay user fees established by a customer service agreement with GWA that would enable the SPE to repay the loan. Future upgrades to add secondary treatment to the NDWWTP, if required, would be funded by the users based on their percentage of demand. The DoD would be one of the highest users would bear their fair share of that upgrade. This has been stated in the final EIS.

I-2537-008

Environment and Utilities

Water System

I-2537-009

One of Guam's biggest natural resources is water and therefore I oppose the military build up on Guam. If the military build up is approved, my biggest concern is our water system. What is the Department of Defense going to do to improve our water system? Bad enough that our southern most villages have to deal with low water pressure. If Guam is going to spend over a quarter of million dollars to improve our water system, will the department of Defense going to compensate the Government of Guam?

The Department of Defense should pay for all future up grade and maintenance of Guam's water system, and pay half of the cost of the water system that PUAG is doing now.

I-2537-009

Thank you for your comment. Up to 22 new water supply wells are proposed to provide additional capacity for the DoD water system. These wells would be installed in Northern Guam and extract potable water from the northern Guam lens aquifer. Operations at Fena Reservoir would not be modified at this time. The estimated sustainable yield from the northern Guam lens aquifer is estimated at approximately 80 million gallons per day. Aquifer sustainable yield is the amount of water that can continuously be withdrawn from groundwater sources without degrading water quality or viable production water. The estimated total average daily water demand from this aquifer is 63 million gallons per day at the peak of construction of the proposed DoD buildup. Thus, there will be an adequate supply of potable water. DoD and Guam Waterworks Authority plan to jointly manage the production of water. Also DoD is an advocate for grants and low cost loans to Guam Waterworks Authority so they can improve their distribution system and reduce water loss due to leaks. The Guam Water Authority (GWA) and DoD are cooperatively working together to plan for the expected increase in population on Guam. DoD has agreed to drill the 22 new DoD water supply wells early, and provide this water to GWA, along with excess water from DoD's Fena Reservoir, to meet the near-term increase in water demand that is expected to occur off-base during the construction phase of the buildup. During this time, GWA will make improvements to their system to meet the long-term water needs of off-base communities. The net positive affect of this strategy is that DOD shoulders the cost to supply early buildup water demand, especially the demand associated with the temporary construction workforce.

Environment and Utilities

Water Lens

I-2537-010

I am against the military build-up. Due to the impact of the increase in population the military will bring. It is bad enough that in the past years Guam local residents had to conserve water because of daily water outage. What will insure the people of Guam that our water lens will not be depleted or drop under its maximum water level? Who will monitor the water lens level and what will be done if the water lens is depleted?

I suggest that the Department of Defense pay for all the cost that will be insured to be sure that Guam's water lens does not drop below its maximum level, and pay for all up grade cost that is needed to pump out the water from these wells.

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Francisco Fejeran
HI444 Modern Pacific History
Spring 2010
DR. Anne Perez Hittori

Environment and Utilities

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If the build-up is approved then I suggest that the Department of Defense build or up-grade the power plant system and pay for it.

Guam's Landfill

With the new landfill that is being built on Guam and the over growing concern about Guam's waste can we truly handle the waste that the military will bring to Guam's environment? What will happen to our landfill in the future? Will we the people of Guam look for another place to create another landfill and if we did then who will pay for the cost of these changes?

I suggest that the Department of Defense pay for any future cost to improve our landfill and pay 50% of the cost for the landfill that is being build now. Department of Defense should also get together with our Guam's leaders and discuss how could they build and share the amount that it will cost to build an incinerator.

Coral Reefs

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I suggest that the Federal Government relocate these individual to another military base or to another skill job. I also suggest that all local hire that is hired be trained to replace off-island workers.

Giana Escamilla

Directly from the DEIS:

- **"43% of active-duty military personnel admitted to frequent binge drinking. In addition, 67.1% of binge-drinking episodes were reported by personnel aged 17-25 (representing nearly half of all active-duty military personnel), and a quarter of those episodes were reported by underage personnel (Central Broadcasting Service News 2009)." (Vol. 2, Ch. 16, Pg. 1092)**
- **"Increase in crime by the military dependents on Guam may also be a possible impact. Guam has experienced rising juvenile drug abuse arrests (from seven to 117 between 2002 and 2006) and other assaults from 39 to 160 between 2002 and 2006) (Guam Police Department 2008, Guam Judiciary 2008, Republic of Korea Drop 2008). Dependents of SOFA personnel on Okinawa do contribute to the overall crime statistic. Of the 46 arrests in 2007, 30 were active-duty service members; one was a civilian employee; and 15 were dependents. In 2006, arrests involved 38 service members, three civilians, and 22 dependents arrested. These arrests included 23 minors." (Vol. 2, Ch. 16, Pg. 1092)**

Both these excerpts are quite disturbing. They are two intimidating facts and they both scare me in the slightest way. I think that both these issues are related in one way or another. Binge drinking may cause a rise in other crimes.

The first fact that almost half of the active duty military binge drink is a problem itself. What makes it worse is the fact that most of those were by young military.

I am not sure they binge drink and frequently. It could be for many reasons. Whatever the reasons may be, the way they are handling the issue is very inappropriate. In my opinion, it is a very immature way for it to be dealt with. Even if the reason for binge drinking were not personal problems, over indulging in alcohol for social benefit is immature as well.

Binge drinking is not only a danger for the person doing it, but also for people around them. It could and it does cause many problems in society. In fact, alcohol is a factor that contributes to many fights, murders, rape, and countless other crimes.

It is very unsettling that the marines that are to be moving to Guam behave this way. It instills in the locals such as myself a sense

I-2538-001

Thank you for your comment.

of insecurity on our island. I am aware of the fact that these incidents happen with or without the build-up, but knowing that the rate will increase with the build-up is a scary thought.

I-2538-001

It was noticed that the military personnel do contribute quite a bit to the overall crime rates. Guam is a small island and the impact the build-up will have on the overall crime rate may be drastically higher than the impact it had in Japan.

I think that a possible solution to this, other than the prevention of the build-up, would be for the military to limit the amount of alcohol intake. They could use a reason, such as the need to protect the professional reputation of the military. They might also want to enforce a curfew law and limit the time the personnel have to drink or be out drunk.

DEIS Comment

Kaija A. Garrido
6th Period
January 22, 2010

I-2539-001

Thank you for your comment.

"On Guam, the proposed actions would entail increased training and operations, increased ship and personnel berthing frequency, and the establishment of aviation maintenance operations and facilities. Training could take the form of communications/control, combat skills, aviation, amphibious vehicle maneuvers, and weapons firing activities. Thus, required construction would include the facilities and infrastructure for maintaining a presence on Guam, and the creation of new training ranges to accommodate the training needs of a larger population of military personnel. These training facilities would be located on Guam and on Tinian in the CNMI. In summary, implementation of the proposed action or other alternatives would include the following major components:

- Temporary increase in population associated with the construction-related work force
- Permanent increase in number of military and civilian personnel and dependents on Guam
- with a transient presence during training on Tinian
- Increase in number and type of major equipment to support military personnel and operations
- (e.g., aircraft, ships, amphibious watercraft)
- Increase in number and type of training activities
- Construction of new facilities
- Improvements to existing facilities
- Improvements to infrastructure (including roads, utilities, etc.)
- Acquisition or long-term leasing of additional land (required for three of the Marine Corps
- Relocation – Guam proposed actions and alternatives)"

CHAPTER 2. OVERVIEW OF PROPOSED ACTIONS AND ALTERNATIVES

2.1 OVERVIEW 2.1.1 Introduction

I-2539-001

Well, how would you feel if you had an "uninvited" guest come into YOUR home, sleep in YOUR bed and eat YOUR food? You wouldn't like it would you. As a resident and a Chamorro of Guam, this is how a lot of people are feeling right now.

I think that Guam has enough problems and issues with out the military. We are in no position to sustain the increase in population, when we can't even sustain the existing population. One, Guam is such a small place and two; it's not ready for the massive movement of the marines from Okinawa to here. With the increase of military personnel, comes the increase in the equipment and noise. (Ex: aircrafts, ships, watercrafts, training, etc.) It's an inconvenience to all the residents that live around the area. Just think, we have bad traffic on the roadways, what more with the increase in cars and vehicles. Shopping malls, movie theatres and restaurants will be crowded as well, too. Looks like I'm waiting a lot longer for a movie.

The best solution is for the people of Guam to be prepared and ready for all the possibilities that are yet to come and maybe change your lifestyle up a bit. All that's left to do now, is adapt to everything and make it be the new normal for us.

Militarism: What are its Effects on the Environment?

In a matter of months, a huge percentage of the United States Armed Forces population, most specifically the US Marine Corps (USMC), from Okinawa, Japan will be transferred to the island of Guam. Along with the 8,000 Marines, is an estimated 25,000 of their dependents, and many other additional personnel from the other branches of the U.S. Military. This sudden increase in population will be followed by an inevitable change. The island of Guam will be affected in many ways, but I feel, that the upcoming military buildup will have more negative impact on the island's environment, its natural resources: land, air and water, and, as many individuals fear, even the health of the inhabitants.

The biggest and most evident impact of the buildup will most likely occur towards the environment. Future plans for Guam include more infrastructures to accommodate the military buildup. This means an increase in the need of land mass which results in unnecessary damaging of numerous natural habitats for many of the island's native species. Many of Guam's native species are now endangered, and with the military buildup, that number will most likely soar up.

Another impact of the upcoming military buildup will be evident towards the island's land, air, and water resources. Currently occupying two thirds of the island's land mass, the military limits access to many of Guam natural resources. Many of Guam's best fishing sites are located within the military vicinity, and are not accessible to the public community. With an increase in population, Guam will also experience

I-2540-001

Thank you for your comment. Habitat loss has been avoided to the extent practicable based on all planning considerations. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) is currently evaluating the removal of habitat that is being proposed and its impacts to threatened and endangered species on Guam and Tinian under the Endangered Species Act. Their responsibility is recovery of endangered species. They may be coordinating their effort with Dr. Aguon and other government of Guam officials. Conservation measures for terrestrial species are included in the DEIS in Volume 2, Chapter 10. USFWS is currently discussing these and other measures with the Navy and additional measures have been added to the final EIS.

I-2540-002

Thank you for your comments.

I-2540-001

I-2540-002

scarcity in its land, air and water resources, sharing most of it with hundreds of thousands of others.

I-2540-003 | Lastly, the military buildup will most definitely affect the health of the citizens. As one of the biggest military sites in the Pacific, Guam was proposed as a site for testing of military weapons. Guam is currently experiencing a high rate of cancer due to exposure to radiation. Areas such as Santa Rita and Yigo, both villages are near the naval base and air force base, are mostly affected by these unfortunate numbers. Many of Guam's waters have also been tested and proven to be contaminated with PCB's, a very deadly chemical used by the military. Further testing of military weapons on the island could harm a large percentage of the island's population.

As an American, I believe that the military buildup will affect many of us, in both positive and negative ways. However, as a concerned citizen, I believe it would be useful for the military to look into environmental issues and act responsibly, to protect both the island of Guam and its citizens.

Kenlyn Butters
February 11, 2010
Siniot Peter Onedera
Elementary Chamorro II

I-2540-003

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

Alvin King Jr.

Febreru onsi dos mit dies

CM 102-01

Draft EIS

The military buildup on Guam is an issue that affects the people of Guam and the island as a whole. Many indigenous people are hesitant about the buildup because they do not like what the military buildup requires. One problem is that the military buildup will need more land and therefore the land will be taken away. Another problem is that the resources will be used up. Another problem the island will face is getting used to more military presence.

I-2541-001

Land on Guam is scarce. The military has already taken much of Guam for its military bases and for whatever else they need the land for. Now that there will be more military people coming in, including their families, the military requires more land. They will be taking away land that locals were once able to access and will no longer be able to go to because it will be used as practice ranges and bases.

I-2541-002

The resources on Guam are also not that much. With the people on Guam now, the resources has to be enough. With more military people coming to Guam, more resources will be required for everyone. It will be a problem if there is not enough for everyone so the government needs to take into consideration the amount of resources available for everyone.

I-2541-003

The more military people on Guam, the more the people have to get used to them. They have to be able to share their culture with the military and their families, but the military and their families must also accept and appreciate the local cultures. It is important to the people that the military respect who they are and what their culture is about.

I-2541-001

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

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

I-2541-002

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

I-2541-003

Thank you for your comment. Through the process of public involvement

I-2541-004

The military buildup may be able to provide more jobs and income for the island, but

I-2541-005

money is not the only issue. The government, as well as the military must think about how the people of Guam feel about the issue and really take into consideration how they feel about and what their opinions are. The people of Guam should have a say in what goes on in the island, that it why it is important for the government and military to think about every aspect before making a decision.

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

I-2541-004

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

I-2541-005

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

Jennie Ann T Susuico
Diha 11 gi Febreru 2010
Draft EIS comment

I-2542-001

In the next couple of years, it is proposed that Guam undergo an immense amount of change. With the relocation of 8,600 marines, Guam's accommodation to the United States Army will take first priority over the indigenous people of the island. It is unfortunate that the lands, the waters, and even the culture will be stripped from the

I-2542-002

people of Guam and taken with no remorse. This year alone, 2010, there is an estimated initial growth in population of 11,000 people. And, within a five year period, an approximated population growth would gross 79,000 people. With a vast influx of foreigners, Guam's crime rate would dramatically increase. Even now with the arrivals of the USS Kitty Hawk and the USS Frank Cable, a spike in crime between locals and military is evident. An increase in crime would turn this hospitable, family-oriented, sociable island of Guam into a hostile environment. It will not be the Guam we know and live today.

I-2542-003

Aside from the rise in crime, Guam will experience the hardships of managing their public health system. Within the expected relocation period of the military, thousands of foreign workers will be brought on island to help construct the build-up – many from the Philippines and China. Coming from such a country where disease rates are soaring, it may be virtually impossible and costly to clear each worker 100 percent. Because of Guam's small size, it is hopeless to assume that any outbreak of an infection, disorder, or disease will be contained successfully. Guam's public health system would be in complete chaos. Especially now with the H1N1 virus still a threat, it is a very vulnerable time for Guam and any other country to start migrating a huge

I-2542-001

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

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

Specific areas being considered for acquisition are identified in the FEIS.

I-2542-003

percent of people. With the Guam Memorial Hospital at such a poor state right now, how can it manage to provide the necessary care?

I-2542-004

So many issues must be addressed in regards to the military's use of our land. The Department of Defense has allocated many of Guam's cultural lands will be destroyed and used by the federal government. The US Army already occupies about 1/25 of Guam's lands – most of which are historical CHamoru villages. These lands, although protected by the Environmental Protection Agency, are the most beautiful parts of the island. They took away our best fishing grounds – stripping away a part of our culture and tradition. The federal government is now requesting 2,300 acres of land.

I-2542-005

We will have to fight for our land. Is this liberty? Is this justice? Is this freedom? Because in the end, the military will always win. Once they've accomplished their plans, there will be no more hope for our culture's survival, no hope for preserving our heritage, no hope for the people of Guam.

I-2542-002

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

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

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

I-2542-003

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

I-2542-004

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

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

I-2542-005

Thank you for your comment.

**ES-7 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS FROM PROPOSED GUAM MILITARY
RELOCATION**

I-2543-001

A. Issue: Erosion Control

1. What will be the long term effect of the military relocation on erosion on Guam?
2. What practices of preventing erosions will be used?
3. What is the plan for coastal protection to defend against flooding and erosion?

I-2543-001

Thank you for your comment. The DoD will minimize soil erosion through the implementation of best management practices (BMPs). A full list of BMPs can be found in Volume 7 of the EIS. Long term impacts to geological and soil resources are not expected. In addition to soil BMPs, the water resources section and water resource BMPs and mitigation measures, also found in Volume 7, will protect the coast and nearshore waters from erosion.

**ES-7 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS FROM PROPOSED GUAM MILITARY
RELOCATION**

I-2543-002

B. Issue: Stormwater Management under the Clean Water Act: Stormwater Management Plan and Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan.

1. With a lot of beaches already polluted and checked by EPA water monitoring what has been disclosed about the environmental impacts to NEPA?

I-2543-002

Thank you for your comment. The DoD and regulatory agencies are equally concerned about preventing contamination of surface waters and groundwater. The EIS describes numerous programs and actions that would be taken to protect surface waters from stormwater runoff. Construction of new facilities would use Low Impact Development (LID) principles to the extent practical. LID is a design philosophy that seeks to reduce the impact to the environment from new construction projects through the reduction of impervious surfaces. LID principles incorporate the design of facilities with the use of native vegetation, pervious (porous) surfaces to reduce stormwater runoff and encourage recharge of groundwater, and water conservation. DoD is currently conducting a LID study that will identify specific types of alternative designs that can be incorporated into the construction of facilities associated with the buildup to minimize potential water resources impacts.

ES-7 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS FROM PROPOSED GUAM MILITARY RELOCATION

C. Issue: Water Quality

I-2543-003

1. Per http://node.guamepa.net/programs/water/protecting_guam_waters.pdf, the *Causes of Water Quality Impairments* include “past activities on military sites.” I propose as mitigation that there be a partnering with Guam EPA to help with the following strategies:

Guam EPA has been designing a strategy for effective water quality protection and restoration, and pollution prevention which draws on the island’s best available tools and expertise. This strategy is described in some detail in the following sections. It includes the following elements:

A Strong Baseline

C To establish scientifically credible targets for assessing and refining our environmental work.

Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting

C To investigate, assess and evaluate water quality trends and the progress of our implementation measures, both for surface and groundwater (a feedback loop);

C To provide analytical and technical assistance to environmental programs as they identify the type and level of implementation measures necessary to protect and/or restore the waters (e.g. TMDLs, watershed restoration strategies);

C To carry out special studies, in response to environmental concerns (e.g.; to assess degree of salt water intrusion and contamination);

C To present monitoring results in a format that is useful for environmental programs.

Problem Solving

C To focus agency resources by identifying priorities;

C To apply elements of our core programs to prevent and address problems (e.g.; inspecting septic tanks to ensure construction is adequate to protect the groundwater, issuing clearing and grading permits to minimize on-site erosion, and publishing environmental policies, rules and regulations).

C To tackle a limited number of environmental initiatives (e.g.; watershed protection);

Utilizing and Developing our Local Expertise

By tapping and sharing the best resources possible island-wide (ideas, energy, human, equipment, financial):

C To assess and prioritize the island’s environmental problems;

C To collaboratively implement the most efficient and cost effective solutions to environmental problems;

C To improve our collective expertise and understanding;

C To ensure long term success by promoting executive and legislative support, and public involvement and environmental education.

Creatively Implement our Environmental Priorities

C To seize opportunities to be effective;

Compliance and Enforcement

C To ensure that appropriate compliance with environmental laws occurs;

C To enforce, as necessary, against those few “bad players” that do not comply.

I-2543-003

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

Peter Sakisat
CM102
02/11/10

Military build up on Guam and the CNMI

The Military build up on Guam and the CNMI specifically on Tinian will be undergoing a massive upgrading of the infrastructures and the life training areas for the eight thousand Marines that are going to be station here on Guam and the CNMI. A lot of people say why Guam? Why not just stay in Okinawa (Japan). When you think of it Guam is a pretty small island to relocate eight thousand Marines.

I-2544-001

My view and attitude towards these whole Military build up is filled with negativity. To further explain why I opposed these movements of eight thousand U.S. Marines is because, it will disrupt some issues with the indigenous culture, land resources and firing range. The island will have an impact on many other things like historical sites on Tinian. The Military activities might impact the wild life habitats on Tinian, like the birds, wild cows, wild chickens, and some native species to the Marianas islands.

I-2544-002

In the other hand many politician will agree that Guam and the CNMI will benefit from the Military build up in terms of economic wise. They say that this will open a lot of job opportunities, an increase in programs and better infrastructures. Politician will be politician. They only care for their interest and not the people's interest.

I-2544-003

I-2544-004

The Marines settlement on Tinian will endure many disruptions from the Marine personnel and the military life training exercises. I remember back in 2000 when three thousand Marines came to Tinian to conduct training on North field. The island was so peaceful and noiseless. The only sound I could hear was the bird singing to each other and the wind blowing through the trees. When the marines docked their ship on Tinian,

I-2544-001

Thank you for your comment. Restrictions to certain areas are required to maintain public safety. DoD acknowledges that maintaining access to important cultural and recreational sites is important. Although plans concerning access to sites potentially impacted by the proposed action have not been developed, it is not the intent of DoD to totally restrict access. DoD looks forward to working with stakeholders in developing plans for access that balance operational needs, public safety concerns, and the continuing public use and enjoyment of these sites.

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

I-2544-002

Thank you for your comment. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) is currently evaluating the removal of habitat that is being proposed and its impacts to threatened and endangered species on Guam and Tinian under the Endangered Species Act. Conservation measures for terrestrial species are included in the DEIS in Volume 2, Chapter 10. USFWS is currently discussing these and other measures

I-2544-004

the first thing you hear is Apache choppers flying around, people scream from a distant,

I-2544-005

trucks and convoys roaring through the village of San Jose. Furthermore, the Marines will also put a lot of local's live in danger. The people cannot hunt in the jungles because

I-2544-006

they have to worry about friendly fire. My main concern of the Military build on Guam and the CNMI focusing more on Tinian is the language lost. I fear that the Chamorros on Tinian might experience the same problems the Chamorros on Guam suffered from during the military occupation on Guam, the influence of speaking English only.

I-2544-007

Although, the military build has pros and cons I sincerely feel that we are not ready to have these dramatic changes in Guam and the CNMI. The infrastructures are not ready to support eight thousand Marine personnel along with their families, to look at the water resources that might only supply the current residents of Guam and the CNMI, and the land usage.

with the Navy and additional measures have been added to the final EIS.

I-2544-003

Thank you for your comment.

I-2544-004

Thank you for your comment. Noise levels due to USMC activities would be associated with airport operation transporting marines to Tinian and firing range noise located north of the airport. Noise levels south of the airport would change minimally.

I-2544-005

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

I-2544-006

Thank you for your comment. Through the process of public involvement that has accompanied this proposed action (see Final EIS, Volumes 1 & 10), the Chamorro people of Guam have voiced clearly and concisely their concern that the traditional Chamorro culture, including dance, language and traditions, will be forgotten or significantly marginalized by

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

I-2544-007

Thank you for your comment. Up to 22 new water supply wells are proposed to provide additional capacity for the DoD water system. These wells would be installed in Northern Guam and extract potable water from the northern Guam lens aquifer. Operations at Fena Reservoir would not be modified at this time. The estimated sustainable yield from the northern Guam lens aquifer is estimated at approximately 80 million gallons per day. Aquifer sustainable yield is the amount of water that can continuously be withdrawn from groundwater sources without degrading water quality or viable production water. The estimated total average daily water demand from this aquifer is 63 million gallons per day at the peak of construction of the proposed DoD buildup. Thus, there will be an adequate supply of potable water. DoD and Guam Waterworks Authority plan to jointly manage the production of water. Also DoD is an advocate for grants and low cost loans to Guam Waterworks Authority so they can improve their distribution system and reduce water loss due to leaks. The Guam Water Authority (GWA) and DoD are cooperatively working together to plan for the expected increase in population on Guam. DoD has agreed to drill the 22 new DoD water supply wells early, and provide this water to GWA, along with excess water from

DoD's Fena Reservoir, to meet the near-term increase in water demand that is expected to occur off-base during the construction phase of the buildup. During this time, GWA will make improvements to their system to meet the long-term water needs of off-base communities. The net positive affect of this strategy is that DOD shoulders the cost to supply early buildup water demand, especially the demand associated with the temporary construction workforce.

Regarding the proposed training on Tinian, that would only be up to 400 people for 1 week per month. The additional water usage would be minor in relation to the current available water.

I na'ân-hu si Brandon Lee Cruz
Diha 11 gi Febreru 2010
CM-102

I-2545-001 The Draft Environmental Impact Study is a nothing but a document in order to satisfy the cries of the local people of Guåhan in order to make the federal government look good saying that the people of Guåhan were given a notice and that's about it. 80,000 more people on this island are detrimental to our society and our ways of life. The island will have heavily traffic. It is really sad that this is forced upon our people.

I-2545-002 The Draft Environmental Impact Study mentioned a proposal to build a larger harbor within the current Polaris Point and the Port Authority area. The draft impact study states that the military needs a bigger harbor in order to host more aircraft carriers like the U.S. Kitty Hawk. The way that they plan on going through with the process is to build the new harbor is to remove about an inch of coral estimated at about 25,000 acres. The extension of the harbor is a wrong approach in order to satisfy the needs of the federal government. This issue on building a larger harbor is a threat to Guåhan's natural environment in which plant and sea life will be affected and more so probably becoming extinct.

I-2545-003 The most important issue that I feel most opposed is the proposal to seize 2,300 acres of land in Anderson South and Pâgat to build a firing range. The historic value on Pâgat shouldn't be erased in a blink of an eye, just like what the federal government did in Tokcha', Tumon, in which they bulldozed over hundreds of Latte Stones and Lusongs in order to build a park for the military personnel being stationed on Guåhan.

I-2545-001

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

I-2545-002

Thank you for your comment and concern for the coral reef ecosystem. The location of the new Navy wharf was chosen as the least environmentally damaging alternative, in efforts to affect the least amount of live coral in the area. The proposed area to be dredged is mainly a sand and rubble zone. Since the new wharf is located in a relatively devoid area, the proposed construction would provide increased surface area for invertebrates to attach and potential shelter and forage habitat for juvenile fish. The Navy will implement mitigation measures and Best Management Practices during in-water activities (i.e. dredging, wharf construction) to help lessen impacts to the marine environment.

I-2545-003

Thank you for your comment. The present alternative at the Route 15 area was selected for additional analysis in the EIS because it met all of the necessary criteria. The Pagat site will be preserved and no training would occur on the lower coastal plain. For safety reasons, however, all of the lands under the safety danger zones would need to be unoccupied when the ranges are in use. DoD acknowledges that maintaining access to this site is important. Although plans concerning access have not been developed, it is the intent of DoD to continue access should this property be acquired. DoD looks forward to working

I-2545-004

I believe that the firing range in which they do testing on Farrallon de Medinilla; should remain and also make use of Tini'an. The people of Guåhan will lose the history and traditions. The social impact will be detrimental. The cultural value will be forever evolved and lack of respect and hospitality will come with this measure.

with stakeholders in developing plans for access that balance operational needs, public safety concerns, and the continuing public use and enjoyment of this site.

I-2545-004

Thank you for your comment. As discussed in the EIS, training is conducted on Farillon de Medinilla and Tinian now. The relocation will require additional training on Tinian. However, as discussed in Volume 2, training ranges on Guam must also be constructed to meet training requirements.

Frankie Isaiah Terlaje Susuico

Diha 11 gi Febreru 2010

DEIS comment

CM 102-02

I-2546-001

The first issue that I want to talk about is the taking of our land. One land site that is also one of Guam's historical sites is Pâgat village. Pâgat village is one of Guam's best sites because it is one of the few villages where the latte stones are still intact and standing, and for them to take it away from us just like that is wrong. Although it will be open a certain amount of times throughout the year, that will only cause problems such as to many people going on a hike to that area, where the guide will loose track of how many people are there and some people may get lost. If they dicide that we will even have to play an entrance fee, them I know that many locals will get really mad. I don't think that I should pay to see my own island. I don't even think that it is right for them to charge us to see something that that they did not make or produce such as taliofo'fo' falls. This is our island and I think we should be the ones making the decisions around here.

The nexy think that I want to bring up is the overpopulation that it will cause on Guam. It is bad enough that our own hospital doesn't even have enough funds to buy more beds for their patients. The overpopulation will also affect the northern part of the island. Although I am from the south, my grandparents have a ranch up in the northern part of Guam and if I plan to take over that ranch, I don't want to have to stay in traffic for two hours, where by the time I get to the ranch, it's time to go to sleep.

I-2546-001

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

The last thing that I want to talk about is the dredging of Guam's coral reefs. As a local fisherman, spear-fisherman, and paddler, the one thing that I learned from being in the water so much is to always, and I mean always respect the ocean. It is unpredictable and anything can happen in a matter of seconds. Respecting the ocean includes never fooling around when you know that your life is in danger, to never damage the coral, and when fishing, take only what you need. When I first heard that they were going to destroy our reefs, I was pretty mad. Although they are only going to dredge a couple of parts, they are still damaging the coral. I think that it is so unfair that our local fishermen can only fish in some parts because they are trying to protect some areas, but when the military needs to destroy some parts of the coral, they just allow them to do whatever they want to do.

I-2546-002

I-2546-002

Thank you for your comment. The EIS acknowledges there would be impacts associated with the proposed construction of a new deep-draft wharf in Apra Harbor to accommodate a transient nuclear powered aircraft carrier. Dredging is required to provide the minimum depth requirements to safely navigate the aircraft carrier. The DoD undertook several measures to avoid environmental impacts, including choosing a channel alignment that avoided dredging of coral shoals, reducing the aircraft carrier turning basin radius, and choosing a parallel to shore wharf alignment with a reduced clearance for the aircraft carrier.

As identified in the EIS, the proposed dredge area within the active commercial harbor was previously dredged over 60-years ago and maintenance dredging continues. Most of the area to be dredged has less than 30% coral coverage (i.e. 60% rubble, sand, and algae) and is of moderate health based on dive surveys. The shoal areas (Western Shoals, Middle Shoals, Jade Shoals, Big Blue Reef) would not be impacted by direct dredging activities. Based on computer modeling, taking into account tides and currents, there are no indirect (sedimentation) impacts anticipated.

To minimize the impacts of dredging, the US Army Corps of Engineers permits for the proposed actions would likely contain requirements for silt curtains, biological monitoring, restrictions on dredging activities during coral spawning periods, and compensatory mitigation projects.

As identified in Volume 4, Section 11.2.2.5 - 11.2.2.7, federal law recognizes the value of irreplaceable marine resources and requires compensatory mitigation for unavoidable significant impacts to coral reef ecosystems. A detailed compensatory mitigation plan would be submitted as part of the Clean Water Act 404 permit application for construction affecting the navigable waters of the United States (including the CVN transient wharf). Due to the ongoing review of DoD's habitat assessment methodology for coral reef ecosystems and

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

Michael Luis B. Camacho
Diha 11 gi Febreru 2010
Draft- EIS comment

I-2547-001

In the DRAFT-EIS there are several proposals to establish a Harbor that is sufficient enough to host an Aircraft Carrier. However the approach to remove 25,000 acres of coral reef will pose a threat to the marine life and structure in Guam's waters. By removing such a great amount of Guam's reef, it would be significantly devastating for Guam's fishermen and marine habitat surrounding our island. Why is it necessary to remove a portion of the island to satisfy the needs of a carrier that is temporarily visiting the island? The land and waters around our island are extremely important to our people, so what are ways to ensure that are marine habitat and land structure is not negatively affected by this proposal?

I-2547-002

Another issue that comes forth is the proposal to seize 2300 acres of more land in Anderson south and Pagat cave to build a firing range is absolutely unnecessary and unconstitutional in a sense. Why can't they use their golf course to develop a training center that will fit the satisfactory needs of the Marines? Before the targeted area was Ritidian Point, but due to some complications they now recommend taking more land elsewhere. They must understand that an ancient Chamorro village is present and is still in stable condition in the area of Pagat Cave where the proposed firing range will be developed. What about the families living in those areas?

I-2547-003

In addition, Mount Lam Lam, a place where the tradition of placing crosses every year to celebrate the dominant religion of Catholicism on the island, is another area that will be used by the Department of Defense. In a sense, they're taking away a culture that has developed and thrived for many years just to satisfy the needs of the military. Also, Guam Memorial Hospital is

I-2547-001

Thank you for your comment and concern for the coral reef ecosystem. The location of the new Navy wharf was chosen as the least environmentally damaging alternative, in efforts to affect the least amount of live coral in the area. The proposed area to be dredged is mainly a sand and rubble zone. Based on analysis provided in the EIS, impacts to subsistence fishing/collecting from the proposed action would be minimal; returning to baseline conditions after construction is complete. Since the new wharf is located in a relatively devoid area, the proposed construction would provide increased surface area for invertebrates to attach and potential shelter and forage habitat for juvenile fish. The Navy will implement mitigation measures and Best Management Practices during in-water activities (i.e. dredging, wharf construction) to lessen impacts to the marine environment.

I-2547-002

Thank you for your comment. The DEIS describes the intensive selection process that the DoD went through to select alternatives for the location of the firing range on Guam in Section 2.3.2.5. Placing the firing range at the golf course on Andersen AFB would be in direct conflict with the special use airspace associated with the airfield at Andersen AFB. DoD understands the importance of the cultural and historic issues related with land in Guam, and in particular those associated with the Pagat site. No direct disturbance to the Pagat site would occur from the construction or operation of the proposed firing range.

I-2547-003

Thank you for your comment. DoD understands and recognizes the significance of access to cultural sites located on DoD property in Guam. Restricting access to certain areas at certain times is required to maintain public safety. It is the intent of DoD to maintain public access to Mt. Jumullong Manglo (including the Mt. Lam Lam trail) consistent with safety and operational requirements. Final plans concerning access to

I-2547-004 also going to be responsible for providing 41,062 with care, which many are going to come from construction workers that live off base. GMH is incapable of treating such a number of people which eventually people will rejected the care due to high priority cases and the low amount of capacity the structure can withhold.

I-2547-005 With the upcoming military buildup both of Guam's water resource agencies (department of defense and Guam Water Works) are depending on each other to establish a sufficient source of water to the people of Guam. In Volume 7 of the DRAFT EIS, DOD requires that GWA to appropriate funds to build more water wells. However, GWA has previously mentioned that they are unable to come up with the demanded funds from the DOD. Because it is necessary to the DOD and for the stability of the island for GWA to build these water wells, the service price for the local community will eventually rise. This will have a significant impact to the local community as the economy continues to suffer on the island. With that being said, what are other options that can be provided to the local community so that in the event the service prices rise, the locals are not incapable of providing water for themselves?

I-2547-006 In Volume 7 of the DRAFT EIS, it states in section 2.4.3 that there are two potential noise issues from the military buildup: noise from construction activity and noise from long-term operations after construction. Though the section addresses possible complications associated from the noise, which includes the impact on nearby citizens and wildlife, it does not identify the likely affects on Guam's tourism (Japan being Guam's main source of tourism revenue). With the continuous activity from construction that will occur over the next couple of years and beyond, what are some other ways that minimal activity of construction will take place or what are some ways to avoid the decrease of Guam's tourism rates due to the noise issues?

Mt. Jumullong Manglo (as accessed by the Mt. Lam Lam trail) have not been developed, DoD looks forward to working with stakeholders including groups that use the area for traditional religious activities to develop plans for cultural stewardship and access that balances operational needs, public safety concerns, and the continuing public use and enjoyment of this site.

I-2547-004

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

I-2547-005

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

I-2547-006

Thank you for your comment. Several mitigation measures have been

I-2547-007

In section 2.4.7 Volume 7 in the DRAFT EIS, suggests that the change in construction tempo would provide species the opportunity to adapt to their new environment. Because the relationship between the change in tempo and permanent residency of species is not a causal relationship, it is unlikely that this will occur. Perhaps, it is best for the benefit of the protection of agricultural purposes that a survey should be conducted to outline where certain species maintain their habitat. Thereafter, those constructional areas that have significant importance to the territorial marks will not be allowed to proceed in activities that would harm their environment and well being.

proposed. Adaptive program management for construction would alleviate construction noise and the force flow reduction mitigation measures would further noise impacts by lowering peak population levels during construction.

I-2547-007

Thank you for your comment. Clearing of vegetation has been avoided to the extent practicable based on all planning considerations. Specific recovery habitat areas have been identified by the USFWS and are shown on maps in the EIS. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) is currently evaluating the removal of habitat that is being proposed and its impacts to threatened and endangered species on Guam and Tinian under the Endangered Species Act. Their responsibility is recovery of endangered species. Conservation measures for terrestrial species are included in the DEIS in Volume 2, Chapter 10. USFWS is currently discussing these and other measures with the Navy and additional measures have been added to the final EIS.

Stephen Limtiaco

Onse gi Fibreru I Ineru dos mit Dies

Environmental comment

I-2548-001

It is already known that there is going to be a military build-up here on Guam. The talk about building firing ranges on historical land marks is very hard to understand. I do not see why they would have to build on land that is very important to Guam and its people. Making those sites restricted to military personnel is wrong because the land has been available to the people for a very long time. If the military does in fact build on the land then how will people visiting be able to understand what Guam is really about?

People up to now do not understand what Guam is about and building on land that has significant value will make it even harder to understand. I do not agree with the military building on the land only because the historical loss will become effective and people who come to Guam after the buildup will not see the true Guam as the CHamoru people grew up in. Although Guam right now is suffering economically I think it will be a good thing I guess in terms of money.

I-2548-002

The thing I do not understand is why the military has to come to Guam better yet the Marianas territories. I do not see why were even being considered to be a housing area for 80,000 + soldiers. I mean we already have a good military statues why add more? I know it's probably written in stone that the buildup is going to happen. If they do in fact build on Guam the historical sites like Paget Cave for example will not be able to become accessible and people who visit will not see the Guam that once was there. In conclusion I think if the military build's on the historical lands then the CHamoru culture will be even more secluded and will eventually cease to exist.

I-2548-003

I-2548-001

Thank you for your comment. The present alternative at the Route 15 area was selected for additional analysis in the EIS because it met all of the necessary criteria. The Pagat site will be preserved and no training would occur on the lower coastal plain. For safety reasons, however, all of the lands under the safety danger zones would need to be unoccupied when the ranges are in use. To mitigate the restriction in access to Pagat, a preservation plan would be updated to protect this resource in the future. A Memorandum of Agreement also would be included in the Range Management Plan to allow regular access to this area.

I-2548-002

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

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

I-2548-003

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

Dana Cruz
Diha 11 gi Fibreru, 2010
Statement on Guam EIS/OEIS

The Guam EIS/OEIS has given the people of Guam a preview of what is to come over the next few years regarding the transfer of 80,000 marines and their dependents (as well as workers). My most biggest concern is that of the environment and what the outcome will be after it is turned into training bases and firing ranges. It is frustrating to know that the indigenous people of Guam will lose access to jungles and cultural sites on island. The natives will lose access to natural recreational sources such as Marbo cave, Pagat trail and other trails. These are a few sites that future generations will never be able to see exist.

I-2549-001

Also, there is much social and cultural conflict issues that will rise with the buildup. The native people will be treated as second class citizens at their very own home. Our government officials need to take a serious look at not what they "think" will benefit us, but what they "know" will happen if they continue with this buildup.

I-2549-002

I-2549-001

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

I-2549-002

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

Eric Mundo

CM 102-01

I am not so happy with the military buildup that is about to take place here on island. I never really sat down to think about all that we the people of Guam will lose if we do not come together and voice our concerns on how we feel with the military and their plans for Guam.

When I attended the Open House Public Hearing that was held at the Rotunda last week I could

I-2550-001

not believe what I was hearing. According to the EIS, The military still refuses to be clear on whether they will use condemnations to take the lands from residents. The federal government can claim "eminent domain," meaning they can take private land at their discretion.

I totally disagree with that because I do not believe it is right to take what is not yours. These lands are going to be taken from the people so that the military can build homes for themselves and their families, firing ranges and other stuff that may enjoy. Little by little there taking our land and then banning us from it, I know we the people of could not go to the United States and take their land and banned them from it. There are many other more concerns and issues that we the people of Guam will have to face without choice and I do not think that is right at all.

I-2550-001

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

I-2551-001

According to the Draft Environment Impact Statement, Volume 5: Army Air and Missile Defense Task Force, Chapter 18 section 18.2.2.1, the air quality will decrease, which can lead to “irritation of eyes, nose and throat, wheezing, coughing, chest tightness, and breathing difficulties, worsening of existing lung and heat problems and an increase risk of heart attack” (as listed in the mentioned section). Of course is followed by other symptoms people may encounter. However, it is also stated that it is “anticipated that Guam clinics and hospital will increase staffing.” Although this increase is expected, the health factors do not simply disappear. The people still may suffer from this.

It would more helpful if the military/federal government can contribute to help make our health institutions not only become acceptable but more than that. This compensation can help make the hospital that is constantly becoming full with no room/beds for any more patients, we could use the money not just to increase the quality, but to expand the facility, since there may be an increase of risks or because of this, some people may be more at risk. The construction will not only be harmful to the environment but it will take place in densely populated parts of the island, and since the island is so small, there is a higher chance that a large population of the island may be affected by these health hazards.

I-2551-001

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

Rosanna Pangelinan

CM102-01

February 11, 2010

Comment on the DEIS

I-2552-001

It is without a doubt, Guam and its people would be greatly affected by this military build-up, whether it be positively or negatively. It is also, without a doubt that Guam and its people have never been so united in stance to support a goal, which is to protect our culture, beliefs, and values. In the short twenty-one years that I have grown up on Guam, never have I seen a display of support of this magnitude. Because of the impending buildup, the people of Guam attend meetings and presentations and voice concerns. More importantly, the people of Guam have become more aware of our surroundings and our future. We have become more conscious of what we hold as valuable. Clearly, the military buildup will not taint the emotional well-being of the people of Guam. Our best hope is that it will make us stronger and united, aware of our values, beliefs, and what we strive for.

However, there is one obvious aspect of our culture that leaves us with hardly any control. This significant part of our culture is Guam's land with its ocean, seas, and natural landforms. We do not have the direct power to decide the fate our land. Although we hold seemingly little influence, our fate is largely determined by those leaders of the United States and its military. With the United States having its origins involving unity towards a common goal, it seems hypocritical if they were to make their decisions without regard to our values.

I-2552-001

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

The Department of Defense (DoD) acknowledges that the issue of land acquisition is a complex and sensitive one. The DoD will negotiate with each property owner as required by the applicable federal laws and regulations. Negotiations with landowners have not yet begun because a final decision on whether or not land will need to be acquired will not be made until the Record of Decision. Part of the land acquisition process is determining suitable replacement space for affected landowners and compensation for improvements. If and when negotiations with landowners begin, detailed acquisition procedures would be developed and implemented. While the government is authorized to acquire property through its powers of eminent domain it has been the consistent peacetime policy of the Department of the Navy to acquire real estate by direct purchase based on owner negotiations. Negotiations, conflicts, compensation, and other issues may arise; these are covered by the acquisition processes and, if required, by the courts.

February 17, 2010

DEIS Comment sheet
Meeting location – University of Guam
Garrido's family property
*Basic Lot 6 Blk 2, fronting Rte. 8
*Basic Lot 2184-2-1-New, fronting Rte. 16

IN the immediate area of my concern, in relation to lot numbers mentioned is the proposed Rte. 8 and 16 road improvement/upgrading project. The design and work requirement proposes the removal of existing pavement and the application of an asphalt layer much stronger to handle heavier load conditions necessary to accommodate ALL types of vehicle equipments traversing on said roads. This was explained to me by Robin & Kevin (D.P.W. Private Road Consultants). Design requirements do not include provisions for any water drainage installation!

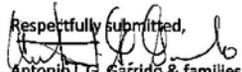
I-2553-001 Existing conditions along the roadways show that drainage provisions are in place. However, previous strong typhoons that have hammered our island have caused heavy rain resulting in the flooding of private properties (including said properties). This problem began with the initial "road improvement" that was done decades ago. The proposed project does not solve on-going and previous harsh experiences! Why rush the road project?

In addition to the flooding problem, the increased volume of motorist and heavy equipments, There will be a greater occurrence of fuel spills as well as chemicals, (such as acid) that will spill onto the roads and onto existing private properties that will be hazardous to residents. Heavy rains will continue to carry hazardous substances into our yards and surrounding areas.

I-2553-002 The increased number of vehicular travel will definitely increase the amount of carbon monoxide emissions that residents along the road will be exposed to. Is this the proper method to improve existing roadways? What about the noise levels? The existing conditions are bad already!

I-2553-003 Furthermore, why install a very expensive asphalt layer, and later cut up the road to install drain pipes and make other related improvements. This is a waste of tax payer funds and such practices must be stopped!

Should this project proceed as designed without addressing the concerns mentioned above, then more environmental and health issues will surface intensifying more problems!

Respectfully submitted,

Antonio L.G. Garrido & families

Copies provided to: Mayor and Vice Mayor of Barrigada

I-2553-001

Thank you for your comment. The final scope of each project would be refined as the project is further developed. Guam DPW is currently producing a storm water manual with input from Guam EPA to address roadway runoff. All projects would follow Guam's design criteria.

I-2553-002

Thank you for your comment. In the DEIS, the localized traffic related microscale (hot spot) carbon monoxide (CO) impact analysis shows that no exceedances of the human health-based National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NASQS) would result from the proposed action. Therefore, the adverse traffic-related air quality impacts would not be significant.

Refer to Volume 6 for a discussion on this.

The MSAT analysis concluded that the maximum estimated increases in cancer risk at any of the receptors due to the project are all less than threshold criteria of 10 in a million. Therefore, the project impacts of all carcinogenic MSAT are considered acceptable. The MSAT analysis also concluded that the maximum estimated increases in the total chronic hazard index at any of the receptors due to the project are all less than the threshold limit of 1. Therefore, the project impacts of all non-carcinogenic MSAT are considered acceptable. Based on these results, the proposed action is not anticipated to have adverse MSAT impacts. Additionally, the MSAT analysis showed that future cancer and non-cancer risks, under both No Build and Build condition, are less than existing risks in most cases, and that cancer and non-cancer risks at the actual receptors are substantially lower than the values estimated at the sidewalk receptors.

In the DEIS, a noise analysis for the proposed roadway projects was performed following the Federal Highway Administration procedures as outlined in 23 Code of Federal Regulations 772 and Guam Department of Public Works Traffic Noise Abatement Policy (TNAP). The noise levels were analyzed for the long term condition (year 2030) and short term condition (construction period). Because the distance between

most of the noise-sensitive receptors and the construction site is greater than 75 ft, no noise impacts due to construction activities are anticipated except for a few areas where residences are located next to the roadway. A combination of noise abatement techniques with equipment noise control and administrative measures are provided in the DEIS to minimized effects of the construcion activiy noise. The traffic impacts due to the long term condition do exceed the noise abatement criteria in the TNAP. When potential impacts are identified, Guam DPW would consider noise abatement measures and make a determination regarding the feasibility and reasonableness of such measures. Along Route 8 and 16, there are many residences that have driveways to provide direct access to the route, thereby resulting in issues of sound wall discontinuity. As a result, construction noise walls in this area is not feasible.

I-2553-003

Thank you for your comment. The final scope of each project would be refined as the project is further developed. Guam DPW is currently producing a storm water manual with input from Guam EPA to address roadway runoff. All projects would follow Guam's design criteria and would be coordinated with applicable utilities actions in order to maximize the efficiency of infrastructure work.



COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 343

Received: 2/1/2010 5:33:22 AM

I-2554-001 Thank you for your comment.

I-2554-001

Dear Sir,

We have a special offer for Motocross Gloves, Motocross/Motorbike Leather/Cordura Suits, Bicycle Gloves, Motorbike Gloves/Jacket & Motocross/Bicycle Shirts, Shorts, Motocross/Motorbike Body Protectors, Back Protectors, Elbow Guard, Knee Shin Guard and Mechanics Gloves, Mechanics Overall, Team Shirts, Crew Shirts, T-Shirts.

If you are interested in our products please confirm us by return email and we will email you the Catalogue/pictures and available sizes.

We will supply the products with your logo/brand name.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to ask us.

Waiting your reply,

Thanks with best regards,
Ghulam Abbas,

Apachi Sports
Sialkot-51310,
Pakistan.
(Phone: +92 52 3556722. (Fax: +92 52 3560770
E-mail: apachisports@brain.net.pk
sales@apachisports.com

Reading Room

The Department of the Navy (DoN) and the Joint Guam Program Office (JGPO) invites your comments on the Draft EIS/OEIS for the Guam and CNMI Military Relocation. Please provide your comments below. Comment forms, or your own letter, will be accepted at the public hearings, or may be mailed to: JGPO, c/o NAVFAC Pacific, 258 Makalapa Drive Suite 100, Pearl Harbor, HI 96860-3134, Attention: GMPO. You can also visit www.guambuildupeis.us to comment. Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010. Copies of the Draft EIS/OEIS are available for review at Nieves M. Flores Memorial Public Library, University of Guam Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Library, Joeten-Klyu Public Library, Northern Marianas College Olympio T. Borja Memorial Library, and the Tinian Public Library. A DoN sponsored reading room has also been set up at Agana Shopping Center for Draft EIS/OEIS review.

Please provide your comments below:

~~Live-fire training on Parallon deMedinilla, two thirds of land on the island of Tinian and one third of the island of Guam...is this not enough land for the military to practice their drills in the jungle and also utilize for firing practice? I disagree with the military personnel asking for more land regardless with what seems to be the ^{appropriate} ~~speci-~~fication for such practices. Utilize the huge area within Andersen Air Force Base (Guam) and Naval Station (Guam). Make it acceptable for all the live-fire training exercises and other forms of military drills/exercises. It's bad enough that one: a lot of local families are still fighting to retain their land back which was taken away from them after WWII and two: people resent the idea that military personnel can go anywhere on any of these three islands...yet, the people of these islands cannot set foot on any of the military bases unless they are in the military and/or they are being sponsored by someone in the military. For many of the local people, that's like military entering my home after I specifically said "Do Not Enter". There is no respect for my wishes or my home. Further- Cocos Island (Guam) and many parts of Guam need to be cleaned and cleared of all toxic and chemical wastes as well as any war equipment left after WWII. Has that been done? We have so many people dying of cancer or forms of cancer. I don't want to see the corals abused, the land, air or the people.~~

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2555-001

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

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

Some of the items identified in this comment such as land ownership issues after WW II are not part of the proposed action and are therefore not addressed in the EIS.

I-2555-001

I-2556-001

I, Francine Naputi, student at the University of Guam, find great concern with the published Draft Environmental Impact Statement. In Chapter 13 of Volume 6, the document is addressing the issue concerning the Marine Biological Resources within the potential areas for the upcoming military sites, along Apra Harbor and various coasts around the island.

Figure 13.2-1 shows that species of Green and Hawksbill Sea Turtles and various fish, such as the Bigeyed Scad and Napoleon Wrasse, go to areas within military waters to nest, especially within Apra Harbor.

Guam currently has five marine preserves that allow marine wildlife to replenish their populations and once again become abundant. The volume promises to continue to protect the endangered and threatened species that live on Guam, which all the species listed above currently are. However, the increase in noise, light, and construction around existing habitats and nesting grounds, not within the marine preserves, will cause a tremendous amount of damage to these locations.

Also, Table 13.2-2 displays the consequences that the build-up will have on waters near the potential sites. The impacts are as follows: "Indirect impacts include increased maritime traffic while transporting construction materials into Apra Harbor for distribution." The document also states an increase in run-off, which could potentially decrease the water quality.

Marine Life within the waters will no longer be able to survive in their natural habitats after decades of continued exposure to the increase in boat activity and the pollution that it would cause. The run-off could also suffocate the various coral species within Guam's waters eventually killing them and leaving many marine animals homeless. Guam will also be vulnerable to tsunamis without a coral reef to break down the monstrous waves.

More must be done to protect Guam's marine resources. The destruction of habitats will force animals from their homes and will ultimately destroy our beaches. Marine species that were not threatened will soon be and the people of Guam will have to survive on a limited and constantly depleting supply of marine wildlife. The thriving tourist industry on the island will soon become jeopardized since we no longer hold the image of having warm, inviting, beaches in this island paradise. Fishermen on Guam will lose their livelihood and will be forced to remain unemployed or have to depend entirely on the government.

I-2556-001

Thank you for your comment. As identified in the EIS, the proposed dredged area within the active commercial harbor was previously dredged over 60 years ago and maintenance dredging continues. Significant impacts to coral reef, other immobile invertebrates, and some site-attached reef fish associated with dredging activities will be seen; however, a majority of the species are expected to vacate the area and return when in-water construction is completed. Additionally, most of the area to be dredged has less than 30% coral coverage (i.e. 60% rubble, sand, and algae) and is of moderate health based on dive surveys. The shoal areas (western shoals, middle shoals, jade shoals, big blue reef) will not be impacted by direct dredging activities. Based on computer modeling, taking into account tides and currents, there are no indirect (sedimentation) impacts anticipated. There is no correlation between the dredging in Apra Harbor and increased chance of a Tsunami reaching the island.

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

Blaine Martinez
Diha onse Fibreru Dos Mit Dies

Build up question:

I-2557-001

My question is directed at the fact that the buildup is looking to take more land for military use.

My question is:

With all that the land the U.S. Military already has on Guam, Can they not build on the land already in possession? Is it necessary to negotiate or very possibly condemning the land? The land you have now was taken away from us, please don't come and take more, we're not as giving as we once were. Can we get in writing by the president that land will not be condemned?

I-2557-001

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

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

Nikkie Cruz de Jesus

February 11, 2010

The Voice of an Indigenous Person

I-2558-001

My concern regarding the EIS Draft is that once again the cultural rights of the People of Guam, and just as important, the historical preservation of their ancestors, are being waylaid for the sake of the United States military. I am strongly opposed to Section XIII regarding the destruction of cultural heritage sites. The sum of it describes that in one instance a site "rich in archaeological artifacts" will be exposed to "100 [%] disturbance." A culture that lived peacefully in an archipelago for four thousand years and has survived through several colonial influences and is on the brink of being, once again, the victim of the colonizers. Every culture has the right to be respected. Our island has endured adversity and continues to thrive under unequal economic, cultural, and ecological hardships. Although Guam and its cultural significance may not be substantial to the United States military, its uniqueness and preservation means everything to us, the People of Guam. It is our home.

I-2558-001

Thank you for your comment. Through the process of public involvement that has accompanied this proposed action, the Chamorro people have voiced clearly and concisely their concern that the traditional Chamorro culture, including dance, language and traditions, will be forgotten. The DoD plans for cultural sensitivity orientation and awareness programs will focus on mutual respect and tolerance and strive to educate all military personnel on the rich and varied cultural history that has created the Chamorro culture today. In the matter of archaeological sites, early identification, consultation, and predictive modeling resulted in many fewer sites being directly impacted by designing installations away from or around areas that contained high densities of historic properties. Thus, the vast majority of impacts to resources were avoided. DoD will continue to work very closely with the Guam SHPO and other stakeholders to continue in our efforts to avoid, minimize and/or mitigate adverse effects to cultural resources.

I-2559-001

Thank you for your comment.

February 17, 2010

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

Attn: GPMO

Hafa Adai,

I-2559-001

I was born and raised on Guam and although not an indigent Chamorro, it is the only culture I know. I have always lived here (with the exception of about 5 years living abroad), and intend to spend the rest of my life on Guam.

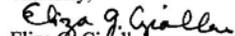
I was here on Guam during the Viet Nam war and was a young child but remember distinctly the military, the huge tanks, trailers filled with bombs and at the time thought it was "cool". We all did.

Times have changed and so have I. The pending military build up has become frightening to me and my family, especially after reading parts of the Draft Environmental Impact Study (DEIS).

I, like many attending the scoping meetings, educational meetings, public meetings on the DEIS and have heard the testimonies from the public; from all facets in the community. It was admirable and inspiring to hear the youth and their involvement to ensure that their future and the future of their families are protected.

I have attached a few comments and recommendations for your review and thank you for the opportunity.

Sincerely,


Eliza C. Cifollone

Socio Economic

I-2559-002

VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 16-95 Socioeconomics and General Services

16.2.3.3 Public Service Impacts

Many public services offered by GovGuam would need to increase professional staff to service the new population. Most of these agencies would need to rapidly expand their services and staff during the 2013- 2014 peak (raising serious issues of availability of qualified workers), then cut back them back as construction ends.

For public education services, the GPSS, GCC, and UoG together would need to hire a combined [REDACTED]

For health and human services, this chapter considered impacts on various aspects of the GMHA, the GDPHSS, the GDMHSA, and the GDISID. These agencies would need a combined [REDACTED].

Public safety agencies – Police, Fire, Corrections, and Youth Affairs – would require a [REDACTED].

Other selected general service agencies – Parks and Recreation, Libraries, and the Judiciary – would require a [REDACTED].

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

Teach for America Program must be expanded for Guam. This will assist in the recruiting of teachers that is necessary during the high, 2014. The way the program is set up is that each state must find the funds to pay for these teachers. DOD must support, encourage and provide the funding for this program for Guam.

Recommendation: These mitigation measures must be put in place immediately. If not, then there should be NO ACTION.

I-2559-003

VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 16-87 Socioeconomics and General Services

Page 16-87

Increase in Overall Crime: [REDACTED]. This is determined with access to limited data, evidence that crime rates for U.S. military in Okinawa are low, and limited statistics on individual branches of the armed forces are available. Quantitative military data on criminal arrests of Marine Corps personnel or for any branch of the armed services are limited to information on overseas Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) personnel. The Guam Police Department does not gather specific data on military charged with crimes, and neither the DoD nor Marine Corps websites offer data. Thus the best reliable predictor for an increase in overall crime on Guam once the Marine Corps personnel are relocated is provided by the information on arrests of SOFA personnel while on Okinawa.

[REDACTED] Guam has experienced rising juvenile drug abuse arrests (from seven to 117 between 2002 and 2006)

I-2559-002

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

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

I-2559-003

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

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

The DoD acknowledges that any increase in population, such as the one that these proposed actions would cause, may be accompanied by an

and other assaults from 39 to 160 between 2002 and 2006) (Guam Police Department 2008, Guam Judiciary 2008, Republic of Korea Drop 2008). Dependents of SOFA personnel on Okinawa do contribute to the overall crime statistic. Of the 46 arrests in 2007, 30 were active-duty service members; one was a civilian employee; and 15 were dependents. In 2006, arrests involved 38 service members, three civilians, and 22 dependents arrested. These arrests included 23 minors.

Comment: It is unfortunate that assumptions are made without any quantitative data. It is crucial that data be collected to truly evaluate the impact of the military buildup. If we base the crimes committed from SOFA, it is certain that crimes will increase. With an increase of population, there will be an increase in crime. It is not enough that we partner up with local public safety departments to do regular shore patrol or assume that the crimes will be committed by FSM in-migrants. What must happen is an agreement that DOD will assist local public safety departments with the funding necessary to track these crimes. Additionally, if a military personnel and/or their dependent commit crimes outside the fence, that they go through the local judicial system. Funding should also be provided to the local judicial system to adequately address these issues in a timely manner.

Recommendation: DOD must support, encourage and provide the funding needed to address these crimes. The increase of in-migrants (whether they are from FSM or other territory or CONUS) is a direct result of the military buildup. Therefore, DOD should provide the funding necessary. If this is not addressed, it is recommended NO ACTION be taken.

**VOLUME 2: MARINE CORPS – GUAM 16-87 Socioeconomics and General Services
Page 16-88**

Increase in Sexual Assaults: In 2006, Guam Police Department recorded 141 arrests for forcible rape and seven arrests for sex offenses (Guam Police Department 2008). As noted previously, the Guam Police Department does not gather specific data on military charged with crimes.

[REDACTED]

Comment: Conclusions and statements are made based on the lack of any quantitative information. These are scary statements made because it says to me that because there is a lack of information, we can make assumptions that are wrong. Because of the lack of quantitative data, we must be pro-active and begin to document data and address the crimes immediately and timely. Action plans must be created to address these crimes accordingly. If all the data we have is from Okinawa, it is a benchmark to begin the process of how to address these crimes.

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

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

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

I-2559-004

Vol 9 Socioeconomic Impact Study page 1-2 (Introduction)

The Island of Guam should expect a significant increase in off-island construction workers to meet the construction needs of the proposed action. Thus, like other boomtowns, Guam can expect both a period of overall growing pains and a subsequent reduced level of activity thereafter, although that reduced level is anticipated [REDACTED]

Comment: What type of study was made to determine that in fact economic conditions will be "substantially better than current conditions". How can this statement be true when we know that there is a certain percent of laborers and workers who will stay on Guam after the "boom" and certainly this relates to high employment rate, increased social services. How can the DEIS make such a statement without any study to back it up.

Recommendation: I am afraid that these are misleading statements and until such time that it can be proven that our economic conditions will be better, the recommendation is *NOT* to put our island in a situation where we have to experience any "boom" and that bringing H2 construction workers should be NO ACTION.

I-2559-005

Vol 9 Socioeconomic Impact Study page 1-3 (Introduction)

The socioeconomic issues of greatest concern to residents of Guam are:

Social Infrastructure: e.g., education, healthcare, childcare, and mental health services

Community Infrastructure: e.g., power, water, wastewater, solid waste

Labor Impacts: availability of labor and material for non-defense projects

Housing: e.g., housing supply and demand, affordability

Public Safety: e.g., police, courts, fire protection

Tourism/recreation: e.g., effects on tourism and recreational assets and access

Private Property: concern for use and access to private property

Comment: All of the above are certainly concerns within our community, but as far as cultural impacts, the statement that the "effects on Chamorro culture of off-island construction workers" shows how naïve the writers of the DEIS are. The cultural impacts are not only of off-island construction workers, but also the military personnel and their families plus the thousands of others who will come for better opportunities. The culture of our people CANNOT and SHOULD not be limited to construction workers. The culture is a way of life that WILL be comprised when an increase of non-indigenous population come to Guam. All MUST be protected; from language to cultural sites, from simply understanding respect for our people and knowing that they are only here temporary so knowledge of what makes Guam unique must be enforced. It is not always learned in a classroom, videos or in a training class.

Recommendation: You must understand what culture is for our local people and DO NOT EVER take that for granted.

I-2559-006

Vol 9 Socioeconomic Impact Study Page 2-2

2.1.1.3 Identity and Characteristics of In-Migrant Workers and Dependents

These new workers would add to the population of Guam, as would their dependent numbers.

Thus the following questions needed to be answered:

What would be the identity and characteristics of these in-migrant workers?

How many dependents would accompany each in-migrant?

I-2559-004

Thank you for your comment. Please see the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F of the DEIS) for research and analysis related to the expected economic impacts of the proposed action.

I-2559-005

Thank you for your comment. Impacts to Chamorro issues due to the operations phase include impacts due to the military population, and are available in the DEIS.

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

I-2559-006

Thank you for your comment. Please see Section 4.2 of the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F of the DEIS) for information on in-migrant worker demographics and accompaniment factors.

Both these issues would be affected by where those workers would actually be migrating from. It was determined that the most likely in-migrants would be:

Temporary foreign workers on common work visas, who would likely not be accompanied by dependents at all.

[REDACTED]

Comment: It has been said in numerous parts of the DEIS, besides this particular section that we will get an influx of CNMI, FAS citizens to Guam for better opportunities. I do not object that they come; I have many friends from FAS and they are dedicated, hard working people who only wants what is best for their family; as we all do. This is why it is imperative that the Compact Impact monies as agreed between the United States and FAS must be increased as our population increases. They come in and out of Guam and the United States as their status gives them the freedom to do so. However, it is difficult to track because of this status. We can gauge it with the census and we know there will be an increase

Recommendation: . Money must be adequately provided for the Government of Guam by paying Guam what is owed and increase the amount. Negotiations must begin immediately between FAS, Guam and the Department of Interior to ensure that we receive the amount necessary to survive under these "boom" conditions. Until such time that these negotiations prove to beneficial to Guam, there should be NO ACTION.

Vol 9 Socioeconomic Impact Study (page 2-7

Low Capture rates

[REDACTED]

Comment: This is a serious comment that must be evaluated and laws changed so that Guam will be able to capture taxes related to the construction. For ANY product related to the buildup, especially inside the base, MUST be captured by taxes.

Recommendation: Agreements must be made, by act of Congress and local legislation recognized to impose taxes on any and all products used as a direct result for the military buildup. This should include everything from construction materials to hardware. Until such time that this agreement is in place, there should be NO ACTION.

Vol 9 Socioeconomic Impact Study Page 4-40

Navy Specific Impact: Impacts on Hotels from Timing of Large-Scale Exercises

"Large-scale military exercises" do not necessarily involve aircraft carriers but often do. The issue set forth by some industry representatives (Guam Chamber of Commerce 2008; Appendix D - GVB Interview) is that [REDACTED], displacing higher-paying tourists. The relative importance of this for the industry and for the GovGuam depends on the season. It is problematic in the peak tourist seasons but less so in the industry's "elbow" (off-peak) seasons, such as spring.

Comment: There is no equity here. Local statute will be changed and the Federal government must support and recognize that this practice can no longer continue. There is a definite loss in the Government of Guam coffers. This change in policy should extend to active-duty military

I-2559-006

personnel and their families and any contractor (and their families) on Guam to perform work with the military.

Recommendation: Until such time that there are laws changed and the Federal government recognizes and supports this change, there should be NO ACTION.

I-2559-007

Dredging of Apra Harbor

Vol 9, page D2

Mechanical dredges operate best in consolidated, hard packed material since dredging buckets have difficulty retaining the loose, fine material that is often washed away as the bucket is raised. Depending on scow characteristics, excess water drains off at the dredging site reducing the water content of the dredged material to approximately 10 percent.

This type of dredge is not suitable for rough seas or areas of high vessel traffic. By using numerous scows with one dredge, mechanical dredging can proceed continuously. As one scow is being filled, another can be towed to the placement site.

Vol 9 page D3

The dredging method historically used in Guam is mechanical dredging with a barge-mounted crane attached to clamshell buckets to retrieve the sediment and deposit it on a scow (barge). It is likely that this method would be used for the proposed dredging; however, the decision would not be made until the final design.

Mechanical dredging is assessed as the environmentally conservative method of dredging in the EIS/OEIS. Should the contractor choose to use an alternative method, informal consultation with agencies and approval by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) would be required.

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

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

I-2559-008

Vol 9 page D10

1.2.3 Regional Condition 12, Endangered Species

A survey of the project area shall be performed just prior to commencement or resumption of construction activity to ensure that no protected species are in the project area. If protected species are detected,

If any listed species enters the area during conduct of construction activities, all activities shall cease until the animal(s) voluntarily depart the area. All on-site project personnel shall be apprised of the status of any listed species potentially present in the project area and the protections afforded to those species under Federal laws. Any incidental take of marine mammals shall be reported immediately to NOAA Fisheries' 24-hour hotline at 1-888-256-9840. Information reported must include the name and phone number of a point of contact, location of the incident, and nature of the take and/or injury.

Note: Conditions 12.1-12.4 pertain to projects within waters that may support listed marine mammals and/or sea turtles. Additional requirements may be designated by the Corps as appropriate for specific projects. Pursuant to the Endangered Species Act, any take of federally protected species (other than marine mammals) must be reported to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Office of Law Enforcement in Honolulu at 1- 808-861-8525.

I-2559-007

Thank you for your comment. The differences between the environmental effects of mechanical and hydraulic dredging are discussed in Chapter 2, Volume 4 and Appendix D of the EIS. Mechanical dredging involves use of a clamshell or fixed bucket that excavates the dredge sediment from the harbor floor and then carries the sediment in the full bucket through the water column before lifting the bucket out of the water and placing the dredged sediment in a nearby barge or scow. During this movement, a small fraction of the collected sediment will escape from the bucket and create suspended sediment in the lower and higher levels of the water column. On the other hand, a hydraulic dredge works solely on the harbor floor and any suspended sediment will emanate only in the lower portion of water column. As a result, the plume of suspended sediment is generally greater with use of conventional clam shell bucket as compared with a hydraulic dredge. However, use of hydraulic dredging is generally limited to soft bottom sediment on relatively flat surfaces. Mechanical dredging, which has historically been used in Apra Harbor, was chosen as the dredging method for evaluating environmental impacts as it presents the most adverse impact scenario.

A sediment plume is an inevitable effect of in-water construction activities. The Navy proposes to minimize sedimentation by using best management practices such as silt curtains and operational controls of dredging equipment. Final mitigation measures for all dredging activities will be determined and agreed upon during the permit phase of the projects.

I-2559-008

Thank you for your comment. If a listed species, such as a sea turtle, is within the proposed construction area then construction would stop until the animal leaves the area. It is unlawful to harass or harm a species listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and the Navy is required

I-2559-008

Comment: When it is stated that construction activities shall be postponed until the animal(s) voluntarily leave the area, this may take considerable time for this to happen. There is no language to ensure that the animal(s) are protected until they "voluntarily leave". Meaning that you must ensure that no types of methods be used to ensure the "voluntary" movement.

Recommendation: Until such time that a plan is in place to ensure the protection of animal(s) NO MATTER how long it takes for them to "voluntarily" leave, there should be NO ACTION.

I-2559-009

Vol 9 Page D12-13

The Navy and GovGuam entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) (April 2001) whereby dredged material generated by the Navy would be made available to GovGuam. The MOU was specifically prepared for the reuse of Inner Apra Harbor maintenance dredge material at the Commercial Port. Although the maintenance dredging is completed, the MOU continues to be valid.

[REDACTED]

Ideally, the material would be transported by barge directly to PAG during the dredging operation. The reasons for not reusing the material include:

The physical characteristics of the dredged material may not meet the standards for the specific beneficial use alternative.

The timing of the beneficial use project may not coincide with the availability of appropriate dredged material.

Comment: The Government of Guam has NO funding to comply with this MOU.

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

I-2559-010

Vol 9, Page 24 Section D

[REDACTED] However, there are other considerations when assessing the scale of the impacts. The coral community to be dredged cannot be considered "pristine" as it lies within an existing navigation channel and was dredged during the creation of the Inner Apra Harbor in 1946. In addition, not all coral in the project footprint would be removed, as parts of the area are presently deeper than the required dredge depth (-49.5 ft [-15.1 m] MLLW). In most of the areas shallower than -49.5 ft [15.1 m], only about 1 foot [0.3 m] of reef material will be removed to achieve the depth requirement.

[REDACTED] As most of the area to be dredged was previously dredged approximately 60 years ago, the present community structure can be considered "regrowth" on the bared reef surface.

to comply with the full extent of the law. DoD is currently consulting with the US Fish and Wildlife Service and National Marine Fisheries Service under Section 7 of the ESA. It is also a standard requirement to have monitors on site during construction activities where there is a potential for listed species to occur within the area of construction activity. The monitor will follow an established protocol for alerting construction personnel to halt work and will not allow work to continue until the animal(s) has left the area voluntarily.

I-2559-009

Thank you for your comment. The DoD is considering several options for disposal of dredged material, including upland placement, ocean disposal, and beneficial uses such as shoreline stabilization, fill for berms, and fill for the Port Authority of Guam, as discussed in the EIS (Chapter 2, Volume 4). Using dredged material for beneficial reuse projects would depend upon the suitability of the material for these projects as well as whether the proposed action timeline coincides with the need for material for a reuse project. Detailed analysis cannot be done at this time because specific projects have not yet been identified with certainty. While beneficial reuse is a priority for the DoD, the final decision on dredged material management will be made during the final design and permitting process. Detailed analysis of the potential impacts from using dredged material for reuse projects will be conducted during the permitting phase.

I-2559-010

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

I-2559-010

It is also possible that mechanical breakage by the dredge and subsequent cascading of living coral fragments downslope may expand live coral cover to areas previously consisting of unconsolidated sediment.

Comment: These statements are so disparaging to support the dredging of Apra Habor stating that it was dredged 60 years ago, coral has now grown and thriving wildlife (although not "prestine" as indicated in the statements above) and now we can dredge it and within "approximately 60 years" will be "comparable to the present condition. What these statements mean is that we have to wait 60 years after dredging for it to be what is today. We have waited 60 years for what it is today. Why would we want to interrupt the coral and wildlife to make room for nuclear ships and wait another 60 years for it to thrive.

Recommendation: The only answer to this is NO ACTION.

citizens on Guam.

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

I-2559-011

Land

Volume 2: Marine Corps-Guam Socioeconomic and General Services Page 16-91

Land Acquisition and Leasing: Under Alternative 1 of the proposed action, the military would acquire new lands for development. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] by its charter, the CLT leases land to Chamorro farmers and business owners, or licenses land to non-Chamorros, using the revenues to promote health and development projects for Chamorros. [REDACTED]

Comment: CLTC lands are primarily given the indigenous people of Guam who do not have land. There is a provision in the law for CLTC that allows for leases. However, DOD has land to consider within their purview and there is not need for condemnation, lease or sale of Guam lands.

Recommendation: The DEIS must provide the alternative or mitigation method to use its own land before condemning, leasing or buying government or private property. I have not seen anything in Vol.2 that reviews any mitigation to use its own land. If for any reason that the DOD lands cannot be used because of contamination issues, DOD must clean up their lands and comply with all federal and local environmental laws PRIOR to suggesting that other lands on Guam should be used.

Recommendation: Until such time that a study is completed to look at all Guam DOD lands for use as it relates to the military buildup, there should be NO ACTION taken.

I-2559-011

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

Comment: DoD must include deeper reef areas (deeper than 60 feet) in the impact analysis. Data is not currently available for these areas, so additional coral reef surveys must be carried out. The results of the complete impact analysis should be provided prior to the release of the Final EIS.

Citation: Volume 4, Chapter 11, Section 11.2.2.2 (Page 45)

Justification: Corals are tiny, sensitive animals. More than one coral in a group is called a coral colony and more than one coral colony is a coral reef. Corals are very slow growing. When coral colonies grow together it creates a coral reef. Reefs protect Guam from powerful waves and create a home for fish. Reefs are also a main reason tourists visit our island. The proposed dredging project in Apra Harbor does not include a complete analysis of how the coral reefs in the area will be impacted. The plan does not mention what the dredging will do to the 25 acres of reef found right next to where dredging will occur, but which are deeper than 60 feet; these reef areas are very vulnerable to the impacts from dredging. There are an additional 70 acres of reef that may be impacted by the dredging but which are not included in plan. Comment: DoD must include deeper reef areas (deeper than 60 feet) in the impact analysis. Data is not currently available for these areas, so additional coral reef surveys must be carried out.

The results of the complete impact analysis should be provided prior to the release of the Final EIS.

Citation: Volume 4, Chapter 11, Section 11.2.2.2 (Page 45)

Justification: Corals are tiny, sensitive animals. More than one coral in a group is called a coral colony and more than one coral colony is a coral reef. Corals are very slow growing. When coral colonies grow together it creates a coral reef. Reefs protect Guam from powerful waves and create a home for fish. Reefs are also a main reason tourists visit our island. The proposed dredging project in Apra Harbor does not include a complete analysis of how the coral reefs in the area will be impacted. The plan does not mention what the dredging will do to the 25 acres of reef found right next to where dredging will occur, but which are deeper than 60 feet; these reef areas are very vulnerable to the impacts from dredging. There are an additional 70 acres of reef that may be impacted by the dredging but which are not included in plan. Comment: The Draft EIS should not state that there is no evidence to suggest of species unique to the dredging impact area until the appropriate surveys are conducted. These surveys should be conducted by personnel with the appropriate level of taxonomic expertise. In addition, coral species lists and photographs from surveys carried out as part of the methods comparison study were provided to the Navy consultant by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service several months prior to the release of the Draft EIS. Several coral species observed within the impact area do not appear to have been recorded elsewhere on Guam, with the possibility of some species not having been reported anywhere in the world. While it is unlikely these species are only in the dredging area, the possibility must be

I-2559-012

Thank you for your comment. Habitat assessment methodologies which evaluate the function of affected aquatic resources, such as coral reef ecosystems, are an evolving science and the adequacies of existing and new methodologies are heavily debated in the scientific community. Ideally, a standard assessment technique that accurately characterizes and quantifies losses and gains of coral reef ecosystem functions would be used. However, rulemaking for the Compensatory Mitigation Rule recognizes the wide variety of aquatic resources present in the United States and the evolving nature of science regarding aquatic ecosystem restoration make the establishment of standard assessment methodologies impracticable. The assessment for this EIS used an historically approved methodology (percent coral cover), supplemented by other methods such as the use of Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) satellite photos, for quantifying impacts to affected coral reef ecosystems impacted by the proposed transient CVN wharf and associated dredging. DoD believes that use of the percent coral cover methodology, supplemented by use of LIDAR satellite photos, is the "best currently available science" to attempt to capture the thousands of elements that comprise the function of a coral reef ecosystem. DoD's assessment is currently under review by the US Army Corps of Engineers, the agency charged with implementing dredge and fill permits under CWA Sec. 404, and other Federal agencies. The FEIS will be updated to reflect the latest developments in this review. A detailed compensatory mitigation plan would be submitted as part of the Clean Water Act 404 permit application for construction affecting the navigable waters of the United States (including the CVN transient wharf). Due to the ongoing review of DoD's habitat assessment methodology for coral reef ecosystems and associated uncertainties regarding the scope of mitigation required, a detailed mitigation plan has not been developed nor will one be available for incorporation into the FEIS. However, a number of mitigation options, including watershed restoration and the use of artificial reefs, are discussed in programmatic nature in Volume 4,

investigated sufficiently by DoD, even if these species do occur elsewhere in the harbor, they may be quite rare and demand special attention.

Citation: Volume 4, Chapter 11, Section 11.2.5.1 (Page 99) Justification: Guam biologists have found several corals, sponges and other organisms in the area that may be dredged that may not have been found anywhere else in Apra Harbor. There are other rare species that may be impacted by the dredging.

Comment: The use of artificial reefs as a way to replace destroyed or damaged natural reefs should be removed from consideration. A more thorough review of a large-scale watershed restoration plan should be provided. Watershed restoration should include projects that will improve water quality, which would improve coral reef conditions. Projects could include reforestation, stream bank stabilization, erosion-control projects, fire prevention and enforcement.

Citation: Volume 4, Chapter 11, Section 11.2.2.7 (Page 81) Justification: Artificial reefs are not an appropriate way to replace a natural reef. The Draft EIS proposes replacing the lost natural reef in Apra Harbor with artificial reefs instead of paying for other, more beneficial and effective projects, such as watershed restoration. Comment: The Draft EIS must include a study of the expected impacts to Guam's reefs (on-base and off-base) as a result of the population increase. Such an analysis should examine the impacts of the H-2 workers, the immigrant population from neighboring islands and military personnel on Guam's reef fisheries. The analysis should also examine the impacts of additional recreational use (diving, snorkeling, reef walking, etc.) on Guam's highly-visited reef sites. The Draft EIS should also include a commitment to specific mitigation measures, which may include building local government capacity to carry out monitoring, enforcement, and educational activities; supporting educational activities targeting H-2 workers and immigrants.

Citation: Volume 7, Chapter 3, Section 3.3.10, (Page 32) Justification: Much of Guam's reefs will be under increased threats because of the military buildup, especially when considering the impacts of the massive population increase. The increase in people harvesting fish and other animals from the reef and the increase in visitors will put many of Guam's reefs at risk. None of these impacts were addressed by the Draft EIS.

Comment: Coral colony density and size must be used in the impact analysis and in the model that determines the type and size of the coral reef area that needs to replace the reef destroyed or damaged by dredging. This data was collected by the Navy consultant in 2009, but the methods used were not appropriate and thus the data is not usable. This data must be collected using methods supported by the regulatory agencies, and the results of the new impact analysis must be provided for review prior to the release of the Final EIS.

Citation: Volume 4, Chapter 11, Section 11.2.2.5, (Page 75) Justification: Any action that destroys coral reef habitat must replace what is lost at another location and must compensate for the time it takes for the replacement reef to become "full-grown." The

Section 11.2 of the FEIS. DoD recognizes that, as part of the CWA Sec. 404 permitting process, additional NEPA documentation may be required to address specific permitting requirements and implementation of required compensatory mitigations.

I-2559-012

Draft EIS preparers did not use the number or size of coral colonies when making that calculation, therefore lessening the worth of the reef that may be dredged and resulting in a smaller replacement reef. Also, the Draft EIS only considers areas with coral, and does not consider large areas that may not have coral, but which may have sponges, algae, and other important reef organisms.

Comment: The impacts of all the projects affecting a reef area must be thoroughly examined. In addition, the impacts of climate change on Guam's reefs must be included in the impact analysis. They should also be included in sections of the Draft EIS addressing specific projects to marine resources. Reef recovery data needs reflect other threats to Guam's reefs including climate change.

I-2559-013

Citation: Volume 7, Chapter 4, Section 4.3.4 (Page 20) Justification: The combined impacts of the buildup projects, other military projects, and non-military projects will have a larger impact on Guam's reefs than the impacts of any individual project. These combined impacts, including the expected impacts of global climate change, on Guam's reefs are not adequately addressed in the Draft EIS. Comment: The Draft EIS needs to address how the Department of Defense will contribute to Guam Waterworks so the utility can meet the mandates of the laws in the Guam Quality Water Standards and the discharges at the outfall that are pumped into marine environment.

I-2559-014

Citation: Volume 6, Chapter 3 Justification: The increase of population will increase the amount of wastewater needing treatment. Guam's current wastewater system, as it is, cannot handle the population that is expected to live on Guam in 2014. The Draft EIS does not address how DoD would contribute to GWA to meet Guam Water Quality Standards at the sewage outfalls. The amount of wastewater needing to be processed would peak in 2014 with the combined impacts of the Marine Corps relocation, construction workforce, and civilian growth. This demand will exceed the physical capacity of the Northern Wastewater Treatment Plant. The demand would then decrease and by the year 2019, wastewater treatment demands would be back within the current physical capabilities of the wastewater treatment plant's design.

I-2559-015

Comment: The draft EIS include a study about what will be in the military's waste going to Guam's landfill and it does not address how that increase of waste will be managed. Citation: Volumes 6 and 9 Justification: The military will rely on GovGuam's landfill to take its trash and construction debris. The draft EIS does not include a study about what will be in the military's waste going to Guam's landfill and it does not address how that increase of waste will be managed. The military's trash is estimated to peak at 23 of the largest solid waste trucks going to Guam's landfill every day.

Citation: Volume 6, Chapter 2, Section 2.4.5 (Page 102) Justification: The DoD is proposing to be a customer of GovGuam's permitted landfill facility in Layon. The amount of solid waste created by DoD will more than double between 2011 and 2014. In 2014 there will be 132,970 tons of solid waste sent to Guam's landfill. Guam EPA requires that a separate Solid Waste Management and Disposal Plan be prepared and submitted. This plan must include a study about what is included in the waste. This study

I-2559-013

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

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

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

I-2559-015	will help address the anticipated waste associated with each activity, its impact to the existing management options, and how such waste streams will be managed.
I-2559-016	<p>Comment: The Draft EIS must address noise impacts for the aviation airlift and air drop operations flight paths to and from base operations and landing zones at Andersen Air Force Base, Northwest Field, Andersen South, Navy munitions sites, and Orote Fields. The Draft EIS must include discussions and assessments to determine impact, alternatives, and mitigation to residents and endangered species outside the DoD fence line.</p> <p>Citation: Volumes 2, 5, 6, and 7; Noise impacts were found to have “less than significant impacts” (LSI) or “no impact.” No aviation training would occur at non-DoD lands and therefore no noise impacts would occur.</p> <p>Volume 2, Chapter 6, Page 30 Justification: The Draft EIS claims there will be an insignificant increase in noise pollution from DoD activities to warrant any mitigation. Noise impacts are not addressed for airlift and airdrop operations flight paths, base operations or landing zones.</p>
I-2559-017	<p>Comment: The Draft EIS notes GPA will exceed its current permit, but the Draft EIS shifts the burden to the local utility to solve the issue. The Draft EIS doesn’t address the total pollutants during peak traffic hours and peaking generators being utilized at the same time in highly populated areas. The Draft EIS needs to include alternative operating scenarios with GPA in reducing the operations of peaking generators located in densely populated areas.</p> <p>Citation: Volume 6 and 9 Justification: The increased need for power and would exceed the current Permit Requirements that GPA follows. In order to meet the power demands, GPA would have to apply for a new air pollution control permit from Guam EPA. Federal Exemptions related to diesel fuels should be reevaluated because of the increase usage of heavy diesel equipment. The power demand will exceed current Operating Permit Requirements and that mobile sources are a concern at heavily traveled areas.</p>
I-2559-018	<p>Comment: Of great importance is the protection of Guam’s “priceless” northern aquifer, the source of 70% of the water on Guam. The proposed buildup can in no way threaten this resource. The Draft EIS must address off-base impacts on the GWA water system that arise from the buildup. Justification: The Draft EIS says 60-70 million gallons a day (MGD) will be needed during the construction phase of the buildup. After the construction phase, 60 MGD will be required to support the new facilities and population growth. These projections will leave between 20 MGD in Guam’s northern aquifer during the construction phase and afterwards for future growth beyond the buildup. The Draft EIS proposes drilling 22 new wells on military property to provide the water needed. It also looks at other options including expanding the amount of water taken from the Fena Lake, desalination and using new surface water sources. The only option in the Draft EIS for providing water for non-military civilian growth is for GWA to drill 16 additional wells on civilian property. GWA proposes integrating the new water wells and distribution systems into a single system to serve all the growth in northern</p>

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

I-2559-014

Thank you for your comment. Subsequent to issuing the DEIS, DoD and Guam Waterworks Authority (GWA) reached agreement in principle to establish a special private entity (SPE). This SPE would obtain a loan arranged by DoD to upgrade the North District Wastewater Treatment Plant (NDWWTP). The SPE would also operate the plant and pay back the loan with user fees. The DoD would pay user fees established by a customer service agreement with GWA that would enable the SPE to repay the loan. Future upgrades to add secondary treatment to the NDWWTP, if required, would be funded by the users based on their percentage of demand. The DoD would be one of the highest users would bear their fair share of that upgrade. This has been stated in the final EIS.

I-2559-015

Thank you for your comment. DoD has prepared the Guam Solid Waste Utility Study that looks at the existing and projected solid waste volumes generated from the future Marine Corp buildup. Estimates for this Utility Study were developed using Marine Corps Base (MCB) Hawaii, Kaneohe Bay (KB) solid waste characterization analysis. Solid waste generation activities for military installation on Guam and MCB Hawaii-KB are similar. Both military installations have similar facilities including maintenance shops, administrative offices, commissary and exchange facilities, fast-food establishments, club operations, family housing and unaccompanied personnel housing. The results of the solid waste characterization study will be incorporated into

I-2559-018	Guam from both civilian and military growth. GWA also proposes that DoD must also pay for indirect impacts on GWA's system caused by the buildup since not all the impacts occur "behind the fence". The Draft EIS does not address off-base impacts on the GWA water system that arise from the buildup.
I-2559-019	<p>Comment: The Draft EIS needs to include information about how climate change will affect the recovery of coral in the project area for the dredging of Apra Harbor. The Draft EIS must include information about how sea level rise may affect the pressures on the Northern Guam Lens and if that would have any impact on the wells for potable, drinking water.</p> <p>Justification: Sea level rise may impact many areas of the proposed projects including how corals recover in the dredge zone, the pressure and position of wells over the Northern Guam Lens and construction projects close to shore. Climate change and sea level rise were not included in the Draft EIS.</p>
I-2559-020	<p>Comment: The Draft EIS needs to have an analysis of how the proposed action would impact the number of construction and development permits, including workers needed, that would be necessary to complete the planned activities. Citation: Volume 9, Page 13-9 Justification: The number of H2B workers is expected to increase by 16,000 workers for military-related projects not to mention the thousands of workers to complete GovGuam and civilian projects. It is anticipated there will be an increase in on-site labor during the construction phase for military projects. It's expected the labor force will be from Guam and Micronesia first, before expanding the recruitment area. GovGuam will continue workforce training and education programs. Background The following agencies would be impacted by a growth in permit requests for construction and development. • Guam Department of Public Works • Guam Department of Land Management • Guam Environmental Protection Agency • Guam Coastal Mgmt Program within Bureau of Statistics and Plans • Guam Power Authority • Guam Waterworks Authority • Guam Fire Department, Permitting Staff • Historic Preservation Office within GDPR • Guam Division of Environmental Health with GDPHSS • Guam Alien Labor Processing and Certification Division in the Guam DOL Comment: The Draft EIS needs to have an analysis of how these jobs will affect the off-base job market including wages, availability of skilled employees and the cost of living. There also needs to be a study regarding the possible impact of wage increases or loss of labor to higher paying jobs due to the military buildup.</p> <p>Citation: Volume 9, Appendix F, page 147, table 4.3-3 Justification: It is projected there will be more than 3,700 new federal jobs coming to Guam. 50% of the jobs will be filled by federal civil service workers moving to Guam from Okinawa. 25% are anticipated to be taken by military spouses leaving less than 1,000 jobs for Guam residents. It is projected that there will be 238 civilian military employees in 2010, and 522 in 2011, 2012 and 2013. That number jumps to 3,511 civilian military employees in 2014 and 3,743 every year from 2015 to 2020. It is projected that 50% of these jobs will be taken up by Okinawa transfers while 25% would be absorbed by military spouses (page 4-6) leaving only 25% available for local residents.</p>

the FEIS.

The DoD has also prepared a Construction and Demolition (C&D) Debris Reuse and Diversion Study which addresses the anticipated waste streams during the demolition of old buildings and construction of new facilities identified in the EIS. The study also addresses green waste that will be generated from clearing many acres of vegetation. The goal of the study is to divert 50% of the C&D debris by the end of fiscal year 2015.

The non-DoD project solid waste volumes will be handled in accordance with the existing Guam Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan (ISWMP). GBB is expediting the closure of Ordot and the opening of Layon in the most expeditious manner possible.

DoD is in the process of updating the military Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan (ISWMP) to reflect how waste will be managed now and in the future. The updated DoD ISWMP will include any new information from studies and reports that have been conducted as part of the NEPA process.

I-2559-016

Thank you for your comment. Noise associated with airlift, airdrop, and landing zone operations are described in Volume 2, Section 6.2 and referred to as Aviation training. Flight paths from Andersen AFB to NWF are included in the noise contours shown on Figure 6.2-1. All other flight paths from Andersen AFB to the other training areas would occur over water. Aviation noise as a result of the USMC Relocation to Guam are such that mitigation is not required. Please refer to Volume 7, Chapter 4 for more details about the cumulative impact analysis.

I-2559-017

Thank you for your comment.

I-2559-020	<p>Comment: There needs to be a complete study regarding how many military dependents will be looking for employment off base and what that will do to the number of available jobs for Guam residents. The Draft EIS needs to incorporate a more sufficient study regarding how the unemployment rate will be impacted by the military buildup.</p> <p>Citation: Volume 2, Chapter 16, page 54 Justification: Historically DoD personnel and their dependents compete for existing jobs off-base as part-time workers, thus decreasing the availability of jobs for local residents. The proposed action would bring many new jobs to Guam but it would also bring a large new population from off-island.</p>
I-2559-021	<p>Comment: The DoD needs to use more comprehensive data about sea turtles in the Draft EIS.</p> <p>Citation: Volume 4, Chapter 4, Page 34, Subpart D Justification: The Draft EIS does not utilize information about sea turtles on Guam relevant to Apra Harbor. There is sea turtle data which would provide more accurate estimates of sea turtles and require the military to do more mitigation for these endangered animals. Green and hawksbill turtles are known to utilize Apra Harbor, but there are only historic records documenting use of beaches for nesting near the project area. The Navy recognizes that there are many ongoing and recent past studies on the subject of potential exposures to sea turtles and other marine species from pile driving actions. Further research and validation of these studies are necessary before to being able to determine how useful the studies would be to the proposed action within this Draft EIS. Comment: The Draft EIS must specifically state what animals, trees and other organisms currently live within the project area and how many of each population will be destroyed due to the project.</p>
I-2559-022	<p>Citation: Volume 5, Chapter 10, Page 11, Section 10.2.3.1 Justification: Guam has many animals that are listed as possibly at threat including coconut crab, endangered snails, sea turtles, fruit bats, Micronesia Kingfisher, the Koko bird and reef fish. These are very few of these animals remaining on Guam. The main threats to these animals is destruction of habitat, over harvesting and invasive species. The increase in population and construction activities may make recovering of threatened and endangered native species impossible due to the removal of trees and splitting of habitats. Having habitat is critical to protecting species. There are many clearing projects happening on Guam that require vegetation to be cleared. Many of the projects are in separate locations. This separate clearing creates habitat that looks like "jigsaw puzzle pieces" not connected. Proposed construction activities would displace the species and other wildlife from suitable habitat in the proposed project area. The action would include removing essential habitat for the fruit bat, Kingfisher, Marianas Crow and Crow recovery zones.</p>
I-2559-023	<p>Comment: The Draft EIS must thoroughly explore the option of utilizing current DoD lands for the proposed actions.</p> <p>Citation: Volume 2, Chapter 19, Page 16 Justification: DoD hopes to increase its land holdings beyond their current 30% of the island to accommodate their activities through</p>

The Preferred Alternative for power would not exceed current GPA permitted capacity, but would require reconditioning of existing permitted facilities. Under power Alternatives 2 and 3, air permit modifications would be required. The DEIS includes an air quality modeling analysis to determine the potential incremental impacts and the appropriate mitigation measures. The DEIS analyzes the worst-case impacts from traffic conditions and at power facilities separately because of the distance between the power sources and the the worst-case conditions for traffic impacts. The worst-case traffic impact locations were chosen according to congested intersections located along the major routes (Routes 1/28, 9/Anderson AFB, 1/8, 4/7A, 16/27, 1/2A), which are relatively far from the affected power facilities. The worst-case power facility impacts would occur around the power facility perimeter, and are therefore analyzed from this location. Peaking generators, affected by the proposed action, would mostly operate within their permitted capacity, and presumably in compliance with the NAAQS. The cumulative effects analysis considers specific worst-case receptor locations from these two source categories and anticipates impacts to be minimal. Under power Alternative 2 the Yigo power plant is the only facility where a permit modification would be required to increase the number of hours of operation, while under Alternative 3, the Yigo and Orote facilities would require permit modifications. The Yigo and Orote power plant impacts were assessed based on the incremental change between the permitted condition and the proposed increases with the incremental impact threshold. In contrast, the assessment of traffic related impacts compares the absolute concentration levels. For these reasons the predicted levels for different source categories (i.e., traffic and power facility) cannot be combined and were assessed separately according to their respective regulatory guidance.

I-2559-018

Thank you for your comment. Up to 22 new water supply wells are proposed to provide additional capacity for the DoD water system. These

I-2559-023

the lease of additional GovGuam and private land. To construct a firing range, the Draft EIS is proposing acquiring or obtaining a long-term lease for non-DoD lands. There are currently three DoD firing ranges on Guam. Two firing ranges are proposed for the Route 15 lands near Andersen South. The Route 15 lands are owned by private owners and GovGuam. The proposed action would include the federal government acquiring these lands through negotiation. Comment: The Draft EIS must include a complete survey to determine the percentage of increase there will be for the introduction of invasive species. There must also be more information provided about the possible species that could be brought to Guam through increased shipping and construction.

I-2559-024

Citation: Volume 2, Chapter 11, Page 28 - 34 Justification: The increase in shipments to Guam will increase the possibility of accidentally introducing destructive aquatic and land species. One of the main concerns addressed in the Draft EIS is the Brown Tree Snake and the possibility of this invasive species exiting Guam. There is no specific information regarding the inspection of cargo and equipment entering Guam which would stop other invasive species from entering Guam. The main potential sources of non indigenous species to Guam include animals that are inadvertently arrives with shipping traffic. Most of the invasive species found in Guam's waters are found in Apra Harbor.

wells would be installed in Northern Guam and extract potable water from the northern Guam lens aquifer. Operations at Fena Reservoir would not be modified at this time. The estimated sustainable yield from the northern Guam lens aquifer is estimated at approximately 80 million gallons per day. Aquifer sustainable yield is the amount of water that can continuously be withdrawn from groundwater sources without degrading water quality or viable production water . The estimated total average daily water demand from this aquifer is 63 million gallons per day at the peak of construction of the proposed DoD buildup. Thus, there will be an adequate supply of potable water. DoD and Guam Waterworks Authority plan to jointly manage the production of water. Also DoD is an advocate for grants and low cost loans to Guam Waterworks Authority so they can improve their distribution system and reduce water loss due to leaks

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

Combining and integrating both the DoD and GWA water systems would be a major undertaking that is beyond the scope of the EIS. Also, it would cause DoD to lose control of their water systems to GWA, whose performance to date has not been exactly exemplary as they are under a stipulated order from EPA. At this point in time, DoD certainly plans on cooperating with GWA and assisting them to the full legal extent of their

capability, but would not concur to combine the two water systems. Interconnects would be planned to permit water sharing back and forth as agreed upon.

I-2559-019

Thank you for your comment. The Navy acknowledges there is potential for marine resources and aquifers to be affected by sea level rise, inundations from more extreme storm events and other consequences of climate change. The impacts may be both adverse and beneficial. The current level of scientific knowledge can predict trends in sea level rise based on historic data but there are no established methods for assessing and quantifying potential impacts on marine resources or aquifers.

The University of Guam provides analysis of the aquifer responses to sea level change and recharge in a November 2007 study. Climate change may impact the success of production wells in the future (e.g., the placement of the well screen may not be optimal if the sea level rises or falls). Given the uncertainty of climate models including lack of information that is directly applicable to northern Guam and lack of specificity regarding the time and degree of impacts to conditions that could impact the aquifer, the DoD wells would be installed based on current conditions and regulatory requirements. Monitoring would be conducted during well operation. If production or water quality declines over time, DoD would take actions to mitigate the impacted wells.

I-2559-020

The Draft EIS addresses the concerns you have identified and commented on. Please see the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) that is Appendix F, Volume 9 of the DEIS; subsection 4.4.6 titled Growth Permitting and Regulatory Agency Impacts. This section analyzes the impact on permitting agencies resulting from the proposed action. The section details the number of new permits, which will be

associated with direct and indirect actions, as well as the number of new permitting agency employees that would be required.

See Section 4.3 for other economic impacts that are expected to be associated with the proposed action.

I-2559-021

Thank you for your comment. The commenter is referring to Chapter 4, Water Resources, please see Volume 2 and 4, Chapter 11 for detailed information on sea turtles.

The proposed action within Apra Harbor (an active commercial and DoD port) has been evaluated in the DEIS. The FEIS has been revised to include significant sound-related impacts to the federally protected sea turtle from pile driving activities.

To lessen impacts, the DoD currently implements standard operation procedures, mitigation measures and BMPs that consider federally protected species and their well-being. The Navy has co-existed with sea turtles in the Harbor for over 60 years and in a partnership with the Fish and Wildlife Service, monitors sea turtle activities within Apra Harbor and around Guam. There are no records of sea turtles nesting on beaches within Apra Harbor that would be impacted by the proposed action and there have been no reported observations of sea turtles grazing within the area to be dredged. The Navy will also implement mitigation measures and BMPs during in-water and land-based construction activities (i.e. dredging and wharf construction) to lessen any potential impacts to sea turtles and sea life in general. Additionally, the Army Corps permit will require measures to protect biological resources. These measures may include the following: biological monitors on vessels (making sure sea turtles and dolphins [although rare in Apra Harbor] do not approach the area); halting of dredging activities, if these animals enter the buffer zone, until the sea turtle and/or dolphin

voluntarily leave the area, low lighting, and as described above, joint Navy/Guam Resource Agency monitoring of nesting beaches throughout Guam, to name a few.

I-2559-022

Thank you for your comment. Yes, as stated in the DEIS, there will be impacts to endangered species habitat with the proposed construction activities associated with the military buildup on Guam. However, the proposed activities would impact less than 6% of the total habitat available on Guam for the Mariana crow, Mariana fruit bat, and Guam Micronesian kingfisher, and less than 3% of the total available habitat on Guam for the Guam rail. Although approximately 1,600 acres of endangered species habitat will be impacted by the proposed action, more than 75,000 acres of suitable habitat will still remain on Guam to support Mariana crows and Mariana fruit bats and the potential reintroduction of the kingfisher and rail. The proposed action has to the maximum extent practicable sited facilities and training areas together to avoid and minimize the "jigsaw puzzle pieces" you mention in your comment.

I-2559-023

Thank you for your comment. Please see response to I-2559-11.

I-2559-024

Thank you for your comment. The DoN is developing a Micronesia Biosecurity Plan (MBP) to address potential non-native invasive species impacts associated with this EIS as well as to provide a plan for a comprehensive regional approach. The MBP will include risk assessments for non-native invasive species throughout Micronesia and procedures to avoid, minimize, and mitigate these risks. It is being developed in conjunction with experts within other Federal agencies including the National Invasive Species Council (NISC), U.S. Department

of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA-APHIS), the US. Geological Survey (USGS), and the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center (SERC). The plan is intended to be a comprehensive evaluation of risks in the region, including all Marine Corps and Navy actions on Guam and Tinian. For additional information on the MBP and existing and interim measures for non-native invasive species control, please refer to Volume 2, Chapter 10, Section 10.2.2.6 for terrestrial species and Volume 2, Chapter 11, Section 11.2.2.6 for marine species. Volume 2 Chapter 14 has been updated to include information on projected increased marine traffic associated with both organic growth and increases due to the military buildup.

Victoria R. Memo

CM-102-02

Prof. Peter R. Onedera

EIS Statement

I-2560-001

The military EIS statement has put a major strain on the people of Guam. Especially for those who are land owners. The EIS statement leaves a lot out as to the answers of the many questions that we have but I feel that all these statements are falling on deaf ears. The major problem I have is the argument of our land being taken away by the military.

Land is very precious to the local people of Guam it is our own, it is something that has been passed down by many generations and holds much sentimental value. However like many others the property in Pagat is going to be taken away from the locals in order to accommodate the military men and women. I feel that is unnecessary because they have much unoccupied land in their military bases. Such as the Anderson Air Force Base and the Naval Station Base. I really hope that the people making the ultimate decision as to which area the military will use will consider using designated military bases first, before thinking about taking our land away from the local people of Guam.

I-2560-001

Thank you for your comment. The amount of existing and available DoD land was insufficient to satisfy the military relocation requirements. A relatively large amount of existing DoD land was not usable because of the need to keep the habitat free from development for threatened and endangered species. After applying several screening criteria, no contiguous area on Guam was identified that could support all the land use and operational requirements of the action. So non-DoD lands were considered for the proposed action. The acreages of non-DoD land needed are identified in the DEIS (Volume 2); however, the Executive Summary (Table ES-3, and page ES-13), provides an overview of the acreages. Two principal land areas needed for the preferred alternatives include 680 acres of the property known as the former FAA property (needed as part of the main cantonment), and 921 acres along Route 15 (needed for the firing ranges).

DoD understands the importance of the cultural and historic issues related with land in Guam, and in particular those associated with the Pagat and Marbo areas. DoD acknowledges that maintaining access to these sites is important. Although plans concerning access have not been developed, it is not the intent of DoD to totally restrict access should these properties be acquired. DoD looks forward to working with stakeholders in developing plans for access that balance operational needs, public safety concerns, and the continuing public use and enjoyment of these sites.



COMMENT SHEET

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

The Department of the Navy (DoN) and the Joint Guam Program Office (JGPO) invites your comments on the Draft EIS/OEIS for the Guam and CNMI Military Relocation. Please provide your comments below. Comment forms, or your own letter, will be accepted at the public hearings, or may be mailed to: JGPO, c/o NAVFAC Pacific, 258 Makalapa Drive Suite 100, Pearl Harbor, HI 96860-3134, Attention: GMPO. You can also visit www.guambuildup.eis.us to comment. Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010. Copies of the Draft EIS/OEIS are available for review at Nieves M. Flores Memorial Public Library, University of Guam Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Library, Joeten-Kiyu Public Library, Northern Marianas College Olympio T. Borja Memorial Library, and the Tinian Public Library. A DoN sponsored reading room has also been set up at Agana Shopping Center for Draft EIS/OEIS review.

Please provide your comments below:

I-2561-001

I am concerned about the loss of recreational space on non-DoD land. One of the proposed sites that will lose public access is the Pagat site. Although the EIS states that the Pagat site will benefit from limited public access because of less vandalism and pollution, it also says that "losing access to the site could be perceived by the public as an adverse impact" (Vol. 2 ch. 12 p. 21). Clearly the proposed action of prohibiting access to the site has been poorly received by residents. The owners of this land clearly want residents to enjoy the culturally and historically significant site as it is only one of very few local residents have access to or that had not been destroyed or built over. Both alternatives A & B would develop land that has been marked as medium to high probability of ancestral sites. I propose such land be considered for archaeological investigation before any development. As of now both alternatives remain inadequate.

I-2561-002

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2561-001

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

I-2561-002

Thank you for your comment. The DoD conducted archaeological surveys of over 5,000 acres of land as part of the Build-up planning process, including non DoD lands where access was permitted. If these lands are developed as part of the Marine Relocation, then all unsurveyed areas would be surveyed prior to construction. Additionally, the Programmatic Agreement, which stipulates mitigation measures to reduce impacts to historic properties, has provisions for monitoring during construction as well as conducting additional surveys, testing and data recovery from archaeological sites.



COMMENT SHEET

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Environmental Impact Statement
Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

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Please provide your comments below:

The proposed dredging of Apra Harbor in order to accommodate CVNs will drastically disrupt the presently thriving coral reefs found in the area. I therefore find the proposed alternatives to be inadequate actions. These reef ecosystems are home to hundreds of species of coral, fish, and other marine life. It is likely these reefs harbor species that have yet to be discovered. The removal of the yet-to-be-discovered species would be an undeniable loss to science and to Guam. Many people use the reefs for recreational, educational, and scientific purposes. Therefore, the dredging of the reefs may very well negatively impact the tourism industry. I am also concerned that the buffer zone is not adequate. In vol. 4 chap. 11 page 49, the EIS states that "It evolved into the 'indirect' impact area only because no one ever suggested that it be anything else, and that it can be stated with high certainty that it is indeed very conservative (Dollar 2009)." It is disturbing there seems to be no scientific or rational backing for the 'indirect' impact zone. The arbitrary choice of a 200m buffer zone may therefore not be enough. Why has the ~~suitability~~ suitability of the the 'indirect' impact zone not been comprehensively analyzed? For such negative impacts the dredging will have, I cannot approve of it.

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2562-001

I-2562-001

Thank you for your comment. The 200 meter indirect zone used in the DEIS was based upon discussions with resource agencies which indicated that indirect impacts would be contained within the shallow reef area which is approximately 200 meters from the outside edge of any dredging footprint. Subsequent to discussions with the resource agencies, modeling with appropriate best management practices has indicated that indirect impacts would be limited to 12 m to the outside edge of the dredging footprint; hence, the analysis provides for 188 m buffer area.

The Navy understands that this generalized zone of indirect impact is not refined sufficiently to address USACE concerns and has solicited the assistance of USACE Environmental Research and Design Center (ERDC). The refined level of indirect impacts associated with the dredging activities based upon additional analysis is anticipated to be greatly reduced.

Observations of sedimentation from Kilo Wharf are inapplicable to proposed dredging for the transient CVN pier because of its location further inside Apra Harbor and its associated reduced wave action. Implementation of BMPs would sufficiently reduce indirect impacts associated with sedimentation.

I-2563-001

The Military build-up on Guam will have a negative impact on healthcare and public safety. As mentioned in the Draft EIS , Volume 2, Chapter 16 , the crime on the Guam is expected to increase as well as healthcare. Presently, the Government of Guam is struggling to provide basic services. We are experiencing shortage of Police Officers to protect the island. The Pacific Daily News has been covering the issue regarding Chief of Police, Paul Suba's action of a high speed chase , citing that due to a shortage of on duty police personnel led to his pursuit of a possible suspect. With the influx of military personnel and the expectation of the increase of crime , who is going to fund the salaries for additional staffing to keep our island safe? Taxpayers? With regards to health care our public hospital , the Pacific Daily News, February 07, 2010 issue reported that Guam Memorial Hospital had no beds available for patients. Patients were placed in ER Hallways even without the military build-up , the Government of Guam is struggling to secure financial resources to sustain the population which is presently inadequate. The government of Guam does not pay government workers for overtime on a timely basis. In some agencies , most government workers are overly worked and underpaid and replacing staff lost to retirement, resignation, is a lengthy process due to inadequate budget. Therefore, Government of Guam is presently struggling to meet the basic needs it is not in any position to sustain the influx of the military build-up and to endure the expectation of increase of crime and healthcare . It would impact our people of Guam negatively as we have our own issues and must refrain from any increase as expected.

I-2563-001

Thank you for your comment. The FEIS has been updated (Volume 2) to better address impacts on social services. As documented in this EIS, DoD acknowledges the existing sub-standard conditions of key public infrastructure systems and social services on Guam and the interest to have DoD fund improvements to these systems and services. DoD's ability to fund actions is limited by Federal law. However, to minimize adverse impacts associated with the proposed military relocation program, DoD is leading a federal inter-agency effort to identify other Federal programs and funding sources that could benefit the people of Guam.

Volume 2, Chapter 16 discusses the impact of an increased patient to health care provider ratio and the overarching factors that affect police services as a result of population growth with implementation of the buildup. The impact analysis in Chapter 16 identifies significant adverse impacts to public service agencies influenced by population increases. These impacts would be mitigated by assisting GovGuam in funding for health services and public safety personnel. Possible measures discussed that the DoD could take to support increased staffing of required positions include seeking federal funding for necessary positions; increasing the number of private staffing and service contractors currently working for service agencies; and supporting a one-time hiring bonus of 20% of base pay for GovGuam agency positions, to increase interest in GovGuam agency employment. These measures could aid in increasing the number of health care professionals on Guam. The EIS does not identify specific funding sources.

James Oelke

I-2564-001 In Volume 2, Chap. 4, 8, 10, 11, 17, and 18; there did not appear to be any references to the current practice of equipment wash down conducted on Guam after overseas deployment. These equipment wash downs are mentioned in press releases by 13th MEU (SOC) and the 11th MEU (SOC) after their deployments in 2004 and 2001 respectively (Marine Corps News). Both of these units websites mention they must complete a U.S. Department of Agriculture and Plant Health Inspection Service check of their equipment to ensure the removal of organic debris from vehicles and equipment before returning to "U.S. soil". Guam is U.S. soil – why are we being used as the organic material wash down area after every battle group returns from a "foreign" country?? The island of Guam is the invasive species poster child due to the introduction of the brown tree snake in World War Two; are we to believe that our habitat is somehow not as fragile as the Continental U.S.??

I-2564-002 In Volume 2, Chap. 14 the DEIS states that there will be less than significant impact from the build-up due to 1995 numbers showing that 2,924 vessels called on Port of Guam in that year according to PAG records. The information provided as justification for this section is misleading. In 1995, 2,161 fishing vessels were reported to have used the Port – this number decreased by nearly 1500 vessels to 586 in 2008; however, the amount of large container ships increased over the same period. Why are 1995 numbers utilized vice a more accurate depiction of the last five years? Economic changes, regulations upon the fishing industry, differences in the way counts were achieved and the size/type of vessels considered fishing vessels in 1995 automatically skew these statistics. Military vessel visits will increase drastically – these vessels travel throughout the harbor area and not directly to the Port of Guam – this effects recreational vessels of all sizes, interrupts diving upon the reefs, and engenders militarization of the port for each visit as non-military vessels are kept away from 80% of the harbor as the ships transit. There are no such regulations placed upon anyone when a fishing vessel enters Apra Harbor. This should be raised to Significant Impact.

I-2564-001

Thank you for your comment. The DoN is developing a Micronesia Biosecurity Plan (MBP) to address potential non-native invasive species impacts associated with this EIS as well as to provide a plan for a comprehensive regional approach. The MBP will include risk assessments for non-native invasive species throughout Micronesia and procedures to avoid, minimize, and mitigate these risks. It is being developed in conjunction with experts within other Federal agencies including the National Invasive Species Council (NISC), U.S. Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA-APHIS), the US. Geological Survey (USGS), and the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center (SERC). The plan is intended to be a comprehensive evaluation of risks in the region, including all Marine Corps and Navy actions on Guam and Tinian. The Navy will develop biosecurity measures to address non-native invasive species issues that will supplement existing practices. For additional information on the MBP and existing and interim measures for non-native invasive species control, please refer to Volume 2, Chapter 10, Section 10.2.2.6 for terrestrial species and Volume 2, Chapter 11, Section 11.2.2.6 for marine species. Volume 2 Chapter 14 has been updated to include information on projected increased marine traffic associated with both organic growth and increases due to the military buildup.

I-2564-002

Thank you for your comment. The analysis presented in this chapter is based upon the number of vessel visits in 1995 since it is the greatest number of annual visits to the Port of Guam during the period of 1995 through 2008. In the last five years (2004 through 2008), while the number of container ships has increased from 109 (in 2004) to 165 (in 2008), the total annual number of vessels visiting the port decreased from 1,648 in 2004 to 1,022 in 2008. The data used to prepare the table of annual vessel visits to the Port of Guam was based upon information available from the Port Authority of Guam at their website

(www.portguam.com). The number of military vessels that will visit the Port of Guam will not increase drastically. As discussed in Volume 2, Chapter 2, the Navy's amphibious task forces and the Marine Expeditionary Unit (MEU) are transient forces that have traditionally come to Guam for port visits and training twice annually. Under the proposed action, MEU training would increase to occur four times per year. As discussed in Volume 4, Chapter 14, the transient aircraft carrier would visit the Port of Guam about three times per year; in 2008, the aircraft carrier visited the port four times.

February 3, 2010

EIS Comments

I-2565-001

The first comment or question that I have deals with the land takings when the military build up takes place on Guam. After reading briefly about the EIS the issue of the government needing to acquire land for various military needs becomes apparent. To my understanding the people whose land the military needs will either be sold by the owner or leased by the owner. My question pertains to the option of the leasing of land by the owner, the question being "Once the lease on the land is done what will the military do to make sure the land that was used is still useable and livable for the owner?"

I-2565-002

On a separate issue I was wondering about the interaction between the U.S. military personnel with the people of Guam when they get to Guam. My question is "If a problem were to arise in public between military personnel and the people of Guam how will it be handled? Would it be dealt with by the military or will the matter be dealt with by the Court of Guam?" The reason I ask is because of the many rumors about the problems with the people of Okinawa and the military.

Another question I have is besides construction "What other kinds of jobs will the people of Guam be able to receive when the military gets here?" Also pertaining to Guam's economy particularly tourism and the restriction on historical sites on Guam, "When the military does get here what will the military do to contribute to the tourism industry on Guam especially since historical sites will not be freely accessible?" The reason being is one of the attractions to Guam is its historical significance and if it not freely accessible to visitors it will not help the tourism industry on Guam.

I-2565-001

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

Should DoD determine that additional land is necessary to meet its requirements, DoD policy requires that it negotiate with affected public and private land owners in good faith, seek agreements to acquire desired lands interests and pay fair market value. Where circumstances exist that require resolution of issues such as ownership or value, procedures exist under eminent domain authority to resolve those questions. Eminent domain requires reimbursement at fair market value. If the land is leased, the owner's use of that land will be considered in negotiations. Each case is handled on an individual basis.

I-2565-002

Thank you for your comment. If crimes are committed off-base in the U.S. (includes Guam), U.S. military personnel are subject to civilian law enforcement. Civilian (Guam) and military patrols (i.e., Shore Patrols) would work together to enforce laws and lessen criminal activities.

As the construction portion of the proposed action winds down, it is expected that the number of total jobs on Guam will stabilize at a level above the current situation. The fluctuation in the number of jobs is expected to be greatest in the construction industry. Job training for work in the construction industry would be beneficial to Guam's workforce overall. There are a number of other industries which currently

have labor shortages and are expected to have bigger shortages than at present; job seekers on Guam should diversify the industries for which they seek training and entry. For example, the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F of the DEIS), notes that the healthcare industry is currently short of workers, and that the need for workers after the proposed action is expected to be stronger than at present. This is also the case for other industries, such as the wholesale trade industry, where job opportunities in occupations such as sales, truck driving, computer/administrative services and clerking are expected to increase above the present level.

COMMENT SHEET



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

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Please provide your comments below:

On volume 5: ARMY ADTF 16-6 the section has a table 16.2-S. Estimated Origin of workers constructing Army AMDTF facilities. The total jobs would be 1812 but only 282 would be local employees.

~~Why not just hire all 1812 workers locally?~~
Why not just hire all 1812 workers locally?

Blank lines for additional comments.

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2566-001

Thank you for your comment. On-island residents would be hired if they are qualified for the positions during the construction and operations periods. Because the number of qualified on-island residents would likely be exhausted, especially in the anticipated years of construction (2010 through 2016), thousands of H2B visa foreign workers are anticipated. See the detailed discussion on workers in Section 4.3 of the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS).

I-2566-001

EIS COMMENT

I-2567-001

There have been many concerns that have the residents of Guam curious and undecided in regards to the military buildup. My concern in particular is the island's environment. I have known my island to be lush with vegetation, a blanket of luscious greenery covering the land now it is being torn down, under construction with its sole purpose to build massive estates and homes to accommodate the upcoming influx of residents in the near future. All the islands beauty has been mauled down and cemented, within the last year several 'jungles' have been torn down and it is now a 'concrete jungle'.

I-2567-002

My concern is not only of the demolition of land to build but also of the concern of chemicals that the island will be exposed to? The soil erosion that the island will succumb to after all the trees have been cut down and the effects it will have on our reefs? (Okinawa Prefecture, 2004)

I-2567-003

It has been apparent that the concern for the land and the environment is not a concern for the buildup. It has occurred to me that the island's welfare is not a priority but just a place to house and host the upcoming buildup. Guam is just a place with space and of convenience.

I-2567-001

Thank you for your comment. Clearing of vegetation has been avoided to the extent practicable based on all planning considerations. The DEIS specified how much forest would be removed and compared it to the total amount available on Guam in Volume 7 and the total amount of forest that is proposed to be removed is small when compared to the total forest area on Guam; over 63,000 acres. Conservation measures for terrestrial species are included in the DEIS in Volume 2, Chapter 10. USFWS is currently discussing these and other measures with the Navy and additional measures have been added to the final EIS. Our proposed conservation measures we believe provide benefit to the species. We have proposed the following: Four ERAs totaling 597 hectares; Additional habitat protection - 561 hectares; Research and suppression for brown treesnake; Ungulate control on Andersen AFB and Naval Munitions Site; Develop and implement Forest Enhancement on Tinian (20 acres/yr) within FAA mitigation area: Biosecurity Rapid Response Team and Biological Monitors; Wetland restoration; Plan and implementation of introductions of Guam Micronesian kingfishers and Guam rail in to the wild on other islands.

I-2567-002

Thank you for your comment. The DoD is committed to the protection and responsible stewardship of the environment. In addition, the DoD is committed to the safe handling and use of all hazardous substances, including fuels, lubricants, solvents, munitions and explosives of concern (MEC), nuclear materials, pesticides, herbicides, PCBs, and other hazardous substances. In fact, when feasible, the DoD attempts to reduce or eliminate the use of various hazardous substances to the greatest extent possible and substituting them for less toxic substances. When using hazardous substances, environmental laws and regulations (e.g., RCRA) must be followed by DoD that are designed to be protective of human health, welfare, and the environment. In order to implement these laws and regulations, DoD has developed various procedures,

protocol, and directives designed to proactively eliminate or minimize the inadvertent leakage, spill or release of pollutants to the environment. These actions involve comprehensive administrative, engineering, and operations mandates, best management practices (BMPs), standard operating procedures (SOPs), and controls in place to prevent or minimize the inadvertent leakage, spill, or release of hazardous/toxic substances. These BMPs, SOPs, and other controls are fully described in the EIS document (Volume 7). Note that BMPs and SOPs are not considered “mitigation measures” because these actions are being done as part of existing laws and regulations and not as part of new “mitigation”. However, if a leak, release, or spill is suspected or confirmed, aggressive mitigation measures are used to first clean up the leak, spill, or release as quickly as possible, followed by an assessment of risks to the public and/or the environment and a plan to remediate these risk concerns to within regulatory acceptable levels. These actions generally include environmental media (e.g., groundwater, surface water, soil, air, and/or biota) sampling and monitoring to ensure that and hazards are mitigated quickly and effectively. In many cases, part of remediation plan includes the requirement to perform regularly scheduled long-term sampling and monitoring of environmental media to ensure that remedial actions have been effective. If long-term monitoring indicates that risks to human health or the environment are still unacceptable, more aggressive remediation approaches are considered. In fact, many such clean-up efforts are underway. As part of the clean-up process, the DoD provides various opportunities for the general public, stakeholders, and other interested parties to get involved in the process. One such opportunity is Restoration Advisory Boards (RABs) where interested party questions and concerns may be communicated. These comprehensive actions (e.g., BMPs, SOPs, etc.) will protect public health, welfare, and the environment from adverse impacts associated with the use of hazardous substances.

I-2567-003

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

EIS COMMENT

I-2568-001

Guam has had its share of crime that has plagued the island. Such crimes have not gone unnoticed or unpunished. From the many stories that have been told since the military presence in Okinawa, I cannot bear the thought of men that are supposedly to be respected and admired for the unselfish act to protect others and honor their country, which I am proudly apart of. However what these men in uniform had done to that little girl will and should not be forgotten. Her innocence was taken away by men who have no respect for the native people and the land. If it could happen there, it can definitely happen here (Guam).

Although Guam has its fair share of unjustly acts by its inhabitants but why create and add to the statistics. There have been many cases that were brought upon the servicemen, in particularly rapes. These servicemen statistics are not one to be proud of, it is a shame that they have amounted to such petty and heinous acts suppressed upon natives and host country.

These acts should not be foreseen as an act of an individual but a reflection of the unit as a whole. Why should these servicemen be welcomed with open arms when their track record of crimes, petty and heinous alike goes unnoticed as a problem? Where is the accountability for their actions as an individual and as a whole (US Military)?

I-2568-001

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

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

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

Johnny Silbanuez
02/08/10
Dr. Hattori
HI 444-01

Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) Comments

I-2569-001 Hazardous Wastes

One of my concerns on this military buildup is the hazardous wastes that could be deposited into the environment. As we all know, Guam is a tropical island and we do get high tremendous of rainfall every year. In that sense, how are we or the military going to control such effects if it happened? Let us not also forget that Guam is in a tropical typhoon zone which is often unexpected. What will happened to the other Micronesian islands (especially the independent islands; FSM, Palau and RMI)? According to the DEIS (Chapter 10), these indirect proposed actions could be massive threat because all these hazardous waste could be carryout by the ocean (current and fish stocks that travel in this water) that surrounds us. Most islanders are still live by the ocean and this military buildup could change the way we live.

I-2569-002 Public Health and Safety

My second concern is the inflow of diseases (STDs, mental and other incidents) that could increase on the island. If we recall the past few years, GIMH couldn't accommodate every patients that needed proper care. This could be more tragic as we anticipate this buildup. So the question is; do the military hospitals will be open for all residents or only for those that qualify for their medical insurance policies? This is a major issue as concerning the patient traffics at the hospital which often take hours long.

I-2569-001

Thank you for your comment. The DoD is committed to the protection and responsible stewardship of the environment. In addition, the DoD is committed to the safe handling and use of all hazardous substances, including fuels, lubricants, solvents, munitions and explosives of concern (MEC), nuclear materials, pesticides, herbicides, PCBs, and other hazardous substances. In fact, when feasible, the DoD attempts to reduce or eliminate the use of various hazardous substances to the greatest extent possible and substituting them for less toxic substances.

When using hazardous substances, environmental laws and regulations (e.g., RCRA) must be followed by DoD that are designed to be protective of human health, welfare, and the environment. In order to implement these laws and regulations, DoD has developed various procedures, protocol, and directives designed to proactively eliminate or minimize the inadvertent leakage, spill or release of pollutants to the environment. These actions involve comprehensive administrative, engineering, and operations mandates, best management practices (BMPs), standard operating procedures (SOPs), and controls in place to prevent or minimize the inadvertent leakage, spill, or release of hazardous/toxic substances. These BMPs, SOPs, and other controls are fully described in the EIS document (Volume 7). Note that BMPs and SOPs are not considered "mitigation measures" because these actions are being done as part of existing laws and regulations and not as part of new "mitigation". However, if a leak, release, or spill is suspected or confirmed, aggressive mitigation measures are used to first clean up the leak, spill, or release as quickly as possible, followed by an assessment of risks to the public and/or the environment and a plan to remediate these risk concerns to within regulatory acceptable levels. These actions generally include environmental media (e.g., groundwater, surface water, soil, air, and/or biota) sampling and monitoring to ensure that and hazards are mitigated quickly and effectively. In many cases, part of remediation plan includes the requirement to perform regularly scheduled long-term sampling and monitoring of environmental media to

ensure that remedial actions have been effective. If long-term monitoring indicates that risks to human health or the environment are still unacceptable, more aggressive remediation approaches are considered. In fact, many such clean-up efforts are underway. As part of the clean-up process, the DoD provides various opportunities for the general public, stakeholders, and other interested parties to get involved in the process. One such opportunity is Restoration Advisory Boards (RABs) where interested party questions and concerns may be communicated. These comprehensive actions (e.g., BMPs, SOPs, etc.) will protect public health, welfare, and the environment from adverse impacts associated with the use of hazardous substances.

I-2569-002

Thank you for your comment. The DoD has no statutory authority to construct a new public hospital for Guam. However, money from taxes, fees, and reimbursements would support these facilities and services. The DoD plans to have several medical clinics in Guam and a new replacement Naval hospital would provide health services to the military personnel, their dependents, and military beneficiaries. Additionally, it is anticipated H2B workers as well as on-island workers will have health plans and private clinics will provide medical services.

EIS Comments

I-2570-001

Comment 1: I have an issue with land. I do not think that the military should acquire any more land on Guam. They already possess 30% of the island. They should make due with what they have. If they do not believe that 30% of land in an island as small as Guam is enough, then they should consider finding a larger place—perhaps somewhere off-island---to house their troops.

I-2570-002

Comment 2: I am concerned about the military's analysis of how the build-up would increase crime. In my understanding, available sources about this issue in regards to Guam are described as "limited". In fact, this word used frequently in regards to the issue of crime and the military in general. Thus, it seems the knowledge about this issue is ultimately also limited. Since the military has no analysis of how crime rates on Guam are affected by the military, they should not presume that the proposed military build-up will have a minimal impact on Guam based the limited evidence they have gathered from Okinawa. In my opinion, they should compare their records with the records from various police departments in areas of military presence such as Hawaii or Korea, or maybe even Guam, and match up the names. This way they could get a more precise view of how the military affects crime rates and thus give us a more well researched and accurate analysis.

Joseph Borja

I-2570-001

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

I-2570-002

Thank you for your comment. Issues of public safety have been highlighted during the public comment period. Additional information, as available, has been provided in the FEIS. Expanded mitigation discussion is also provided.



COMMENT SHEET

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

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Please provide your comments below:

The Draft Environmental Impact Statement specifies that no impact to sea life and no long term impact to fish will not be endangered. How can this be concluded due to no long term research and prevention of extensive research on the environment of sea life has not been exposed to such rigorous activity in the bay that they have lived in for so long. The DEIS proposed the positive actions in response to the dredging, but what about the coral in which possible hundred fish wander and the hammerhead shark resting and medication area which lies in the area being dredged. The proposal is to find a third alternative for the carrier berthing or to allow more research to be done.

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2571-001

I-2571-001

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



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Please provide your comments below:

The Draft Environmental Impact Statement proposes two alternatives towards the certifying of the new aircraft carrier. The two areas required dredging are in Apra Harbor. The outlying land should be used due to the allowance of ground to cancel the dredging plans if it does not go through.

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2572-001

I-2572-001

Thank you for your comment. The EIS acknowledges there would be impacts associated with the proposed construction of a new deep-draft wharf in Apra Harbor to accommodate a transient nuclear powered aircraft carrier. Dredging is required to provide the minimum depth requirements to safely navigate the aircraft carrier. The DoD undertook several measures to avoid environmental impacts, including choosing a channel alignment that avoided dredging of coral shoals, reducing the aircraft carrier turning basin radius, and choosing a parallel to shore wharf alignment with a reduced clearance for the aircraft carrier.

As identified in the EIS, the proposed dredge area within the active commercial harbor was previously dredged over 60-years ago and maintenance dredging continues. Most of the area to be dredged has less than 30% coral coverage (i.e. 60% rubble, sand, and algae) and is of moderate health based on dive surveys. The shoal areas (Western Shoals, Middle Shoals, Jade Shoals, Big Blue Reef) would not be impacted by direct dredging activities. Based on computer modeling, taking into account tides and currents, there are no indirect (sedimentation) impacts anticipated.

To minimize the impacts of dredging, the US Army Corps of Engineers permits for the proposed actions would likely contain requirements for silt curtains, biological monitoring, restrictions on dredging activities during coral spawning periods, and compensatory mitigation projects. As identified in Volume 4, Section 11.2.2.5 - 11.2.2.7, federal law recognizes the value of irreplaceable marine resources and requires compensatory mitigation for unavoidable significant impacts to coral reef ecosystems. A detailed compensatory mitigation plan would be submitted as part of the Clean Water Act 404 permit application for construction affecting the navigable waters of the United States (including the CVN transient wharf). Due to the ongoing review of DoD's habitat assessment methodology for coral reef ecosystems and

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

Hello there.

I'm writing to you with concerns about the environmental impact that is expected to the coastal waters of Guam, specifically the eastern coast.

I-2573-001

Volume 8, Chapter 5 names the eastern coasts of both Guam and Tinian as having long-term effects as a result of training facilities' continued use. Endangered species are listed as being affected in the document.

Despite this, there is little or no mention made with regards to the specific range of effects the proposed actions will have on these endangered species. The DEIS lists training ranges as causing impacts through "surface danger zones" extending off-shore. However, it provides no estimates on how far out from shore this is expected to occur, or how strong the impact will be.

Such information is of importance, not only because of the protected status of the affected species, but also because of their value to the island's tourism industry and to the environment as a whole. The loss or diminishment of these creatures would cause adverse effects to the island's economy, and to the health of the ecosystem they are part of.

I-2573-001

Thank you for your comment and concern. Chapter 11 of Volumes 2 and 4 discuss the potential impacts to marine resources, including special-status species from the proposed action.

Hello there.

I am writing to you regarding an issue I have with the information about unemployment and labor force statistics that may be found in Volume 2, Chapter 16.

I-2574-001

Volume 2, Chapter 16 lists Guam's unemployment rate at 8.3% (a number that has since increased to 9.3% based on information from Pacific News Center – http://www.pacificnewscenter.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=2228:unemployment-rate-climbs-to-93-on-guam&catid=45:guam-news&Itemid=156).

My concern is that the EIS provides too little information on how this unemployment rate will be affected by the build-up. Table 16.2-13 lists the rate as dropping to a low of 4.0%, and then rising up again as construction levels off. However, the table fails to show **how much** it is expected to rise. As the post-construction rate will be the one to take hold after activity stabilizes, I feel that it is important that this information is included.

I-2574-001

Thank you for your comment. Unemployment rates consider many factors and are difficult to project quantitatively. Discussion of the expected impacts on labor demand and unemployment is located in Section 4.3 of the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F of the EIS).

NOISE: [Volume 2, Chapter 16 Socioeconomics and General Services, p 16-34]

I-2575-001

If we all live in the Maite Area where planes fly over at a low altitude during takeoff and landing almost every hour we would all get a glimpse of what it would be like if the marines get here with all their aircraft. But when they get here, it would not be just the Maite area but the whole island will be affected with all the Aircraft Noise. Okinawa has already experienced a lot of problems from the noise created by the aircraft. According to a report on the Aircraft Noise as a Public Health Problem in Okinawa, "studies showed that aircraft noise exposure resulted in a wide range of physical and mental consequences that included sleep disorders, hearing loss, higher rates of low birth weight infants, fatigue, neurosis, and negative effects on children (Asahikawa Medical College 2000)." (Vol 2, chap 16, page 16-34). We do not want to go through the same trouble that Okinawans are facing with the marines.

I-2575-001

Thank you for your comment. The USMC is concerned over the potential of non-auditory health effects. Although there has been considerable debate among environmental noise experts as to whether noise exposures below the level of hearing hazard result in other lasting health effects, the subject warrants further discussion in the EIS. The EIS has been modified to present a more detailed description of the studies dealing with non-hearing loss health effects.

HI 444

02/10/2010

Comment 1

I-2576-001

The economy of Guam will be severely affected by the arrival of the marines, the creation of the barracks and base expansion. As a foreigner who just recently moved to Guam, I believe that the boost in the revenue and the sales that the increase in populations will create a much better opportunity. Hopefully the government of Guam will receive funding from the military for their so called required improvements such as the medical care, building and road construction. It would provide job opportunities for the residents of Guam. Hopefully this will make jobless people have some sort of income whether the job is permanent or temporary. More working people means more taxes for the government and more funding for useful things such as books for education or fees for teachers. With all this said, the arrival of the marines would be of some use to the people.

I-2576-001

Thank you for your comment.

HI 444

02/10/2010

Comment 2

Overpopulation and overcrowding will be a great deal of a problem here on Guam once the marines arrive. Assuming that the marines would stay indefinitely, they would have their own families and vehicles. This would mean a large amount of pollution for the car emission alone. Having too many people would lose its comfort in tourist areas because there will be less room to enjoy and appreciate the island and what it has to offer the tourists which is one of the greatest income of Guam. The beaches would be most likely filled with people and its sometimes bad enough now where there is barely any more room to stay when they full number of the transferring marines are not here yet. The increased number of cars whether it is just 1 car or more per person/family will cause a large amount of traffic including during the busiest times of the day. A solution for this could be limiting the number of vehicles that a person can take to Guam when they move. There should be funding to create and maintain more public transports to be more eco-friendly and to reduce the traffic.

I-2577-001

I-2577-001

Thank you for your comment. While the number of cars per family cannot be limited, the 2030 Guam Transportation Plan outlines recommendations for an improved mass transit system on Guam. These recommendations included forming the Guam Mass Transit Authority and implementing high-capacity bus service on the island. In late 2009/early 2010, the Guam Regional Transit Authority (GRTA) was formed and will now be responsible for all public transit functions. The GRTA approved the Guam Transit Business Plan in January 2010, which includes purchasing new buses, constructing a bus maintenance facility, and modifying the bus schedule.

Kevin Gianan
2/10/10

I-2578-001

Currently I'm a new resident of Guam. I have many concerns about the military buildup. In Volume 2 Chapter 16 it has something in noise pollution. Noise pollution causes physiological and psychological health problems. In an Okinawan poll, 80% of residents opposed United States military presence for noise pollution. The residents filed lawsuits against the United States and Japan government. How will it be solved? As of right now, no airplane or vehicles are quiet. We don't have the technology to produce less noise. Guam is small and to have so much noise going on would be frustrating. Also in the same volume it states there will be more jobs. Most of the availability of jobs is for off island workers. What about for Guam residents? There isn't enough Guam residents qualified for the types of jobs given. Finally it is projected through statistics that unemployment rate will rise over the years. Why give more problems in this time of recession.

I-2578-002

I-2578-001

Thank you for your comment. The USMC is concerned over the potential of non-auditory health effects. Although there has been considerable debate among environmental noise experts as to whether noise exposures below the level of hearing hazard result in other lasting health effects, the subject warrants further discussion in the EIS. The EIS has been modified to present a more detailed description of the studies dealing with non-hearing loss health effects.

I-2578-002

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

As you note, there would be an expected decline in economic activity as the construction phase of the proposed action winds down. However, all economic variables analyzed are expected to be at higher levels of benefit for every year in the foreseeable future than they otherwise would be without the proposed action. For instance, please note Figure 4.3-1 of the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F of the DEIS), which shows higher levels of demand for labor during every year, with the proposed action, compared to the baseline trend which shows demand for labor without the proposed action.

Perez 1

John A.L.G. Perez

HI211 History Of Guam

Professor Hope Cristobal

09 February 2010

DEIS Comment #2

Thank you for this opportunity to comment. My name is John Perez, and I am a Law Enforcement Officer on Guam. My comments are my own, and do not necessarily reflect those of the Agency which I am employed with.

I-2579-001

Whether you are in the military, or from Guam's civilian population, in life, as Benjamin Franklin once said, "[n]othing is certain but death and taxes." I would like to comment in reference to one of the two topics, death. The DEIS lists that "[n]o increases in demand for health care services would occur as a result of additional military activities on Guam" (Vol. 5, Ch.18, 18.2.5.1, Health Care Services, p.18-7). Providing a little bit of history, Guam has two hospitals, with USNH primarily serving the DOD population; and GMH primarily serving the civilian population. The USNH has had anywhere from none to two Medical Examiners assigned to conduct autopsies at the USNH. However, when a death occurs which involves suspected homicide, suicide, traffic accidents, or other suspicious deaths, and a medico-legal autopsy needs to be conducted, both the military and civilian hospital, both local and Federal Law Enforcement turn to Guam's Office of the Chief Medical Examiner (CME), headed by Dr. Aurelio Espinola. He is the only certified Forensic Pathologist in the entire Micronesia Area, and also serves under contract as the Forensic Pathologist for the CNMI, the other countries in Micronesia. As a homicide investigator, I have worked closely with Dr. Espinola, and have seen him conduct autopsies on the deceased bodies of service members, retirees, their dependents, as well as civilian federal and contract workers who passed away while under the purview (employment or otherwise) of the DOD. With an increase in the amount of service members expected as a result of the military buildup on Guam, it goes without reason that there will be a proportionate increase in the amount of deaths which will occur.

Unless there is a plan not covered in the DEIS for the DOD to station a Forensic Pathologist at the USNH, Guam's resources will be stretched even thinner, as Dr. Espinola will be assuredly turned to for assistance on future cases. This will create undue burden on his office which will eventually require the Government of Guam to hire another Forensic Pathologist to

I-2579-001

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

I-2579-001 | handle the workload. That is, unless the DOD is willing to either fund the creation of the new position for Guam and Micronesia, or staffs the USNH with their own Forensic Pathologist.

COMMENT SHEET



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Please provide your comments below:

On Volume 3 the relocation of Marines to Tinian is extremely huge. Tinian is a very small island and the military already owns two third of the small island and pretty soon their going to own the whole island. The issue is simple, let the people of Tinian be able to control and use their island. We have to think about the future, the future generations, and the future of the island. What happens 20 or 30 yrs from now when/if the military decides to go somewhere else, there's going to be lots of abandoned buildings and facilities. Half of Tinian will consist of abandoned buildings and areas that are going to be just waste and it will not be the island it once was before military came. Please think about the future. I recommend no action to be taken.

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2580-001

Thank you for your comment. The Navy has re-evaluated the need to terminate all subleases in the leaseback area and will only propose to terminate subleases in the leaseback area that are within the range footprint and associated Surface Danger Zone of the proposed firing ranges.

As to possible sites for the relocation of any leases, such actions would be under the control of Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) officials as they are responsible for non-federal land use decisions on Tinian. DoD will work with CNMI land use and natural resource officials to ensure that native forest habitat concerns for Endangered Species Act (ESA) listed species are taken into account in any relocation effort.

I-2580-001

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Please provide your comments below:

I-2581-001

On Volume 3, The Marine Corps Relocation-
Training on Tinian. Chapter 18. Public Health
and Safety, with construction activities may
interfere and may cause the spread of
mosquitoes and other related diseases. This
is a concern for the health of the people on
and living on the island. We don't want the
people to get sick for military benefits. Other
related diseases also may spread and the
health of the people will be at stake. The command
"no action" to be taken.

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2581-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of managing efforts in implementing the proposed construction and military training activities to reduce adverse effects on the people of Tinian, its natural resources and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed action while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to work with the people of Tinian and CNMI to ensure that the short term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long term effects of the military training reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Tinian. Volume 3, Section 18 indicates that with construction activities, there is a potential for standing water and water based vectors such as mosquitoes and related diseases. Most mosquitoes require quiet, standing water or moist soil where flooding occurs to lay their eggs. Removal of standing water sources and/or promotion of drainage would eliminate potential breeding sites. To limit the amount of standing water at construction sites, stagnant water pools, puddles, and ditches would be drained or filled; containers that catch/trap water (e.g., buckets, old tires, cans) would be removed; and if necessary, pesticide application (e.g., Bacillus thuringensis) could be used to help control mosquitoes. Implementing these best management practices would reduce the opportunities for an outbreak of water-related diseases.

I-2582-001

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Please provide your comments below:

On Volume 2 Chapter 4, water resources is my biggest concern. Digging dwells and the increase of the production of groundwater and installation of water supplies for family housing and all functions is just too much. We have to think about the future. Is the future generation be able to have the freshwater? What if we ran out of freshwater? The installation of water distillation plant is not going to be easy as to the maintaining, and expensive to supply Guam with water. It will not produce the preciousness and freshness of having freshwater. We want to preserve and conserve our freshwater so it can last long. I recommend no action to be taken. This is our lives and our future so please, be concern and think about it.

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2582-001

Thank you for your comment. Up to 22 new water supply wells are proposed to provide additional capacity for the DoD water system. These wells would be installed in Northern Guam and extract potable water from the northern Guam lens aquifer. Operations at Fena Reservoir would not be modified at this time. The estimated sustainable yield from the northern Guam lens aquifer is estimated at approximately 80 million gallons per day. Aquifer sustainable yield is the amount of water that can continuously be withdrawn from groundwater sources without degrading water quality or viable production water. The estimated total average daily water demand from this aquifer is 63 million gallons per day at the peak of construction of the proposed DoD buildup. Thus, there will be an adequate supply of potable water. DoD and Guam Waterworks Authority plan to jointly manage the production of water. Also DoD is an advocate for grants and low cost loans to Guam Waterworks Authority so they can improve their distribution system and reduce water loss due to leaks.

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

Please note that the water utility is discussed in Volume 6 Chapters 2 and 3 of the DEIS.



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Please provide your comments below:

On volume 2 chapter 12, Alternatives A + B has been proposed to use Route 15 lands for firing ranges. The land of Route 15 is one of the biggest area that has been proposed for the use of the military buildup. The issue with this proposal is that this area consist of some archeological sites within medium probability areas. Construction on this area will destroy the archeological sites that consist of trees that are part of Chamorro culture and traditional uses. For example, the dukduk tree which is a traditional resources for canoe builders. It is very important to keep our Chamorro culture and traditions alive and to pass it on to the future generation of Guam. They are part of practicing Chamorro culture. Destroying these trees is like destroying a part of the people, who we are and what makes us unique. I recommend no action to be taken because this is destroying the part of people, the part of who they really are.

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2583-001

I-2583-001

Thank you for your comment. The present alternative at the Route 15 area was selected for additional analysis in the EIS because it met all of the necessary criteria. No direct disturbance to the Pagat site would occur from the construction or operation of the proposed firing range. The Pagat site will be preserved and no training would occur on the lower coastal plain. For safety reasons, however, all of the lands under the safety danger zones would need to be unoccupied when the ranges are in use. Natural Resources that are seen as cultural resources, such as nunu, ifit, dukduk, and da'ok trees, were taken into account in the planning process prior to developing plans for construction. Heavily forested areas were set aside for natural and cultural resources preservation. In places where impacts to natural resources with cultural connotations could not be avoided, traditional artisans will be given an opportunity to collect these resources prior to construction.

1/4

I-2584-001

Thank you for your comment.



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Please provide your comments below:

I-2584-001

PLEASE SEE MY E-MAIL COMMENT
FORM SUBMITTED ON 2/15/10.

THE ATTACHED COPY IS ONLY PART
OF MY CAREFULLY CONSTRUCTED
2498 CHARACTER COMMENT

THE ESSENCE OF MY COMMENT IS:

A - THE AF/NAVY CONDUCTED ENVIA
BACKGROUND STUDIES ON TINIAN
IN '73-'74 WHICH BECAME PART
OF A FINAL EIS TO RELOCATE
THE MARINES FROM OKINAWA TO
GUAM + USE TINIAN FOR TRAINING

B - I HAD THAT EXTENSIVE BACKGROUND
STUDY + REPORT AND

C - AM AVAILABLE FOR TELEPHONE
CONTACT AT 210-240-8104
AT ANY TIME. My address is enclosed

Donald A. Kern

COL USAF (RET) *** Please Print Clearly***

P.H.D., P.E. Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010



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Optional Contact Information

First Name:

Last Name:

Email Address:

Phone Number:

Your Comment: (limited to 2500 characters, characters remaining: 2)

<http://www.guambuildupeis.us/comments/new>

2/15/2010

I, along with 8 other USAF Military Scientists and Engineers, were deployed to Tinian Oct-Dec '73 to conduct background Environmental Study of Tinian to support the EIS to move the Marines from Okinawa to Guam with training on Tinian. I ran an environmental laboratory on Tinian to conduct time-sensitive analysis on the water, air, solid waste and radioactive background. Samples were taken for more detailed analysis in the CONUS. Four of the team were AF Meteorologists to set up and operate a weather measurement capability. There were 9 of us deployed for the environmental study and three more military scientists deployed to do Flora and Fauna studies in early '74. All of our analysis and findings from this 2-phase study became

Please verify your comment submission by entering the two words below (not case sensitive):



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Michael Buot
HS211-08
DEIS Comment - 1
02/09/2010

Volume 2 Chapter 16 of the Environmental Impact Statement anticipate higher crime rates in Guam during the surge of 8600 marines and their families, but according to EIS it expects the crimes rates to decline over the years as the relocation nears completions.

I-2585-001 No one in any community would favor higher crime rates even when it is predicted to decline over the years. Reduction of crime rates over the years does not translate to a reduction in crimes but ONLY the rate of the crimes committed is less. Looking at the overall picture, crime rates would continually increase year after year which means more people are committing crimes. While to the most recent record by DPW, Guam violent crime in Guam have dropped from last year.

According to the 2006 crime records, Guam is averaging 239.7 violent crime rate per 100,000 residents compared to 473.5 averaged by the United States. Statistically people in the contiguous United States tend to commit violent crimes 51% more than the people of Guam. If we go by this statistical value and include the coming marines and their dependents as part of the sample of these 100,000 residents, we can expect an additional average of 122.247 crimes to be committed every year in the island.

It is a consensus in the EIS and the local community that the increase in population would correlate to increase crimes in prostitution, drug use/substance abuse, sexual assaults, crimes against women/children, and military-civilian fights. These various crimes would negatively impact our local community's morality and more heavily on the involved parties. There are various discussions and arguments for each type of crimes mentioned on its severity and specific impacts to the local community, but I specifically would like to touch on the human rights of women living on our island.

In light of the Chamber of Commerce assertion that the military build-up would be economically beneficial to Guam, we cannot dismiss the recent issue of these specific marines that ~~are~~ coming to Guam. I believe one of the key determinant for the Funetama Marine Base relocation is the violation of women right in Okinawa Japan, the numerous rape charges. Relocating the marines to a U.S sovereignty land will NOT STOP marines from committing these horrendous crimes. Surely the base will change its environment, location, and infrastructure but the marines that will be relocating will be the same as it is in Okinawa, Japan.

The most recent infraction made to the Okinawan community, which sparked nationwide anger, happened on Monday, February 11, 2008 when a Marine Staff Sergeant Tyrone Luther Hadnott, 38 years of age, reportedly raped a 14-year old Japanese schoolgirl. Sergeant Hadnott offered to give the young girl a ride home, which she accepted as an act of generosity. Once they were home, Sergeant Hadnott started his unwanted molestation of the innocent young girl. The next day, Sergeant Hadnott was arrested by Japanese authorities. In the end, the girl dropped the case due to public humiliation. Fortunately the US authority pursued the case, in her behalf, due to convincing

I-2585-001

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

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

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

I-2585-001 evidence against him. Hadnott was found guilty of sexual abuse and sentenced to four years in United States prison, three years in confinement and one year suspended in a plea agreement.

I understand that action of one marine cannot represent the entire Marines, but what would prevent this heinous act to happen to one of our women. By accepting the relocation of Marines to our Island we are metaphorically sacrificing at least one of our women to become a victim of sexual abuse, rape, or even worse. Would we trade their life for possibilities of economic prosperity? This is a question I hope linger in your minds.

EIS proposed to mitigate the projected increase of crimes in the community, for DoD to collaborate with GovGuam public safety agencies and develop a comprehensive and regular shore patrol system, and maintain a regular visible preventative presence. I can only acquiesce to this plan if the patrol system are created and not shoved-off to the side once the relocation process begins. The program needs to be informative, and remind the marines the repercussions of this heinous crime to every party involved; a program that should be taken seriously and a proven deterrent to malicious intents.



OUR ISLAND OUR LIVES

Personal Statement/Comment Form

Example Comment		COMMENT AREA To be effective, include the following - What you support or what you don't support - Why you support it or why you don't support it	RECOMMENDATION AREA (State your request, demand or idea) To be effective, include the following AND BE SPECIFIC! - Make sure to write the who, what, where, why and how of what you want - Also state what standard they need to follow when acting on your request Include - the specific action you would like to be taken including, times, dates, places, frequency, duration, laws to be followed, money, responsible partners, who will benefit, who will be affected, and boundaries.
Comment#	Page Number		
I-2586-001	3-15 3.1.3	DoD should not just use the current waste plants from GWA as paying customers, but should help GWA financially to improve their facilities to the highest level of treatment because DoD is the one sending a huge population to Guam where Guams water facilities will not be able to acquire the increase in population.	DoD should pay for GWA's facilities to be fixed, improved and upgraded to the highest level of treatment because with the increase of population, Guam will need it.
I-2586-002	10-100	Why do you need to clear that amount of jungle for housing? Do not destroy any habitat areas at ALL. Use already developed areas for housing.	DoD should build the housing up instead of sideways, like they do in Japan. They could fit more houses in a smaller amount of land if they do it this way. That way not a lot of land is lost and the military still has their houses. Also build the houses closest to route 3 and nowhere near the coast line where there are fruit bats, and Mariana Crow. DONOT destroy any habitats. Confine the housing into one area and keep the habitats continuous and whole.

Name: Quinata, Katrina H.G. (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: P.O. Box 1021 Merizo, GU 96916

I-2586-001

Thank you for your comment. Subsequent to issuing the SPE, DoD and Guam Waterworks Authority (GWA) reached agreement in principle to establish a private entity (PE). This PE would obtain a loan arranged by DoD to upgrade the North District Wastewater Treatment Plant (NDWWTP). The PE would also operate the plant and pay back the loan with user fees. The DoD would pay user fees established by a customer service agreement with GWA that would enable the PE to repay the loan. Future upgrades to add secondary treatment to the NDWWTP, if required, would be funded by the users based on their percentage of demand. The DoD would be one of the highest users would bear their fair share of that upgrade. This has been stated in the final EIS.

The Guam Waterworks Authority (GWA) and DoD are cooperatively working together to plan for the expected increase in population on Guam. DoD has agreed to drill the 22 new DoD water supply wells early, and provide this water to GWA, along with excess water from DoD's Fena Reservoir and other current sources, to meet the near-term increase in water demand that is expected to occur off-base during the construction phase of the buildup. During this time, GWA would begin to drill new wells of their own and make improvements to their system to meet the long-term water needs of off-base communities. Concrete plans to resolve the projected shortfalls in the GWA water system must be in place prior to commencement of the DoD buildup. DoD and GWA have worked on these solutions and they have been included in the final EIS.

I-2586-002

Thank you for your comment. Clearing of vegetation has been avoided to the extent practicable based on all planning considerations. Specific recovery habitat areas have been identified by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) for the Mariana fruit bat and Mariana crow. These are shown on maps in the EIS. The USFWS is currently evaluating the removal of habitat that is being proposed and its impacts to threatened and endangered species on Guam and Tinian under the Endangered



OUR ISLAND OUR LIVES

Personal Statement/Comment Form

Example Comment		COMMENT AREA To be effective, include the following - What you support or what you don't support - Why you support it or why you don't support it	RECOMMENDATION AREA (State your request, demand or idea) To be effective, include the following AND BE SPECIFIC - Make sure to write the who, what, where, why and how of what you want - Also state what standard they need to follow when acting on your request Include - the specific action you would like to be taken including, times, dates, places, frequency, duration, laws to be followed, money, responsible partners, who will benefit, who will be affected, and boundaries.
Comment #	Page Number		
I-2586-00210	98	Deforestation or clearing of land.	DoD should not clear any native-growing plants areas, but if they do, they should plant as many native trees as they took out. Cleared into an area to make up for their clearing and make sure they go through with it.
I-2586-00311	64	Aircraft Area will affect the habitats in the surrounding areas. I do not believe the dredging of coral reefs should happen. Coral reefs are important and play a basic, most important role in the way of life in the ocean.	They should build an outside port that can take the larger boats and then use the smaller boats to bring them in to Apra Harbor.
5	Vol. 4 Chap 11 1.1	The DEIS does not clearly state what is being affected directly & indirectly pass 100 ft below water in the potential dredging area for the aircraft carrier.	They should send in experts to professionally look at what species there are in and around the potential dredging area to see if there are special unique corals or fish in the area. Corals are sensitive even screening the project does not make sure the surrounding indirectly affected coral reefs will be affected.

Name: Quinata, Katrina M.G. (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: P.O. Box 1121 Merizo, GU 96916

Species Act. Their responsibility is recovery of endangered species. Conservation measures for terrestrial species are included in the DEIS in Volume 2, Chapter 10. USFWS is currently discussing these and other measures with the Navy and additional measures have been added to the final EIS. Our proposed conservation measures we believe provide benefit to the species. We have proposed the following: Four ERAs totaling 597 hectares; Additional habitat protection - 561 hectares; Research and suppression for brown treesnake; Ungulate control on Andersen AFB and Naval Munitions Site; Develop and implement Forest Enhancement on Tinian (20 acres/yr) within FAA mitigation area; Biosecurity Rapid Response Team and Biological Monitors; Wetland restoration; Plan and implementation of introductions of Guam Micronesian kingfishers and Guam rail in to the wild on other islands.

I-2586-003

Thank you for your comment.

Section 2.3.1 of Chapter 2, Volume 4 provides a range of reasonable alternatives that were considered and dismissed from further analysis as well as the reasons why they were dismissed. After careful consideration of the alternatives based on the identified selection criteria, Polaris Point and the Former SRF were the only two wharf locations that met all of the selection criteria and are considered viable options for berthing the aircraft carrier. Since security/force protection is of utmost importance, berthing the aircraft carrier offshore where there is less protection is not considered practicable.

To minimize the impacts of dredging, the US Army Corps of Engineers permits for the proposed actions would likely contain requirements for silt curtains, biological monitoring, restrictions on dredging activities during coral spawning periods, and compensatory mitigation projects. As identified in Volume 4, Section 11.2.2.5 - 11.2.2.7, federal law recognizes the value of irreplaceable marine resources and requires

compensatory mitigation for unavoidable significant impacts to coral reef ecosystems.

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

As identified in Volume 4, Chapter 11 and the Appendices, marine surveys were conducted so that the affected environment could be properly characterized. Affected environment for marine biological resources is presented in Volume 2 and Volume 4.

GUAM AND CNMI MILITARY RELOCATION DRAFT EIS / OEIS

The Governor's Office encourages interested residents to provide comments on the environmental document prepared for the analysis of the proposed military buildup. Your comments, as well as those being prepared by GovGuam, will ensure that decision makers are fully aware of our concerns relative to the proposed buildup. Comment forms, or your own letter, will be accepted at the Guam workshops, the public hearings sponsored by the Joint Guam Program Office (JGPO), or may be mailed to: JGPO, c/o NAVFAC Pacific, 258 Makalapa Drive Suite 100, Pearl Harbor, HI 96860-3134, Attention: GMPO. You can also visit www.guambuildupeis.us to comment. Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010. Copies of the Draft EIS/OEIS are available for review at Nieves M. Flores Memorial Public Library, University of Guam Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Library, Joeten-Kiyu Public Library, Northern Marianas College Olympio T. Borja Memorial Library, and the Tinian Public Library. A DoN sponsored reading room has also been set up at Agana Shopping Center for Draft EIS/OEIS review.

Please provide your comments below:

I-2587-001 Land Owners in which are never to receive their land because the Military or U.S. Government are still withholding them should be considered for some kind of compensation since it will never be returned because of the built up.

Please print clearly. Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010.

I-2587-001

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

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

GUAM AND CNMI MILITARY RELOCATION DRAFT EIS / OEIS

The Governor's Office encourages interested residents to provide comments on the environmental document prepared for the analysis of the proposed military buildup. Your comments, as well as those being prepared by GovGuam, will ensure that decision makers are fully aware of our concerns relative to the proposed buildup. Comment forms, or your own letter, will be accepted at the Guam workshops, the public hearings sponsored by the Joint Guam Program Office (JGPO), or may be mailed to: JGPO, c/o NAVFAC Pacific, 258 Makalapa Drive Suite 100, Pearl Harbor, HI 96860-3134, Attention: GMPO. You can also visit www.guambuildupels.us to comment. Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010. Copies of the Draft EIS/OEIS are available for review at Nieves M. Flores Memorial Public Library, University of Guam Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Library, Joeten-Kiyu Public Library, Northern Marianas College Olympio T. Borja Memorial Library, and the Tinian Public Library. A DoN sponsored reading room has also been set up at Agana Shopping Center for Draft EIS/OEIS review.

Please provide your comments below:

I-2588-001

Andersen South (Road from Rout 1 to Housing Gate by the Guat at Guam Air Station)

- 1) Road is heavily use by joggers, walkers and health seeking individuals.
- 2) Individual of all ages and all walks of life ^{with some people} to built their self stamina, heart operation recovery, weight loss and for other illness that an individual are encountering.
- 3) Inconsideration that if Road is to be fence in that Individuals are to be provided at least a walk in gate to be open between 4:30 a.m. to 9:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. so Individuals can still endour their needs to prolong life.
- 4) Location is very accommodating because of its terrance which starts at a almost level ground and then spote up a steady hill incling and level off and then and incling. People enjoy the experience of the area. It is very ideal for the body.

Thank you
[Signature]

Please print clearly. Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010.

I-2588-001

Thank you for your comment. The use of Routes 1 and 3 by walkers and joggers are documented in Chapter 9, Recreational Resources chapter of the EIS. Please note that the use of Andersen South and the Former FAA parcel for recreational purposes is not a by-right, as these are under DoD and Government of Guam and private ownership, respectively. The loss of access to these properties would not mean the loss of walking and running resources as a whole, since these uses may be found in adjacent properties.



COMMENT SHEET

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

The Department of the Navy (DoN) and the Joint Guam Program Office (JGPO) invites your comments on the Draft EIS/OEIS for the Guam and CNMI Military Relocation. Please provide your comments below. Comment forms, or your own letter, will be accepted at the public hearings, or may be mailed to: JGPO, c/o NAVFAC Pacific, 258 Makalapa Drive Suite 100, Pearl Harbor, HI 96860-3134, Attention: GMPO. You can also visit www.guambuildupsis.us to comment. Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010. Copies of the Draft EIS/OEIS are available for review at Nieves M. Flores Memorial Public Library, University of Guam Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Library, Joeten-Kiyu Public Library, Northern Marianas College Olympio T. Borja Memorial Library, and the Tinian Public Library. A DoN sponsored reading room has also been set up at Agana Shopping Center for Draft EIS/OEIS review.

Please provide your comments below:

I-2589-001

To have an Army Air and Missile Defense Task Force on Guam would be a greater advantage for the Army National Guard and Army Reserve to accommodate individual soldier. Providing the soldiers a facility to train without having to leave the island. Also they deserve their training facility unlike Anderson Airforce Base and Naval Base have their very own base. My only concern is the location of the training facility location. I notice the military always take the good places. Selecting a place comes with disadvantage. Such as historical places which it's completely unpobitated to preserve its originality. Along with my concern with the location is the neighborhood surrounding the designated area. How much are the people going to suffer with the noise and giving up family land? My recommendation is find another place that is uninhabited without any historical significance.

I-2589-002

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2589-001

Thank you for your comment.

I-2589-002

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

Michael Buot
HS211-08
DEIS Comment - 2
02/09/2010

Draft Environmental Impact Statement Volume 6, Chapters 3 - 4, Utilities and Roadways – states the activities related to the Marine Corps relocation to Guam increases demand on existing utilities and roadway infrastructure. Infrastructures improvements are needed to accommodate the dramatic increase in population, therefore surmountable funding and future expenditures for maintenance are required.

I-2590-001 At first glance, I feel these “improvements” to our infrastructures are good for our community and had been overdue for a very, very long time, but I am not in favor on letting Government of Guam to shoulder these numerous road projects and infrastructure improvements alone as the DEIS have recommended. At present, our current road is sub-par and our infrastructures hardly support the current population now. By adding the marines from Okinawa, their dependents, and the foreign laborers to Guam’s economy, it’s justifiable to have these road and infrastructure improvements but are costly.

Currently there are issues the local community faces on the daily basis due to its deteriorating infrastructures and road conditions on Guam, evidently the cause of vehicle accidents each year are caused by the slippery asphalt the road was paved, and prevalent existence of potholes everywhere, which makes the road condition very unsafe to motorist. In addition, occurrence of water shortages in the south, as past military activities have taken precedence over civilian needs; civilian water have had e-coli warnings due to insufficient securities and manning to prevent contaminations to enter the water system; Guam power downtime are longer in the local community compared to military installations; off-limits to beach recreation facilities due to wastewater contamination; Ordot Landfill closure due to previous military, WWII dump contaminations and reached maximum capacity. These civilian concerns are not alleviated by the DEIS plans nor is there any offer by the federal government to substantially assist with these problems through direct funding or otherwise.

Which solidifies Senator Calvo’s claim that these projects are not paid by the federal government, Guam will have to spend \$300 Million dollars for these improvements. There are claims that the federal government will offer some type of assistance to fund these projects but there has not been any concrete answer from DEIS nor the federal government where the funding assistance will come from. In addition to these initial costs, GovGuam will also have to shoulder future maintenance cost after these projects are completed.

I-2590-001

Thank you for your comment. The off-base roadway projects may be funded through the Defense Access Road (DAR) Program and annual allocations through the US Department of Transportation (USDOT) Federal Highway Administration. The Defense Access Road Program provides the means for the Department of Defense (DoD) to pay a fair share for public highway improvements required as a result of a sudden or unusual defense-generated traffic impact or unique defense-related public highway requirement.

Volume 6, Chapter 1 has been updated to include a list of potential DAR projects. The DoD commits to seeking funding for these projects.

The DoD, Guam Department of Public Works and Federal Highway Administration are continuing to work together to identify projects eligible for funding under the DAR program. The DoD will lead an interagency council which includes the USDOT to assist the Government of Guam in seeking funds for projects that are not eligible for the DAR program.

I-2590-002 We are already money-stricken to fund our existing government departments every year. We cannot afford additional expenses or our community will detrimentally suffer. A good reference is our Department of Education for instance, DOE has been under budget fiscally almost every year, which means less qualified teachers can be hired, shorter education days for teacher to insure they are compensated, special programs are expunge, no new school equipments are acquired, older books are used, dated back as far as to the last decade, overall unsafe facilities that resulted in a task force to close down several schools last year, but most importantly, a decline of SAT scores by public students, which shows the level of education students are receiving in public school compared nationwide. The over-stricken budget caused students in receiving a non-suitable environment and a sub-par education. How can we expect to be competitive in the future and bring GovGuam to prosperity when we are providing the "future of Guam" with less knowledge to compete with their peers nationwide/worldwide?

The mitigation for road and infrastructures according to DEIS are as follows, there are many alternatives but these are the most favored by the DEIS:

Road improvements: 58 "potential" roadway projects: 43 are Guam Road Network improvements, 15 are road improvements at Military Access Points

Power Improvement: recondition existing combustion turbines and upgrade transmission and distribution systems.

Water Improvement: installing 22 new portable water supply wells at Andersen Air Force Base, rehabilitating existing wells, and interconnecting with Guam Waterworks Authority water system and a new 5 million-galloons water storage tank would be constructed at ground level at Finegayan.

Wastewater Improvements: combines upgrade to the existing primary treatment facilities and expansion to secondary treatment at the Northern District Wastewater Treatment plant.

Solid Waster: no improvement, waiting for Layon Landfill to open scheduled on July 2011.

I-2590-003 I agree with these recommendations for Alternatives proposed by DEIS but I feel the people of Guam are being shorthanded once again. The federal government is bringing more people to Guam and expects the local government to compensate and accommodate these people; lest, if there is no population increase, GovGuam would not have to make these costly improvements and have the current infrastructure as is. There should be collaboration between the federal government and GovGuam in funding these project and future expenses to alleviate hardship in the local community.

I-2590-002

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

I-2590-003

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



The Governor's Office encourages interested residents to provide comments on the environmental document prepared for the analysis of the proposed military buildup. Your comments, as well as those being prepared by GovGuam, will ensure that decision makers are fully aware of our concerns relative to the proposed buildup. Comment forms, or your own letter, will be accepted at the Guam workshops, the public hearings sponsored by the Joint Guam Program Office (JGPO), or may be mailed to: JGPO, c/o NAVFAC Pacific, 258 Makalapa Drive Suite 100, Pearl Harbor, HI 96860-3134, Attention: GMPO. You can also visit www.guambuildupeis.us to comment. Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010. Copies of the Draft EIS/OEIS are available for review at Nieves M. Flores Memorial Public Library, University of Guam Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Library, Joeten-Kiyu Public Library, Northern Marianas College Olympio T. Borja Memorial Library, and the Tinian Public Library. A DoN sponsored reading room has also been set up at Agana Shopping Center for Draft EIS/OEIS review.

Please provide your comments below:

I-2591-001 | The comment that I would like to address is, Army Air and Missile Defense Task Force. There are three types of missiles that are going to be stored on Guam. The proposed sites where the missiles will be stored at only two concerns me. Navy Barrigada and NCTMS, transporting them from either the Naval Base or AAFB will bring fear to possible tourist and the people of Guam. Not just the sight of it, but knowing that it might go off at any time and knowing that we have missiles that can cause mass destruction and possibly collateral damage. Although these missiles are meant for counter attacks, the possibility of an accidental discharge is still possible. Even if the military transported the missiles at night people are still on the road at all times of the day. In order not to raise fear in the public, storing the missiles in AAFB is to me the best alternative. The military will always be in control of the missiles and the missiles will always be in their possession. On the years to come Guam's population is going to be at its highest. The proposed plan will not be started until FY14 which brings another concern. Only until the military is at 100% then that's when the military is going to bring the missiles in. What about our protection? The protection of the people. As the population grows, we also become more vulnerable to attacks. If it's not here now, then I doubt that we are protected now. Having missiles on Guam is a safety only for the military. It's not meant to guard our people, but to guard what the military has invested in. No matter what, Guam is still going to have to accept this military buildup. In closing this comment if missiles do come in for the buildup let it stay in AAFB it will always be safe and the public will never have to see it.

Please print clearly. Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010.

I-2591-001

Thank you for your comment. The transport of missiles is part of routine operations and maintenance and is regulated by the Department of Transportation under the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act of 1975 (49 U.S.C. Section 1761). Missiles would be transported by qualified personnel in accordance with Army safety and security measures.

I-2591-002

Thank you for your comment. Proposed munitions storage locations for the Army component of the proposed actions would be at Andersen AFB, please see chapter 2 of Volume 5.

I-2591-003

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

Marvie Punzalan
EIS Comment
Feb. 09, 2010

I-2592-001

I have not read all 11,000 pages of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement or DEIS. But my issue is this: More alcohol related incidents. So far Guam is already experiencing a lot of DUI incidents. If the build up happens, I expect that there is going to be more accidents related to drinking while under the influence - I know that it happens everywhere but imagine thousands and thousands of marines and their dependents. The average age of a marine is between 18 to 25 years old. Of course they would want to go out, drink, and have fun. The result will be more fights and more accidents. Not only this but if an accident happens, more or less there will be an innocent victim involved. I like to think of Guam as a small and peaceful island even if there are military bases present. If they continue the build up, Guam will no longer be the same. I don't know if it will work but maybe they could lessen the accidents or any incidents by prohibiting the soldiers to drink off base or atleast give them curfews.

I-2592-001

Thank you for your comments and recommendations relating alcohol-related impacts. As you recognize, any increase in population, such as the one that these proposed actions would cause, may be accompanied by an increase in overall crime and social disorder. The DoD also acknowledges that widely publicized instances of military crime in Okinawa cause Guam residents to be concerned about possible repercussions on the island brought about by the increase in military population on Guam. DoD has studied these issues in a specific appendix included in the DEIS (Social Assessment Impact Study). The increase in population during the construction phase of the build up is recognized as a time for concern for increases in incidents of crime. Moreover, it is also acknowledged that the age group of many military personnel is often characterized as prone to conflicts and misbehavior. DoD educates its service men and women on good behavior and will act promptly and rigorously to curtail any misconduct and enforce laws to protect the citizens of Guam and our military personnel. Text has been added to the Final EIS to include other possible mitigation measures such as having civilian-military security patrols in high incident areas (e.g., bar/club areas) and establishing a dedicated phone number to inform security personnel of an impending incident.

Lonnie Fukuda
HI-211-06
2-11-2010
H. Cristobal
DEIS Comments

5

I-2593-001

The impending military buildup on Guam will have a major impact on the island as a whole. Many factors must be taken into consideration when the military proceeds with their full-scale move, as the changes that will be brought forth from it will more than likely affect the island like never before.

I-2593-002

To begin with, it is in my opinion that Guam is neither agriculturally or environmentally ready for such a large influx of new citizens and military projects. I do not think I am alone in saying that the island's population is already quite high, and more than 30,000 new inhabitants will make an island that is already densely populated even more crammed than it is now.

I-2593-003

The main landfill is almost at capacity, and solid waste disposal systems are near archaic. If the military wishes to settle here, I feel they must support our island's leaders with financial aid and support, as there is no way we can afford the needed upgrades to these systems alone.

I-2593-004

Guam's indigenous people, the Chamorro, have always been faithful to the US military and for what it has done for the island as a whole in the past. However, the fact that the buildup is to take even more privately-owned land is quite heartbreaking, as some of the very best locales on this beautiful island are in exclusive use by the military. I realize that there is not much that can be done to stop this, but there have been promises of the buildup increasing Guam's lackluster economy, providing jobs to locals for various military-related projects (construction, tourism). I can only hope that these new jobs will be fairly and evenly distributed to military personnel and Guamanians alike, and not just simply outsourced to foreign workers.

I-2593-005

In closing, I truly hope something positive will result from this buildup, as it will surely be the biggest event to happen to Guam in decades.

I-2593-001

Thank you for your comment.

I-2593-002

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

I-2593-003

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

I-2593-004

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

DoD understands and recognizes the significance of cultural and

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

I-2593-005

Thank you for your comment. The Final EIS analyzes a number of subjects identifying the potential positive and negative impacts of the proposed action. Many of the beneficial impacts attributable to the proposed action are based on jobs and money (from construction and operational expenditure) that will flow into the economy. That specific information can be found in the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) that is Appendix F of Volume 9 in the EIS as well as the socioeconomic chapters of volumes 2 through 7. Jobs analysis was based on the number of dollars estimated to enter the Guam economy as a result of the proposed action. Overall, at the 2014 peak of construction and beginning of operations, the civilian labor force demand with the proposed action is 75% higher than it otherwise would have been without the project. By 2020, the difference declines to 12%. Analysis took into account historical information of people arriving on Guam from other areas (such as the Philippines and Freely Associated States of Micronesia) in search of jobs, to determine the number of new jobs generated by the proposed action that would go to Guam residents. Overall, analysis indicated that at the 2014 construction peak, Guam residents are expected to capture approximately 2,566 jobs and off-island workers would take 15,157 jobs. By 2020, the number of these

jobs filled by Guam residents would decrease to 2,211 jobs, and off-island worker jobs would decrease to 3,935 jobs. It should be noted that the jobs that Guam residents would fill are based on the available supply of qualified workers. That is, it is anticipated that the new jobs would capture the amount of qualified workers on Guam for those positions.

Economic benefits would also occur through the circulation of construction and operational dollars spent on Guam and the multiplier effect (recirculation of money) in the Guam economy. The economic benefit also consists of revenue to the government of Guam in form of taxes, user fees, and permits and approvals. Another area where benefit is seen is that the local businesses would be able to sell their goods and services during both the construction and operational periods. Volume 6 of the Draft EIS describes the existing utilities and infrastructures on Guam as well as the proposed actions that would provide the capacity needed for the additional population. Each utility is covered and for each one, the preferred actions (to achieve adequate capacity) are identified. In some cases, additional capacity with better treatment (i.e., wastewater) is being proposed. Roadways essential for the buildup would be improved, widened, and some bridges replaced by funds provided under the Defense Access Road (DAR) program.

Gavin Diego
Professor Cristobal
History 211
9 February 2010

I-2594-001

Comment #2 towards the D.E.I.S.

With the proposed build up on Guam the No Action alternative fits the Islands best interests if we are to take into account our health care. Guam's health care is not exactly known to be First Class but is in fact in a terrible position with its limited Doctors and Nurses. The increase in population would only make the current health care state on Guam to fall even lower. In the D.E.I.S. Volume 2, Chapter 16 discusses the impact of an increased patient to health care provider ratio as a result of population growth with implementation of this alternative and it states that there will be longer wait and response times for patients, fewer or no available providers on island for chronic or acute issues, complications or Death from delayed treatment, and/or Requirements for patients to travel off-island to receive adequate treatment. Complication or Death is not an alternative to the military's current problem. No Action has to be taken when it comes to matters of an increased in Deaths because of too many patients being untreated for severe injuries because there are not enough Doctors for the rising population. Our Island is suffering right now and this build up will literally be the end to some of us. I can not stand and see my people take the blow for Uncle Sam again. We absolutely can not bring any troops to Guam if we are to maintain our existence in this world. No Action has to be supported or this Islands people will die.

I-2594-001

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

In the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS), found in Appendix F of Volume 9 in the Draft EIS, the number of off-island H2B visa foreign laborers was estimated. Two scenarios were reviewed: the maximal number (unconstrained) and a constrained scenario. In Section 4.4 of the SIAS, there is detailed discussion and analysis of impacts to public services; some of the public services would be impacted by temporary workers and some would not. The Navy would require contractors who work on DoD projects to provide healthcare for their employees, including off-island/H2B workers. A small percentage may seek health and/or social services provided by Guam. However, workers would also contribute to the Government of Guam revenues in form of personal income and gross receipts taxes; corporations would pay corporate income taxes (See section 4.3.3, page 4-24 of the SIAS). The additional money would flow into Guam's revenues and, depending on executive and legislative branches decisions, could be used to provide for additional public health and social services.

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

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Mitigation measures (as appropriate) to address the significant impacts will be discussed in the Final EIS.

Gavin Diego
Professor Cristobal
History 211
9 February 2010

Comment #1 towards the D.E.I.S.

I-2595-001

With the proposed build up on Guam the No Action alternative fits the Islands best interests. I started thinking about how bad the pollution is going to be and the build up of hazardous waste on our small 30 mile home. I looked into the D.E.I.S. and saw a much bigger and shocking number than 8,000, it was 32,389. Volume 2 chapter 17.1.3.1 of the D.E.I.S. states Thirty two thousand three hundred and eighty nine **pounds** of hazardous material and waste is disposed from the Marines on an annual basis in Okinawa. More than 16 tons of used petroleum, oils, lubricants and other "necessities used to perform essential functions" are going to be thrown away on our land. According to the DEIS, the military will be dumping at Layon Landfill which is a civilian landfill located in Inarajan. Despite them taking more of our land for the build up why can't they keep their waste within the existing landscape? Why should they be allowed to dump all the way in Inarajan? The D.E.I.S. does not specify what kind of wastes will be dumped on Guam so we must select a NO ACTION alternative on that plan because we all know that the military is the world's largest contaminator of air, land and sea with its toxic wastes that are all considered classified and we will never know what is being dumped but only feel the atrocious effects. This build up is not an option, this is unacceptable. Our island is currently suffering in the horrid position it is in and with negative factors like this sort of pollution to be brought in will only set us back even more. A lot of people in support of the build up ask us who are against it to stop being unreasonable and instead find alternative solutions to help the build up. Bringing these marines with the pollution they produce to Guam is not a solution but a travesty of what will come. If this is what being unreasonable is so be it. Dr. King jr, Nelson Mandela, and Jesus Christ were considered to be unreasonable so let me join their company if I am to fight for my well being, my future children s well being, and my islands well being at the cost of being unreasonable.

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I-2595-001

Thank you for your comment. Volume 2, Chapter 17 details the types and volumes of waste that may be generated by activity (e.g., construction, transporation, operations, etc.) if the proposed DoD actions occur. This text also discusses how the hazardous substances would be transported, handled, stored, used, and disposed. The DoD is committed to the protection and responsible stewardship of the environment. In addition, the DoD is committed to the safe handling and use of all hazardous substances, including fuels, lubricants, solvents, munitions and explosives of concern (MEC), nuclear materials, pesticides, herbicides, PCBs, and other hazardous substances. In fact, when feasible, the DoD attempts to reduce or eliminate the use of various hazardous substances to the greatest extent possible and substituting them for less toxic substances. When using hazardous substances, environmental laws and regulations (e.g., RCRA) must be followed by DoD that are designed to be protective of human health, welfare, and the environment.

In order to implement these laws and regulations, DoD has developed various procedures, protocol, and directives designed to proactively eliminate or minimize the inadvertent leakage, spill or release of pollutants to the environment. These actions involve comprehensive administrative, engineering, and operations mandates, best management practices (BMPs), standard operating procedures (SOPs), and controls in place to prevent or minimize the inadvertent leakage, spill, or release of hazardous/toxic substances. These BMPs, SOPs, and other controls are fully described in the EIS document (Volume 7). Note that BMPs and SOPs are not considered mitigation measures because these actions are being done as part of existing laws and regulations and not as part of new mitigation. However, if a leak, release, or spill is suspected or confirmed, aggressive mitigation measures are used to first clean up the leak, spill, or release as quickly as possible, followed by an assessment of risks to the public and/or the environment and a plan to

remediate these risk concerns to within regulatory acceptable levels.

These actions generally include environmental media (e.g., groundwater, surface water, soil, air, and/or biota) sampling and monitoring to ensure that hazards are mitigated quickly and effectively. In many cases, part of the remediation plan includes the requirement to perform regularly scheduled long-term sampling and monitoring of environmental media to ensure that remedial actions have been effective. If long-term monitoring indicates that risks to human health or the environment are still unacceptable, more aggressive remediation approaches are considered. In fact, many such clean-up efforts are underway. As part of the clean-up process, the DoD provides various opportunities for the general public, stakeholders, and other interested parties to get involved in the process. One such opportunity is Restoration Advisory Boards (RABs) where interested party questions and concerns may be communicated. These comprehensive actions (e.g., BMPs, SOPs, etc.) will protect public health, welfare, and the environment from adverse impacts associated with the use of hazardous substances.

BOBBY ONEDEZA
HI-211

2-12-2010

Dear Military:

I-2596-001

Guam is already having a ^{hard} time when it comes to healthcare. We don't have enough beds to provide at the Guam Memorial Hospital, we don't have the best technology to treat patients, and we have less doctors and nurses than what we should have. The DEIS says that "Guam falls below the national average in terms of health care provider to general population ratio" (Volume 2, 18.1.3.4) If the United States already knows that we're below the average why do they suggest they bring in thousands of people to the island? Do you really think that there is enough doctors and nurses to go around and take care of the sick and injured? No we don't at the time and unless we have hundreds of healthcare personal come in this short amount of time. Guam can't afford to add 1/3 of the current population so fast. We won't be able to provide good amount of any type of medical treatment.

I-2596-001

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

In the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS), found in Appendix F of Volume 9 in the Draft EIS, the number of off-island H2B visa foreign laborers was estimated. Two scenarios were reviewed: the maximal number (unconstrained) and a constrained scenario. In Section 4.4 of the SIAS, there is detailed discussion and analysis of impacts to public services; some of the public services would be impacted by temporary workers and some would not. The Navy would require contractors who work on DoD projects to provide healthcare for their employees, including off-island/H2B workers. A small percentage may seek health and/or social services provided by Guam. However, workers would also contribute to the Government of Guam revenues in form of personal income and gross receipts taxes; corporations would pay corporate income taxes (See section 4.3.3, page 4-24 of the SIAS). The additional money would flow into Guam's revenues and, depending on executive and legislative branches decisions, could be used to provide for additional public health and social services.

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

Mitigation measures (as appropriate) to address the significant impacts will be discussed in the Final EIS.

I-2597-001

Dear Military,

Feb. 12, 2010

The main issue that I am most concerned about is what is going to happen to the land, will the locals get to keep their land or will the Government take over it. Guam can only take in so much and yet the DEIS has so many plans to use as much land as possible. From what I read they plan to make housings ranging from the north of the island to the central part of the island. Volume 5, section 8.8.2.1, 8.8.2.2, and 8.8.2.3 state that they plan to use NCS, South Finegayan, and Barrigada for housing alternatives. This is already adding to the already started housing constructions going on around the island. They are currently building houses at Pago bay, Tamuning, Tumon, and Yigo. Now the military wants to take more land in the northern part of the island for a shooting range. All of the land in that area is owned by locals and they refuse to let it get taken away. The military already owns 1/3 of the island, the most obvious is anderson air force base and the naval base. But volume 2, chapter 8 tells us all the other military areas they have, and its much more than we think. Coming from a family that owns land I know how important land it. I would never want someone to come take my land away and use it for a place to shoot guns. The military needs to know that they can't take everything on this island. They already own a lot.

I-2597-001

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

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

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

Noise will be an issue everyone will have a hard time dealing with. Even today, it is known that our island never sleeps. At every minute of every hour, there are cars on the road. People are either heading to work, heading home from work, or they are just out at one of our 24 hour shopping shops. With the military buildup, the population will drastically increase throughout the years and our island will not be as quiet as it once was. Noise can have harmful effects on physical and psychological health, and can affect workplace productivity, and degrade quality of life. (DEIS Volume 2 Chapter 6 pg1)

There will be a lot of construction projects going on throughout the island, therefore there will be a lot of heavy equipment being operated which produces loud, irritating noise. With all the noise that will be going on, our surroundings will be filled with all kinds of banging, cranking, grinding and rumbling noise. We will not consider our backyard a peaceful place where we can sit with our family and friends, relax and enjoy the breeze under the coconut tree.

The DEIS states that the construction noise is typically confined within an installation boundary, occurs during daylight hours, and is only present during the period of construction. It isn't a guarantee that it will only be during the day; we once in a while face construction projects on Marine Drive that goes throughout the night. And we go through that now even without the buildup. Not only will we be dealing with noise from the construction projects but there will also be noise from aircrafts, there will be more vehicles on the road, and the military might also have other projects going on that will involve noise.

According to Wikipedia, "noise can cause hearing impairment, hypertension, ischemic heart disease, annoyance, sleep disturbance, and decreased school performance. Changes in the immune system and birth defects have been recognized to noise exposure." Our island is already affected by hypertension and heart disease. The cases might double if the military buildup is a success. Sleeping disorder will be more common and there is a possibility that our elders will lose their sense of hearing. Students won't be able to concentrate on school, therefore their performance will drop and they will not be interested in the things they were once interested in. Stress is also known to be caused by noise. Stress allows us to sleep less, and with everything going on, we wouldn't think about our health and the health of our family. The only things that will be on our minds are the noise that we hear every day due to the buildup.

The noise will also affect our tourist industry. The tourist enjoy coming to Guam because it is a beautiful and peaceful island. The beaches are sandy, warm and breath-taking. Our surroundings are just as peaceful and calm. But with all the noise that will be going on, how will the tourist relax on the beach or at their hotels when the only thing they will be hearing is the heavy equipments passing by constantly, or the construction projects that might be next door from where they are staying. Even ourselves, we once in a while love to go to the beach just to get away from our surroundings and just hear the waves hitting the sand, and feel the warmth of the sun on our skin. But we will not be able to do that with the military buildup.

The tourist wouldn't enjoy their vacation, and they probably won't be coming back. Their experience will not be a pleasant and memorable one. Instead, our visitors will not recommend Guam as a destination to relax and enjoy the beach. Guam will be referred to as a stateside lifestyle, instead of a vacation destination.

I-2598-001

Thank you for your comment. Volume 7, Chapter 2 describes two additional mitigation measures; force flow reduction and adaptive program management of construction. Implementing either of these mitigation measures could further reduce noise impacts by lowering peak population levels during construction.

Wade Davis
HS 211 History of Guam
Prof. H.A. Cristobal

EIS Guam

I-2599-001

My name is Wade A. Davis. I am not a full blooded Guamanian, Chamorro or which ever phrase suits you, I was born on Guam, this is my home; I am nineteen years of age. I have a voice, and I think its time to speak up... not just me. ALL of us need to speak up, and here's a few facts that you may have had obscured by the "military relocation" of marines to our island of Guam. The people who believe they are helping the island. They believe that they are improving the island and they use little nice words to spread their propaganda. They already own a little less than one third of our not my island but your island as well. Now when you think about how many of us native residents compared to how much military personnel are on the bases that's a little sketchy. They are the vampires of the land sucking us dry of our blood, our roots, and our home.

I-2599-002

According to the DEIS there will ... WILL be an increase of crime to the island. There will be an increase in crime, fights, alcoholism, rape and prostitution. What kind of values are those for kids to be growing up in. It's ridiculous, bloody blasphemous. Rape and prostitution, and I thought our island was living off of tourism. If we have a huge increase in those crimes what kind of rates will tourism increase? THERE WILL BE NONE! In fact I believe that tourism will decrease. What happens when our population who was known for our nice and kind hospitality gets a huge population of young single males? I'm not saying that all marines are bad, but the circumstances that are placed before us in the past have never proved me wrong. I'm not only appalled by their behavior but a little disgusted that a human can do such a thing. Let me give you a little hint "no means no".

I-2599-003

According to the DEIS the military buildup will have no effect on our economy, in fact it may help raise the price of goods. The eighty thousand "jobs" that they say will open up will be reserved for the "privileged" in base and not to locals. The other great jobs that will open that everyone can get excited for are... dun da da dah is construction jobs that will not help at all since the price of local goods will be increased because most of the money being brought into Guam will be spent at the military bases. In addition the government will have to pay to support all of this bloody nonsense. The military basically told us ahem "this is not our problem". Can you believe that! How can we have faith in such nonsense? The military doesn't deserve the things they want. I can compare "most" military personnel to be people who had no other choice. I can't blame them... living on an island where the military seems like the best way to live your life how can I protest. The propaganda is all around us people. We were brought up around this without knowing. They say subliminal messaging is dead, come to Guam... I'm sure you'll think differently. I want to live in peace, not a warzone. We don't need the drama. What peace are you protecting United States of America? When you show me the land of the free, home of the brave I will gladly believe. Until then I am second class to the military.

I-2599-001

Thank you for your comment.

I-2599-002

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

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

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

and enforce laws to protect the citizens of Guam and our military personnel.

Please see the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F of the EIS), Section 4.3.7 for information on Tourism. The analysis of the impacts on tourism generally reflect that the impacts of the proposed action would have on tourism would be mixed. Tourism may decline as some visitors may shy away from Guam due to construction activities and an increased military presence on the island but that would be made up for by increased visits from members of the military who are tourists while their ships are docked on Guam.

I-2599-003

Thank you for your comment. The Final EIS analyzes a number of subjects identifying the potential positive and negative impacts of the proposed action. Many of the beneficial impacts attributable to the proposed action are based on jobs and money (from construction and operational expenditure) that will flow into the economy. That specific information can be found in the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) that is Appendix F of Volume 9 in the EIS as well as the socioeconomic chapters of volumes 2 through 7. Jobs analysis was based on the number of dollars estimated to enter the Guam economy as a result of the proposed action. Overall, at the 2014 peak of construction and beginning of operations, the civilian labor force demand with the proposed action is 75% higher than it otherwise would have been without the project. By 2020, the difference declines to 12%. Analysis took into account historical information of people arriving on Guam from other areas (such as the Philippines and Freely Associated States of Micronesia) in search of jobs, to determine the number of new jobs generated by the proposed action that would go to Guam residents. Overall, analysis indicated that at the 2014 construction peak, Guam residents are expected to capture approximately 2,566 jobs and off-island workers would take 15,157 jobs. By 2020, the number of these jobs filled by Guam residents would decrease to 2,211 jobs, and off-

island worker jobs would decrease to 3,935 jobs. It should be noted that the jobs that Guam residents would fill are based on the available supply of qualified workers. That is, it is anticipated that the new jobs would capture the amount of qualified workers on Guam for those positions.

Economic benefits would also occur through the circulation of construction and operational dollars spent on Guam and the multiplier effect (recirculation of money) in the Guam economy. The economic benefit also consists of revenue to the government of Guam in form of taxes, user fees, and permits and approvals. Another area where benefit is seen is that the local businesses would be able to sell their goods and services during both the construction and operational periods. Volume 6 of the Draft EIS describes the existing utilities and infrastructures on Guam as well as the proposed actions that would provide the capacity needed for the additional population. Each utility is covered and for each one, the preferred actions (to achieve adequate capacity) are identified. In some cases, additional capacity with better treatment (i.e., wastewater) is being proposed. Roadways essential for the buildup would be improved, widened, and some bridges replaced by funds provided under the Defense Access Road (DAR) program.

With the military buildup, health care services are a big concern. As of now, our hospital can't accommodate its own people. According to Wikipedia, Guam's estimated population for the year 2009 is 178,000. The Pacific Daily News Paper has a little box that shows the Guam Memorial Hospital Capacity. Majority of time, GMH adult beds are at 100% of capacity. While there would be a few more people waiting for a bed or a room. This is a daily situation we have been facing here on our island. For the past couple of years, we still haven't figure out a way to resolve this problem.

With the military buildup, the soldiers and their families are probably not going to go to Guam Memorial Hospital but rather the Naval Hospital. What about the 15,000 plus construction workers that will be here for the construction projects throughout the island, where will they go? They have no other choice but to go to our only public hospital.

We also don't have enough emergency transportation for the entire island. How will they transport patients and accommodate them? With the population increasing, medical staff is required. 15 doctors and 91 nurses would be required to maintain the current service ratios (DEIS 18.2.2.2 pg.16). If we don't meet the needs of the population, we will face issues like: patients will wait longer for assistance or treatment, there will be little or no available health care provider on island for continual or severe health issues, patients will even be required to travel off-island just to receive sufficient treatment, and even the worst will happen which is that patients might have difficulty recovering from their illness or might even die due to lack or delay of treatment.

Those are some of the health issues we are facing right now. These issues have been issues for a while. We need to overcome the issues we have on our island before we can move forward and invite thousands of people to move here. If we cannot accommodate our own population, what makes you think the hospital will be able to accommodate the rest of the people relocation here to Guam? With the buildup, we will be adding more issues to our island and we would have an even harder time trying to resolve the issues we have here on our small island. Although is it the largest island in the Micronesia, Guam is still too small for the total population it will be facing. Guam is an island, not a state. Therefore, I am not for the military buildup.

I-2600-001

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

Elton Hocog

HI-211-08

I-2601-001

With the military buildup coming there are many issues that we must take into concern. Air Quality is a must to think about. With eight thousand six hundred marines and nine thousand dependents relocating to Guam one can imagine how much pollution would increase in our island.

Our island will see an increased amount of air pollution due to the increase of vehicles, aircraft and vessels. The very air we breathe would be contaminated with pollutants from these vehicles. Aircrafts and fighter jets conducting supply runs and aerial exercises will be releasing jet fuel and turbine combustion. Aircraft carriers and other vessels patrolling the shores and coast of our island would be releasing huge amounts of diesel fumes. But mostly the increase of vehicular traffic on our roads would increase the amount of carbon monoxide into our air supply.

I feel that because of this our air quality would be highly contaminated. I suggest that the government imposes strict rules and laws on air and water transportation. And instead of more vehicles on the road I suggest more car pooling and public transportation that is more affordable and convenient to limit the amount of vehicles on the road

SOURCES:

Draft Environmental Impact Study (DEIS)

Volume 2, Chapter 5, Pg 2, 5, 6

I-2601-001

Thank you for your comment. In the DEIS, the localized traffic related microscale (hot spot) carbon monoxide (CO) impact analyses show that no exceedances of the human health-based National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) would result from the proposed action as discussed in Volume 6. The suggestion for use of car pooling and public transportation is noted and should be encouraged, when possible. In addition, DoD is working with relevant stakeholders to determine an appropriate strategy to for implementing an island wide switch to low sulfur fuel. Therefore, the predicted air quality impacts are considered conservative as potential impacts do not consider the use of cleaner fuel options in the future.

JOHN HERNANDEZ
HJZ11-08

I-2602-001

Thank you for your comment. Edits to the FEIS have been made, as appropriate.

I-2602-001

My name is John Hernandez and I am a student at University of Guam. Volume 2 16-72 states that, "Survey results show that the GCC main campus is currently able to support the number of students being educated there. An increase in study population however would require expansion and renovation of the existing facilities. UOG survey results show that of 21 listed University facilities, all except one (the community lecture hall) are currently able to meet the needs of the student population, and a majority would be able to meet the needs of an expanded student population." I would not like our colleges to get overcrowded and have renovations or expansion of the campuses to accommodate the 8,000 marines and their dependents; I want them to do for us, the people of Guam. Our college facilities would not have enough classrooms and parking lots as well. I would not like the idea of tuitions rising just to accommodate the marines and their dependents. John, R. Underwood stated, "That he needs 1,000 more teachers! It is not enough to talk about facilities and ignore the needs of curriculum." I do not support the movement of 8,000 Marines and their dependents and I support the No Action Alternative.

JOHN HERNANDEZ
4/2/11-08

I-2603-001

My name is John Hernandez and I live in Dededo, Guam. Volume 2 16-67 states, "Market loss due to conflict of militarization of Guam and cultural tourism." The loss would be due to an increase in military activities and imagery on the island would affect visitors' on-island experiences, supplanting the desired tourism branding with a military base brand instead on Chamorro cultural and historical assets that are unique to Guam. With our tourism being 80% from Japan, Japanese would know how these Marines act and they would not want to deal with them here on our island again. I do not support the 8,000 Marines and their dependents coming to our island. I support the NO Action Alternative. Lets keep our economy alive.

I-2603-001

Thank you for your comment. Please see the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F of the DEIS), Section 4.3.7 for information on Tourism. The analysis of the impacts on tourism generally reflects that the impacts of the proposed action would have on tourism would be mixed. Tourism may decline as some visitors may shy away from Guam due to construction activities and an increased military presence on the island but that would be made up for by increased visits from members of the military who are tourists while their ships are docked on Guam.

Chelsey Lujan
HI 211-08: H. Cristobal
February 7, 2010

Comments on the DEIS (Draft Environmental Impact Statement)

Comment 1:

I-2604-001

V2, 16-87 to 16-88, 16.2.2.4: The portion that discusses the increase in overall crime begins by stating: It "appears" that the military operational component would have little impact on overall crime rates. The EIS then continues on to say that the reason for this is due to the fact that there was limited access to data, statistics on individual branches of the armed forces, and the claim that the Guam Police Department doesn't gather arrest data on military arrests. What follows is information on the crime rates and arrests that involve Marine Corps personnel in Okinawa.

It isn't smart to start with the assumption that future crime won't be impacted by the addition of almost 9,000 Marines comes from lack of data and then go on to give the high crime-rate statistics of those same 9,000 Marines in Okinawa immediately after. The people of Guam already aren't at ease with the negative reports from the people Okinawa, who have suffered numerous crimes under the hands of U.S. Marines, and this blatant lack of information on future crime rates simply isn't sufficient enough. It cannot be implied that just because there is no proper evidence there will be no significant impact. The events in Okinawa are proof of that. More details, and a better study with a greater effort, should be provided.

Comment 2:

I-2604-002

V2, 16-65 to 16-67, 16.2.2.2: This is the section on tourism, which is part of the bigger section concerning economic impacts. It contained less than two pages of assurances that "Guam's second largest private industry" will benefit from the military build-up. Although it was stated that the tourism impacts would be both beneficial and adverse, more time was spent discussing the beneficial as opposed to the adverse.

The most problematic of this entire section was the one titled "Loss of Workforce and/or Wage Increases." The one sentence briefly proposes the hope of a possibility of wage increases before describing the more than likely loss of labor in the tourism industry due to construction jobs. Considering that in other parts of the EIS it was clear that the majority of construction jobs were going to off-island workers, these two claims seem to be wrongly included. Even if these outcomes prove to come true, where does it say that the wage increase will last long term? Therefore, it is safe to say that this section was vague at best. A better explanation as to how, when, and where the wage increases would come from is needed to prevent this "possibility" from remaining what it is at the moment: an empty promise formed to dull the blow coming from the other numerous negative projections on Guam's economy that comprise the rest of this section.

I-2604-001

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

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

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

I-2604-002

Thank you for your comment. It is noted that the EIS process provides information on environmental impacts (this includes the human environment); however, there is a limit to the specific details of the impacts because the information used is based on the continuation of existing trends and behaviors. While it is not an exact science, the EIS process along with the comments received provide information to the decision makers on the anticipated impacts of the proposed action. It is also noted that the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) discussed an unconstrained (maximal) scenario and a constrained scenario. The two scenarios represent a range of impacts that could occur should the proposed project be implemented under the current schedule. The SIAS is provided as Appendix F, Volume 9 of the DEIS.

Jerson H. Grino
HI 211

I-2605-001

The proposed live firing range east of route 15 of the Draft Environmental Impact statement (DEIS) can produce a quandary in the area if such a facility is allowed to be developed. Volume 1 (Overview of proposed actions & alternatives), chapter 2, page 14-15 of the DEIS proposes that non Department of Defense (DOD) land will be used to develop a live fire small arms and hand grenade range in the eastern shore of the island near the cliff lines of the uninhabited Andersen South housing complex. The intended location of the firing range lies within close proximity to some residential areas, north and south of the predetermined location. Will residents in that area suffer from constant sounds of gunfire for the remaining time they continue to reside there? Residents that have invested in the area might suffer a decrease in value to their property if such a proposal gets approval. What guarantees does the military have that residents in the surrounding area will not hear a single decibel of gunfire? This particular part of the island has a very popular hiking trail that many of our local, military, and vacationing visitors enjoy very much. Building such a firing range in this area will surely guarantee the hiking trails closure. Having an additional firing range near this coastal area will also add another restricted location that our local fishermen might not be able utilize if because the direction of fire is towards the pacific ocean. A viable alternative for the firing range is to have it built on land already owned by DOD. The military on Guam already has a functional firing range on Andersen AFB. The firing range sits idle for the majority of the year. The land area is suitable to expand and upgrade to a larger firing range if needed to accommodate the influx of U.S. Marines. I am all for having our troops readily trained to their jobs, but let us not take away any more of one of Guam's precious resources, the ground itself. There might not be any left for our future generations.

I-2605-001

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

The DEIS describes the intensive selection process that the DoD went through to select alternatives for the location of the firing range on Guam in Section 2.3.1. Because of the size of the firing ranges and the need to include all safety zones as part of the acquired lands, or conflicts with existing land uses (housing, Won Pat International Airport), the firing range could not be placed on DoD lands, including Tarague. Discussion on the screening process associated with the firing ranges has been clarified in the FEIS.

Jerson H. Grino
HI 211

I-2606-001

The proposed use of northwest field for the Army Air Missile Defense Task Force (AAMDTF) missile emplacement sites can lead to a potential disaster if the site is allowed to be designated for this purpose. According to the DEIS, volume 5 (Proposed action and alternatives), chapter 2, page 15/16. Four proposed areas in northern Guam will have weapons emplacement sites for three different types of missiles for incoming missile defense for the island of Guam. The indicated weapons emplacement sites are all in northern Guam. Northern Guam is our most densely populated area on the island. Will there be reassurance from the military that none of the missiles that are launched in the air have any potential to land back to earth and cause damage to any residential areas in the island if one the missiles should malfunction. The DEIS does not elaborate on the damage caused by a missile that can crash back to earth from twenty to thirty thousand feet. But, certainly anything that big falling from those heights can no doubt cause catastrophic damage. Published reports from several military magazines says that missile defense systems like the one being proposed on Guam are not one hundred percent accurate. Why build an infrastructure for this proposal if there are no guarantees the defense system will not do its job accurately. The DEIS reports on volume 5, chapter 2, page 1, that this particular missile defense system cannot be operated on aircraft or ships because it lacks the ground support needed to operate it. But there are other types of missiles in the military inventory that are ship based. The U.S. navy currently has Aegis war cruisers that are armed with missile interceptors that has similar capabilities of the missile defense system proposed here on Guam but are not land based. These warships can cruise the surrounding waters of Guam. No more land on Guam should be spared to build this infrastructure for a missile defense system. The risk is greater than the reward.

I-2606-001

Thank you for your comment. An offshore missile defense system does not meet the purpose and need for a land-based system, as stated in Chapter 1 of Volume 5. The missile defense system would be in place to protect Guam from ballistic missile attacks. As stated in Section 2.3.3.3 of Volume 5, no live-fire missile launch training exercises would occur on Guam or in the CNMI.



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Example Comment		COMMENT AREA To be effective, include the following - What you support or what you don't support - Why you support it or why you don't support it	RECOMMENDATION AREA (State your request, demand or idea) To be effective, include the following AND BE SPECIFIC! - Make sure to write the who, what, where, why and how of what you want - Also state what standard they need to follow when acting on your request Include - the specific action you would like to be taken including, times, dates, places, frequency, duration, laws to be followed, money, responsible partners, who will benefit, who will be affected, and boundaries.
Comment #	Page Number		
I-2607-001	3-15	I do not support the section of the "wastewater" because it states that the civilian population will increase. There are so much people here on Guam. I do not agree with this. They also didn't take in the account of the military build-up. Guam can't handle it... why?	you can answer my question at my email address: (Clarissaquinata@yahoo.com) or send me a letter: (HCI 18130 Umatac, Guam) <u>Thank you!!</u> sincerely Clarissa V. Quinata
I-2607-002	2-99	The solid waste disposal states that the permit application to GEPa would be required to expand the landfill. There are already taking a lot of land. Why are they taking more?	

Name: Quinata Clarissa (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: #162 Sandionisio drive, Umatac

I-2607-001

Thank you for your comment. Subsequent to issuing the DEIS, DoD and Guam Waterworks Authority (GWA) reached agreement in principle to establish a special private entity (SPE). This SPE would obtain a loan arranged by DoD to upgrade the North District Wastewater Treatment Plant (NDWWTP). The SPE would also operate the plant and pay back the loan with user fees. The DoD would pay user fees established by a customer service agreement with GWA that would enable the SPE to repay the loan. Future upgrades to add secondary treatment to the NDWWTP, if required, would be funded by the users based on their percentage of demand. The DoD would be one of the highest users would bear their fair share of that upgrade. This has been stated in the final EIS.

I-2607-002

Thank you for your comment. The new Layon Landfill is designed to accommodate municipal solid waste from all current and future DoD sources as well as civilian and commercial sources. Based on conservative waste generation rates, the new landfill will reach capacity in approximately 33 years. The DoD will be implementing diversion and recycling programs that will significantly reduce solid waste generation and will help to extend the life of the landfill. Details of these programs have been added to Volume 6, Chapter 2.



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I-2607-003

Thank you for your comment.

Yes, as stated in the DEIS, there will be significant direct impacts to endangered species habitat with the proposed construction activities associated with the military relocation to Guam. However, the proposed activities would impact less than 6% of the total habitat available on Guam for the Mariana crow, Mariana fruit bat, and Guam Micronesian kingfisher, and less than 3% of the total available habitat on Guam for the Guam rail. Although approximately 1,600 acres of endangered species habitat will be impacted by the proposed action, more than 75,000 acres of suitable habitat will still remain on Guam to support Mariana crows and Mariana fruit bats and the potential reintroduction of the kingfisher and rail.

Example Comment		COMMENT AREA	RECOMMENDATION AREA (State your request, demand or idea)
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I-2607-003	10-100	I do not support the proposed construction activities that would include the loss of disturbed limestone forest that is potential foraging and roosting habitat for the Mariana fruit bat. The section also states that the removal of these areas due to construction would have a significant direct impact due to the loss of habitat areas that would support the fruit bat in the future, not only the fruit bat, but also the Guam Micronesian Kingfisher, the Mariana Crow, and the Guam Rail (Seaturtle). Why are they going to do this to these endangered species?	you can answer my questions at my email address: Clarissaquirato@yahoo.com or send me a letter HCl 18180, Umatac, Guam.

Name: Quinata Clarissa

(Contact Information- Optional)

Address: #162 Sandionisio drive, Umatac

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Example Comment		COMMENT AREA To be effective, include the following - What you support or what you don't support - Why you support it or why you don't support it	RECOMMENDATION AREA (State your request, demand or idea) To be effective, include the following AND BE SPECIFIC! - Make sure to write the who, what, where, why and how of what you want - Also state what standard they need to follow when acting on your request Include - the specific action you would like to be taken including, times, dates, places, frequency, duration, laws to be followed, money, responsible partners, who will benefit, who will be affected, and boundaries.
Comment #	Page Number		
I-2607-004	10-103	i don't support the movement of construction personnel, equipment, and supplies because this could result in the movement and spread of invasive plant and animal species to Guam, within Guam and to other locations from Guam. that is not good. Why are they going to do the movement?	you can answer my question at my email address. Clariscaguinata@yahoo.com or send me a letter. HCU 18230, Umupac
I-2607-005 5	10-103	i don't support the wild life section because it states that indirect impacts include noise and human activity, increase and possible spread of feral and semi-feral animals, and the increased of recreational use of areas. This is not good. there going to be more noise and the possible spread of feral and semi-feral animals is going to increase.	
		(Contact Information- Optional)	
Name: _____			
Address: _____			

I-2607-004

Thank you for your comment. The DoN is developing a Micronesia Biosecurity Plan (MBP) to address potential non-native invasive species impacts associated with this EIS as well as to provide a plan for a comprehensive regional approach. The MBP will include risk assessments for non-native invasive species throughout Micronesia and procedures to avoid, minimize, and mitigate these risks. It is being developed in conjunction with experts within other Federal agencies including the National Invasive Species Council (NISC), U.S. Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA-APHIS), the US. Geological Survey (USGS), and the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center (SERC). The plan is intended to be a comprehensive evaluation of risks in the region, including all Marine Corps and Navy actions on Guam and Tinian. The Navy will develop biosecurity measures to address non-native invasive species issues that will supplement existing practices. For additional information on the MBP and existing and interim measures for non-native invasive species control, please refer to Volume 2, Chapter 10, Section 10.2.2.6 for terrestrial species and Volume 2, Chapter 11, Section 11.2.2.6 for marine species. Volume 2 Chapter 14 has been updated to include information on projected increased marine traffic associated with both organic growth and increases due to the military buildup. For endangered species and habitats, the Navy has worked with USFWS Pacific Fish and Wildlife Office in the development of conservation measures to minimize or avoid effects associated with the proposed action on species and habitats protected by the Endangered Species Act.

I-2607-005

Thank you for your comment. The U.S. Marine Corps has stringent requirements for all pets as outlined in an existing Marine Corps Order that applies to all personnel. All Marine Corps personnel with pets in government-owned housing and in public-private venture housing must



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be implanted with a microchip so they can be tracked. These measures will prevent dumping unwanted animals and will prevent feral animals that could harm wildlife. This information has been added to the FEIS. Completely private housing off-base would be subject to Guam laws and regulations. DoD will work with the local animal shelter to the extent possible.

I-2607-006

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

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

I-2607-007

Thank you for your comment and concern for coral reef ecosystems. The DoD is committed to performing its mission in an environmentally responsible manner with minimal damage to sensitive ecosystems and marine resources.

The DEIS identified long-term impacts to coral reef from direct removal and indirect adverse impacts out to 40 ft. (12 m) for the dredge area. Additionally, the FEIS has been revised to include "more than minimal" impacts to live/hard bottom and submerged aquatic vegetation.

Example Comment		COMMENT AREA	RECOMMENDATION AREA (State your request, demand or idea)
Comment #	Page Number	To be effective, include the following - What you support or what you don't support - Why you support it or why you don't support it	To be effective, include the following AND BE SPECIFIC! - Make sure to write the who, what, where, why and how of what you want - Also state what standard they need to follow when acting on your request Include - the specific action you would like to be taken including, times, dates, places, frequency, duration, laws to be followed, money, responsible partners, who will benefit, who will be affected, and boundaries.
I-2507-006		Why is the military taking so much of our land? Why are they taking our seeds? They are taking the land that has been there for years that's our culture. Why are they going to try to change that?	You can answer my questions at my email address. clarissaaguinarta@yahoo.com or send me a letter HCI 18130, Umatac
I-2607-007	7	I don't agree with the coral impacts significance discussion because it states that it is more than minimal not temporary, causes significant changes in ecological function, and does not allow the environment to recover without measurable impact. These are all the impacts based on corals they should not break the corals or destroy them. Why are they going to do that?	

Name: Clarissa, Clarissa (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: #No2 Sandionisio drive, Umatac.

To compensate for the loss in ecological services provided by coral reef ecosystem, upland reforestation (to improve nearshore water quality), artificial reefs (to provide increased fish habitat) or a combination of these and other compensatory mitigation alternatives will be considered by DoD to comply with federal laws that protect coral resources. As identified in the 10 April 2008 Federal Register, 40 CFR Part 230, the final USACE compensatory mitigation rule, permit applicants are required to mitigate to no net loss of ecological services and function. Ultimately, the compensatory mitigation is subject to approval by the USACE under the CWA through the Section 404/10 permit requirements.



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I-2608-001

Thank you for your comment. Subsequent to issuing the DEIS, DoD and Guam Waterworks Authority (GWA) reached agreement in principle to establish a special private entity (SPE). This SPE would obtain a loan arranged by DoD to upgrade the North District Wastewater Treatment Plant (NDWWTP). The SPE would also operate the plant and pay back the loan with user fees. The DoD would pay user fees established by a customer service agreement with GWA that would enable the SPE to repay the loan. Future upgrades to add secondary treatment to the NDWWTP, if required, would be funded by the users based on their percentage of demand. The DoD would be one of the highest users would bear their fair share of that upgrade. This has been stated in the final EIS.

I-2608-002

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

Example Comment		COMMENT AREA To be effective, include the following - What you support or what you don't support - Why you support it or why you don't support it	RECOMMENDATION AREA (State your request, demand or idea) To be effective, include the following AND BE SPECIFIC! - Make sure to write the who, what, where, why and how of what you want - Also state what standard they need to follow when acting on your request Include - the specific action you would like to be taken including, times, dates, places, frequency, duration, laws to be followed, money, responsible partners, who will benefit, who will be affected, and boundaries.
Comment #	Page Number		
I-2608-001	3-17	I support the upgrading of sewer capacities, I think they should just upgrade the facilities.	I think they should just upgrade their facilities. Maybe it will cost a lot less if you just upgrade instead of making new facilities.
I-2608-002	10-100	I disagree with what they say about not affecting the wildlife in NCS.	I think they shouldn't do anything to the land where the wildlife stay. Once we destroy their homes, we destroy their lives. I think they should leave them where they are. Thinking about destroying the land then building stuff on it, will not only bother the animals. It will bother the people who live around there. Coming from someone who lives around there, I wouldn't want to be stuck in traffic everyday because of the construction going on. Cars and trucks will be passing by day to day while people are trying to get to work. If they go at night it will bother the people who live around there.

Name: Lalyn Canada (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: _____



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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2608-003	11-64	I do not support the fact that they want to destroy marine wildlife to build an aircraft carrier.	I think they shouldn't even think of destroying the marine life, if they know it will effect the marine life why do it. If they really wanted to build n carrier, build it somewhere else. They shouldn't ruin our marine life. They should either build it where it won't make a big bad impact on the marine life, or do not build it at all. Some of the wildlife have been here for a long time and they cannot just come in and destroy what we have. They cannot destroy the indangered species that live their. By building the carrier they will be destroying coral reefs too. From what I learned it takes a long time for coral to grow. So if they destroy it now, who knows how long it will take for us to get it back. You cannot get back the coral that was lost.

Name: Lalyn Zamaela (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: _____

I-2608-003

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



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I-2609-001

Thank you for your comment. Subsequent to issuing the DEIS, DoD and Guam Waterworks Authority (GWA) reached agreement in principle to establish a special private entity (SPE). This SPE would obtain a loan arranged by DoD to upgrade the North District Wastewater Treatment Plant (NDWWTP). The SPE would also operate the plant and pay back the loan with user fees. The DoD would pay user fees established by a customer service agreement with GWA that would enable the SPE to repay the loan. Future upgrades to add secondary treatment to the NDWWTP, if required, would be funded by the users based on their percentage of demand. The DoD would be one of the highest users would bear their fair share of that upgrade. This has been stated in the final EIS.

The Guam Waterworks Authority (GWA) and DoD are cooperatively working together to plan for the expected increase in population on Guam. DoD has agreed to drill the 22 new DoD water supply wells early, and provide this water to GWA, along with excess water from DoD's Fena Reservoir and other current sources, to meet the near-term increase in water demand that is expected to occur off-base during the construction phase of the buildup. During this time, GWA would begin to drill new wells of their own and make improvements to their system to meet the long-term water needs of off-base communities. Concrete plans to resolve the projected shortfalls in the GWA water system must be in place prior to commencement of the DoD buildup. DoD and GWA have worked on these solutions and they have been included in the final EIS.

Example Comment		COMMENT AREA To be effective, include the following - What you support or what you don't support - Why you support it or why you don't support it	RECOMMENDATION AREA (State your request, demand or idea) To be effective, include the following AND BE SPECIFIC! - Make sure to write the who, what, where, why and how of what you want - Also state what standard they need to follow when acting on your request Include - the specific action you would like to be taken including, times, dates, places, frequency, duration, laws to be followed, money, responsible partners, who will benefit, who will be affected, and boundaries.
Comment #	Page Number		
I-2609-001	3-15	The draft states that GWA has not done their job on preparing for the overflow of waste storage.	The draft does not state how they will help Guam Water Agency to protect the environment surrounding the facilities that contain the waste. The draft does not state how they will help GWA to contain waste around and not let it flow out to the reef waters, where it may cause harmful consequences to surrounding areas. I propose that the buildup does not happen because we cannot control their waste. Guam cannot handle that much output. I propose that DoD funds for certain facilities to be able to contain wastes properly and safely. I propose they fund for proper locations.
2	3-16	They did not expect or plan for the overflow from the buildup.	
3	3-5/8/9	The problem I noticed was that the DoD did not address where they plan to put the overflow solution. Why didn't they propose any assessment on the environment.	

Name: Floresa Santos (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: _____

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OUR ISLAND OUR LIVES

Personal Statement/Comment Form

Example Comment		COMMENT AREA To be effective, include the following - What you support or what you don't support - Why you support it or why you don't support it	RECOMMENDATION AREA (State your request, demand or idea) To be effective, include the following AND BE SPECIFIC! - Make sure to write the who, what, where, why and how of what you want - Also state what standard they need to follow when acting on your request Include - the specific action you would like to be taken including, times, dates, places, frequency, duration, laws to be followed, money, responsible partners, who will benefit, who will be affected, and boundaries.
Comment #	Page Number		
I-2609-002		I am concerned of how DoD Plans to utilize the land of the island. They state how they will use their federal lands to create ranges, buildings, and homes. My concern is how they plan to move their habitats for make space for industrial use, etc.	I propose you use your own land, which is the federal land. I propose you use the unused land that has been abandoned and idled. I propose you use other unvulnerable land in your reach. Guam cannot accept you take any more land or underwater surfaces.
I-2609-004			How do you replace a habitat filled with different hundreds of species that have been growing for a few hundred of years so they can find a place to live comfortably and happily. The problem is, is that you cannot. I propose that DoD does not dredge our waters.
I-2609-003	147	I am concerned about how our economy and social infrastructure will be affected. I cannot believe that thousands of people will come to Guam in a short amount of time.	We cannot accept the idea and proposal of land and capital acquisition. I am concerned that too many military personnel will come to Guam and want jobs. They will take some jobs that were done by the local people. It creates chaos within the industry.
I-2609-005			
I-2609-005			

I-2609-002

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

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

I-2609-003

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

I-2609-004

Thank you for your comment. Habitat loss has been avoided to the extent practicable based on all planning considerations. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) is currently evaluating the removal of

Name: _____ (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: _____

habitat that is being proposed and its impacts to threatened and endangered species on Guam and Tinian under the Endangered Species Act. Their responsibility is recovery of endangered species. Conservation measures for terrestrial species are included in the DEIS in Volume 2, Chapter 10. USFWS is currently discussing these and other measures with the Navy and additional measures have been added to the final EIS. Our proposed conservation measures we believe provide benefit to the species. We have proposed the following: Four ERAs totaling 597 hectares; Additional habitat protection - 561 hectares; Research and suppression for brown treesnake; Ungulate control on Andersen AFB and Naval Munitions Site; Develop and implement Forest Enhancement on Tinian (20 acres/yr) within FAA mitigation area; Biosecurity Rapid Response Team and Biological Monitors; Wetland restoration; Plan and implementation of introductions of Guam Micronesian kingfishers and Guam rail in to the wild on other islands.

I-2609-005

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

I-2609-006

Thank you for your comment. It is not expected that military personnel will compete for jobs in the Guam labor market.



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I-2610-001

Thank you for your comment. Subsequent to issuing the DEIS, DoD and Guam Waterworks Authority (GWA) reached agreement in principle to establish a special private entity (SPE). This SPE would obtain a loan arranged by DoD to upgrade the North District Wastewater Treatment Plant (NDWWTP). The SPE would also operate the plant and pay back the loan with user fees. The DoD would pay user fees established by a customer service agreement with GWA that would enable the SPE to repay the loan. Future upgrades to add secondary treatment to the NDWWTP, if required, would be funded by the users based on their percentage of demand. The DoD would be one of the highest users would bear their fair share of that upgrade. This will be stated in the final EIS. Please see the discussion in Volume 6, Chapter 13 regarding potential impacts associated with installation of the wastewater diffuser on the bottom. In general, with appropriate horizontal drill technology and BMPs, appropriate diffuser design and attachment methodologies, and outfall distance and location offshore, affects to the marine environment are anticipated to be minimal.

As identified above, the DoD, as part of the "build-up" on Guam, will participate in the proposed upgrade to the Northern District Waste Water Treatment Plant from Primary to Secondary Treatment. This action alone will assist GWA in meeting its coastal water quality standards, providing benefit to the sea life and people of Guam.

Example Comment		COMMENT AREA	RECOMMENDATION AREA (State your request, demand or idea)
Comment #	Page Number	To be effective, include the following - What you support or what you don't support - Why you support it or why you don't support it	To be effective, include the following AND BE SPECIFIC! - Make sure to write the who, what, where, why and how of what you want - Also state what standard they need to follow when acting on your request <i>Include - the specific action you would like to be taken including, times, dates, places, frequency, duration, laws to be followed, money, responsible partners, who will benefit, who will be affected, and boundaries.</i>
I-2610-001	3-15 Vol. 6	GWA unpreparedness to build up	GWA is currently unprepared for future increases in water treatment. They are in violation of the criteria needed for an adequate treatment. DoD needs to present alternatives to the impact that will be faced. current maximum intake allowed is around 12 which is also a little high. I feel that an upgrade needs to be done. Although DoD wants to dredge, our marine life will still be very endangered due to just tossing all waste in to the ocean. I would like to see funds produced by DoD to help GWA, at the very least, improve its structure for treatment. We will be affected by this very much because our food often times comes from the ocean.

Name: Jonathan Reyes (Contact Information- Optional)
 Address: _____
 jon.perez_85@hotmail.com
 565-2342

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OUR ISLAND OUR LIVES

Personal Statement/Comment Form

Example Comment		COMMENT AREA To be effective, include the following - What you support or what you don't support - Why you support it or why you don't support it	RECOMMENDATION AREA (State your request, demand or idea) To be effective, include the following AND BE SPECIFIC! - Make sure to write the who, what, where, why and how of what you want - Also state what standard they need to follow when acting on your request Include - the specific action you would like to be taken including, times, dates, places, frequency, duration, laws to be followed, money, responsible partners, who will benefit, who will be affected, and boundaries.
Comment #	Page Number		
I-2610-002 2	11-64	I don't support the dredging in Apra Harbor.	Green & Hawksbill sea turtles & spinner dolphins are the only special-status species reported in Apra Harbor. (Vol. 4 11-64 special-status) These creatures are exclusive to our island & might become extinct following the dredging. I think that the dredging will also kill many other wildlife in that area. Numerous fish species have been found in that region & many more continue to be introduced to this day. I would hate to see all these habitats destroyed so we could play host to another piece of metal that contributes to polluting polluting our Home.
I-2610-003 3			The clearing of forests will demolish the homes that some endangered species have. DOD might not realize this, but I hope they soon will. "Other effects from housing & ground operations are not expected to compromise the conservation & recovery process described in the rail recovery plan (USFWS 1996)" Vol. 2 10-104 Guam Rail

I-2610-002

Thank you for your comment. The Navy currently has standard operation procedures, mitigation measures and BMPs that consider federally protected species and their well-being. The Navy will also implement mitigation measures and BMPs during in-water and land-based construction activities (i.e. dredging and wharf construction). Additionally, the Army Corps permit will require measures to protect water quality and biological resources. These may include the following: silt curtains; biological monitors on vessels (making sure sea turtles and dolphins do not approach the area) halting of dredging activities, if these animals enter the buffer zone, until the sea turtle and/or dolphin voluntarily leave the area, low lighting, and joint Navy/Guam Resource Agency monitoring of nesting beaches throughout Guam, to name a few.

I-2610-003

Thank you for your comment.

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: _____

Address: _____



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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2611-001	3-17	<p>The document does not state how the extra waste water will affect the environment on Guam. I am not quite sure where all this waste will end up going. The ocean? The document states the cost of improving the GWA plants will be around \$30-40 million. This is clearly beyond what our island can afford.</p> <p>The plan military's plan is consistent</p>	<p>- I think that DoD should stick to the topic of the Draft EIS and explain how the wastewater will affect the coral and reef. I believe that the citizens of Guam are most concerned with this impact in particular. I also believe that the Federal Government should do fund these constructions that GWA is planning to undergo.</p>
I-2611-002	2	<p>I strongly do not support the clearing and deforestation of the forested areas because this will have a negative impact on the animals and other species.</p>	<p>I would strongly recommend the military to build smaller buildings, use other already deforested areas, and lessen the foot prints that you will leave.</p>

Name: Sophie Brindejone (Contact Information- Optional)
 Address: P.O. Box 24324 Barrigada 96921

I-2611-001

Thank you for your comment. Subsequent to issuing the DEIS, DoD and Guam Waterworks Authority (GWA) reached agreement in principle to establish a special private entity (SPE). This SPE would obtain a loan arranged by DoD to upgrade the North District Wastewater Treatment Plant (NDWWTP). The SPE would also operate the plant and pay back the loan with user fees. The DoD would pay user fees established by a customer service agreement with GWA that would enable the SPE to repay the loan. Future upgrades to add secondary treatment to the NDWWTP, if required, would be funded by the users based on their percentage of demand. The DoD would be one of the highest users would bear their fair share of that upgrade. This will be stated in the final EIS. Please see the discussion in Volume 6, Chapter 13 regarding potential impacts associated with installation of the wastewater diffuser on the ocean bottom. In general, with appropriate horizontal drill technology and BMPs, appropriate diffuser design and attachment methodologies, and outfall distance and location offshore, affects to the marine environment are anticipated to be minimal.

As identified above, the DoD, as part of the "build-up" on Guam, will participate in the proposed upgrade to the Northern District Waste Water Treatment Plant from Primary to Secondary Treatment. This action alone will assist GWA in meeting its coastal water quality standards, providing benefit to the sea life and people of Guam.

I-2611-002

Thank you for your comment. Clearing of vegetation has been avoided to the extent practicable based on all planning considerations. The DEIS specified how much forest would be removed and compared it to the total amount available on Guam in Volume 7 and the total amount of forest that is proposed to be removed is small when compared to the total forest area on Guam; over 63,000 acres. To compensate for the removal of forest, other forest areas will be improved as habitat for



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Example Comment	COMMENT AREA To be effective, include the following - What you support or what you don't support - Why you support it or why you don't support it	RECOMMENDATION AREA (State your request, demand or idea) To be effective, include the following AND BE SPECIFIC! - Make sure to write the who, what, where, why and how of what you want - Also state what standard they need to follow when acting on your request Include - the specific action you would like to be taken including, times, dates, places, frequency, duration, laws to be followed, money, responsible partners, who will benefit, who will be affected, and boundaries.
Comment # Page Number		
I-2611-003 3	<p>I strongly do not support the dredging of the coral reefs near Apra Harbor. Not only will this affect the species surrounding the that will be removed from the dredging, but it will also have an indirect effect on the coral and the species surrounding the dredging area. Keep in mind that it takes hundreds of years for coral to grow.</p>	<p>I believe that DoD should find alternatives to this project. Perhaps find areas that do not have coral reefs that would not be directly or indirectly affected.</p>

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: _____

Address: _____

animals through such methods as removal of pigs and deer that cause much destruction of the forest understory.

I-2611-003

Thank you for your comment and concern for coral reef ecosystems. The location of the new Navy wharf was chosen as the least environmentally damaging alternative in efforts to avoid the least amount of live coral in the area. The proposed dredged area within the active commercial harbor was previously dredged over 60-years ago and maintenance dredging continues. The proposed dredged area consists mainly of a sand, rubble, and algae zone. Since the new wharf is located in a relatively devoid area, the proposed construction would provide increased surface area for invertebrates to attach and potential shelter and forage habitat for juvenile fish. Direct impacts of dredging to the shoal areas within Apra Harbor (Western Shoals, Middle Shoals, Jade Shoals, and Big Blue Reef) will be avoided. The indirect impacts (from sedimentation) to these areas from in-water activities will also be avoided based on computer tide/current modeling performed within the project area (see Figure 11.2-3). The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers permits will likely contain requirements for silt curtains, biological monitoring, restrictions in dredging activities during potential coral spawning months, and compensatory mitigation projects. To compensate for the loss in ecological service provided by coral reef ecosystem, upland reforestation (to improve nearshore water quality), artificial reefs (to provide increased fish habitat) or a combination of these and other compensatory mitigation alternatives will be considered by the Navy to comply with federal laws that protect coral resources.



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I-2612-001

Thank you for your comment. Subsequent to issuing the DEIS, DoD and Guam Waterworks Authority (GWA) reached agreement in principle to establish a special private entity (SPE). This SPE would obtain a loan arranged by DoD to upgrade the North District Wastewater Treatment Plant (NDWWTP). The SPE would also operate the plant and pay back the loan with user fees. The DoD would pay user fees established by a customer service agreement with GWA that would enable the SPE to repay the loan. Future upgrades to add secondary treatment to the NDWWTP, if required, would be funded by the users based on their percentage of demand. The DoD would be one of the highest users would bear their fair share of that upgrade. This has been stated in the final EIS.

Example Comment		COMMENT AREA To be effective, include the following - What you support or what you don't support - Why you support it or why you don't support it	RECOMMENDATION AREA (State your request, demand or idea) To be effective, include the following AND BE SPECIFIC! - Make sure to write the who, what, where, why and how of what you want - Also state what standard they need to follow when acting on your request Include - the specific action you would like to be taken including, times, dates, places, frequency, duration, laws to be followed, money, responsible partners, who will benefit, who will be affected, and boundaries.
Comment #	Page Number		
I-2612-001	3-16	<p>I don't support the stress the build-up will put on the WWTP. GWA does not have the means to support Guam waste water without the increased population.</p> <p>3-13 "Lack of GWA resources, particularly... have severely limited GWA's ability to adequately maintain & update their waste water treatment system."</p>	<p>- DoD should pay to upgrade the WWTP so it can handle the sewage. The funds should cover the cost for pipes, construction and the actual treatment plant.</p>

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: _____

Address: _____



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Example Comment	COMMENT AREA To be effective, include the following - What you support or what you don't support - Why you support it or why you don't support it	RECOMMENDATION AREA (State your request, demand or idea) To be effective, include the following AND BE SPECIFIC! - Make sure to write the who, what, where, why and how of what you want - Also state what standard they need to follow when acting on your request Include - the specific action you would like to be taken including, times, dates, places, frequency, duration, laws to be followed, money, responsible partners, who will benefit, who will be affected, and boundaries.
I-2612-002 I-2612-003	<p>My comment is pertaining to volume four of the DEIS. The dredging of Apra Harbor will cause habitat loss for many aquatic species. I disapprove of this strongly because it takes many years to restore a habitat like this. The DoD is underestimating the time it would take to revive this area.</p>	<p>I believe the best action for this is none at all. I'd understand if the CNS would be stationed here but the dredging is only because they want more visits by them. This project is useless.</p>

I-2612-002

Thank you for your comment. The location of the new Navy wharf was chosen as the least environmentally damaging alternative in efforts to avoid the least amount of live coral in the area. The proposed dredged area within the active commercial harbor was previously dredged over 60-years ago and maintenance dredging continues. The proposed dredged area consists mainly of a sand, rubble, and algae zone. Since the new wharf is located in a relatively devoid area, the proposed construction would provide increased surface area for invertebrates to attach and potential shelter and forage habitat for juvenile fish. Direct impacts of dredging to the shoal areas within Apra Harbor (Western Shoals, Middle Shoals, Jade Shoals, and Big Blue Reef) will be avoided. The indirect impacts (from sedimentation) to these areas from in-water activities will also be avoided based on computer tide/current modeling performed within the project area (see Figure 11.2-3). The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers permits will likely contain requirements for silt curtains, biological monitoring, restrictions in dredging activities during potential coral spawning months, and compensatory mitigation projects. To compensate for the loss in ecological service provided by coral reef ecosystem, upland reforestation (to improve nearshore water quality), artificial reefs (to provide increased fish habitat) or a combination of these and other compensatory mitigation alternatives will be considered by the Navy to comply with federal laws that protect coral resources.

I-2612-003

Thank you for your comment. The EIS acknowledges there would be impacts associated with the proposed construction of a new deep-draft wharf in Apra Harbor to accommodate a transient nuclear powered aircraft carrier. Dredging is required to provide the minimum depth requirements to safely navigate the aircraft carrier. The DoD undertook several measures to avoid environmental impacts, including choosing a channel alignment that avoided dredging of coral shoals, reducing the aircraft carrier turning basin radius, and choosing a parallel to shore

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Name: _____ (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: _____

wharf alignment with a reduced clearance for the aircraft carrier.

As identified in the EIS, the proposed dredge area within the active commercial harbor was previously dredged over 60-years ago and maintenance dredging continues. Most of the area to be dredged has less than 30% coral coverage (i.e. 60% rubble, sand, and algae) and is of moderate health based on dive surveys. The shoal areas (Western Shoals, Middle Shoals, Jade Shoals, Big Blue Reef) would not be impacted by direct dredging activities. Based on computer modeling, taking into account tides and currents, there are no indirect (sedimentation) impacts anticipated.

To minimize the impacts of dredging, the US Army Corps of Engineers permits for the proposed actions would likely contain requirements for silt curtains, biological monitoring, restrictions on dredging activities during coral spawning periods, and compensatory mitigation projects.

As identified in Volume 4, Section 11.2.2.5 - 11.2.2.7, federal law recognizes the value of irreplaceable marine resources and requires compensatory mitigation for unavoidable significant impacts to coral reef ecosystems. A detailed compensatory mitigation plan would be submitted as part of the Clean Water Act 404 permit application for construction affecting the navigable waters of the United States (including the CVN transient wharf). Due to the ongoing review of DoD's habitat assessment methodology for coral reef ecosystems and associated uncertainties regarding the scope of mitigation required, a detailed mitigation plan has not been developed nor will one be available for incorporation into the FEIS. However, a number of mitigation options, including watershed restoration and the use of artificial reefs, are discussed in programmatic nature in Volume 4, Section 11.2 of the FEIS. DoD recognizes that, as part of the CWA Sec. 404 permitting process, additional NEPA documentation may be required to address specific permitting requirements and implementation of required

compensatory mitigations.



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I-2613-001

Thank you for your comment. Subsequent to issuing the DEIS, DoD and Guam Waterworks Authority (GWA) reached agreement in principle to establish a special private entity (SPE). This SPE would obtain a loan arranged by DoD to upgrade the North District Wastewater Treatment Plant (NDWWTP). The SPE would also operate the plant and pay back the loan with user fees. The DoD would pay user fees established by a customer service agreement with GWA that would enable the SPE to repay the loan. Future upgrades to add secondary treatment to the NDWWTP, if required, would be funded by the users based on their percentage of demand. The DoD would be one of the highest users would bear their fair share of that upgrade. This has been stated in the final EIS.

Example Comment		COMMENT AREA To be effective, include the following - What you support or what you don't support - Why you support it or why you don't support it	RECOMMENDATION AREA (State your request, demand or idea) To be effective, include the following AND BE SPECIFIC - Make sure to write the who, what, where, why and how of what you want - Also state what standard they need to follow when acting on your request Include - the specific action you would like to be taken including, times, dates, places, frequency, duration, laws to be followed, money, responsible partners, who will benefit, who will be affected, and boundaries.
Comment #	Page Number		
I-2613-001 1	3-57	Basic alternative 1b is a good plan, I support it because it always another sewer line to be installed. This will upgrade the island flow & cope with the military buildup.	Before anything happens, GWA has to consider future flow & work harder to create proposed future plans. needed that that help the people of Guam, the military buildup & the environment. However, they need to take typhoons & other natural disasters into account when they create the proposed plans.
2	3-66	GWA has to do <u>more</u> than the the primary objectives; otherwise we'll never get anywhere.	GWA should create plans that will not only help them complete objectives but will assist in the military buildup.
3	3-15	If GWA has "failed to meet minimum standards for primary treatment, how will they cope with the military buildup?"	GWA should first meet the minimum requirements before they begin creating new treatment plans regarding flow treatments.
4	3-59	Long term impacts of proposed sewage plants should be taken into account before they are put into motion.	Take into the economy & social aspects into consideration before creating alternatives.

Name: Resham Hemlani (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: _____



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Example Comment	COMMENT AREA To be effective, include the following	RECOMMENDATION AREA (State your request, demand or idea) To be effective, include the following AND BE SPECIFIC!
Comment # Page Number	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What you support or what you don't support - Why you support it or why you don't support it 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make sure to write the who, what, where, why and how of what you want - Also state what standard they need to follow when acting on your request <i>Include - the specific action you would like to be taken including, times, dates, places, frequency, duration, laws to be followed, money, responsible partners, who will benefit, who will be affected, and boundaries.</i>
I-2613-002 3-59	<p>Before we decide that which BOP treatment plan to use, we have to consider the long term effects on the people & the island. The summary of impacts 3.2.4.3. does not give a long-term alternative because it "was not developed because the alternative is not ready for project specific analysis" but we need to see/read these long-term alternatives before we make a decision.</p>	<p>A long term alternative has to be developed before we even consider taking action.</p>
I-2613-003	<p>We should take into account the habitats that will be destroyed when discussing the military buildup. Find areas that have little to no endangered species so the damage will be minimal.</p>	<p>No project specific support</p>

Name: Resham Hermiani (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: _____

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I-2613-002

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

I-2613-003

Thank you for your comment.

During the lengthy planning process for the siting of all the proposed training, housing, and administration areas for the military relocation, it was very important to avoid, to the maximum extent practicable, areas and habitat that contain known concentrations of endangered species. The total Guam population of Mariana crows is only 2 birds and fruit bats number less than 50 individuals. The proposed action has maximized the use of existing developed and previously disturbed areas on DoD lands to minimize the loss of known or potential habitat for threatened and endangered species.



OUR ISLAND OUR LIVES

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I-2614-002

Thank you for your comment. Habitat loss has been avoided to the extent practicable based on all planning considerations. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) is currently evaluating the removal of habitat that is being proposed and its impacts to threatened and endangered species on Guam and Tinian under the Endangered Species Act. Their responsibility is recovery of endangered species. Conservation measures for terrestrial species are included in the DEIS in Volume 2, Chapter 10. USFWS is currently discussing these and other measures with the Navy and additional measures have been added to the final EIS.

I-2614-003

Thank you for your comment. Volume 4, Chapter 16 of the Final EIS acknowledges that there could be impacts to ocean based tourism within Apra Harbor including diving. However, economic impacts to tourism would be somewhat offset by increased tourism from military personnel.

Example Comment		COMMENT AREA To be effective, include the following - What you support or what you don't support - Why you support it or why you don't support it	RECOMMENDATION AREA (State your request, demand or idea) To be effective, include the following AND BE SPECIFIC! - Make sure to write the who, what, where, why and how of what you want - Also state what standard they need to follow when acting on your request Include - the specific action you would like to be taken including, times, dates, places, frequency, duration, laws to be followed, money, responsible partners, who will benefit, who will be affected, and boundaries.
Comment #	Page Number		
I-2614-002		Destroying habitats & assisting in destroying species is something I cannot support.	Alternative areas & sites should be considered for built so these species won't be in danger. The EIS must only discuss a minor form effects. Should discuss the way some of the people are used in the area.
I-2614-003	101.4	DD did not take the economic impact that will/may occur if they destroy the reefs. mhi	→ Coral reefs are one of the few attractions that live tourists to the island. If the reefs are destroyed, it may negatively impact Guam's tourism economy.

Name: Resham Hemiani (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: _____

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I-2615-001

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

Example Comment	COMMENT AREA To be effective, include the following	RECOMMENDATION AREA (State your request, demand or idea) To be effective, include the following AND BE SPECIFIC!
Comment # Page Number	- What you support or what you don't support - Why you support it or why you don't support it	- Make sure to write the who, what, where, why and how of what you want - Also state what standard they need to follow when acting on your request <i>Include - the specific action you would like to be taken including, times, dates, places, frequency, duration, laws to be followed, money, responsible partners, who will benefit, who will be affected, and boundaries.</i>
I-2615-001	<p>As for me, I go against the build up! I go against it because honestly, Guam is fine on its own, I know that they can say and promise things but how do we really know that they're going to really do it? I mean honestly we're only going to get very little of it, we <u>will</u> lose our individuality and uniqueness.</p>	<p>Guam should not be changed, students and children should have a big part in this because we will carry this, we are the people who hold our future we decide and we it's about time we take stand! The reason why this is a bad idea is because the environment. I know this will cause pollution, harmful chemicals. Have they thought about what could happen to Guam and the people on Guam. It's a possibility they will want Guam and put us under their control. We are doing fine as it is, I know if people and parents, students feel a gap between military and kids, when and if they continue this build-up →</p>

Name: Kiersten Fausto (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: K.faussto@hotmail.com



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Comment #	Page Number	<p>To be effective, include the following</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What you support or what you don't support - Why you support it or why you don't support it 	<p>To be effective, include the following AND BE SPECIFIC!</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make sure to write the who, what, where, why and how of what you want - Also state what standard they need to follow when acting on your request <p><i>Include - the specific action you would like to be taken including, times, dates, places, frequency, duration, laws to be followed, money, responsible partners, who will benefit, who will be affected, and boundaries.</i></p>
1		I don't support this because it's very	the gap will get bigger. if they can promise better education, I believe that we can live that up and make it better for ourselves, just the way it was, there is no use of having the money they promise, if they're going to take away what belongs to us. people come to guam because they want to see what they don't have, like japan they don't have much natural places it's too civilized, not much of them selves anymore. They don't have beaches like we do.

Name: Kristen Fausto (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: k.fausto@hotmail.com



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I-2615-002 2	<p>I don't support it because of what it can do and why it's bad. And also what it can harm.</p>	<p>How this could affect our aquatic animals. Since I am against I suggest they stop, because they should not touch what was there first, the corals they plan to remove are also living things, they should not touch it. Those coral reefs are the ones that decrease our chances of having tidal waves. They can't just clear animals like that, if waste water over flows, they have no choice but to dump it into the water. And the animals in the water will</p>

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: Kiersten Faust

Address: K. faust@hormail.com

I-2615-002

Thank you for your comment. The location of the new Navy wharf was chosen as the least environmentally damaging alternative in efforts to avoid the least amount of live coral in the area. The proposed dredged area within the active commercial harbor was previously dredged over 60-years ago and maintenance dredging continues. The proposed dredged area consists mainly of a sand, rubble, and algae zone. Since the new wharf is located in a relatively devoid area, the proposed construction would provide increased surface area for invertebrates to attach and potential shelter and forage habitat for juvenile fish. Direct impacts of dredging to the shoal areas within Apra Harbor (Western Shoals, Middle Shoals, Jade Shoals, and Big Blue Reef) will be avoided. The indirect impacts (from sedimentation) to these areas from in-water activities will also be avoided based on computer tide/current modeling performed within the project area (see Figure 11.2-3). Additionally, most of the area to be dredged has less than 30% coral coverage (i.e. 60% rubble, sand, and algae) and is of moderate health based on dive surveys. There is no correlation between the dredging in Apra Harbor and increased chance of a Tsunami reaching the island or greater damage from a typhoon.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers permits will likely contain requirements for silt curtains, biological monitoring, restrictions in dredging activities during potential coral spawning months, and compensatory mitigation projects. To compensate for the loss in ecological service provided by coral reef ecosystem, upland reforestation (to improve nearshore water quality), artificial reefs (to provide increased fish habitat) or a combination of these and other compensatory mitigation alternatives will be considered by the Navy to comply with federal laws that protect coral resources.



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I-2615-002	<p><i>[Faint, illegible handwriting in the comment area]</i></p>	<p>get harmed and killed. These animals actually provide us the stability to live on this planet. They play a big part in our lives. They should not be chased OUT of our islands because just like the fruit but they balance the environment on Guam enough for food "fruits" when it comes to vegetations they are "the cream of the crop." corals provide us protection and a lot more animals are useful but I just have to get out there and learn more about them</p>

Name: Kristen Fausto (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: k.fausto@hotmail.com

1



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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2616-001 ①	3-16	Why can't military put their poop on the military base?	Use facilities you already HAVE!
		② 3-56 How will the environment handle the extra sewage?	Stop sending the sewage into the ocean!
I-2616-002 ③	15	How will an artificial reef protect us from a typhoon?	DON'T DREDGE! Please 
I-2616-003 ④	10-98	Do you really need to kill 560 ac. of jungle?	Please don't tear down too much jungle, because trees can act as stress relievers and can insulate cool air.

I-2616-001

Thank you for your comment. Both Guam Waterworks Authority and EPA concur with the proposed alternative to utilize existing GWA facilities, with appropriate upgrades. Subsequent to issuing the DEIS, DoD and Guam Waterworks Authority (GWA) reached agreement in principle to establish a special private entity (SPE). This SPE would obtain a loan arranged by DoD to upgrade the North District Wastewater Treatment Plant (NDWWTP). The SPE would also operate the plant and pay back the loan with user fees. The DoD would pay user fees established by a customer service agreement with GWA that would enable the SPE to repay the loan. Future upgrades to add secondary treatment to the NDWWTP, if required, would be funded by the users based on their percentage of demand. The DoD would be one of the highest users would bear their fair share of that upgrade. This has been stated in the final EIS.

DoD would continue to utilize its Apra Harbor wastewater treatment plant for increased DoD populations in southern Guam, but it would be costly and impracticable to pump wastewater all the way from the proposed Marine base in Finegayan to this treatment plant.

The universal practice with wastewater is to discharge effluent into rivers or oceans after treatment. That is what Guam does with all of its wastewater treatment plants. So does Hawaii. I don't understand what alternative you are suggesting by asking that wastewater effluent not be discharged into the ocean.

I-2616-002

Thank you for your comment. There is no correlation between the dredging in Apra Harbor and increased chance of a Tsunami reaching the island or greater damage from a typhoon.

Name: Johanna Salinas (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: PO Box 9763 Tam. Guam

I-2616-003

Thank you for your comment. The clearing of vegetation has been avoided to the extent practicable based on all planning considerations. The DEIS specified how much forest would be removed and compared it to the total amount available on Guam in Volume 7 and the total amount of forest that is proposed to be removed is small when compared to the total forest area on Guam; over 63,000 acres. To compensate for the removal of forest, other forest areas will be improved as habitat for animals through such methods as removal of pigs and deer that cause much destruction of the forest understory.



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I-2617-001

Thank you for your comment. Subsequent to issuing the DEIS, DoD and Guam Waterworks Authority (GWA) reached agreement in principle to establish a special private entity (SPE). This SPE would obtain a loan arranged by DoD to upgrade the North District Wastewater Treatment Plant (NDWWTP). The SPE would also operate the plant and pay back the loan with user fees. The DoD would pay user fees established by a customer service agreement with GWA that would enable the SPE to repay the loan. Future upgrades to add secondary treatment to the NDWWTP, if required, would be funded by the users based on their percentage of demand. The DoD would be one of the highest users would bear their fair share of that upgrade. This has been stated in the final EIS.

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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2617-001 1	3-55	<p>I do not support the fact that GWA would handle the increased demand of wastewater. It would put more strain on the infrastructure of Guam since GWA has not prepared for the military buildup.</p> <p>3-55 3.2.4: "GWA NDWWTP would handle most of the increased waste water treatment demand from the DoD buildup."</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help GWA prepare for the specific needs of the military buildup. • Focus on implementing the long-term alternative to build a new waste water treatment facility. This would help lessen the load on GWA.

Name: Edward Salonga (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: _____

2



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I-2617-002

Thank you for your comment. Subsequent to issuing the DEIS, DoD and Guam Waterworks Authority (GWA) reached agreement in principle to establish a special private entity (SPE). This SPE would obtain a loan arranged by DoD to upgrade the North District Wastewater Treatment Plant (NDWWTP). The SPE would also operate the plant and pay back the loan with user fees. The DoD would pay user fees established by a customer service agreement with GWA that would enable the SPE to repay the loan. Future upgrades to add secondary treatment to the NDWWTP, if required, would be funded by the users based on their percentage of demand. The DoD would be one of the highest users and would bear fair share of that upgrade. As part of the military relocation to Guam, the DoD would be participating in the upgrade of Guam's NDWWTP from primary to secondary treatment, if needed. This would assist the GWA in meeting its coastal water quality standards for the benefit of sea life and the people of Guam.

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I-2617-002 2	3-60	<p>3.2.4.3:</p> <p>"During the time when NDWWTP would be operating only primary treatment, ocean water quality before might degrade."</p> <p>Ocean quality is an important quality of Guam. The oceans should be protected and help preserve the our oceans.</p>	

Name: Edward Salasgo (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: _____



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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2618-001	3-15	I do not support GWA handling most of the projected waste water if they already are violating pollutant discharge permit limits, standards for primary treatment	before any of the projected wastewater can even be considered, GWA can with the help of military money (instead of just being a customer) can improve the plant <u>now</u> and then take on the wastewater.
2		I do not understand how the wastewater plants have no reserve capacities in the plant yet are getting ready for projected wastewater or even typhoons.	have the plants build more storage cells and focus on improving the current state of the plant before agreeing to take on a customer who will bring more than the plant can hold.
I-2618-002	3	I do not support the construction that would disturb the limestone forest that is potential foraging and roosting habitat for the Mariana fruit bat.	can the loss of habitat be avoided in any way? can EPA declare it a habitat for a protected species? if anything a possible sanctuary for the animals that are going to be displaced by construction.
I-2618-003	4	I do not agree with the destruction of the reefs due to the aircraft carrier dredge site because of the impact on habitats and the loss of protection from high tides, tidal impacts, etc.	The vulnerability of the vegetation needs to be protected by either recreating a habitat for our endangered species to live in or by avoiding displacement by clearing limitations.

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: Marjana Gabriel

Address: _____

I-2618-001

Thank you for your comment. Subsequent to issuing the DEIS, DoD and Guam Waterworks Authority (GWA) reached agreement in principle to establish a special private entity (SPE). This SPE would obtain a loan arranged by DoD to upgrade the North District Wastewater Treatment Plant (NDWWTP). The SPE would also operate the plant and pay back the loan with user fees. The DoD would pay user fees established by a customer service agreement with GWA that would enable the SPE to repay the loan. Future upgrades to add secondary treatment to the NDWWTP, if required, would be funded by the users based on their percentage of demand. The DoD would be one of the highest users would bear their fair share of that upgrade. This has been stated in the final EIS.

I-2618-002

Thank you for your comment. Removal of vegetation is considered significant if it is primary limestone vegetation. Removal of habitat is considered separately under Wildlife and Special-Status species. Collective and cumulative impacts are addressed in Volume 7 of the EIS. Disturbance outside existing utility corridors and rights-of-way would be minimized. During construction, monitoring will be conducted and construction would be halted if fruit bats are present. This has been made clear in the FEIS. Permanent impacts due to removal of habitat have been evaluated and conservation measures are proposed. The Navy is currently in Section 7 consultation with USFWS and various conservation projects are being discussed, in addition to those proposed in Volume 2, Chapter 10 of the DEIS. These are being incorporated into the FEIS.

I-2618-003

Thank you for your comment. As identified in the EIS, the proposed dredged area within the active commercial harbor was previously dredged over 60-years ago and maintenance dredging continues. Significant



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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2618-004 5	0-100	I do not agree with the statement that long-term, permanent impact to populations of even species would not result because these species are abundant in surrounding areas and would rapidly repopulate, because the assumption that animals would just move on and repopulate - it would cause competing environments and ruin dynamics.	limit clearing and allow the habitats to remain while under EPA watch or maybe zone in on specific, measurable habitats that the government could keep watch on on military property. programs could be started to keep these habitats under close watch and could extend to high school students wanting to get into biology. we could allow those designated passes to get onto the land and allow them to observe and report while keeping tabs on said species.
I-2618-005 6	11-2	the environmental consequences will be irreparably damaged and we will lose coral reef ecosystems. I do not agree with this and believe that we should avoid that at all costs.	only dredge what absolutely needs to be dredged and limit clearing on every place else. the permanent loss of hard corals will adversely affect the high fidelity species that were dependent upon that habitat for refuge and forage.
7	0-11	barren areas that lack hard stable surfaces such as sand, mud, and algae covered sea floor areas, do not support substantial coral growth which is an impact of dredging I don't agree with.	before starting with the dredge, conduct a complete survey of all nearby 195 acres of projected land for the dredging to occur and if there are any particular sites of coral to leave it be and only dredge sites that have less biodiversity and again, limit what is dredged.

Name: Mariana Gabriel (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: _____

impacts to coral reef, other immobile invertebrates, and some site-attached reef fish associated with dredging activities will be seen, however, a majority of the species are expected to vacate the area and return when in-water construction is completed. Additionally, most of the area to be dredged has less than 30% coral coverage (i.e. 60% rubble, sand, and algae) and is of moderate health based on dive surveys. The shoal areas (western shoals, middle shoals, jade shoals, big blue reef) will not be impacted by direct dredging activities. Based on computer modeling, taking into account tides and currents, there are no indirect (sedimentation) impacts anticipated. There is no correlation between the dredging in Apra Harbor and increased chance of a Tsunami reaching the island or greater damage from a typhoon.

The preferred action would not affect a large percentage of land available for endangered species. On Guam, the combined area directly and indirectly affected represents 3.3% of essential habitat island-wide for the endangered fruit bat and kingfisher and 3.6 % island-wide for the endangered crow. Although specific areas of essential habitat have not been designated for the koko by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, its habitat requirements are less specific than the other endangered species so the preferred action would affect even less of its habitat.

I-2618-004

Thank you for your comment. We have no data or information to conclude that general wildlife (excluding endangered or other special-status species) dynamics would be upset by the proposed action. However, we have determined that certain endangered species habitats would be significantly affected by the proposed action and these have been addressed. Updates to the EIS have been made to better evaluate these impacts.

I-2618-005

Thank you for your comment. The dredged channel alternative carried forward in the EIS is the least favorable for navigation, but is the least

environmentally damaging because it minimizes direct impact to existing high quality coral shoals and requires less dredging than the other channel options considered. To further minimize impacts to coral, the clearance needed for carrier berthing along the proposed wharf was reduced to avoid excavating a nearby outcrop of land with coral cover. Additionally, the proposed aircraft carrier turning basin at Apra Harbor meets the minimum radius needed to safely maneuver the carrier while minimizing dredging impacts. The proposed basin has the smallest circumference of any other active Naval Harbor.

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



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I-2619-001	3-15-3-21 + 3-55 3-60	I support the fact that the military is trying to help bring waste treatment up to notch. I agree with measures possibly to be taken for the increase with wastewater treatment.	There needs to be something close of GWA's waste treatment centers, not only for military buildup, but also for the health of the Marine environment. Capacities efficiency need to be improved sewage capacity is over its limit. Needs to be improved do to human environmental change. Military needs to be specific of what their alternative plant will possibly be, a study must also be on what will come out of the plants and released into the environment. All actions should be held to EPA standards. Also how will DoD pay for all of this.
I-2619-002	2 11-14- 11-71 10-98- 10-105	- I do not agree with what the military would like to do with DoD 1. Dredging 2. Areas for port. - I also do not agree for the proposal of removing habitat inside port area for a firing range.	I believe that what the military would like to do, dredging coral reefs. Areas in pagat as well that only have recovering endangered species, but some williams who will also be affected. I would like to see more restrictions by EPA to the dredging of the coral reefs. They increase in oncoming ships will bring new invasive species. These invasive species may be create a big destruction in the natural food chain. The draft EIS and DoD must keep in mind what will be the best alternative for the best interest of the area and me. I also believe that the military military schools, etc.
I-2619-003			

Name: Santino Carmacho (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: 122 Senator Tanaka Lane, Tamuning, GU.

I-2619-001

Thank you for your comment. Subsequent to issuing the DEIS, DoD and Guam Waterworks Authority (GWA) reached agreement in principle to establish a special private entity (SPE). This SPE would obtain a loan arranged by DoD to upgrade the North District Wastewater Treatment Plant (NDWWTP). The SPE would also operate the plant and pay back the loan with user fees. The DoD would pay user fees established by a customer service agreement with GWA that would enable the SPE to repay the loan. Future upgrades to add secondary treatment to the NDWWTP, if required, would be funded by the users based on their percentage of demand. The DoD would be one of the highest users would bear their fair share of that upgrade. This has been stated in the final EIS.

I-2619-002

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

I-2619-003

Thank you for your comment. The DoN is developing a Micronesia Biosecurity Plan (MBP) to address potential non-native invasive species



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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2619-004 2			<p>should take into consideration of feathering of of local wildlife and how they will affect these species. Pop should also take extra precautions to hire qualified personnel, or EPA should monitor on what might occur. Pop should also More mitigation also should be offered, if the choices of the military impacts the environment of Guam greatly. Finally, the I believe that any clearing and dredging should be closely monitored by EPA. Also, the clearing of trees will ^{may} impact the natural on climate of the island due to evapotranspiration.</p>
I-2619-005 3.	4.11.11- 4.11.2012	<p>I do not agree that the aircraft carriers should be cleared and just for aircraft carriers turning radii. aircraft carriers should be cleared out just for aircraft carriers turning radii.</p>	<p>I believe that Alternative 3 should be taken. This This section of the Draft EIS does not recognize the species in Apra Harbour. Apra Harbour is very different from other Harbours. It is less polluted than others. Dredging & reefs also makes the island more prone to tsunamis. The The Draft should include something on this. The impact area will be killed, and around 195 acres are included in the impact zone. 10 acres may also be affected by the dredging. The Draft EIS should contain more information on the draft impact of the coral reefs in Apra Harbour. Finally, Pop should take more on the coral.</p>
Name: _____		(Contact Information- Optional)	
Address: _____			

impacts associated with this EIS as well as to provide a plan for a comprehensive regional approach. The MBP will include risk assessments for invasive species throughout Micronesia and procedures to avoid, minimize, and mitigate these risks. It is being developed in conjunction with experts within other Federal agencies including the National Invasive Species Council (NISC), U.S. Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA-APHIS), the US. Geological Survey (USGS), and the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center (SERC). The plan is intended to be a comprehensive evaluation of risks in the region, including all Marine Corps and Navy actions on Guam and Tinian. For additional information on the MBP and existing and interim measures for non-native invasive species control, please refer to Volume 2, Chapter 10, Section 10.2.2.6 for terrestrial species and Volume 2, Chapter 11, Section 11.2.2.6 for marine species. Volume 2 Chapter 14 has been updated to include information on projected increased marine traffic associated with both organic growth and increases due to the military buildup. For endangered species and habitats, the Navy has worked with USFWS Pacific Fish and Wildlife Office in the development of conservation measures to minimize or avoid effects associated with the proposed action on species and habitats protected by the Endangered Species Act.

I-2619-004

Thank you for your comment. Monitoring potential impacts to terrestrial biological resources during construction will be conducted by the military and annually reported to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Numerous conservation measures as minimization for impacts of proposed projects are included in the EIS.

I-2619-005

Thank you for your comment. As identified in the EIS, the proposed dredged area within the active commercial harbor was previously dredge

over 60-years ago and maintenance dredging continues. Significant impacts to coral reef, other immobile invertebrates, and some site-attached reef fish associated with dredging activities will be seen, however, a majority of the species are expected to vacate the area and return when in-water construction is completed. Additionally, most of the area to be dredged has less than 30% coral coverage (i.e. 60% rubble, sand, and algae) and is of moderate health based on dive surveys. The shoal areas (western shoals, middle shoals, jade shoals, big blue reef) will not be impacted by direct dredging activities. Based on computer modeling, taking into account tides and currents, there are no indirect (sedimentation) impacts anticipated. There is no correlation between the dredging in Apra Harbor and increased chance of a Tsunami reaching the island or greater damage from a typhoon.



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I-2620-001

Thank you for your comment. The new Layon Landfill is designed to accommodate municipal solid waste from all current and future DoD sources as well as civilian and commercial sources. Based on conservative waste generation rates, the new landfill will reach capacity in approximately 33 years. The DoD will be implementing diversion and recycling programs that will significantly reduce solid waste generation and will help to extend the life of the landfill. Details of these programs have been added to Volume 6, Chapter 2.

The Navy is preparing a Recycling and Solid Waste Diversion Study for DoD Bases, Guam that has established a diversion goal of 50 percent, not including construction and demolition debris. The Study is considering the following alternatives: 1) DoD would construct two refuse transfer facilities, one in northern Guam and one in Southern Guam; 2) DoD would implement a source separation recycling program at all facilities; 3) DoD would construct recycling center(s); and 4) DoD would construct a materials resource recovery facility.

Additionally, the Navy is preparing a Construction and Demolition (C&D) Debris Reuse and Diversion Study for DOD Bases, Guam that addresses waste characterization, processing, recycling and disposal of construction debris. Information from this study will be used to update the FEIS.

The study is considering the following alternatives: 1) Contractors would continue to process all C&D debris, and DoD would construct a composting facility to process green waste and 2) DoD would construct a C&D debris central processing facility and a composting facility to process green waste.

Through project specific contractual requirements, DoD contractors would be required to process and divert 50% of C&D debris that is

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I-2620-001	1	2-90 The source of solid waste on Guam is unacceptable.	We already have 40,156 tons of solid waste and it's only 2010. But by the time it hits 2019 it will add 82,347 tons along w/ the previous years, equalling to a total of 879,197 tons.
	2	2-98 The making & dumping in the Layon Landfill.	In 2011, if the buildup is to be moved forward with, the Layon Landfill will be completed. By the year of 2019, it will have 540k tons of waste at a height of 54 feet. What will happen to the waste after we have over-capacitated the waste area.
	3	2-102 The construction and demolition debris.	If we demolish every building that we don't use, the debris that comes from it has a chance of making people sick, giving that explosions, or wrecking balls are used in the process. It will also add more waste to be transferred to the dumps.

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: Douglas Ducosin

Address: 240-A Chalan Teleforo Rd. Palantat, Yona



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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2620-002	1-64	Possible outcomes of the EFHA's alternative #1 construction related outcomes.	Coral reefs don't grow over night, and they might destroy it if we accept the buildup. Coral reefs are homes to the fish that is one way people make money, here on Guam. And if we destroy the coral, we destroy the fish, therefore leaving fishermen in poverty + possible homelessness.
5	1-66	The dredging activities impacting the growth in population for the sea turtle species.	The sea turtle species is on the brink of extinction and when the people are dredging, it confuses the newborn ^{newborn} turtle & makes them move away from the ocean, rather than towards it. Therefore, leading to the death rate of sea turtles increasing.
I-2620-008	not created or lesser	The increasing of non-native species.	The risk of having more non-native species on Guam is not needed. The ships are acting as transportation for the non-native species to come to Guam and reproduce, and possibly acting as a predator to the endangered species.

Name: _____ (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: _____

generated on each project. Another alternative would be for the DoD to construct a central processing facility that would be used to recover and reuse or recycle scrap metal, concrete (without lead-based paint), asphalt concrete, and untreated wood. Contractors would be required to haul C&D to this facility. Based on the C&D debris composition assumed in the study, the Navy will be able to achieve a C&D debris waste diversion goal of greater than 50% by the end of fiscal year 2015. A site for the central processing facility is currently being evaluated but will most likely be located in northern Guam. Disposal of C&D debris that is not divertible or recyclable will be disposed at the Navy Hardfill at Apra Harbor. The study also evaluates the construction of a composting facility to handle green waste generated by land clearing activities required for new development.

I-2620-002

Thank you for your comment. As identified in the EIS, the proposed dredged area within the commercial harbor was previously dredged over 60-years ago and the EIS did identify significant impacts to coral reef, other immobile invertebrates, and some site-attached reef fish associated with dredging activities.

A majority of the species are expected to vacate the area and return when in-water construction is completed. Additionally, most of the area to be dredged has less than 30% coral coverage (i.e. 60% rubble, sand, and algae) and is of moderate health based on dive surveys. The shoal areas (western shoals, middle shoals, jade shoals, big blue reef) are not expected to be impacted by dredging direct or indirect (sedimentation) activities based on computer tide/current modeling within Apra Harbor.

The Navy currently has standard operation procedures, mitigation measures and BMPs that consider federally protected species and their well-being. The Navy will also implement mitigation measures and BMPs during in-water and land-based construction activities (i.e. dredging and

wharf construction). Additionally, the Army Corps permit will require measures to protect water quality and biological resources. These may include the following: silt curtains; biological monitors on vessels (making sure sea turtles and dolphins do not approach the area) halting of dredging activities, if these animals enter the buffer zone, until the sea turtle and/or dolphin voluntarily leave the area, low lighting, and joint Navy/Guam Resource Agency monitoring of nesting beaches though out Guam, to name a few.

I-2620-003

Thank you for your comment. The DoN is developing a Micronesia Biosecurity Plan (MBP) to address potential non-native invasive species impacts associated with this EIS as well as to provide a plan for a comprehensive regional approach. The MBP will include risk assessments for non-native invasive species throughout Micronesia and procedures to avoid, minimize, and mitigate these risks. It is being developed in conjunction with experts within other Federal agencies including the National Invasive Species Council (NISC), U.S. Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA-APHIS), the US. Geological Survey (USGS), and the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center (SERC). The plan is intended to be a comprehensive evaluation of risks in the region, including all Marine Corps and Navy actions on Guam and Tinian. The Navy will develop biosecurity measures to address non-native invasive species issues that will supplement existing practices. For additional information on the MBP and existing and interim measures for non-native invasive species control, please refer to Volume 2, Chapter 10, Section 10.2.2.6 for terrestrial species and Volume 2, Chapter 11, Section 11.2.2.6 for marine species. Volume 2 Chapter 14 has been updated to include information on projected increased marine traffic associated with both organic growth and increases due to the military buildup. For endangered species and habitats, the Navy has worked with USFWS Pacific Fish and Wildlife Office in the development of

conservation measures to minimize or avoid effects associated with the proposed action on species and habitats protected by the Endangered Species Act.



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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2621-001 1	2-93	The Navy should keep flow fresh to them waste disposal	The navy should keep flow fresh to them selves & they should invest in installing the liner because it will better help the environment in the future.
2		waste disposal	The DEIS needs to state all the areas of disposal, treatment areas but mainly a back-up plan for Natural or man-caused disasters.
I-2621-002 3		How is all this being funded?	The funds should be used to pay for more appropriate alternatives. The DEIS needs to state how everything will happen and give a better time frame. If there is going to be an inflation of wastes then there should be an inflation of plans.

Name: Jerome C. (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: ~~462-7746~~ 462-7746

I-2621-001

Thank you for your comments.

The Layon Landfill has been designed to accommodate the potential military buildup and use of the Layon Landfill will help to achieve an economy of scale by the military sharing solid waste disposal costs with GovGuam. Current projections indicate the Layon Landfill will have capacity for 33 years. Both the Air Force and the Navy have All Hazards Contingency Response Plans in place that address natural and man-made disasters. The DoD is preparing an Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan that will address management of disaster debris.

I-2621-002

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



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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2621-003 A	64	I don't support Alternative 1 because it will increase the risk of extinction for some animals.	should re-locate to an area more suited for the action.
I-2621-004 S	1-65	I don't support dredging.	coral reefs play an important role in the environment so don't dredge because it will harm the environment.
I-2621-005 6			THE DEIS Gives all the impacts I want to see what is the plan to go about these impacts especially the long term.
I-2621-006 7		I don't support them trying to take the protected land.	They should go to private owners first and look for areas where there is no harm to the environment
I-2621-007 8		Guam is used for many recreational activities	There is a lot of history & culture everywhere and I don't think that it should be taken.

I-2621-003

Thank you for your comment. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) is currently evaluating the removal of habitat that is being proposed and its impacts to threatened and endangered species on Guam and Tinian under the Endangered Species Act. Their responsibility is recovery of endangered species. Conservation measures for terrestrial species are included in the DEIS in Volume 2, Chapter 10. USFWS is currently discussing these and other measures with the Navy and additional measures have been added to the final EIS.

I-2621-004

Thank you for your comment.

I-2621-005

Thank you for your comment. The FEIS includes a list of mitigation measures proposed to reduce adverse impacts from the proposed actions. The Record of Decision (ROD), following the FEIS, would identify mitigation measures committed to by DoD.

I-2621-006

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

DoD was required to determine whether military relocation requirements could be met by excess, underutilized or otherwise available property held by DoD on Guam. Early development plans attempted to keep all activities on existing DoD lands. However, as discussed in the FEIS (Volume 2, Chapter 2), after applying operational and environmental

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: _____

Address: _____

screening criteria, no contiguous DoD area on Guam was identified that could support all the land use and operational requirements of the action.

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

I-2621-007

Thank you for your comment.



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I-2622-001

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

Example Comment		COMMENT AREA To be effective, include the following - What you support or what you don't support - Why you support it or why you don't support it	RECOMMENDATION AREA (State your request, demand or idea) To be effective, include the following AND BE SPECIFIC! - Make sure to write the who, what, where, why and how of what you want - Also state what standard they need to follow when acting on your request Include - the specific action you would like to be taken including, times, dates, places, frequency, duration, laws to be followed, money, responsible partners, who will benefit, who will be affected, and boundaries.
Comment #	Page Number		
7	10-100	on the upper plateau area, all main components would be constructed, that will most likely directly impact some species.	The Mariana Fruit bat is endangered, and the construction might take away / disturb limestone forests that is potential foraging & roosting for this species, along w/ the Guam Micronesian Kingfisher, the Mariana Crow, and the Guam Parrot.
8	not stated in lesson	Reportings from a long period of time.	The assessment changes are resilient ADOM 1913 compared to 2010.
9	not stated in lesson	The dredging of coral reefs.	It takes 100+ years to attain the this quantity of coral today and if we were to just destroy them, that's destroying a lot of history and life.
10 I-2622-001	not stated in lesson	The military is planning on building a WDS, or Weapons Defense System.	If they build this, it will make Guam much likely of being a target of an attack, therefore endangering the whole population of Guam.

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: _____

Address: _____



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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2622-002	4-8 3-2-1-1 Pg 2	The DoD will restrict all personnel to having access to it.	The change in land ownership may result in an adverse land ownership impact, possibly leading to a conflict ^{against} the people of Guam and DoD.
I-2622-003	5 3-10-2 Pg 6	The buildup plan is currently including a firing range at Pagat, Mangilao.	Why should we lose access to something that is ours, belongs to us, and is sacred to our culture.
18	not stated in lesson	The loss of our culture.	The children of today, are losing their touch in their culture. We/ most of the population of Guam does not know how to fluently speak Chamorro, we are losing our culture slowly. If we have the buildup followed through, the problems given from the buildup, will affect us, and we will not be paying attention to our extinction of the Chamorro culture, we will be concentrating on the economical problems.

I-2622-002

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

I-2622-003

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

Name: _____ (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: _____

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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2623-001	2-94	Table 2.4-3 Install liner & other existing navy sanitary land fill at Apra Harbor	DOD should take care of their own toxic waste in a safe and innovative way.
I-2623-002	3-59	Potential mitigation outside of DOD control, # 4, states that the Navy will receive financing from Gov. of Japan.	where will DOD/GWA get funds to start on secondary treatment to help military build up. How long will it take to plan for secondary treatment.
I-2623-003	4	Volume 4 Endangered Species & their habitats	I really don't like these species being disturbed, what are you going to do about keeping them safe?

Name: Bolus, Kassie (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: P.O. Box 10758 Tamuning, GU 96937

I-2623-001

Thank you for your comment. The DoD is committed to the protection and responsible stewardship of the environment. In addition, the DoD is committed to the safe handling and use of all hazardous substances, including fuels, lubricants, solvents, munitions and explosives of concern (MEC), nuclear materials, pesticides, herbicides, PCBs, and other hazardous substances. In fact, when feasible, the DoD attempts to reduce or eliminate the use of various hazardous substances to the greatest extent possible and substituting them for less toxic substances.

When using hazardous substances, environmental laws and regulations (e.g., RCRA) must be followed by DoD that are designed to be protective of human health, welfare, and the environment. In order to implement these laws and regulations, DoD has developed various procedures, protocol, and directives designed to proactively eliminate or minimize the inadvertent leakage, spill or release of pollutants to the environment. These actions involve comprehensive administrative, engineering, and operations mandates, best management practices (BMPs), standard operating procedures (SOPs), and controls in place to prevent or minimize the inadvertent leakage, spill, or release of hazardous/toxic substances. These BMPs, SOPs, and other controls are fully described in the EIS document (Volume 7). Note that BMPs and SOPs are not considered "mitigation measures" because these actions are being done as part of existing laws and regulations and not as part of new "mitigation". However, if a leak, release, or spill is suspected or confirmed, aggressive mitigation measures are used to first clean up the leak, spill, or release as quickly as possible, followed by an assessment of risks to the public and/or the environment and a plan to remediate these risk concerns to within regulatory acceptable levels. These actions generally include environmental media (e.g., groundwater, surface water, soil, air, and/or biota) sampling and monitoring to ensure that and hazards are mitigated quickly and effectively. In many cases, part of remediation plan includes the requirement to perform regularly scheduled long-term sampling and monitoring of environmental media to



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ensure that remedial actions have been effective. If long-term monitoring indicates that risks to human health or the environment are still unacceptable, more aggressive remediation approaches are considered. In fact, many such clean-up efforts are underway. As part of the clean-up process, the DoD provides various opportunities for the general public, stakeholders, and other interested parties to get involved in the process. One such opportunity is Restoration Advisory Boards (RABs) where interested party questions and concerns may be communicated. These comprehensive actions (e.g., BMPs, SOPs, etc.) will protect public health, welfare, and the environment from adverse impacts associated with the use of hazardous substances.

I-2623-002

Thank you for your comment. Subsequent to issuing the DEIS, DoD and Guam Waterworks Authority (GWA) reached agreement in principle to establish a private entity (PE). This PE would obtain a loan arranged by DoD to upgrade the North District Wastewater Treatment Plant (NDWWTP). The PE would also operate the plant and pay back the loan with user fees. The DoD would pay user fees established by a customer service agreement with GWA that would enable the PE to repay the loan. Future upgrades to add secondary treatment to the NDWWTP, if required, would be funded by the users based on their percentage of demand. The DoD would be one of the highest users would bear their fair share of that upgrade. This has been stated in the final EIS.

Secondary treatment would take approximately 4 to 6 years to secure funding, permit, design, construct, and put into operation. GWA is appealing the EPA decision to withdraw the waiver for requiring secondary treatment. If the outcome of this appeal is that secondary treatment will be required, then plans would be put in motion to implement secondary treatment.

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Comment #	Page Number		
5	Ch. 11	permanent, localized destruction to 25.20 ac of live coral & coral reef habitat	Guam is not immune to tsunamis. Go Coral reef takes years to grow, Guam being a small island, we need the coral reef!
6	Ch. 11	The loss of coral	Nowhere in the DEIS does it state how the loss of coral reef will affect the environment. What are the benefits & disadvantages.
7	Vol. 8 Ch. 5.10.2 p. 6	This change in land ownership may result in a change in public access policies that may result in an adverse land ownership impact.	Mount Iamlam is an important historic & recreational place that the people of Guam enjoy going to, I don't think that it is just that it'd be accessible for OOD's convenience.

Name: Bolus, Kassie (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: P.O. Box 10753 Tamuning, GU 96931

I-2623-003

Thank you for your comment and concern for the environment surrounding Guam.

The Navy currently has standard operation procedures, mitigation measures and BMPs that consider federally protected species and their well-being. The Navy will also implement mitigation measures and BMPs during in-water and land-based construction activities (i.e. dredging and wharf construction) as appropriate. Additionally, the Army Corps permit will require measures to protect water quality and biological resources. The following are examples of practices that may be used: silt curtains, biological monitors on vessels (making sure sea turtles and dolphins do not approach the area), halting of dredging activities if these animals enter the buffer zone until the sea turtle and/or dolphin voluntarily leave the area, low lighting, and joint Navy/Guam Resource Agency monitoring of nesting beaches throughout Guam.



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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2624-001	10-00 11-66 Table 11.2-1	You only cite your own sources Impact encompasses about 80% of coral areas which is a lot more coral life conservation	Include outside sources like records from Guam EPA. Nonal base does not say <u>why</u> it is <u>important</u> so it should be said because dredging 70% is seems unnecessary (80% of total the damage to directly and indirectly to coral). This is contradictory: <u>outline what effect</u> is <u>temporary</u> and what will not recover. <u>One or the other</u>
I-2624-002	11.1.1	IF it is "not temporary" and why is it also "not [being allowed] for the environment to recover without measurable impact."	DEIS should recognize the right to the public access to cultural sites and not just DOD personnel
I-2624-003	8.2.1.1	I do not think that DOD should cut off public access	

Name: _____ (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: _____

I-2624-001

Thank you for your comment. As identified in the EIS, the proposed dredged area within the commercial harbor was previously dredge over 60-years ago and the EIS did identified significant impacts to coral reef, other immobile invertebrates, and some site-attached reef fish associated with dredging activities. A majority of the species are expected to vacate the area and return when in-water construction is completed. Additionally, most of the area to be dredged has less than 30% coral coverage (i.e. 60% rubble, sand, and algae) and is of moderate health based on dive surveys. The shoal areas (western shoals, middle shoals, jade shoals, big blue reef) are not expected to be impacted by dredging direct or indirect (sedimentation) activities based on computer tide/current modeling within Apra Harbor.

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

I-2624-002

Thank you for your comment. Short term impacts are considered temporary, as, over time conditions would return to normal. An example would be the temporary creation of re-suspended sediment that would adversely affect water quality during a dredging operation. After the



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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2624-004	58	I do not support the fact that the GMA can only support 12 MGd and the highest anticipate amount of 12.75.	Military should and GMA should work together to build facilities that would accomodate build-up; facilities that can have the capacity of 12.75 or more.
I-2624-005	70	How will the species at Apra Harbor be affected? Does not address what may happen to the species and why is how will we be reimbursed?	Should address impact on the all species in Apra Harbor and should say why it is necessary to be dredge Apra Harbor coral. If it is not <u>necessary</u> than why do it.
	64	We can destroy about 90% of coral life, and what will happen to our tourism?	90% of the coral is too muddy address how this to would affect our tourism (diving, snorkeling).

Name: Marie Perez (Contact Information- Optional)
 Address: P.O. Box 22751 Barrigada #64

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dredging operation was concluded, the sediment would no longer be re-suspended and water quality would return to ambient conditions.

I-2624-003

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

I-2624-004

Thank you for your comment. The existing primary clarifier at NDWWTP can treat only 12 mgd, however by implementing chemically enhanced primary treatment (CEPT), the plant can treat 12.75 mgd and meet effluent discharge requirements. The permit needs to be updated.

I-2624-005

Thank you for your comment. Volume 4, Chapter 16 of the Final EIS acknowledges that there could be impacts to ocean based tourism within Apra Harbor including diving. However, economic impacts to tourism would be somewhat offset by increased tourism from military personnel.

As identified in the EIS, the proposed dredged area within the commercial harbor was previously dredge over 60-years ago and the EIS did identified significant impacts to coral reef, other immobile

invertebrates, and some site-attached reef fish associated with dredging activities. A majority of the species are expected to vacate the area and return when in-water construction is completed. Additionally, most of the area to be dredged has less than 30% coral coverage (i.e. 60% rubble, sand, and algae) and is of moderate health based on dive surveys. The shoal areas (western shoals, middle shoals, jade shoals, big blue reef) are not expected to be impacted by dredging direct or indirect (sedimentation) activities based on computer tide/current modeling within Apra Harbor.



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Example Comment		COMMENT AREA To be effective, include the following - What you support or what you don't support - Why you support it or why you don't support it	RECOMMENDATION AREA (State your request, demand or idea) To be effective, include the following AND BE SPECIFIC! - Make sure to write the who, what, where, why and how of what you want - Also state what standard they need to follow when acting on your request Include - the specific action you would like to be taken including, times, dates, places, frequency, duration, laws to be followed, money, responsible partners, who will benefit, who will be affected, and boundaries.
Comment #	Page Number		
I-2625-001 1.	2-91	I disagree with the military building a new landfill near MUYAYAN. I disagree with them building a new landfill at all.	We have enough landfills to go around.. maybe they should not move as much people here.
I-2625-002 2.	B-18	The applicant has not developed a program to control toxic pollutants from non-industrial sources.	So, toxic waste? That can't be good for our island.. before you move here, figure out how to protect our island.
I-2625-003 3.	11-64	"Long term disruption to coral reef habitat and displacement of species. (could take years to recover)"	Our reef is one of the many things Guam is known for.. you already have a place to park an aircraft carrier, and you need to stop thinking about convenience and start thinking about life.
4		taking samples of only 1 inch into the soil when the proposed Dredging Depth will be 3ft	make your studies accurate & public

Name: Anjelica Bamba (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: _____

I-2625-001

Thank you for your comment. Gov Guam is building the new Layon Landfill, and that is happening right now, not as part of the proposed DoD buildup. DoD's participation as a customer improves the economics of this investment and was desired by Gov Guam. DoD plans to expand their recycling efforts to reduce solid waste generation. Even with the proposed DoD buildup, this landfill is estimated to have enough capacity for over 30 years.

I-2625-002

Thank you for your comment. The DoD is committed to the protection and responsible stewardship of the environment. In addition, the DoD is committed to the safe handling and use of all hazardous substances, including fuels, lubricants, solvents, munitions and explosives of concern (MEC), nuclear materials, pesticides, herbicides, PCBs, and other hazardous substances. In fact, when feasible, the DoD attempts to reduce or eliminate the use of various hazardous substances to the greatest extent possible and substituting them for less toxic substances. When using hazardous substances, environmental laws and regulations (e.g., RCRA) must be followed by DoD that are designed to be protective of human health, welfare, and the environment. In order to implement these laws and regulations, DoD has developed various procedures, protocol, and directives designed to proactively eliminate or minimize the inadvertent leakage, spill or release of pollutants to the environment. These actions involve comprehensive administrative, engineering, and operations mandates, best management practices (BMPs), standard operating procedures (SOPs), and controls in place to prevent or minimize the inadvertent leakage, spill, or release of hazardous/toxic substances. These BMPs, SOPs, and other controls are fully described in the EIS document (Volume 7). Note that BMPs and SOPs are not considered "mitigation measures" because these actions are being done as part of existing laws and regulations and not as part of new "mitigation". However, if a leak, release, or spill is suspected or



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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2625-004 5		citing sources from 1915 - almost a hundred years ago.	- update. im sure things have changed since 1915
I-2625-005 6		Dredging Apra Harbor will have a significant & irreversible effects on the ecosystem	If you dont do construction I promise you... it wont affect the ecosystem.
I-2625-006 7		taking mt. Lam Lam will aggravate the Chamorro. It is used for religious and cultural reasons.	Just Dont mine.
I-2625-007 8	21	cost of building & renting will increase due to the increase of population	- thats the only option i see
9		Out of the 3,700 new federal jobs coming to Guam less than 1,000 jobs are for Guam residents	- why all the Drama for convenience

confirmed, aggressive mitigation measures are used to first clean up the leak, spill, or release as quickly as possible, followed by an assessment of risks to the public and/or the environment and a plan to remediate these risk concerns to within regulatory acceptable levels. These actions generally include environmental media (e.g., groundwater, surface water, soil, air, and/or biota) sampling and monitoring to ensure that and hazards are mitigated quickly and effectively. In many cases, part of remediation plan includes the requirement to perform regularly scheduled long-term sampling and monitoring of environmental media to ensure that remedial actions have been effective. If long-term monitoring indicates that risks to human health or the environment are still unacceptable, more aggressive remediation approaches are considered. In fact, many such clean-up efforts are underway. As part of the clean-up process, the DoD provides various opportunities for the general public, stakeholders, and other interested parties to get involved in the process. One such opportunity is Restoration Advisory Boards (RABs) where interested party questions and concerns may be communicated. These comprehensive actions (e.g., BMPs, SOPs, etc.) will protect public health, welfare, and the environment from adverse impacts associated with the use of hazardous substances.

I-2625-003

Thank you for your comment. As identified in the EIS, the proposed dredged area within the commercial harbor was previously dredge over 60-years ago and the EIS did identified significant impacts to coral reef, other immobile invertebrates, and some site-attached reef fish associated with dredging activities. A majority of the species are expected to vacate the area and return when in-water construction is completed. Additionally, most of the area to be dredged has less than 30% coral coverage (i.e. 60% rubble, sand, and algae) and is of moderate health based on dive surveys. The shoal areas (western shoals, middle shoals, jade shoals, big blue reef) are not expected to be impacted by dredging direct or indirect (sedimentation) activities based

Name: Anjelica Brumby (Contact Information- Optional)
Address: _____

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on computer tide/current modeling within Apra Harbor. Sediment samples within the proposed dredging areas were analyzed according to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers testing criteria. As discussed in the EIS (Chapters 2 and 4 of Volumes 2 and 4), preliminary sampling results indicate that all contaminant parameters that were tested with the exception of nickel were below the Effects Range Low (ER-L) level. Nickel is a substance that is naturally occurring in the environment. The study results suggest that the materials to be dredged would not require special handling and would be suitable for upland placement for beneficial reuse or ocean disposal (although the ocean disposal permitting process would require separate analysis and toxicity testing). Additional testing will occur during the permitting process and a dredged material management plan will be developed.

I-2625-004

Thank you for your comment.

I-2625-005

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

I-2625-006

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

I-2625-007

Thank you for your comment. The FEIS anticipates that military housing will be built within the main cantonment area. It is anticipated that the majority of Marine families would rent units in the military housing and generally not compete with Guam residents for available housing units. It is likely that housing prices and rent will increase in the short term. After the construction period, housing and rental prices could decline because the construction labor force (not including the H2B workers who will live in dormitory type quarters) would leave Guam. Civilian military workers may vie for Guam housing; however, residential housing needed for these long-term workers would likely be about 3,200 units (maximal) by 2020 (SIAS, Table ES-3, page v).

On-island residents would be hired if they are qualified for the positions during the construction and operations periods. Because the number of qualified on-island residents would likely be exhausted, especially in the anticipated years of construction (2010 through 2016), thousands of H2B

visa foreign workers are anticipated. See the detailed discussion on workers in Section 4.3 of the SIAS.



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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2626-001		WATER TREATMENT/ WASTE DISPOSAL GUAM WATER AUTHORITY	HOW DO WE PROVIDE WASTE DISPOSAL / WATER TREATMENT FOR AN INCREASE OF 80,000 PEOPLE, WHEN WE SURELY DON'T MAKE THE MINIMUM REQUIREMENT FOR THE CURRENT POPULATION -
		12 MILLION GALLONS OF WASTE BY 2014	THE CURRENT PLANT CAN HANDLE 6 MILLION GALLONS PER DAY, THE US MILITARY EXPECTS US TO DOUBLE THIS NUMBER IN FOUR YEARS
I-2626-002		DREDGING APPA HARBOR WILL HAVE A SIGNIFICANT & IRREVERSIBLE EFFECTS ON THE ECOSYSTEM	Simple; LEAVE IT ALONE.
		TAKING SAMPLES OF ONLY 1 INCH INTO THE SOIL WHEN THE PROPOSED DREDGING DEPTH WILL BE 38 FEET	DIG DEEPER AND MAKE THE STUDIES PUBLIC

Name: BENHARD ALCARAZ (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: _____

I-2626-001

Thank you for your comment. Subsequent to issuing the DEIS, DoD and Guam Waterworks Authority (GWA) reached agreement in principle to establish a special private entity (SPE). This SPE would obtain a loan arranged by DoD to upgrade the North District Wastewater Treatment Plant (NDWWTP). The SPE would also operate the plant and pay back the loan with user fees. The DoD would pay user fees established by a customer service agreement with GWA that would enable the SPE to repay the loan. Future upgrades to add secondary treatment to the NDWWTP, if required, would be funded by the users based on their percentage of demand. The DoD would be one of the highest users would bear their fair share of that upgrade. This has been stated in the final EIS.

The current permitted capacity of the NDWWTP is 6 million gallons per day. However, the original design capacity of this facility is 12 million gallons per day. The proposed refurbishment would restore the plant to original capacity.

I-2626-002

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



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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2626-003		<p>DESTRUCTION OF CORAL REEF</p> <p>PAGAT CAVE IS OF DEEP CULTURAL IMPORTANCE TO THE CHAMORRO CULTURE & HISTORY</p> <p>YIGIO RACETRACK WAS A BACKYARD PROJECT STARTED A FEW YEARS AGO IN AN ATTEMPT TO REDEVELOP + MITIGATE ILLEGAL STREET PACING</p> <p>BOTH OF THESE PLACES ARE IMPORTANT TO GUAHAN. AND WILL BE TAKEN AWAY FOR THE SAKE OF A FRINGE DANCE</p>	<p>LEAVE IT ALONE. NO ALTERNATIVE IS AN ALTERNATIVE.</p>

Name: _____ (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: _____

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compensatory mitigations.

Sediment samples within the proposed dredging areas were analyzed according to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers testing criteria. As discussed in the EIS (Chapters 2 and 4 of Volumes 2 and 4), preliminary sampling results indicate that all contaminant parameters that were tested with the exception of nickel were below the Effects Range Low (ER-L) level. Nickel is a substance that is naturally occurring in the environment. The study results suggest that the materials to be dredged would not require special handling and would be suitable for upland placement for beneficial reuse or ocean disposal (although the ocean disposal permitting process would require separate analysis and toxicity testing). Additional testing will occur during the permitting process and a dredged material management plan will be developed.

I-2626-003

Thank you for your comment. DoD understands the importance of the cultural and historic issues related with land in Guam, and in particular those associated with the Pagat site. The present alternative at the Route 15 area was selected for additional analysis in the EIS because it met all of the necessary criteria. No direct disturbance to the Pagat site would occur from the construction or operation of the proposed firing range. The Pagat site will be preserved and no training would occur on the lower coastal plain.

The Proposed Action would result in the acquisition of lands on the east side of Guam near Route 15 and the existing Andersen Air Force Base South property and the construction of a live fire training range complex on the site. The lands consist of Government of Guam controlled parcels as well as a few privately owned parcels. The Government of Guam parcels are held by two entities, the Chamorro Land Trust and the Ancestral Lands Commission. These entities manage certain

Government of Guam land holdings to support native Chamorro interests and compensate land owners for lands currently controlled by the federal government.

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

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

In the event DoD acquires the land, the Guam International Raceway would have to decide whether to continue operation in another location. If it chose to continue operations it may be eligible for relocation assistance from DoD pursuant to the Uniform Assistance and Real

Property Acquisition Polices Act of 1970. If eligible, DoD would provide relocation assistance in the form of advisory services, and some specific financial assistance related to a move, but would not be responsible for the physical relocation of the operations of the Guam International Raceway.

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



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I-2627-001

Thank you for your comment. As identified in the EIS, the proposed dredged area within the commercial harbor was previously dredge over 60-years ago and the EIS did identified significant impacts to coral reef, other immobile invertebrates, and some site-attached reef fish associated with dredging activities. A majority of the species are expected to vacate the area and return when in-water construction is completed. Additionally, most of the area to be dredged has less than 30% coral coverage (i.e. 60% rubble, sand, and algae) and is of moderate health based on dive surveys. The shoal areas (western shoals, middle shoals, jade shoals, big blue reef) are not expected to be impacted by dredging direct or indirect (sedimentation) activities based on computer tide/current modeling within Apra Harbor.

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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2627-001 4	Vol. 4 Ch. 11	I don't support dredging the proposed area(s)	<p>DOD should not dredge... absolutely none.</p> <p>The shoals & reefs in this proposed area are full of marine life that is special, endangered, & many more wonderful adjectives that describe the it. Under ch. 11, 11.1 it states</p> <p>"... western Shoals & Big Blue Reefs are almost completely covered with living corals to a depth of approximately 50 to 60 feet (ft)..."</p> <p>Ch. 11, 11.1.2.2</p> <p>"The study assumed a 60 ft (18m) dredge depth..."</p> <p>Now that we can see the obvious, the corals in this area will be destroyed.</p> <p>DOD should seek further for other docks sites.</p>

Name: <u>Jonathan Perez</u>	(Contact Information- Optional) <u>jonperez - 85@hotmail.com</u>
Address: _____	<u>565-2342</u>

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I-2627-002

Thank you for your comment. DoD understands the importance of the cultural and historic issues related with land in Guam, and in particular those associated with the Pagat and Marbo areas. No direct disturbance to the Pagat site would occur from the construction or operation of the proposed firing range. However, DoD acknowledges that maintaining access to these sites is important. Although plans concerning access have not been developed, it is the intent of DoD to continue access should these properties be acquired. DoD looks forward to working with stakeholders in developing plans for access that balance operational needs, public safety concerns, and the continuing public use and enjoyment of these sites.

Example Comment		COMMENT AREA To be effective, include the following - What you support or what you don't support - Why you support it or why you don't support it	RECOMMENDATION AREA (State your request, demand or idea) To be effective, include the following AND BE SPECIFIC! - Make sure to write the who, what, where, why and how of what you want - Also state what standard they need to follow when acting on your request Include - the specific action you would like to be taken including, times, dates, places, frequency, duration, laws to be followed, money, responsible partners, who will benefit, who will be affected, and boundaries.
Comment #	Page Number		
I-2627-002 5	Vol. 2 Ch. 8 Sec. §.2.1.1 P. 2	I don't support the restriction of Mount - Lamlam.	Mount Lamlam holds extreme cultural value to the people of Guam. DoD needs to understand this & let US keep what is rightfully ours. This mountain plays an important role in the history of our island. I feel that this property should stay unrestricted.
6	Vol. 8 Ch. 5 Sec. §.10.2 P. 6	I don't support Pagat being fenced & restricted.	This area holds cultural value. Many people on Guam access this cave & bay & it would be sad to see it no longer accessible.

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: _____

Address: _____



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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2628-001	3-15 - 317	They state that Guam has failed to keep up with our waste, 100 million worth we don't have the money.	Instead of sending them at once, slowly feed them into the system. So, the impact won't be so great.
2.	3-18 - 319	How are they going to help us fit our waste problem. Paying isn't enough!	It flows to the plant, but doesn't stay there. fixing fixing it now would decrease the flow to the reefs. Slowing or slowing down the destruction of the reef.
3			Treating all their waste would slow it down so that the waste wouldn't build up and destroying a reef faster.
I-2628-002	4 2-96	The build up of waste will fill up all the new landfill faster, so something that last 25 yrs, will be finished in 5 or 10 years.	We need to think long term! ☺ Guam isn't like the states we don't have that much space. Landfills close where do we put the waste then.

Name: Lupaisa Padilla (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: _____

I-2628-001

Thank you for your comment. Subsequent to issuing the DEIS, DoD and Guam Waterworks Authority (GWA) reached agreement in principle to establish a special private entity (SPE). This SPE would obtain a loan arranged by DoD to upgrade the North District Wastewater Treatment Plant (NDWWTP). The SPE would also operate the plant and pay back the loan with user fees. The DoD would pay user fees established by a customer service agreement with GWA that would enable the SPE to repay the loan. Future upgrades to add secondary treatment to the NDWWTP, if required, would be funded by the users based on their percentage of demand. The DoD would be one of the highest users would bear their fair share of that upgrade. This has been stated in the final EIS.

Also please note that GWA recently upgraded the ocean outfall of the NDWWTP. With that and the proposed refurbishments, it would ensure that the NDWWTP would meet Guam water standards.

I-2628-002

Thank you for your comment. The new Layon Landfill is designed to accommodate municipal solid waste from all current and future DoD sources as well as civilian and commercial sources. Based on conservative waste generation rates, the new landfill will reach capacity in approximately 33 years. The DoD will be implementing diversion and recycling programs that will significantly reduce solid waste generation and will help to extend the life of the landfill. Details of these programs have been added to Volume 6, Chapter 2.

The Navy is preparing a Recycling and Solid Waste Diversion Study for DoD Bases, Guam that has established a diversion goal of 50 percent, not including construction and demolition debris. The Study is considering the following alternatives: 1) DoD would construct two refuse transfer facilities, one in northern Guam and one in Southern Guam; 2) DoD would implement a source separation recycling program at all



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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2628-003	1-64 1-66 Volume 4	<p>I don't agree just because you'll try to be careful about the construction, doesn't mean it will be ok for the turtles. Watching them isn't going to guarantee their survival. They became that way because of people building and building some more doesn't help them.</p> <p>destroying the reef is a bad idea. the reef protects the island we live on. destroying it and putting a way there for carriers it will just get damaged and flooded so, it's a waste of money that we could use to fix something else.</p> <p>It will impact the beauty that the tourist come to see so, tourism drops a whole lot.</p>	Shipping by air and using airplane more than ships.
I-2628-004	3.		

Name: _____ (Contact Information- Optional)
 Address: _____

facilities; 3) DoD would construct recycling center(s); and 4) DoD would construct a materials resource recovery facility.

Additionally, the Navy is preparing a Construction and Demolition (C&D) Debris Reuse and Diversion Study for DOD Bases, Guam that addresses waste characterization, processing, recycling and disposal of construction debris. Information from this study will be used to update the FEIS.

The study is considering the following alternatives: 1) Contractors would continue to process all C&D debris, and DoD would construct a composting facility to process green waste and 2) DoD would construct a C&D debris central processing facility and a composting facility to process green waste.

Through project specific contractual requirements, DoD contractors would be required to process and divert 50% of C&D debris that is generated on each project. Another alternative would be for the DoD to construct a central processing facility that would be used to recover and reuse or recycle scrap metal, concrete (without lead-based paint), asphalt concrete, and untreated wood. Contractors would be required to haul C&D to this facility. Based on the C&D debris composition assumed in the study, the Navy will be able to achieve a C&D debris waste diversion goal of greater than 50% by the end of fiscal year 2015. A site for the central processing facility is currently being evaluated but will most likely be located in northern Guam. Disposal of C&D debris that is not divertible or recyclable will be disposed at the Navy Hardfill at Apra Harbor. The study also evaluates the construction of a composting facility to handle green waste generated by land clearing activities required for new development.

I-2628-003

Thank you for your comment. Shipping by air will not affect CVN

operations. As identified in the EIS, the proposed dredged area within the commercial harbor was previously dredged over 60-years ago and the EIS did identify significant impacts to coral reef, other immobile invertebrates, and some site-attached reef fish associated with dredging activities. A majority of the species are expected to vacate the area and return when in-water construction is completed. Additionally, most of the area to be dredged has less than 30% coral coverage (i.e. 60% rubble, sand, and algae) and is of moderate health based on dive surveys. The shoal areas (western shoals, middle shoals, jade shoals, big blue reef) are not expected to be impacted by dredging direct or indirect (sedimentation) activities based on computer tide/current modeling within Apra Harbor.

The Navy currently has standard operation procedures, mitigation measures and BMPs that consider federally protected species and their well-being. The Navy will also implement mitigation measures and BMPs during in-water and land-based construction activities (i.e. dredging and wharf construction). Additionally, the Army Corps permit will require measures to protect water quality and biological resources. These may include the following: silt curtains; biological monitors on vessels (making sure sea turtles and dolphins do not approach the area); halting of dredging activities, if these animals enter the buffer zone, until the sea turtle and/or dolphin voluntarily leave the area, low lighting, and joint Navy/Guam Resource Agency monitoring of nesting beaches throughout Guam, to name a few.

I-2628-004

Thank you for your comment. Please see the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F of the DEIS), Section 4.3.7 for information on Tourism. The analysis of the impacts on tourism generally reflect that the impacts of the proposed action would have on tourism would be mixed. Tourism may decline as some visitors may shy away from Guam due to construction activities and an increased military presence on the island but that would be made up for by increased visits

from members of the military who are tourists while their ships are docked on Guam.



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I-2629-001

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

Example Comment		COMMENT AREA To be effective, include the following	RECOMMENDATION AREA (State your request, demand or idea) To be effective, include the following AND BE SPECIFIC
Comment #	Page Number	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What you support or what you don't support - Why you support it or why you don't support it 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make sure to write the who, what, where, why and how of what you want - Also state what standard they need to follow when acting on your request - Include - the specific action you would like to be taken including, times, dates, places, frequency, duration, laws to be followed, money, responsible partners, who will benefit, who will be affected, and boundaries.
I-2629-001			
1.	11-64 Volume 4	I don't support this destruction of the reef. The reef doesn't grow like hair. It takes too long and the reef is our life line for many years. You can't make a man made reef.	you can't destroy the reef. It will have a chain reaction all over. You kill a reef, you kill a fish, you kill a fisherman's income, a family will have to look for a new job, but the build up makes it hard. The build up effects everything here. You could build up before the reef and then take a boat in. Then on the way in enjoy and looking at Guam's beauty while it last.
2.	Volume 4	Did you consider Did you consider that Guam has natural disasters. Will those place be ready to handle these conditions?	
3.		Destroy reefs are destroying their homes. These fish will be sitting ducks out in the water and won't know what to do. Bigger fishes will devour them and we'll lose alot of fish during these times.	

Name: Leniza Padilla (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: _____

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Example Comment		COMMENT AREA To be effective, include the following - What you support or what you don't support - Why you support it or why you don't support it	RECOMMENDATION AREA (State your request, demand or idea) To be effective, include the following AND BE SPECIFIC! - Make sure to write the who, what, where, why and how of what you want - Also state what standard they need to follow when acting on your request Include - the specific action you would like to be taken including, times, dates, places, frequency, duration, laws to be followed, money, responsible partners, who will benefit, who will be affected, and boundaries.
Comment #	Page Number		
I-2629-002		They are saying they will work on the coral 24/7. That isn't good it will cause a frenzy of frightened fishes and fishes and killing them faster also. The sediment will increase and also help with the destruction.	Slow it down, faster isn't better. Keeping construction to atleast 4 hours and cleaning up well. Will make sure that the reef stays as calm as possible.
I-2629-003		This youthspeak is making us skimp. We aren't able to form well-thought out opinions and questions. How are we suppose to change anything if we can't take in input and come up with questions that actually change something.	Slowing down and making it more reader friendly. Giving time to form opinion. 5 minutes can not be enough time for a thought out opinion.
I-2629-004		do you plan to keep within the acres mentioned about the leveling of the shallow reef. What happens to the reefs connected to the reefs coral within the boundaries? are they cut in half?	

I-2629-002

Thank you for your comment. A sediment plume is an inevitable effect of in-water construction activities. The Navy proposes to minimize sedimentation by using best management practices such as silt curtains and operational controls of dredging equipment. Turbidity monitoring will be performed during in-water work, and if water quality standards are exceeded, the work will cease until ambient conditions are reached and the silt curtain has been modified. Final mitigation measures for all dredging activities will be determined and agreed upon during the permit phase of the projects.

I-2629-003

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

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

I-2629-004

Thank you for your comment. As identified in the EIS, the proposed dredged area within the commercial harbor was previously dredge over 60-years ago and the EIS did identified significant impacts to coral

Name: _____ (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: _____

reef, other immobile invertebrates, and some site-attached reef fish associated with dredging activities. A majority of the species are expected to vacate the area and return when in-water construction is completed. Additionally, most of the area to be dredged has less than 30% coral coverage (i.e. 60% rubble, sand, and algae) and is of moderate health based on dive surveys. The shoal areas (western shoals, middle shoals, jade shoals, big blue reef) are not expected to be impacted by dredging direct or indirect (sedimentation) activities based on computer tide/current modeling within Apra Harbor.



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I-2630-001

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

I-2630-002

Thank you for your comment. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Example Comment		COMMENT AREA To be effective, include the following - What you support or what you don't support - Why you support it or why you don't support it	RECOMMENDATION AREA (State your request, demand or idea) To be effective, include the following AND BE SPECIFIC! - Make sure to write the who, what, where, why and how of what you want - Also state what standard they need to follow when acting on your request Include - the specific action you would like to be taken including, times, dates, places, frequency, duration, laws to be followed, money, responsible partners, who will benefit, who will be affected, and boundaries.
Comment #	Page Number		
I-2630-001		I don't support the proposed dredging site because it would affect the 46 species of marine life located in the site. If a ship were to have an oil spill, it would greatly affect the mangrove forest.	I think that the DoD should build the berthing station should be built somewhere else.
I-2630-002	2	What the military is planning to do is to plant new sources of food for the wildlife after they destroy some forest for construction. The species won't last long since it takes months for these sources of food to grow, which the species can't survive long without food.	I think the government should plant the new sources of food first before they start clearing forest.

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: _____

Address: _____



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(USFWS) is currently evaluating the removal of habitat that is being proposed and its impacts to threatened and endangered species on Guam and Tinian under the Endangered Species Act. Their responsibility is recovery of endangered species. Conservation measures for terrestrial species are included in the DEIS in Volume 2, Chapter 10. USFWS is currently discussing these and other measures with the Navy and additional measures have been added to the final EIS.

Example Comment		COMMENT AREA To be effective, include the following - What you support or what you don't support - Why you support it or why you don't support it	RECOMMENDATION AREA (State your request, demand or idea) To be effective, include the following AND BE SPECIFIC - Make sure to write the who, what, where, why and how of what you want - Also state what standard they need to follow when acting on your request Include - the specific action you would like to be taken including, times, dates, places, frequency, duration, laws to be followed, money, responsible partners, who will benefit, who will be affected, and boundaries.
Comment #	Page Number		
I-2630-003	3-50	<p>When my biggest concern is the disposal of the waste-water. In table 3.2-11, it shows that the highest total flow of all sources would be in 2014. That total is 12.75 million, which is a bit more than the facility can handle. What is going to happen to the excess waste. Are they going to send it out to the reef? Or are they going to increase the plant to hold more waste?</p>	
I-2630-004	2	<p>I don't support the taking away of Mt. Lam Lam because this isn't just any other mountain. It has a religious background. Catholics use this mountain for religious purposes.</p>	<p>The government should just use another mountain on Guam.</p>

I-2630-003

Thank you for your comment. The existing primary clarifiers at NDWWTP can treat only 12 mgd, however by implementing chemically enhanced primary treatment (CEPT), the plant can treat 12.75 mgd and meet effluent discharge requirements. So all the wastewater 12.75 mgd conveyed to the plant during 2014 will be treated using CEPT. The permit needs to be updated.

I-2630-004

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

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: _____

Address: _____

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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2631-001	3-15 3-20	Total department of Defense Water Storage Capacity by Area = 23 Mlg. NDWWTP = Peak capacity = 27 Mlg. very close.	- Try to increase NDWWTP's waste capacity.
I-2631-002	3-51	Military wants to be a customer but GWA cannot handle it.	- Accept the projected increase in wastewater flow.
I-2631-003		I do not support the change of water (saltwater - freshwater) because it can affect our fish & corals.	- Find a way to help natural resources adapt to the increasing waste.
I-2631-004		Too much info in such a short time.	- Prolong meetings
I-2631-005	5. 10-104	Activity will impact of the endangered species such as sea turtles. Habitats are very important to these animals. So can't they are dependent of the food etc.	- Resist removing habitats (measure) - Do not remove the habitats. Keep supervision over animals to prevent getting rid of them.
I-2631-006	6. Table 11.2-1	Provision of fuel material within the aircraft carrier project area would result in elevated suspended particulates.	- Reduce removal by locating areas where less # of coral are found and constraints there.
Name: <u>Steve Shin</u>		(Contact Information- Optional)	
Address: _____			

I-2631-001

Thank you for your comment. Subsequent to issuing the DEIS, DoD and Guam Waterworks Authority (GWA) reached agreement in principle to establish a special private entity (SPE). This SPE would obtain a loan arranged by DoD to upgrade the North District Wastewater Treatment Plant (NDWWTP). The SPE would also operate the plant and pay back the loan with user fees. The DoD would pay user fees established by a customer service agreement with GWA that would enable the SPE to repay the loan. Future upgrades to add secondary treatment to the NDWWTP, if required, would be funded by the users based on their percentage of demand. The DoD would be one of the highest users would bear their fair share of that upgrade. This has been stated in the final EIS.

Overall capacity of the NDWWTP is also being discussed with GWA. It may result in an overall expansion for future planning. Results of these discussions have been included in the Final EIS.

I-2631-002

Thank you for your comment. Subsequent to issuing the DEIS, DoD and Guam Waterworks Authority (GWA) reached agreement in principle to establish a special private entity (SPE). This SPE would obtain a loan arranged by DoD to upgrade the North District Wastewater Treatment Plant (NDWWTP). The SPE would also operate the plant and pay back the loan with user fees. The DoD would pay user fees established by a customer service agreement with GWA that would enable the SPE to repay the loan. Future upgrades to add secondary treatment to the NDWWTP, if required, would be funded by the users based on their percentage of demand. The DoD would be one of the highest users would bear their fair share of that upgrade. This has been stated in the final EIS.



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I-2631-007 7. b.	- Direct impact will affect our coral too badly - Impacted area 20 micronesian mads? I agree that the Draft EIS doesn't utilize info about the sea turtles. Sea turtle data would help the military mitigate endangered animals.	- Rather try indirect impact - Do not dredge, - The Draft EIS should specifically state the animals, trees, and other organisms currently.

Name: _____ (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: _____

I-2631-003

Thank you for your comment and concern for coral reef ecosystems. The DoD is committed to performing its mission in an environmentally responsible manner with minimal damage to sensitive ecosystems and marine resources.

As part of the military "build-up" of Guam, increased wastewater will be received at GWA's and Navy Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTPs). GWAs southern plants may not be able to handle this increased flow resulting in an adverse effect on receiving waters.

Best management practices (BMPs) and mitigation measures will minimize the potential impacts of the proposed action. These BMPs and potential mitigation measures are described primarily in Volumes 2, 4, and 7. Mitigation measures will be utilized (i.e. flocculants) to help solids and pollutants drop out prior to discharge. Additionally, the DoD will be participating in the refurbishment and upgrade of Guam's Northern District WWTP. This action alone will assist the GWA in meeting its coastal water quality standards for the benefit of sea life and people of Guam

I-2631-004

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

I-2631-005

Thank you for your comment and concern for the environment

surrounding Guam. The Navy currently has standard operation procedures, mitigation measures and BMPs that consider federally protected species and their well-being. The Navy will implement mitigation measures and BMPs during in-water and land-based construction activities (i.e. dredging and wharf construction) as appropriate. One of the potential options for mitigation is mangrove enhancement. Additionally, the Army Corps permit will require measures to protect water quality and biological resources. Some examples of these may include the following: silt curtains, biological monitors on vessels (making sure sea turtles and dolphins do not approach the area), halting of dredging activities if these animals enter the buffer zone until the sea turtle and/or dolphin voluntarily leave the area, low lighting, and joint Navy/Guam Resource Agency monitoring of nesting beaches though out Guam.

I-2631-006

Thank you for your comment and concern for coral reef ecosystems. As identified in the EIS, the proposed dredged area within the commercial harbor was previously dredge over 60-years ago and the EIS did identified significant impacts to coral reef, other immobile invertebrates, and some site-attached reef fish associated with dredging activities. A majority of the species are expected to vacate the area and return when in-water construction is completed. Additionally, most of the area to be dredged has less than 30% coral coverage (i.e. 60% rubble, sand, and algae) and is of moderate health based on dive surveys. The shoal areas (western shoals, middle shoals, jade shoals, big blue reef) are not expected to be impacted by dredging direct or indirect (sedimentation) activities based on computer tide/current modeling within Apra Harbor.

I-2631-007

Thank you for your comment. As identified in the EIS, the proposed dredged area within the commercial harbor was previously dredge over 60-years ago and the EIS did identified significant impacts to coral

reef, other immobile invertebrates, and some site-attached reef fish associated with dredging activities. A majority of the species are expected to vacate the area and return when in-water construction is completed. Additionally, most of the area to be dredged has less than 30% coral coverage (i.e. 60% rubble, sand, and algae) and is of moderate health based on dive surveys. The shoal areas (western shoals, middle shoals, jade shoals, big blue reef) are not expected to be impacted by dredging direct or indirect (sedimentation) activities based on computer tide/current modeling within Apra Harbor.

The Navy currently has standard operation procedures, mitigation measures and BMPs that consider federally protected species and their well-being. The Navy will also implement mitigation measures and BMPs during in-water and land-based construction activities (i.e. dredging and wharf construction). Additionally, the Army Corps permit will require measures to protect biological resources, including water quality. These measures may include the following: biological monitors on vessels (making sure sea turtles and dolphins do not approach the area); halting of dredging activities, if these animals enter the buffer zone, until the sea turtle and/or dolphin voluntarily leave the area, low lighting, and joint Navy/Guam Resource Agency monitoring of nesting beaches though out Guam, to name a few.



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I-2632-003

Thank you for your comment. The Navy currently has standard operation procedures, mitigation measures and BMPs that consider federally protected species and their well-being. The Navy will also implement mitigation measures and BMPs during in-water and land-based construction activities (i.e. dredging and wharf construction). Additionally, the Army Corps permit will require measures to protect biological resources, including water quality. These measures may include the following: biological monitors on vessels (making sure sea turtles and dolphins do not approach the area); halting of dredging activities, if these animals enter the buffer zone, until the sea turtle and/or dolphin voluntarily leave the area, low lighting, and joint Navy/Guam Resource Agency monitoring of nesting beaches though out Guam, to name a few. The location of the new Navy wharf was chosen as the least environmentally damaging alternative in efforts to avoid the least amount of live coral in the area. The proposed dredged area within the active commercial harbor was previously dredged over 60-years ago and maintenance dredging continues. The proposed dredged area consists mainly of a sand, rubble, and algae zone. Since the new wharf is located in a relatively devoid area, the proposed construction would provide increased surface area for invertebrates to attach and potential shelter and forage habitat for juvenile fish. Direct impacts of dredging to the shoal areas within Apra Harbor (Western Shoals, Middle Shoals, Jade Shoals, and Big Blue Reef) will be avoided. The indirect impacts (from sedimentation) to these areas from in-water activities will also be avoided based on computer tide/current modeling performed within the project area (see Figure 11.2-3). There is no correlation between the dredging in Apra Harbor and increased chance of a Tsunami reaching the island or greater damage from a typhoon.

I-2632-004

Thank you for your comment. DoD understands and recognizes the significance of cultural and recreational sites located on DoD property in

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I-2632-003	4	11-65 It says in this page second to the last paragraph that sea turtles are very sensitive to noise and if construction noise building we might distract them.	We all should be sensitive to sea turtles.
5		According to EIS assessment that long-term disruptions to coral reef habitat and displacement of species could take years to recover and if that happens we may decrease the number of our coral reefs. Coral reefs prevents so many natural disasters that could happen to this island. Coral reefs had prevented some natural disasters and if coral reefs would be destroyed what would happen?	We should be aware about what is the use of coral reefs here in Guam. We should protect our coral reefs. They should know it would affect the people here in Guam.
I-2632-004			I think that changing ownership for Mount Lam Lam to the Department of Defense will limit public access policies. Mount Lam Lam is a very important state historic for the people of Guam. Many local residents have memories on Mount Lam Lam. Its part of their culture. Its like their changing Guam by demolishing those historic places. And about the build up plan in Pagat Mangilao, will only make local residents of Guam very angry. These historic places are part of many local residents, and its part of their culture, and a part of them.

Name: _____ (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: _____

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



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I-2633-001

Thank you for your comment. Proposed construction activities supporting aircraft carrier berthing activities would be conducted in accordance with federal and local safety guidelines to ensure a safe work environment. The EIS clarifies that dredging frequency and duration would be determined at the final design stage. As discussed in Volume 4, Section 6, construction and operations occurring both onshore and offshore and would produce noise levels that result in less than significant impacts. Although pile driving activities would generate high noise levels at the source, the noise level at the nearest receptor is well within acceptable limits. Therefore, no noise mitigation measures have been determined to be necessary for the proposed aircraft carrier berthing.

The differences between the environmental effects of mechanical and hydraulic dredging are discussed in Chapter 2, Volume 4 and Appendix D of the EIS. Mechanical dredging involves use of a clamshell or fixed bucket that excavates the dredge sediment from the harbor floor and then carries the sediment in the full bucket through the water column before lifting the bucket out of the water and placing the dredged sediment in a nearby barge or scow. During this movement, a small fraction of the collected sediment will escape from the bucket and create suspended sediment in the lower and higher levels of the water column. On the other hand, a hydraulic dredge works solely on the harbor floor and any suspended sediment will emanate only in the lower portion of water column. As a result, the plume of suspended sediment is generally greater with use of conventional clam shell bucket as compared with a hydraulic dredge. However, use of hydraulic dredging is generally limited to soft bottom sediment on relatively flat surfaces. Mechanical dredging, which has historically been used in Apra Harbor, was chosen as the dredging method for evaluating environmental impacts as it presents the most adverse impact scenario.

A sediment plume is an inevitable effect of in-water construction

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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2633-001	11.2	Dredging 24 hrs/day - noise pollution, fatigue of workers may cause accidents	- shorten shifts, only work during certain hours
I-2633-002	11.2	- does not allow the environment to recover w/o measurable impact - permanent effect to ecology?!	MINIMIZE or MITIGATE
3	11.2	- removal of coral reduces structural complexity of Apra reef - typhoon will cause more damage, may cause even more of the reef to be destroyed	" "
4		- effects on fishing industry	

Name: Rigel J. Swarthy (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: _____



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1		Firing range being built near archeological sites possible destruction of sites	Build firing range farther away from important sites which need to be preserved

Name: Rigel J. Swachy (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: _____

activities. The Navy proposes to minimize sedimentation by using best management practices such as silt curtains and operational controls of dredging equipment. Final mitigation measures for all dredging activities will be determined and agreed upon during the permit phase of the projects.

Thank you for your comment. The DoD is considering several options for disposal of dredged material, including upland placement, ocean disposal, and beneficial uses such as shoreline stabilization, fill for berms, and fill for the Port Authority of Guam, as discussed in the EIS (Chapter 2, Volume 4). Using dredged material for beneficial reuse projects would depend upon the suitability of the material for these projects as well as whether the proposed action timeline coincides with the need for material for a reuse project. Detailed analysis cannot be done at this time because specific projects have not yet been identified with certainty. While beneficial reuse is a priority for the DoD, the final decision on dredged material management will be made during the final design and permitting process. Detailed analysis of the potential impacts from using dredged material for reuse projects will be conducted during the permitting phase.

I-2633-002

Thank you for your comment. As identified in the EIS, the proposed dredged area within the active commercial harbor was previously dredge over 60-years ago and maintenance dredging continues. Significant impacts to coral reef, other immobile invertebrates, and some site-attached reef fish associated with dredging activities will be seen, however, a majority of the species are expected to vacate the area and return when in-water construction is completed. Additionally, most of the area to be dredged has less than 30% coral coverage (i.e. 60% rubble, sand, and algae) and is of moderate health based on dive surveys. Based on analysis provided in the EIS, impacts to subsistence fishing/collecting from the proposed action would be minimal; returning to

baseline conditions after construction is complete.

Since the new wharf is located in a relatively devoid area, the proposed construction would provide increased surface area for invertebrates to attach and potential shelter and forage habitat for juvenile fish. The shoal areas (western shoals, middle shoals, jade shoals, big blue reef) will not be impacted by direct dredging activities. Based on computer modeling, taking into account tides and currents, there are no indirect (sedimentation) impacts anticipated. There is no correlation between the dredging in Apra Harbor and increased chance of a Tsunami reaching the island or greater damage from a typhoon. A detailed compensatory mitigation plan would be submitted as part of the Clean Water Act 404 permit application for construction affecting the navigable waters of the United States (including the CVN transient wharf). Due to the ongoing review of DoD's habitat assessment methodology for coral reef ecosystems and associated uncertainties regarding the scope of mitigation required, a detailed mitigation plan has not been developed nor will one be available for incorporation into the FEIS. However, a number of mitigation options, including watershed restoration and the use of artificial reefs, are discussed in programmatic nature in Volume 4, Section 11.2 of the FEIS. DoD recognizes that, as part of the CWA Sec. 404 permitting process, additional NEPA documentation may be required to address specific permitting requirements and implementation of required compensatory mitigations.



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I-2634-001

Thank you for your comment. The location of the new Navy wharf was chosen as the least environmentally damaging alternative in efforts to avoid the least amount of live coral in the area. The proposed dredged area within the active commercial harbor was previously dredged over 60-years ago and maintenance dredging continues. The proposed dredged area consists mainly of a sand, rubble, and algae zone. Since the new wharf is located in a relatively devoid area, the proposed construction would provide increased surface area for invertebrates to attach and potential shelter and forage habitat for juvenile fish. Direct impacts of dredging to the shoal areas within Apra Harbor (Western Shoals, Middle Shoals, Jade Shoals, and Big Blue Reef) will be avoided. The indirect impacts (from sedimentation) to these areas from in-water activities will also be avoided based on computer tide/current modeling performed within the project area (see Figure 11.2-3).

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

I-2634-002

Thank you for your comment. Please see the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F of the DEIS), Section 4.3.7 for

Example Comment		COMMENT AREA To be effective, include the following - What you support or what you don't support - Why you support it or why you don't support it	RECOMMENDATION AREA (State your request, demand or idea) To be effective, include the following AND BE SPECIFIC! - Make sure to write the who, what, where, why and how of what you want - Also state what standard they need to follow when acting on your request Include - the specific action you would like to be taken including, times, dates, places, frequency, duration, laws to be followed, money, responsible partners, who will benefit, who will be affected, and boundaries.
Comment #	Page Number		
I-2634-001	volume 4	<p>All of the proposed plans, such as the development in areas of Apra Harbor, disregard the negative affects. They state species are spread wide enough in the area to repopulate. This assumption however is going on probability. It is "wishful thinking."</p> <p>The development of Apra Bay as a ship-line is another way of destroying our reefs. If the water-storage plan goes through then the vital pillbox will further destroy the reefs. There are also areas along the Guam's shoreline. Furthermore, the destruction of the reefs will take out one of Guam's main tourist attraction. All of our money comes from this aspect. If our income is reduced, we will have more dependency on federal aid and thus would become less independent.</p>	
I-2634-002			

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: _____

Address: _____



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Example Comment		COMMENT AREA To be effective, include the following - What you support or what you don't support - Why you support it or why you don't support it	RECOMMENDATION AREA (State your request, demand or idea) To be effective, include the following AND BE SPECIFIC! - Make sure to write the who, what, where, why and how of what you want - Also state what standard they need to follow when acting on your request Include - the specific action you would like to be taken including, times, dates, places, frequency, duration, laws to be followed, money, responsible partners, who will benefit, who will be affected, and boundaries.
Comment # I-2634-003	Page Number 4	<p>that the Alternatives proposed state the losses will be compensated through mitigation, but what and how are they going to compensate? they state the faults are short term so mitigation is not needed.</p> <p>Furthermore they are not discussing the chemicals that would be poured into the ocean due to this dredging. The reason the reefs six years ago were deemed "healthy" was b/c there was not an increase in shipping arrival and b/c the majority of the land was not involved with the survey.</p>	<p>Full analysis survey of the reefs and the areas indirectly impacted by dredging sites.</p> <p>- proposal of mitigation so we know exactly what the reefs will be compensated for.</p> <p>Have Guam's own biologic scientists conduct surveys with the appointed military run surveyist. that way there are no to this aspects this will hopefully rule out conflict and the issue of "bias reporting".</p>

information on Tourism. The analysis of the impacts on tourism generally reflect that the impacts of the proposed action would have on tourism would be mixed. Tourism may decline as some visitors may shy away from Guam due to construction activities and an increased military presence on the island but that would be made up for by increased visits from members of the military who are tourists while their ships are docked on Guam.

I-2634-003

Thank you for your comment. The EIS acknowledges that dredging would result in short-term, localized impacts to water quality as discussed in Section 4.2.2.2, Volume 4. As noted in this Section, there would be short-term increases in turbidity, short-term decreases in dissolved oxygen, and resuspension of sediments possibly containing metals. Wharf construction and dredging activities in Apra Harbor have shown that there has only been short term, localized impacts to water quality with the use of BMPs. There have been no violations of water quality standards reported. It is anticipated that construction and dredging activities associated with the proposed transient CVN wharf would be consistent with previous actions regarding impacts to water quality.

As part of the CWA Section 404 permitting process, the DoD would conduct appropriate modeling prior to obtaining a CWA Section 401 Water Quality Certificate for in-water construction. Habitat assessment methodologies which evaluate the function of affected aquatic resources, such as coral reef ecosystems, are an evolving science and the adequacies of existing and new methodologies are heavily debated in the scientific community. Ideally, a standard assessment technique that accurately characterizes and quantifies losses and gains of coral reef ecosystem functions would be used. However, rulemaking for the Compensatory Mitigation Rule recognizes the wide variety of aquatic resources present in the United States and

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Name: _____

(Contact Information- Optional)

Address: _____

the evolving nature of science regarding aquatic ecosystem restoration make the establishment of standard assessment methodologies impracticable. The assessment for this EIS used an historically approved methodology (percent coral cover), supplemented by other methods such as the use of Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) satellite photos, for quantifying impacts to affected coral reef ecosystems impacted by the proposed transient CVN wharf and associated dredging. DoD believes that use of the percent coral cover methodology, supplemented by use of LIDAR satellite photos, is the "best currently available science" to attempt to capture the thousands of elements that comprise the function of a coral reef ecosystem. DoD's assessment is currently under review by the US Army Corps of Engineers, the agency charged with implementing dredge and fill permits under CWA Sec. 404, and other Federal agencies. The FEIS will be updated to reflect the latest developments in this review. A detailed compensatory mitigation plan would be submitted as part of the Clean Water Act 404 permit application for construction affecting the navigable waters of the United States (including the CVN transient wharf). Due to the ongoing review of DoD's habitat assessment methodology for coral reef ecosystems and associated uncertainties regarding the scope of mitigation required, a detailed mitigation plan has not been developed nor will one be available for incorporation into the FEIS. However, a number of mitigation options, including watershed restoration and the use of artificial reefs, are discussed in programmatic nature in Volume 4, Section 11.2 of the FEIS. DoD recognizes that, as part of the CWA Sec. 404 permitting process, additional NEPA documentation may be required to address specific permitting requirements and implementation of required compensatory mitigations.



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I-2635-001

Thank you for your comment. GovGuam is required to construct a new landfill (Layon Landfill in southern Guam). The Layon Landfill has been designed to accommodate the potential military buildup and use of the Layon Landfill will help to achieve an economy of scale by DoD sharing solid waste disposal costs with GovGuam. Current projections indicate the Layon Landfill will have capacity for 33 years. The new landfill will comply with all current solid waste regulations which include placing an impermeable liner beneath the waste, and a final cover over the waste after the landfill is closed. The regulations also require that a landfill gas control system and leachate collection systems be installed to prevent contamination to the environment. In addition, quarterly gas and groundwater monitoring will be performed at the landfill to assure no contamination has occurred.

I-2635-002

Thank you for your comment. Clearing of vegetation has been avoided to the extent practicable based on all planning considerations. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) is currently evaluating the removal of habitat that is being proposed and its impacts to threatened and endangered species on Guam and Tinian under the Endangered Species Act. Their responsibility is recovery of endangered species. They may be coordinating their effort with Dr. Aguon and other government of Guam officials. Conservation measures for terrestrial species are included in the DEIS in Volume 2, Chapter 10. USFWS is currently discussing these and other measures with the Navy and additional measures have been added to the final EIS.

I-2635-003

Thank you for your Comments and opinions. Please see Section 4.3.7 of the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F of the DEIS) for information on expected impacts on Tourism.

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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2635-001	2-97	I feel as though the better idea is to improve current facilities rather than build new ones.	Possibly use the landfill for App's Harbor or instead of building a new one in Northern Guam.
2.	3-60	The solid waste that is removed, what happens to it and how beneficial or can it affect us?	The solid waste would become somewhat of a pollutant to our island, what can be done to decrease this?
I-2635-002	10-98	The construction project will interfere with Guam's wildlife and vegetation.	Reduce construction to keep the predominant arguments that differentiate Guam from everywhere else.
I-2635-003	11-64	The decrease in wildlife would hurt Guam's economy, tourism & food supply.	Tourists flock here for our rich vegetation & wildlife. If they become extinct, we should see a decrease in revenue for all the island.
I-2635-004	10-104	The sea further inland around Guam is on the verge of extinction, what is the military doing about this?	How can the military decision their habitats and kill off these endangered animals?

Name: Dominic Lizama (Contact Information- Optional)
Address: PO Box 29941 Barrigada, Guam 96921



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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2635-005	1-1	I'm against the dredging of coral reefs because the symbiotic effect they have with other organisms.	The coral provides many resources to wildlife & vice versa. By dredging those reefs we're creating no effect with many species.
I-2635-006	1/2	The draft states that a firing range would be built in Borat, how will this affect the residents in this area?	I recommend moving the firing range to a more secluded area, for example the strip of land along the back road, that is currently abandoned.
I-2635-007	1/2	I feel as though the military might interfere with our culture.	By blocking off certain areas, it's like blocking off our culture and heritage. In a way it seems that our culture is getting the "short end of the stick."

Name: Dominic Lizama (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: PO Box 25541 Barrigada, Guam 96921

I-2635-004

Thank you for your comment and concern for the environment surrounding Guam. The Navy currently has standard operation procedures, mitigation measures and BMPs that consider federally protected species and their well-being. The Navy will implement mitigation measures and BMPs during in-water and land-based construction activities (i.e. dredging and wharf construction) as appropriate. Additionally, the Army Corps permit will require measures to protect water quality and biological resources. Some examples of these may include the following: silt curtains, biological monitors on vessels (making sure sea turtles and dolphins do not approach the area), halting of dredging activities if these animals enter the buffer zone until the sea turtle and/or dolphin voluntarily leave the area, low lighting, and joint Navy/Guam Resource Agency monitoring of nesting beaches though out Guam.

I-2635-005

Thank you for your comment. The location of the new Navy wharf was chosen as the least environmentally damaging alternative in efforts to avoid the least amount of live coral in the area. The proposed dredged area within the active commercial harbor was previously dredged over 60-years ago and maintenance dredging continues. The proposed dredged area consists mainly of a sand, rubble, and algae zone. Since the new wharf is located in a relatively devoid area, the proposed construction would provide increased surface area for invertebrates to attach and potential shelter and forage habitat for juvenile fish. Direct impacts of dredging to the shoal areas within Apra Harbor (Western Shoals, Middle Shoals, Jade Shoals, and Big Blue Reef) will be avoided. The indirect impacts (from sedimentation) to these areas from in-water activities will also be avoided based on computer tide/current modeling performed within the project area (see Figure 11.2-3).

A detailed compensatory mitigation plan would be submitted as part of

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

I-2635-006

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

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

I-2635-007

Thank you for your comment. Through the process of public involvement

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



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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2636-001		* Old in 240 out for aircraft commander must be expanded for increased air traffic. * Aerospace compatible (w/highest projected traffic)	* Home ^{owners} affected need to be informed and compensated - noise abatement as mitigation & - Emergency vehicles need to be present for chemicals (benzene) to respond to crashes. * made aware * training & equipment adequate to address needs (AFF) & enough to handle it & up to date response ^{response} frequency
I-2636-002			
I-2636-003			
I-2636-004			
Name: <u>Gregory Perez</u>		(Contact Information- Optional)	
Address: <u>PO Box 4602 Yigo Gu 96929</u>			

I-2636-001

Thank you for your comments. Aircraft safety is always major concern. Anderson AFB would continue to have a Crash Fire and Firefighting Rescue capability required by the USAF and DoD regulations for the proposed increase of military aircraft flying from the airfield. Aircraft activity would increase approximately 46% but would still be below historical use of the airfield. Flight tracks would be random following visual flight rules and would not significantly increase noise from current levels. Proposed flights are compared in Volume 2, Chapter 2.4.

I-2636-002

Thank you for your comment. Soundproofing by the USMC in high noise areas is not planned at this time because of several factors. Each individual structure has noise reduction capabilities and the average reduction for windows closed is about 25 dBA and 15 dBA with windows open (personal communication, Czech 2010). The amount of reduction for a specific structure depends upon many factors including; source and intensity of the noise, age of the structure, quality of construction, type and quality of building materials, topography, other structures nearby, and the proximity of trees around the structure. Furthermore, at this time funds for soundproofing are not allowed because regulations prohibit using USMC project funds for improvements to property which the Navy/USMC does not have a real property interest.

I-2636-003

Thank you for your comment. Volume 2, Section 16 provides a brief discussion of the overarching factors that affect public safety services on Guam. This section also discusses possible measures that the DoD could take to support increased staffing of required positions. These measures include seeking federal funding for necessary positions; increasing the number of private staffing and service contractors currently working for service agencies; and supporting a one-time hiring bonus of 20% of base pay for GovGuam agency positions, to increase

Air bridge to replenish stockpile as it
is being spent. Plan in advance
Logistics are available.

The plan to this needs to be
written in the FEIS.

interest in GovGuam agency employment. These measures could aid in increasing the number of public safety personnel on Guam. The EIS does not identify specific funding sources. The Navy understands the importance of emergency response for traffic accidents and will work with GovGuam to ensure DoDs participation in planning emergency response preparedness on Guam.

The FEIS has been updated (Volume 2) to better address impacts on social services.

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

I-2636-004

Thank you for your comment.



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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2637-001	3-20	I do not support the NDWWTP because the Anderson South facility has been abandoned and aren't being maintained. Why can't they fix it so that wastewater flows to the NDWWTP.	GWA should fix the facilities at Anderson South so that more wastewater can flow to the NDWWTP. It may make the situation a little bit easier. They should help GWA with it. I think that they should talk more about it.
2	3-16	The wastewater plan includes descriptions of treatment facilities, wastewater collection, etc. However, it states that Water Resources Master Plan didn't even consider future flow increases that could result the military buildup.	I suggest that they talk more about the wastewater. They should be complete with everything that they want to do on Guam.

Name: Anonymous (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: _____

I-2637-001

Thank you for your comment. Andersen South will be used for future Marine operations. Andersen South has no wastewater treatment facility so wastewater flow from Andersen South discharges to NDWWTP only. Subsequent to issuing the DEIS, DoD and Guam Waterworks Authority (GWA) reached agreement in principle to establish a special private entity (SPE). This SPE would obtain a loan arranged by DoD to upgrade the North District Wastewater Treatment Plant (NDWWTP). The SPE would also operate the plant and pay back the loan with user fees. The DoD would pay user fees established by a customer service agreement with GWA that would enable the SPE to repay the loan. Future upgrades to add secondary treatment to the NDWWTP, if required, would be funded by the users based on their percentage of demand. The DoD would be one of the highest users would bear their fair share of that upgrade. This has been stated in the final EIS. Water Resources Master Plan prepared in 2006 provided discussion on wastewater flow increases due to military buildup. The flows are preliminary as they do not have all the current information. The DEIS provided future flow increases due to military buildup.



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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2637-002	1171	I like the fact that they are not going to harm any of the sea turtles and that they are going to wait until they leave, but what about the other species of animals?	I think that they should be aware of <u>All</u> the native and non-native species. They should do the same with all the other animals.
I-2637-003	4.	I strongly oppose with the aircraft brothing. I don't think that it is right to dredge the natural coral reefs and replace them with artificial coral. Honestly, that is just ridiculous. It's like saying that they are going to take your house	- Instead of clearing out land for the species, I think it would be best if they used cleared land that are not being used. - I think that they shouldn't dredge the coral reefs. My only recommendation for this is by not creating the aircraft place. and give you a fin house. to replace it.

I-2637-002

Thank you for your comment. Habitat assessment methodologies which evaluate the function of affected aquatic resources, such as coral reef ecosystems, are an evolving science and the adequacies of existing and new methodologies are heavily debated in the scientific community. Ideally, a standard assessment technique that accurately characterizes and quantifies losses and gains of coral reef ecosystem functions would be used. However, rulemaking for the Compensatory Mitigation Rule recognizes the wide variety of aquatic resources present in the United States and the evolving nature of science regarding aquatic ecosystem restoration make the establishment of standard assessment methodologies impracticable. The assessment for this EIS used an historically approved methodology (percent coral cover), supplemented by other methods such as the use of Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) satellite photos, for quantifying impacts to affected coral reef ecosystems impacted by the proposed transient CVN wharf and associated dredging. DoD believes that use of the percent coral cover methodology, supplemented by use of LIDAR satellite photos, is the "best currently available science" to attempt to capture the thousands of elements that comprise the function of a coral reef ecosystem. DoD's assessment is currently under review by the US Army Corps of Engineers, the agency charged with implementing dredge and fill permits under CWA Sec. 404, and other Federal agencies. The FEIS will be updated to reflect the latest developments in this review.

A detailed compensatory mitigation plan would be submitted as part of the Clean Water Act 404 permit application for construction affecting the navigable waters of the United States (including the CVN transient wharf). Due to the ongoing review of DoD's habitat assessment methodology for coral reef ecosystems and associated uncertainties regarding the scope of mitigation required, a detailed mitigation plan has not been developed nor will one be available for incorporation into the FEIS. However, a number of mitigation options, including watershed

Name: Anonymous (Contact Information- Optional)
Address: _____

restoration and the use of artificial reefs, are discussed in programmatic nature in Volume 4, Section 11.2 of the FEIS. DoD recognizes that, as part of the CWA Sec. 404 permitting process, additional NEPA documentation may be required to address specific permitting requirements and implementation of required compensatory mitigations.

I-2637-003

Thank you for your comment. We are using developed land to the greatest extent practicable. Approximately 35% of the impacts to vegetation on Guam are to developed areas.



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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2638-001	3-15	- "GWA failed to provide sufficient information that both plants need 301(h) secondary treatment variance criteria." - Where would the waste be going?	
	3-16	- "GWA has not demonstrated that the discharge would affect or maintain water quality to allow recreational activities in and on the water."	
I-2638-002	11-67	- "Tugboats would disturb bottom sediments that could potentially be deposited on corals..."	
	11-69	- Fish within the Apra Harbor Channel and associated nearby shoals and nurseries may be disturbed. - "While fish may exit the immediate area during vessel movement, it's not likely that there would be any permanent impacts to present populations"	- It says there may be no permanent impacts to the present population <u>but</u> what about the future. Chasing away the marine life it will change the life in that area of waters. What happens to them when they don't know where to go

Name: _____ (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: _____

I-2638-001

Thank you for your comment. I believe you are quoting areas of why EPA denied continuation of the 301(h) waiver, a waiver from requiring secondary wastewater treatment. Secondary treatment is an advanced treatment removing more suspended solids than primary treatment. It is more expensive and generates more solid waste (sludge) that must be disposed, usually in landfills. So, if the appeal filed by GWA on this denial is not approved, then GWA would have to upgrade both the NDWWTP and the Hagatna WWTP to this secondary treatment.

Subsequent to issuing the DEIS, DoD and Guam Waterworks Authority (GWA) reached agreement in principle to establish a special private entity (SPE). This SPE would obtain a loan arranged by DoD to upgrade the North District Wastewater Treatment Plant (NDWWTP). The SPE would also operate the plant and pay back the loan with user fees. The DoD would pay user fees established by a customer service agreement with GWA that would enable the SPE to repay the loan. Future upgrades to add secondary treatment to the NDWWTP, if required, would be funded by the users based on their percentage of demand. The DoD would be one of the highest users would bear their fair share of that upgrade. This has been stated in the final EIS.

I-2638-002

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes the importance of reducing adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources, and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to work with the people and Government of Guam to ensure that the short-term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long-term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam. As identified in the EIS, the proposed dredged area within the active commercial harbor was previously dredge over 60-years ago and maintenance dredging continues. Significant impacts to coral reef, other immobile invertebrates,



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and some site-attached reef fish associated with dredging activities will be seen, however, a majority of the species are expected to vacate the area and return when in-water construction is completed. Additionally, most of the area to be dredged has less than 30% coral coverage (i.e. 60% rubble, sand, and algae) and is of moderate health based on dive surveys. The shoal areas (western shoals, middle shoals, jade shoals, big blue reef) will not be impacted by direct dredging activities. Based on computer modeling, taking into account tides and currents, there are no indirect (sedimentation) impacts anticipated.

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I-2638-002	Vol. 4	<p>- They plan on building the aircrafts carrier there and destroying the reef.</p>	<p>- The reef will be destroyed and what are we going to do when a typhoon comes and destroys the carrier. Whos going to pay it back</p> <p>- Whats going to protect Guam is a Tsunami comes.</p>

Form - 2002

Name: _____	(Contact Information- Optional)
Address: _____	



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I-2639-001

Thank you for your comment.

I-2639-002

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

As indicated in the Final EIS (Volume 2, Section 16.2.5; Volume 4, Section 16.2.5), the DoD plans for cultural sensitivity orientation and awareness programs which will focus on mutual respect and tolerance and strive to educate all incoming and currently present military personnel on the rich and varied cultural history that has created the culture that is Guam today.

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I-2639-002		- <u>EDUCATION</u> - I believe that it was stated in the EIS that there will be a 22% increase in schools due to the military buildup. I have asked about this at one of the hearings, but didn't really get my answer. I asked that if there were to be an increase in students that means we need more teachers. We are already lacking teachers as of now, what makes them think that having an increase in schools	TO me the only solution is for the military buildup <u>NOT</u> to go to Guam. As you can see, there are a lot of problems already. As I heard in one of the public hearings is that they said, "It's going to encourage war on Guam. They already created a Civil War by even having a proposal for having the Marines come to Guam. We don't hate the military, we just hate what they are trying to do to Guam."

Name: Piatani Villanueva (baby-len@hotmail.com) (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: 14B N. Granada Ct. Ugnan Terrace Dededs Guam 96929



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I-2639-002		make it better. Honestly, if they do go to public schools or any schools outside of base, there will be a lot of fights and trouble due to the military build up. I don't think that it would be best to have them go to an 'inside' school because then it's going to cause even more problems.	

Name: <u>Diolani Villanueva</u>	(Contact Information- Optional)
Address: <u>148 N. Granada Ct. Liguor Terrace Dededo, Guam 96929</u>	



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I-2640-001

Thank you for your comment. The Layon Landfill has been designed to accommodate the potential military buildup and use of the Layon Landfill will help to achieve an economy of scale by DoD sharing solid waste disposal costs with GovGuam. Current projections indicate the Layon Landfill will have capacity for 32 years. The new landfill will comply with all current solid waste regulations which include placing an impermeable liner beneath the waste, and over the waste after the landfill is closed. The regulations also require that a landfill gas control system and leachate collection systems be installed to prevent contamination to the environment. In addition, quarterly gas and groundwater monitoring will be performed at the landfill to assure no contamination has occurred.

Additionally, the Navy is preparing a Construction and Demolition (C&D) Debris Reuse and Diversion Study for DOD Bases, Guam that addresses waste characterization, processing, recycling and disposal of construction debris. Information from this study will be used to update the FEIS.

The study is considering the following alternatives: 1) Contractors would continue to process all C&D debris, and DoD would construct a composting facility to process green waste and 2) DoD would construct a C&D debris central processing facility and a composting facility to process green waste.

Through project specific contractual requirements, DoD contractors would be required to process and divert 50% of C&D debris that is generated on each project. Another alternative would be for the DoD to construct a central processing facility that would be used to recover and reuse or recycle scrap metal, concrete (without lead-based paint), asphalt concrete, and untreated wood. Contractors would be required to haul C&D to this facility. Based on the C&D debris composition assumed in the study, the Navy will be able to achieve a C&D debris waste

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I-2640-001	7-102	The construction of the new landfill will create a large amount of debris. There is very little landfill capacity available on island to deal with all the debris.	It is hazardous to our environment especially the people. They don't mention how it'll affect them or our health. Also, why can't we just share one landfill why do we have to spend more money and affect our environment by building another one why can't we just use the one we already have down south.
I-2640-002		Water waste: They are using chemicals and it is going to be dumped into our beach.	This is dangerous to the marine life and the local people. They don't mention anything on how it is hazardous to our health and the environment especially with all the chemicals going into our waters. This will affect our local reefs, with the environment

Name: Christina Vasquez (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: #120 Sune Court Astumbo Gardens Dedets Guam 96929



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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2640-003	100	The destruction of the wildlife in the north. The removal of native and non-native species to build more buildings for themselves. I disagree.	Why kill our animals and our forests? The military has occupied more land than anyone on Guam. Why can't they use the land that they already have? Why take more?
I-2640-004		The proposed dredging in Apra Harbor. I disagree	The dredging will affect the health of our coral reefs. The endangered sea turtle will no longer exist. Most of the wildlife in the Apra Harbor area will be destroyed. Fish and will die or go elsewhere. This dredging will have a huge impact on our marine environment. They fail to mention any of this. My recommendation is DON'T TOUCH APRA HARBOR!

Name: Christina Vargas (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: #120 Sane Court Astumbo Gardens Dededo Guam 96929

diversion goal of greater than 50% by the end of fiscal year 2015. A site for the central processing facility is currently being evaluated but will most likely be located in northern Guam. Disposal of C&D debris that is not divertible or recyclable will be disposed at the Navy Hardfill at Apra Harbor. The study also evaluates the construction of a composting facility to handle green waste generated by land clearing activities required for new development.

I-2640-002

Thank you for your comment. The upgrades proposed to the North District Wastewater Treatment Plant (NDWWTP) would ensure that this plant can operate as designed and meet the Guam water quality standards at the discharge. Meeting those standards would help protect the ocean life and the coral reefs. Also note that the ocean outfall was recently upgraded by Guam Waterworks Authority. Subsequent to issuing the DEIS, DoD and Guam Waterworks Authority (GWA) reached agreement in principle to establish a special private entity (SPE). This SPE would obtain a loan arranged by DoD to upgrade the North District Wastewater Treatment Plant (NDWWTP). The SPE would also operate the plant and pay back the loan with user fees. The DoD would pay user fees established by a customer service agreement with GWA that would enable the SPE to repay the loan. Future upgrades to add secondary treatment to the NDWWTP, if required, would be funded by the users based on their percentage of demand. The DoD would be one of the highest users would bear their fair share of that upgrade. This has been stated in the final EIS.

I-2640-003

Thank you for your comment. Clearing of vegetation has been avoided to the extent practicable based on all planning considerations. The DEIS specified how much forest would be removed and compared it to the total amount available on Guam in Volume 7. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) is currently evaluating the removal of habitat that is

being proposed and its impacts to threatened and endangered species on Guam and Tinian under the Endangered Species Act. Their responsibility is recovery of endangered species. They may be coordinating their effort with Dr. Aguon and other government of Guam officials. Conservation measures for terrestrial species are included in the DEIS in Volume 2, Chapter 10. USFWS is currently discussing these and other measures with the Navy and additional measures have been added to the final EIS.

I-2640-004

Thank you for your comment. The location of the new Navy wharf was chosen as the least environmentally damaging alternative in efforts to affect the least amount of live coral in the area. The proposed dredged area within the active commercial harbor was previously dredged over 60-years ago and maintenance dredging continues. The proposed dredged area consists mainly of a sand, rubble, and algae zone. Since the new wharf is located in a relatively devoid area, the proposed construction would provide increased surface area for invertebrates to attach and potential shelter and forage habitat for juvenile fish. Direct impacts of dredging to the shoal areas within Apra Harbor (Western Shoals, Middle Shoals, Jade Shoals, and Big Blue Reef) will be avoided. The indirect impacts (from sedimentation) to these areas from in-water activities will also be avoided based on computer tide/current modeling performed within the project area (see Figure 11.2-3).

A detailed compensatory mitigation plan would be submitted as part of the Clean Water Act 404 permit application for construction affecting the navigable waters of the United States (including the CVN transient wharf). Due to the ongoing review of DoD's habitat assessment methodology for coral reef ecosystems and associated uncertainties regarding the scope of mitigation required, a detailed mitigation plan has not been developed nor will one be available for incorporation into the FEIS. However, a number of mitigation options, including watershed restoration and the use of artificial reefs, are discussed in programmatic

nature in Volume 4, Section 11.2 of the FEIS. DoD recognizes that, as part of the CWA Sec. 404 permitting process, additional NEPA documentation may be required to address specific permitting requirements and implementation of required compensatory mitigations.



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I-2641-001	3-15	<p>water waste - being spilled into our reefs/when GWA is not really treating our waste. This will effect our environment. Polluting our waters. I don't really like this because I'm pretty sure all that waste will cover and destroy our reefs. And coral. Our reefs is really important to our island and to alot of species that live in our reefs.</p> <p>Another thing is our turtles. The dredging will really hurt our turtles and reef fish that</p>	<p>Is GWA able to handle our waste wastes? what would happen if those plants over spill?</p> <p>Another thing dredging. I know that the military is going to dredge parts of island so they can make parking spaces for their ships and submarines. what can you or we do to prevent all that sediment from being exposed to our coral reefs. Remember coral needs clean clear water to survive. So dredging would and will destroy our reefs.</p>
I-2641-002			<p>Do live in Apra Harbor. Apra Harbor has one of the most healthiest coral reefs and homes to ur turtles and fish. But don't forget that our turtles are going extinct.</p>
I-2641-003			<p>The military gona start clearing the lands so they could start building there own</p>

Name: James Garcia (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: _____

I-2641-001

Thank you for your comment. Subsequent to issuing the DEIS, DoD and Guam Waterworks Authority (GWA) reached agreement in principle to establish a special private entity (SPE). This SPE would obtain a loan arranged by DoD to upgrade the North District Wastewater Treatment Plant (NDWWTP). The SPE would also operate the plant and pay back the loan with user fees. The DoD would pay user fees established by a customer service agreement with GWA that would enable the SPE to repay the loan. Future upgrades to add secondary treatment to the NDWWTP, if required, would be funded by the users based on their percentage of demand. The DoD would be one of the highest users would bear their fair share of that upgrade. This has been stated in the final EIS.

DoD feels that the above arrangement and plant upgrades would ensure compliance with Guam water standards.

I-2641-002

Thank you for your comment. The location of the new Navy wharf was chosen as the least environmentally damaging alternative in efforts to avoid the least amount of live coral in the area. The proposed dredged area within the active commercial harbor was previously dredged over 60-years ago and maintenance dredging continues. The proposed dredged area consists mainly of a sand, rubble, and algae zone. Since the new wharf is located in a relatively devoid area, the proposed construction would provide increased surface area for invertebrates to attach and potential shelter and forage habitat for juvenile fish. Direct impacts of dredging to the shoal areas within Apra Harbor (Western Shoals, Middle Shoals, Jade Shoals, and Big Blue Reef) will be avoided. The indirect impacts (from sedimentation) to these areas from in-water activities will also be avoided based on computer tide/current modeling performed within the project area (see Figure 11.2-3).



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I-2641-004		I love my island and in a really big outdoors man. My father taught me how to hunt and fish so that when I can't afford food or things I need in life I can rely on the jungle and the ocean. If the military takes that away from us then what would we do when a time of need comes?	facilities and shooting ranges and stuff - what is gonna happen when the military doesn't need that piece of land anymore? Are they just gonna leave or abandon it like the base in mangilao and near yigo. All those buildings just abandon when they should use that land and just renovate the housings for the military - instead of breaking down a piece of land that can be kept to house our wild life species. Remember this military buildup will effect our lives forever.
I-2641-005			I would like to ask one more thing, if we can start public teachings of the Chamorro language. When those military men come to Guam, our language will be lost/because we barely speak the language anymore.
Name: <u>James Garcia</u>		(Contact Information - Optional)	
Address: _____			

The proposed action within Apra Harbor (an active commercial and DoD port) has been evaluated and will not significantly impact the federally protected green or hawksbill sea turtles with implementation of mitigation measures. The Navy currently implements standard operation procedures, mitigation measures and BMPs that consider federally protected species and their well-being. The Navy has co-existed with sea turtles in the Harbor for over 60-years. The Navy, in a partnership with the Fish and Wildlife Service, monitors sea turtle activities within Apra Harbor and around Guam. There are no records of sea turtles nesting on beaches within Apra Harbor that would be impacted by the proposed action and there have been no reported observations of sea turtles grazing within the area to be dredged.

I-2641-003

Thank you for your comment. The largest land area proposed for acquisition will be used for training ranges. The physical changes to the land are limited to the area firing points and targets near Route 15. The majority of the lands would remain undeveloped as naturally vegetated open space. The land acquisition agreements negotiated with the landowners would specify the condition of the lands when the lands are released back to the landowners.

I-2641-004

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

defense committees.

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

I-2641-005

Thank you for your comment. Your mitigation recommendations have been taken under consideration. Expanded mitigation discussion is available in the FEIS.



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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2642-001	10-103	its says that it will damage places were animals live. what would happen to them cause people do hunt for them so that they could eat the deer, pig, ect.	
I-2642-002	my comment	If they do kill the reef what will happen to the fish? cause there are people who fish for a living & its not easy.	
I-2642-003	my comment	why dont they say what will happen to the animals?	
I-2642-004	4. my comment	why do they want more land? cause they already own 30% of the land on GUAM & they want more. F.	

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: _____

Address: _____

I-2642-001

Thank you for your comment. The impacts caused by the proposed actions have been fully evaluated and measures to minimize the impacts have been included.

I-2642-002

Thank you for your comment. The proposed location of the new Navy wharf was chosen as the least environmentally damaging alternative, in efforts to avoid the least amount of live coral in the area. The proposed area to be dredged is mainly a sand and rubble zone. Based on analysis provided in the EIS, impacts to subsistence fishing/collecting from the proposed action would be minimal; returning to baseline conditions after construction is complete. Since the new wharf is located in a relatively devoid area, the proposed construction would provide increased surface area for invertebrates to attach and potential shelter and forage habitat for juvenile fish. The Navy will implement mitigation measures and Best Management Practices during in-water activities (i.e. dredging, wharf construction) to help lessen impacts to the marine environment.

I-2642-003

Thank you for your comment. The impacts caused by the proposed actions have been fully evaluated and measures to minimize the impacts have been included in the EIS.

I-2642-004

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



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was identified that could support all the land use and operational requirements of the action.

I-2642-005

Thank you for your comment. Subsequent to issuing the DEIS, DoD and Guam Waterworks Authority (GWA) reached agreement in principle to establish a special private entity (SPE). This SPE would obtain a loan arranged by DoD to upgrade the North District Wastewater Treatment Plant (NDWWTP). The SPE would also operate the plant and pay back the loan with user fees. The DoD would pay user fees established by a customer service agreement with GWA that would enable the SPE to repay the loan. Future upgrades to add secondary treatment to the NDWWTP, if required, would be funded by the users based on their percentage of demand. The DoD would be one of the highest users would bear their fair share of that upgrade. This has been stated in the final EIS.

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I-2642-005	5-16-12	1. Why aren't they going to help DoD with the treatment with the waste.	
2.	5-56	I don't agree. Cause the cost will go up in 2014-15 will be the highest in five years.	
3.	my comment	Why doesn't it say what will happen to all this waste? This can really affect our island.	
4.	my comment	If they can't use the waste again where will it go?	
5.			

Name: Cristian Sorber (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: _____

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I-2643-004	After the dredging, where do they plan to put the wastes (dead coral)?	
I-2643-005	That is BS what they are planning to do with the Mt. Lamlam access. They can't just let DoD permit here at the access.	Keep the Mt. Lamlam open to everyone.
I-2643-006	Most agencies in Guam, GMA, are already near capacity limit, the DEIS doesn't state any plans on helping these agencies.	If they want to move to Guam and use our resources, then they should think of the people, the land and the animals, not just themselves.
I-2643-007	Whose is going to suffer the consequences of the actions that they are making towards this build up? The children of today will have to fix these problems.	Think about the long term damage.

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: _____

Address: _____

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included in the DEIS in Volume 2, Chapter 10. USFWS is currently discussing these and other measures with the Navy and additional measures have been added to the final EIS.

I-2643-004

Thank you for your comment. The DoD is considering several options for disposal of dredged material, including upland placement, ocean disposal, and beneficial uses such as shoreline stabilization, fill for berms, and fill for the Port Authority of Guam, as discussed in the EIS (Chapter 2, Volume 4). Using dredged material for beneficial reuse projects would depend upon the suitability of the material for these projects as well as whether the proposed action timeline coincides with the need for material for a reuse project. Detailed analysis cannot be done at this time because specific projects have not yet been identified with certainty. While beneficial reuse is a priority for the DoD, the final decision on dredged material management will be made during the final design and permitting process. Detailed analysis of the potential impacts from using dredged material for reuse projects will be conducted during the permitting phase.

I-2643-005

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

I-2643-006

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

I-2643-007

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



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I-2644-001

Thank you for your comment. Subsequent to issuing the DEIS, DoD and Guam Waterworks Authority (GWA) reached agreement in principle to establish a special private entity (SPE). This SPE would obtain a loan arranged by DoD to upgrade the North District Wastewater Treatment Plant (NDWWTP). The SPE would also operate the plant and pay back the loan with user fees. The DoD would pay user fees established by a customer service agreement with GWA that would enable the SPE to repay the loan. Future upgrades to add secondary treatment to the NDWWTP, if required, would be funded by the users based on their percentage of demand. The DoD would be one of the highest users would bear their fair share of that upgrade. This has been stated in the final EIS.

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I-2644-001			
1		Our sewage plants differ greatly in size	
2		Wastewater will skyrocket over the years and peak in 2014, not 2019.	
3		The plants aren't ready now.	
4	3-59	Summary of Impacts - 3.2.4.3, "An analysis of long-term alternative was not developed because the alternative is not ready for project-specific analysis."	

Name: Gerian Tores (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: _____

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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2644-001	5	you're planning on putting another sewage plant. great! please be specific about it's location and impact.	
I-2644-002	6 10-102	incoming military would also bring their families. That would mean that people would need more homes, which would affect our land for animals	Please don't turn Guam into a suburb. You can build your buildings taller.
I-2644-003		Certain species of fish, coral, algae, sponges, etc. that may only be found within the project area will be destroyed.	

I-2644-002

Thank you for your comment. Land that is undeveloped would be developed under the proposed action. There would be impacts to terrestrial biology as described in Volume 2, Chapter 10. Mitigation measures are proposed to minimize and avoid impacts to these resources. Additional mitigation measures will be developed during consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

DoD facilities are planned according to facility standards that ensure that the quality of life among military personnel is comparable among all military bases. The current DOD standard for housing density is 4 to 6 Dwelling Units per acre. Consistent with the "live where you work" concept, Marine Corps Headquarters has expressed a desire to locate all associated housing on one contiguous main base. Likewise, Marine Corps Headquarters has expressed a desire to ensure the housing density for Marine Corps personnel and their families is compatible with other service housing densities on Guam, which are approximately 4.7 Dwelling Units per acre.

I-2644-003

Thank you for your comment. The proposed location of the new Navy wharf was chosen as the least environmentally damaging alternative, in efforts to avoid the least amount of live coral in the area. The proposed area to be dredged is mainly a sand and rubble zone. Based on analysis provided in the EIS, impacts to subsistence fishing/collecting from the proposed action would be minimal; returning to baseline conditions after construction is complete. Since the new wharf would be located in a relatively devoid area, the proposed construction would provide increased surface area for invertebrates to attach and potential shelter and forage habitat for juvenile fish. The Navy will implement mitigation measures and Best Management Practices during in-water activities (i.e. dredging, wharf construction) to help lessen impacts to the marine environment.

Name: Gerian Torres (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: _____



OUR ISLAND OUR LIVES

Personal Statement/Comment Form

I-2645-001

Thank you for your comment. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) is currently evaluating the removal of habitat that is being proposed and its impacts to threatened and endangered species on Guam and Tinian under the Endangered Species Act. Their responsibility is recovery of endangered species. Conservation measures for terrestrial species are included in the DEIS in Volume 2, Chapter 10. USFWS is currently discussing these and other measures with the Navy and additional measures have been added to the final EIS.

Example Comment		COMMENT AREA To be effective, include the following - What you support or what you don't support - Why you support it or why you don't support it	RECOMMENDATION AREA (State your request, demand or idea) To be effective, include the following AND BE SPECIFIC! - Make sure to write the who, what, where, why and how of what you want - Also state what standard they need to follow when acting on your request Include - the specific action you would like to be taken including, times, dates, places, frequency, duration, laws to be followed, money, responsible partners, who will benefit, who will be affected, and boundaries.
I-2645-001	3 10-98	The military must consider the best habitats of the species that are affected by the buildup. The species will not have to adjust to the different environments they are forced to live in.	Find more information about the impact of the buildup on the different species of animals that will be affected.

Name: Edward Salonga (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: _____



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Personal Statement/Comment Form

Example Comment		COMMENT AREA To be effective, include the following	RECOMMENDATION AREA (State your request, demand or idea) To be effective, include the following AND BE SPECIFIC
Comment #	Page Number	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What you support or what you don't support - Why you support it or why you don't support it 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make sure to write the who, what, where, why and how of what you want - Also state what standard they need to follow when acting on your request <i>Include - the specific action you would like to be taken including, times, dates, places, frequency, duration, laws to be followed, money, responsible partners, who will benefit, who will be affected, and boundaries.</i>
I-2645-002 4	11.2	<p>The dredging would not damage and kill large amounts of coral reefs that are affected direct and indirectly. These reefs damaged take hundreds of years to get to their current size.</p>	

I-2645-002

Thank you for your comment and concern for coral reef ecosystems. The proposed location of the new Navy wharf was chosen as the least environmentally damaging alternative in efforts to avoid the least amount of live coral in the area. The proposed dredged area within the active commercial harbor was previously dredged over 60-years ago and maintenance dredging continues. The proposed dredged area consists mainly of a sand, rubble, and algae zone. Since the new wharf is located in a relatively devoid area, the proposed construction would provide increased surface area for invertebrates to attach and potential shelter and forage habitat for juvenile fish. Direct impacts of dredging to the shoal areas within Apra Harbor (Western Shoals, Middle Shoals, Jade Shoals, and Big Blue Reef) will be avoided. The indirect impacts (from sedimentation) to these areas from in-water activities will also be avoided based on computer tide/current modeling performed within the project area (see Volume 4, Chapter 11). The Navy will implement mitigation measures and Best Management Practices during in-water activities (dredging, wharf construction) to help lessen impacts on the marine environment.

Name: <u>Edward Sa'onga</u>	(Contact Information- Optional)
Address: _____	



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Personal Statement/Comment Form

Example Comment		COMMENT AREA To be effective, include the following - What you support or what you don't support - Why you support it or why you don't support it	RECOMMENDATION AREA (State your request, demand or idea) To be effective, include the following AND BE SPECIFIC! - Make sure to write the who, what, where, why and how of what you want - Also state what standard they need to follow when acting on your request Include - the specific action you would like to be taken including, times, dates, places, frequency, duration, laws to be followed, money, responsible partners, who will benefit, who will be affected, and boundaries.
Comment #	Page Number		
I-2646-001	3-16	Agree that it was sad EWA didn't do anything about our waste in the past. They're only acting now.	EWA could've worked and improved it before and not last minute.
2	3-15	Sewage problems (eg: spills) I'm worried about this because of the natural disasters.	I suggest that EWA build these sewage in safer places, hidden and strong areas.
3		I have a problem w/ the wastewater flowing back to the ocean. when this happens, the marine creatures will probably die and decrease.	I think that the EWA should act on it and replace those areas where they're going to dump the waste.
4	3-17	I like the ideas	
5		I think the plans about another plant isn't completely thought out.	EWA should think about it first, lay out plans, and thoroughly talk about it with others.

I-2646-001

Thank you for your comment. Subsequent to issuing the DEIS, DoD and Guam Waterworks Authority (GWA) reached agreement in principle to establish a special private entity (SPE). This SPE would obtain a loan arranged by DoD to upgrade the North District Wastewater Treatment Plant (NDWWTP). The SPE would also operate the plant and pay back the loan with user fees. The DoD would pay user fees established by a customer service agreement with GWA that would enable the SPE to repay the loan. Future upgrades to add secondary treatment to the NDWWTP, if required, would be funded by the users based on their percentage of demand. The DoD would be one of the highest users would bear their fair share of that upgrade. This has been stated in the final EIS.

Please note that GWA recently upgraded/improved the ocean outfall for the NDWWTP. This and the proposed plant upgrades would help ensure that the plant would meet Guam water quality standards for the future.

Name: Marla J. De Torres (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: _____



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Personal Statement/Comment Form

Example Comment		COMMENT AREA To be effective, include the following - What you support or what you don't support - Why you support it or why you don't support it	RECOMMENDATION AREA (State your request, demand or idea) To be effective, include the following AND BE SPECIFIC - Make sure to write the who, what, where, why and how of what you want - Also state what standard they need to follow when acting on your request Include - the specific action you would like to be taken including, times, dates, places, frequency, duration, laws to be followed, money, responsible partners, who will benefit, who will be affected, and boundaries.
Comment #	Page Number		
I-2646-002	10-100	I totally agree w/ the noises that will distract & affect the wildlife.	The construction should be lessened and just use the areas they are abandoning.
I-2646-003	101 4	I agree/support the causes that the military buildup will do. It will be a big impact for the species living there.	I recommend that the construction think about their decisions and consider the fact that the animals will lose their homes.
I-2648-004	101 4	I don't exactly support the proposal about the dredging of the coral reefs. I think that it's a bad move in the military buildup because it affects numerous amounts of animal species, mainly on land and in water. And once they do this to the reef, it's gonna take a couple long time for the reef to grow back.	

I-2646-002

Thank you for your comment. Several mitigation measures have been proposed. Adaptive program management would alleviate construction noise and the force flow reduction mitigation measure would further noise impacts by lowering peak population levels during construction.

I-2646-003

Thank you for your comment. The DEIS specified how much forest would be removed and compared it to the total amount available on Guam in Volume 7. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) is currently evaluating the removal of habitat that is being proposed and its impacts to threatened and endangered species on Guam and Tinian under the Endangered Species Act. Their responsibility is recovery of endangered species. Conservation measures for terrestrial species are included in the DEIS in Volume 2, Chapter 10. USFWS is currently discussing these and other measures with the Navy and additional measures have been added to the final EIS.

I-2646-004

Thank you for your comment. The proposed location of the new Navy wharf was chosen as the least environmentally damaging alternative in efforts to avoid the least amount of live coral in the area. The proposed dredged area within the active commercial harbor was previously dredged over 60-years ago and maintenance dredging continues. The proposed dredged area consists mainly of a sand, rubble, and algae zone. Since the new wharf is located in a relatively devoid area, the proposed construction would provide increased surface area for invertebrates to attach and potential shelter and forage habitat for juvenile fish. Direct impacts of dredging to the shoal areas within Apra Harbor (Western Shoals, Middle Shoals, Jade Shoals, and Big Blue Reef) will be avoided. The indirect impacts (from sedimentation) to these areas from in-water activities will also be avoided based on computer tide/current modeling performed within the project area (see

Name: _____	(Contact Information- Optional)
Address: _____	

Volume 4, Chapter 11). The Navy will implement mitigation measures and Best Management Practices during in-water activities (dredging, wharf construction) to help lessen impacts on the marine environment.



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Example Comment		COMMENT AREA To be effective, include the following - What you support or what you don't support - Why you support it or why you don't support it	RECOMMENDATION AREA (State your request, demand or idea) To be effective, include the following AND BE SPECIFIC! - Make sure to write the who, what, where, why and how of what you want - Also state what standard they need to follow when acting on your request Include - the specific action you would like to be taken including, times, dates, places, frequency, duration, laws to be followed, money, responsible partners, who will benefit, who will be affected, and boundaries.
Comment #	Page Number		
I-2647-001	3-59	1. I do support the long-term Alternative agreement solution.	- Will it be able to support the incoming immigrating military people. Can they handle the wastes?
2.		- I hope that these facilities are doing their jobs carefully I don't want our wastes to pollute the environment	- Can people have the regular, yet randomized visits to these treatment facilities to check for any leakage & if the staff are doing their jobs properly.
3.	3-56	- ^{How} Why is the DoD's max volume on 2014 and not 2019? Is it because of the military's arrival	- They should prepare before 2014 Bonus so they won't risk having any leakage.
4.		- Should find out if this "treated" wastewater will hurt the environment	- Studies don't show that this fresh water will hurt the marine reefs (salt water). Try to find out how to get rid of this water where they won't hurt the environment.
5.		- Who is paying for all of this? - Are the people going to pay more for this?	- Who's organizing this?

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: Moraal Escalona

Address: 171 South Chalan Henry Kaiser R.D. Dedido, Guam.

I-2647-001

Thank you for your comment. Subsequent to issuing the DEIS, DoD and Guam Waterworks Authority (GWA) reached agreement in principle to establish a special private entity (SPE). This SPE would obtain a loan arranged by DoD to upgrade the North District Wastewater Treatment Plant (NDWWTP). The SPE would also operate the plant and pay back the loan with user fees. The DoD would pay user fees established by a customer service agreement with GWA that would enable the SPE to repay the loan. Future upgrades to add secondary treatment to the NDWWTP, if required, would be funded by the users based on their percentage of demand. The DoD would be one of the highest users would bear their fair share of that upgrade. This has been stated in the final EIS. As part of the military "build-up" of Guam, the DoD will be participating in the upgrade of Guam's NDWWTP from primary to secondary treatment, if needed. This action alone will assist the GWA in meeting its coastal water quality standards for the benefit of sea life and people of Guam.

Please see the discussion in Volume 6, Chapter 13 regarding potential impacts associated with installation of the wastewater diffuser on the bottom. In general, with appropriate horizontal drill technology and BMPs, appropriate diffuser design and attachment methodologies, and outfall distance and location offshore, affects to the marine environment are anticipated to be minimal.

Visits by the public to the NDWWTP would need to be arranged with GWA as DoD does not own the facility.

Improvements to the NDWWTP would be prioritized to be able to meet the projected demand. The peak demand would be expected in the year 2014 due to the imported portion of the construction workforce and the arrival of DoD personnel. Starting in 2015 the imported portion of the construction workforce would decline.

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OUR ISLAND OUR LIVES

Personal Statement/Comment Form

I-2647-002

Thank you for your comment. Clearing of vegetation has been avoided to the extent practicable based on all planning considerations. An impact to vegetation other than primary limestone vegetation is not considered significant under the vegetation category, however removal of other vegetation types may be considered significant under the Special-Status species category. Compensation for removal of habitat for Special-Status species is currently being discussed with USFWS under the Section 7 consultation process. Revision of BMPs and conservation measures in the DEIS from this consultation are being incorporated into the FEIS.

Example Comment		COMMENT AREA	RECOMMENDATION AREA (State your request, demand or idea)
Comment #	Page Number	To be effective, include the following - What you support or what you don't support - Why you support it or why you don't support it	To be effective, include the following AND BE SPECIFIC! - Make sure to write the who, what, where, why and how of what you want - Also state what standard they need to follow when acting on your request Include - the specific action you would like to be taken including, times, dates, places, frequency, duration, laws to be followed, money, responsible partners, who will benefit, who will be affected, and boundaries.
I-2647-001	3-17	- To "construct a new sludge digester" I think that it's a good idea.	- as long as this will treat the water that will be returned to the sea.
I-2647-002	10-48	- Construction for new treatment plants to clean the water, would mean that we would have to cut down trees to clear land.	<p>Is there a way to construct without clearing trees and endangering creatures. Beem</p> <p>Because I want to help clean the water, but I don't want to hurt the environment too. ed</p>
8.	12-100	- when you cut cut down trees it would affect "evapotranspiration". This would also affect us.	
9.		- Cutting down trees, would destroy habitats for land creatures, but not constructing would put Guam in an economic standstill.	

Name: Moraal Escalona (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: 171 South Chalan Henry Kaiser RD. Debede, Guam



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I-2648-001

Thank you for your comment. Subsequent to issuing the DEIS, DoD and Guam Waterworks Authority (GWA) reached agreement in principle to establish a special private entity (SPE). This SPE would obtain a loan arranged by DoD to upgrade the North District Wastewater Treatment Plant (NDWWTP). The SPE would also operate the plant and pay back the loan with user fees. The DoD would pay user fees established by a customer service agreement with GWA that would enable the SPE to repay the loan. Future upgrades to add secondary treatment to the NDWWTP, if required, would be funded by the users based on their percentage of demand. The DoD would be one of the highest users would bear their fair share of that upgrade. This has been stated in the final EIS.

Example Comment		COMMENT AREA To be effective, include the following - What you support or what you don't support - Why you support it or why you don't support it	RECOMMENDATION AREA (State your request, demand or idea) To be effective, include the following AND BE SPECIFIC! - Make sure to write the who, what, where, why and how of what you want - Also state what standard they need to follow when acting on your request Include - the specific action you would like to be taken including, times, dates, places, frequency, duration, laws to be followed, money, responsible partners, who will benefit, who will be affected, and boundaries.
Comment #	Page Number		
I-2648-001	V-6 Chp 3 p. 17	How can GWA or DoD tend to increase amount wastewater plants can hold when projects have already been delayed and resulted in fines of \$50,000 and cannot hold the amount of waste water.	I suggest that DoD build a Treatment on their land area that fits requirements and use evans treatment plants as a substitution till their plant is done with pipes farther out than current other treatment plants.
2	V-6 Chp 3 p. 15	In section 3.1.3 it states that GWAs infrastructure has deteriorated over the years. lack of resources on fees that Military should help with	DoD help maintain GWAs facilities.

Name: Margusha Carnacho (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: 716 Chalan Palaysa St.

3



OUR ISLAND OUR LIVES

Personal Statement/Comment Form

Example Comment		COMMENT AREA To be effective, include the following - What you support or what you don't support - Why you support it or why you don't support it	RECOMMENDATION AREA (State your request, demand or idea) To be effective, include the following AND BE SPECIFIC! - Make sure to write the who, what, where, why and how of what you want - Also state what standard they need to follow when acting on your request Include - the specific action you would like to be taken including, times, dates, places, frequency, duration, laws to be followed, money, responsible partners, who will benefit, who will be affected, and boundaries.
Comment #	Page Number		
3.	105	I don't support the clearing in Apra	
I-2648-002	4 chp 10 p. 64-71	I don't support the habitat clearing as stated in vol 2 chp 10. It states that forest that are used as land for endangered animals will be cleared, but my concern is the effects of clearing land will have on our our species.	I think that the military should use the land that is already cleared.

I-2648-002

Thank you for your comment. Clearing of vegetation has been avoided to the extent practicable based on all planning considerations. An impact to vegetation other than primary limestone vegetation is not considered significant under the vegetation category, however removal of other vegetation types may be considered significant under the Special-Status species category. Conservation measures for removal of habitat for Special-Status species is currently being discussed with USFWS under the Section 7 consultation process. Revision of BMPs and conservation measures in the DEIS from this consultation are being incorporated into the FEIS.

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: _____

Address: _____



OUR ISLAND OUR LIVES

Personal Statement/Comment Form

I-2648-003

Thank you for your comment. The location of the new Navy wharf was chosen as the least environmentally damaging alternative, in efforts to avoid the least amount of live coral in the area. The proposed area to be dredged is mainly a sand and rubble zone. Based on analysis provided in the EIS, impacts to subsistence fishing/collecting from the proposed action would be minimal; returning to baseline conditions after construction is complete.

Since the new wharf is located in a relatively devoid area, the proposed construction would provide increased surface area for invertebrates to attach and potential shelter and forage habitat for juvenile fish. The Navy will implement mitigation measures and Best Management Practices during in-water activities (i.e. dredging, wharf construction) to help lessen impacts to the marine environment. The proposed action within Apra Harbor (an active commercial and DoD port) has been evaluated and will not significantly impact the federally protected green or hawksbill sea turtles with implementation of mitigation measures. The Navy currently implements standard operation procedures, mitigation measures and BMPs that consider federally protected species and their well-being.

The Navy has co-existed with sea turtles in the Harbor for over 60-years. The Navy, in a partnership with the Fish and Wildlife Service, monitors sea turtle activities within Apra Harbor and around Guam. There are no records of sea turtles nesting on beaches within Apra Harbor that would be impacted by the proposed action and there have been no reported observations of sea turtles grazing within the area to be dredged.

Example Comment		COMMENT AREA To be effective, include the following - What you support or what you don't support - Why you support it or why you don't support it	RECOMMENDATION AREA (State your request, demand or idea) To be effective, include the following AND BE SPECIFIC! - Make sure to write the who, what, where, why and how of what you want - Also state what standard they need to follow when acting on your request Include - the specific action you would like to be taken including, times, dates, places, frequency, duration, laws to be followed, money, responsible partners, who will benefit, who will be affected, and boundaries.
I-2648-003	11.2.5.2 11.2.5.2	In the DEIS it states that the fish and sea turtles may exit the area but will not be effected. In the last paragraph it says that marine animals will move back or repopulate into the areas after the dredging activities cease.	Sea turtles will be effected maybe not permanently but they will be effected, by the sediment and loss of food from the dredging. Why would fish want to move back to a place where there will be none or few coral reefs and algae. I suggest they conduct a thorough research of the area to be dredged and the affects.

Name: Marquisha Camacho (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: _____

13

Once upon a time, there lived a once proud people who called themselves *taotaomo'na*, first people from the land of the *sinahi* (rising crescent moon). These forgotten peoples are known worldwide as "the giants who roamed the earth!" These ancestors also were the world's first navigators eons before the birth of Moses. Invented the *sakman*, "flying proa" the world's fastest traditional canoe, which required no tacking. Believed to be "the lost tribe of Israel" by the Jews due to the *acho' atupak*, sling stone. Lived naked from time of birth to time of death! Wow!!! Who are these people? I'll love to live in paradise and greatness!! An independent nation.

I-2649-001

OKAY, I B.S.'ED. THERE WAS NEVER A "ONCE UPON A TIME". THESE PEOPLE ACTUALLY LIVED! Today, these people called themselves *chamo(ru)(rro)*? From the island of GUAM. The natives of Guam owe great thanks to Ferdinand Magellan and the once great Catholic nation of Spain for destroying the "Garden of Eden", then presenting GUAM as a gift to American and sold the islands north to Germany. Great Benefactors Spain is. We must give thanks and gratitude to the Catholic Church for destroying the way of life to a people who lived with harmony with our planet earth and who are and have done the things aforementioned. "Naked Heathens, Kill!" The reason decided in 1565, which ordered Legaspe to claim the island of the Sinahi people and at the same time renaming these islands as the Marianas Islands in honor of their Queen Maria.

Kinda sounds like with the other Anglos of Europe taking, killing, and claiming the land called United States of America, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, etc., etc. Sounds like the work of the Devil, only his way matters, no respect for the people of the land they intended to take for theirs. "The Only Good Native is a Dead Native." The thing is though, the natives have no confidence in themselves for their culture and beliefs were forcefully altered to the way of the Anglo's. It is by these actions that make me think that the Anglos are probably the children of Satan. Span's rule ended in 1898.

Next enters the new master, "The United States of America". Why the word master? Due to the letter written by Spain to inform GUAM of the change in Government, tells us also to be obedient!

The year today is 2007. Over 400 years of being a property of foreign governments! When is that going to end? Now let's look at the lesson we native naked uncivilized heathens have learned from our so-called masters!

- 1) Whenever family steals from family, example: the selling of land to upgrade Status without thoughts of the remainder of other family members—God is not sleeping!
- 2) Thy shall not kill—line taken from the Bible! Native population of these islands was way over 200,000 by 1898, less than 40 thousand!
- 3) No natural resources—it is written that the #1 natural resource in the world is the human being! Well, I guess the natives of GUAM are not!

I-2649-001

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

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

- 4) Fear of change—that is why words like “don’t do that, don’t say that, find a job” allows GUAM to remain a property of foreign governments.
- 5) We are proud Americans and citizens—how old is America (1776 or 1782) and can we vote for president, two members to Congress and at least six members to the House of Representatives? Must obey laws, we have no voting rights over, doesn’t that define slavery?
- 6) Cannot survive without America, these islands, GUAM, CNMI, Belau, FSM, will and can become a nuclear wasteland!
- 7) To end conversation with another native the word proud Chamo(ru)(ro) is always mentioned—if you’re so proud, my question is why did you throw away your language in your home? Did you know one of the best ways to remove pride is to remove the language and culture?

Yes, I am promoting Independence why not! I don’t want anyone, especially the children, to die for a master and I don’t want these islands to become a nuclear wasteland. In 1946 the United Nations passed a bill to end colonization with America one of its major sponsors. Then why is GUAM still a property today? Because of America’s actions, I demand respect and Independence!!!

Now it’s time to end this writing but first, I want to let everyone know that I do not want anyone to believe me. Instead I want the people to use their brains (remember though, we have no natural resources, so good luck) and do research and also open your eyes and really see the injustices still being committed here in GUAM. Why? I want you to join me whole-heartedly to demand independence and to create an Independent Nation, for we are the descendents of

- 1) The giants who roamed this earth
- 2) First world navigators
- 3) Great inventors
- 4) The only peoples who lived in paradise

Gof Ma’ase
Maga’ Aniti
Intermediate President – Republic of the Sinahi Islands

I-2649-002

Thank you for your comment.

I-2649-002

put it tano'-ta, Kanta I Matuna-ta gi todū I lugat

ta setbe lokkue I Fanoghe Chamorro

Fanoghe Chamorro gi mas takilo na punta gi tanota, yon
esalao huyong na un tungo I minagahet.

Ta fan hanao gi mas tadong na tasi, yon na matungo na
metgot I kurason ta, ya ti man ma'anao hit para
Ta contra este i malagoniha, po ma chogge I taotao san
lagu gi tano ta.

Parehu, hinasun hitai pago, yan si Maga Lahin Hurao
Gi anu mit seis sentai uno annai a kontra is Espanot.

Kontodo parehu I ta sesede pago. Estague dididi na hafa
I likna si Hurao

Ta a' nao acho kka taya, atmas-ta taiguhi giya siha,
Ni man yayamak yan ma mumuno,

Ta hulat sa man meggai hit.
Man-metgot-na hit, ki tahongge.

Ya sina ta a patta hit ginen I ni na taotao hiyong siha,
Ya ta na'ta' lo, I minagof, yan I minaolek lina'ia-ta.

Fanohoge Chamorro Put I Tano-Ta. Kanta I Matuna-ta gi
todū I lugat.

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

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

January 9, 2010

**TESTIMONY WITH RESPECT TO ENVIRONMENTAL
IMPACT STUDY FOR GUAM'S MILITARY BUILDUP:
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT'S LOVE FOR MOTOR VEHICLES**

I-2650-001

There are two objections to Chapter 4, titled "Roadways," of Volume 6 of the Environmental Impact Study for the military buildup. Contrary to the position in the Chapter, raised concrete strips right next to a four-lane highway are not sidewalks! As examples, would you want your child to walk to school along Route 10 in Mangilao or along Governor Carlos Camacho Road in Tamuning? Furthermore, contrary to the statements in Chapter 4, highway shoulders are not bike paths!

Another fundamental objection is that the Chapter narrowly addresses the increased need for local transportation as how to accommodate the need with private motor vehicles. This view is unimaginative and both unhealthy and environmentally unsound. The view should be how to accommodate the need for increased local transportation by bicycles, walking and running, and by public transportation. As starters, restrict any new rights-of-way to pedestrians, bicyclists, public transportation and emergency vehicles. Further, with any road construction, include real sidewalks and bicycle paths. The impacts of planning on the basis of other than private motor vehicles would reduce air, water and noise pollution. Further, having the island become safe for walking and bicycling would have a spectacular health benefits.

To summarize, God made Guam for bicycles and pedestrian, man has made a mess with this gift, and it is imperative that we repair our mess.



Peter C. Mayer (Taituba) Ph.D.
Mangilao

I-2650-001

Thank you for your comments. While detached bicycle/pedestrian paths may be more desirable, attached shoulders provide a space for bicyclists/pedestrians that balances improvement of safety versus land taking, environmental impacts, and other design considerations.

PETER C. MAYER, PhD
P. O. BOX 25921
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January 9, 2010

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

I-2650-002

It is critical that any dredging in Apra Harbor not harm the Apra reefs, specifically Western Shoals. It has been implied, if not stated, with respect to basing aircraft carriers on Guam, that there is a trade-off between economic benefit and the natural amenities of Apra Harbor. The reefs within the harbor are special, even special for Guam! As such they provide jobs and monetary income for dive and other recreational guides and outfitters. The income comes from both tourists and residents. With respect to tourists, compared with Hawaii, the underwater resources are mas maolik in Guam and not Mo Bettah in Hawaii. Furthermore, although not a monetary benefit but, nevertheless, an economic benefit, is the pleasure and any subsistence that residents gain from using the natural amenities.

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

The reefs in Apra Harbor are also a scientific resource such, ^{that} provides ~~monetary~~ monetary as well as education ~~of~~ income to Guam. A large number of grants are to study for scientific study of reefs

Peter C. Mayer
Peter C. Mayer (Taituba) Ph.D.
Mangilao

I-2650-002

Thank you for your comment. The location of the new Navy wharf was chosen as the least environmentally damaging alternative in efforts to avoid the least amount of live coral in the area. The proposed dredged area within the active commercial harbor was previously dredged over 60-years ago and maintenance dredging continues. The proposed dredged area consists mainly of a sand, rubble, and algae zone. Since the new wharf is located in a relatively devoid area, the proposed construction would provide increased surface area for invertebrates to attach and potential shelter and forage habitat for juvenile fish. Direct impacts of dredging to the shoal areas within Apra Harbor (Western Shoals, Middle Shoals, Jade Shoals, and Big Blue Reef) will be avoided. The indirect impacts (from sedimentation) to these areas from in-water activities will also be avoided based on computer tide/current modeling performed within the project area (see Figure 11.2-3).

Volume 4, Chapter 16 of the Final EIS acknowledges that there could be impacts to ocean based tourism within Apra Harbor including diving. However, economic impacts to tourism would be somewhat offset by increased tourism from military personnel.

Marianne Rios
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Anigua, Guam 96910
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TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Response to EIS Guam

My statement has nothing to do with liking or disliking the military. The military has it's place in the United States Government. It is only when the military asks too much either nationally or from a specific region, the country and/or the region must step in to set up a better equation. President Eisenhower realized this when he left office with his statements about caution about a too powerful military, and we see the impact of that today here on this island. Without you giving me a vote in the national elections for President and giving my congressional representative a vote in Congress, I cannot really sanction such a gigantic action of the military of the United States here on Guam.

I-2651-001

Today you are here to seek public input to an environmental impact statement pertaining to a military power distribution within the Pacific area. You say to us that this action of relocating 8000 marines, their dependents and other civilians would be a necessity to this buildup, and is required for the security of our country. Whatever you do, I feel you can do it within the confines of your existing military installations.

I-2651-001

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

There is no more room on Guam to expand beyond your own established confines. You already have a third of the island.... More is not an option anymore. Our people need their land to establish families and ensure their survival.

I-2651-002

You researched the action, you negotiated the action with Japan, and you bring this before us like it is now already a done deal. There are a few alternate options you present, but the impact is pretty much the same, so the alternates are in no way different than the preferred options. Few of us, if any at all, have been participants in the shaping of this gigantic action which will increase our island's population within the next 4 to 5 years over 40 percent. We had no input, we had no place at the table, as a matter of fact, I don't think it is news to any of you, that we never had a vote on anything the US decides about this island or the United States, for that matter, and now we are suppose to read a huge document, that should not have been drafted in the first place without first determining the final political status of Guam. Or did I miss something along the way..... has Guam at some point given up it's dream for a permanent political status, whatever it may choose. Or have we already talked ourselves into letting the Status Quo make all our decisions for us?

I-2651-002

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

Public comments on the Draft EIS are an important part of the decision-making process. Comments received from the public allow DoD to make changes to the EIS before the document is finalized. This information becomes part of the Final EIS and is evaluated when DoD issues a Record of Decision at the end of the NEPA process.

According to Article 73 of the United Nations Charter the United States Government has pledged to assume responsibilities for the administration of this territory, and I quote from this charter:

“Members of the United Nations which have or assume responsibilities for the administration of territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are paramount, and accept as a sacred trust the obligation to promote to the utmost, within the system of international peace and security established by the present Charter, the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories, and to this end:

- a. ensure, with due respect for the culture of the peoples concerned, their political, economic, social, and educational advancement, their just treatment, and their protection against abuses;“**

and paragraphs go on and on, as to what a fiduciary administrative power’s obligations are. In other words, fiduciary means “responsible for”, it does not mean taking

I-2651-003

I-2651-003

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

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

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

DoD recognizes the importance of managing efforts in implementing the proposed military relocation to reduce adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources and infrastructure. The FEIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to ensure that the short term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long term

advantage of a non-self-governing territory with self-dealing actions, in which they have no say, no vote, no impact, and , let me emphasize, also no responsibility!

It is, therefore, with great sadness and disappointment, that I must state, that the United States is not a good fiduciary agent of this island. This grand military impact on this island, all at once, is not a sign of being a good fiduciary, it is a sign of self dealing. Everything in this EIS will serve the United States of America, little will come to this island. The bulk of Gross receipts taxes will stay within the chain link fences of the military reservations, our children will still go to segregated schools, one for the military, one for the people of Guam. Needless to state, if this was done to a State in the Union, this would not be so simple as to just open up a done deal for open comments. Their congressional representatives and their senators would tell you a thing or two, if you were to do something like that in the backyard of their state without them having an important say in the matter and their vote in their respective houses. What does this tell you? It tells me, Guam is still a Colony and America is still a colonial power, until it changes it's colonial mindset on Guam and several other territories it still holds on to. If it does not, in the case of Guam,

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

I-2651-004

Thank you for your comment.

it will loose a people that is highly patriotic, but wants its rights.

I-2651-004

Your EIS report is overwhelming and will have an overwhelming impact on this island. Whether is will be good or bad or in between, in the final end, it is you who will have to take the responsibility for the decline of an island that has its own unique culture and it is you who will have to come up with the money for this impact in its entirety, since Guam should not have to spend a penny on this without a vote. After all, that's the American way.

I-2652-001

Thank you for your comment.

I-2652-001 Guahu si Atturon Antonio Calvo De Oro, Taotao Tano yuu

Hita ni Taotao Tano, Fanoghe hulu, put fabot,

ya ta sagan I inifresi

Ginen i mas takhelo' gi Hinasso-ku

i mas takhalom gi Kurason-hu,

yan i mas figo' na Nina'siñã-hu

Hu ufresen maisa yu' para bai hu Prutehi,

Lengguahi, i Aire, i Hanom yan i tano' Chamoru

ni' Irensiã-ku Direchu ginen as Yu'os Tãta.

Este hu Afitma gi hilo' i bïpbïa)

yan i banderã-hu, i banderan Guãhan

Sainan Ma'ase

fanmatchong potfabot

Maila ya Ta na setbe, I Inifresi, pago na tiempo,

para I direchu-ta,

Ta sagani esti I taotao san lagu, na I planehun niha, put

po ma pega I Ocho mit na selendaru gini, yan I mas

dangokolon batkun nuclear gini gi islata.

Ti man malagu hit, I Tataotao tano,

todo enao gi tano-ta.

Este na mas impotante na ta fanohge,

hita ni man Chamorro,

I-2652-001

put it tano'-ta, Kanta I Matuna-ta gi todū I lugat

ta setbe lokkue I Fanoghe Chamorro

Fanoghe Chamorro gi mas takilo na punta gi tanota, yon
esalao huyong na un tungo I minagahet.

Ta fan hanao gi mas tadong na tasi, yon na matungo na
metgot I kurason ta, ya ti man ma'anao hit para
Ta contra este i malagoniha, po ma chogge I taotao san
lagu gi tano ta.

Parehu, hinasun hitai pago, yan si Maga Lahin Hurao
Gi anu mit seis sentai uno annai a kontra is Espanot.

Kontodo parehu I ta sesede pago. Estague dididi na hafa
I likna si Hurao

Ta a' nao acho kka taya, atmas-ta taiguhi giya siha,
Ni man yayamak yan ma mumuno,

Ta hulat sa man meggai hit.
Man-metgot-na hit, ki tahongge.

Ya sina ta a patta hit ginen I ni na taotao hiyong siha,
Ya ta na'ta' lo, I minagof, yan I minaolek lina'la-ta.

Fanohoge Chamorro Put I Tano-Ta. Kanta I Matuna-ta gi
todū I lugat.

16 February 2010, mailed on 17 February 2010

To whom this may concern:

Subject: Comments on present US Military Joint Forces EIS, Mariana Islands Relocation Plan

Greetings, Hafa Adai, and Tirow Wóómi. By request from professional colleagues, I am pleased to forward these comments to you to express my concurrence with the opinions expressed by Mr. Lawrence Duponcheel of Tinian (attached below), also a science/resource management colleague of mine whom I've known for many years and whose opinions I greatly respect. I attended the public hearing held on Tinian for the final draft of the EIS and have done my best to keep an open mind and positive future outlook.

Let me also begin by indicating that I have the highest regard for the US military and its contracted planning team, its need to have ongoing and undisputed access to appropriate weapon training sites, its value to our archipelago region's economy, and its importance to our nation's national security.

Comments Agreed With:

I-2653-001 | Mr. Duponcheel found that: 1) several statements in the present EIS are erroneous, particularly as they relate to the degree and importance of agriculture on Tinian and the value of its soil resources. In this regard, most importantly, I concur with him that 2) there is a real potential danger to the underground water resources of the island from the location of the live fire ranges' present planned location unless proper mitigation measures are undertaken, 3) that the importance of agriculture on Tinian's socioeconomic situation has been mistakenly underestimated, and 4) that there appear to be real and current alternatives that would satisfy the US military's needs and would not pose a harm to human inhabited island resources.

I-2653-004 | I further concur with him that 5) there is a need to develop a separate EIS specifically for the potential impacts on the people and resources of Tinian and that the current one is inadequate in this regard. As I understand it, Mr. Duponcheel suggested that live fire ranges be relocated to the northern area of the present Tinian lease area and away from the present farming areas. I would go further and suggest that all activities that could pose potential harm to inhabited islands be relocated to uninhabited CNMI islands far to the north.

I-2653-005 | As Mr. Duponcheel indicates, there now exist detailed studies done on the island of Tinian, Guam, Rota, and Saipan which demonstrate that water quickly infiltrates our islands' underground aquifers without much filtration, (WERI, USGS, USDA, and others). Thus these aquifers must be considered both fragile, and potentially affect-able from the planned activities.

Potential pollution concerns from live fire ranges of modern US weapons most likely contain lead, depleted uranium, copper, and other heavy metals, along with the potential polluting ingredients from weapon propellants, which could potentially harm aquifer resources, especially when consideration is given to the long-term length of the lease (50 years, 100 years, renewable, etc.). This potential harm to the underground natural resources of this inhabited island does not seem to have been adequately considered in the present EIS.

A Real and Current Suggested Alternative:

Let me begin here by stating that in no way do I pretend to speak for the interests of anyone other than myself, including the following discussion regarding the island of Pagan. Pagan island has a vocal community advocacy of which I am aware and supportive of, and which, if proper regard to their community's social and economic welfare

I-2653-001

Thank you for your comment. The value of Tinian's resources was analyzed with the best available information. Projects were designed to minimally impact Tinian's agriculture industry.

I-2653-002

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

I-2653-006

were considered might possibly support the alternative I suggest in the following but, again in no way do I attempt to guarantee such.

The island of Pagan, far to the north of the inhabited southern Mariana Islands would be an ideal location for a wide variety of US military exercises, including live fire ranges. It is easily in range of US marine forces mainly located at the island of Guam. The island is large enough to handle even artillery practice and it is uninhabited by any permanent residents. Lease of the island to the US military would be a significant economic benefit to the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, a jurisdiction that has a depressed economy, and is in great need of new revenue sources. Other islands, such as Agrihan, could likewise be considered for a range of military exercises. Such lease and use arrangement should be professionally explored by both sides of the table.

In my opinion, it is unlikely for these islands to be used, in the near or even distant future, by human residents due to their volcanic situation. Such situation, however, may not likely pose a significant hazard to the US forces as they are trained to quickly evacuate areas, would always have the needed transportation to do so on hand, and early warning via careful regular seismic monitoring would become standard protocol.

While I haven't yet been to Agrihan, I have been to Pagan, having had the opportunity to land there for one day in a small plane some 15 years ago. We--my bother-in-law pilot and I--spent the day hiking from the airfield, over the mountain to the interior lake and then over the mountain to the coast and the coastal lake and its nearshore volcanic beach. I brought and used a mask and snorkel and witnessed the life and habitats of both lakes and the nearshore coastal environs. It took the full day and we only saw a relatively small but important portion of the island and its feral animal residents.

The island struck me as a treasure of fantastic natural geologic beauty and a representative of the remarkable and explore-able wilderness regimes which drove key citizens of the United States to establish our great national parks in order to protect them from destructive resource extractive practices. Having initially felt this, I also was knowledgeable as to how difficult and dangerous it was to get there and that by definition, resources are things and areas that people use. Nobody was, or for the most part is, using this resource--so making it a protected area for such conservation purpose, to me, just didn't make sense. I'm aware that there is a goal on the part of some to re-inhabit Pagan, but I cannot foresee such occurring in the next century or even afterwards due to seismic concerns.

Enter the present need for the US military to have guaranteed access to areas for live fire and other military exercise needs. Pagan, to me, cries out for attention in this regard. Such attention is not present in the current EIS.

Of great need presently in the CNMI are new revenue sources. Of great need presently in the US military is access to areas for military exercises. Pagan and possibly Agrihan and/or other islands to the far north could prove to be the so-called life-lines to the CNMI's economy in this regard via appropriately negotiated, well-financed long term land leases from the CNMI to the US government for military use.

If the above ground lakes were properly respected--as I understand it--as an island, Pagan otherwise has no known above or below ground water resources of consequence to pollute. The lake protection from feral animals would have the consequent benefit of allowing for nearshore vegetation to develop and would foster regimes of both wetland-associated endangered and migratory waterfowl.

Over the water firing regimes would likely fall into deep and economically inconsequential waters and thus not pollute future planned island resident locations. Range of such firings could extend to great distances without the potential of being of significant adverse impact.

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potential for groundwater contamination would be minimized. BMPs can reduce or eliminate the leaching of lead to the environment. These procedures include controlling soil pH to between 6 to 8 to prevent dissolution of lead, mining of lead from back stop berms, implementing a soil leaching monitoring program, and adding phosphate containing soil amendments to bind dissolved lead to the soil. Prior to building the ranges, an engineering study would determine the minimum depth of soil cover to ensure sufficient soil cover of the limestone, and to assess the suitability and optimum technique to add soil amendments such as phosphate to prevent lead leaching. In addition, when percolating water reaches the porous limestone the pH will increase, encouraging the precipitation of lead out of solution. The DoD will monitor for selected contaminants of concern. If monitoring identifies significant impacts, such as indications that chemicals of concern may exceed regulatory standards, reduce beneficial uses, result in adverse human or environmental health effects, or conflict with federal or Government of Guam regulations, then additional action would be taken to address these impacts. Furthermore, the EIS will be revised to explain how volcanic basement rock protrudes up through the limestone of the NGLA, thus separating nearly all of the proposed ranges from groundwater supply wells. The low permeability of the volcanic rock acts as a barrier to groundwater movement. A figure in the EIS will support this text description. However, there are two ranges where leaching contaminants would have the potential to impact the groundwater within the capture zone of water supply wells. The northwestern most grenade range proposed under Alternative B overlies the capture zone of the Marbo Wells. In addition, leachate from the southwest most small arms range under Alternative B may have the potential to reach the NGLA inside of the capture zone of wells M08 and M09. Alternative B is not part of the Preferred Alternative considered in the EIS.

I-2653-003

Thank you for your comment. It has always been the goal to maximize

I-2653-006 Invasion exercises onto Pagan's beaches would not harm coral environments as the beaches are volcanic sand. From my brief observation, only the nearby peninsula supports coral reef animal life.

The island's vegetation was significantly affected by the 1981 eruption and the subsequent release of now ecologically-harmful feral farm animals, esp. cattle, pigs, and goats. The present populations of feral animals on the island could likely be easily eradicated by the military and the island could then become reforested, either naturally or with significant human assistance.

The military needs to exercise with both small caliber weapons such as rifles, pistols, semi-automatics, etc., and larger caliber weapons such as machine guns and artillery, which could be done on the island of Pagan with island targets or over the water at arranged aquatic excluded areas. Over water would likely be the least environmentally damaging.

The military would likely improve the harborage of the island and likely improve the landing strip. Both would be turned over to the CNMI at the end of a probably long term lease for use by the CNMI.

As mentioned, live fire could possibly even be done over water, as few CNMI-based vessels have the range to fish there consistently and temporary aquatic area closures could be easily arranged for.

I-2653-007 Alternative and Better Benefits to Tinian Economy:
While I certainly cannot speak for the people of Tinian, being a resident of Saipan myself, I am fully aware that there is great hope amongst the people who reside there to gain a significant economic benefit from the planned base relocation. The present plans, as detailed in the EIS, do not provide for this. As Mr. Duponcheel states, only 13 on-island added jobs are anticipated.

There are numerous elements of the relocation which could significantly benefit the island's economy without endangering the island's fragile natural resources, such as properly planned base housing, recreational facilities, etc. These would add significant job opportunities to the municipality.

I-2653-008 Just in the past week (early February 2010), our press has had stories indicating a. that the Governor of Guam feels that his island cannot handle the large influx of military families planned, and b. that the Governor of the CNMI is fully inviting the US military to plan more residential facilities in the CNMI, and as I understand, is open to negotiations for leasing northern island areas for military exercises. Such cooperation and such win-win scenarios should be considered in the planning presently underway and should be fully explored. The present EIS does not do this adequately.

Personally, and professionally speaking, I strongly believe that all nuisance-types of activities, such as firing ranges, invasion exercises, etc., be planned to be conducted in areas far away from human inhabited areas.

I commend the US military for its tremendous work in developing the present EIS and hope that my comments in no way are felt to express any undue negativism. I have the highest regards for the planners and administration of our armed forces and I salute its attempt to carry out due diligence in developing the present EIS. I provide these comments as constructive criticism, and a strong suggestion for taking a more careful look at the Tinian situation and the careful consideration of relocating needed military exercises away from inhabited areas and fragile natural resources and towards areas where no such impacts would occur.

I-2653-009 I trust these provided comments are to be taken into consideration during your review and I commend the US armed services for inviting such input from the CNMI public.

3

the use of federally-controlled property. Before acquiring real property, DoD is required to determine that the requirement cannot be satisfied by excess, underutilized or otherwise available property held by other military services (DoD Instruction 4165.7). The initial screening analysis tried to fit the Marine Corps requirements for training (non-firing and live-fire), family housing, main cantonment, waterfront operations and airfield operations on existing federally-controlled land. The conclusion of the screening was there is insufficient federally-controlled land to meet all of the land use and operational requirements. The Final EIS will have more detail on the screening analysis.

I-2653-004

Thank you for your comment. A standalone EIS was not prepared for the action on Tinian, consistent with the approach for the overall proposed actions.

Tinian was determined to be the suitable location for firing range alternatives, as described in Section 1.2 of Volume 3. The types of training contemplated on Tinian would be routine and frequent (monthly) in nature; consequently, efficiency of access is essential to sustain combat readiness. When developing alternatives for firing ranges, emphasis was placed on maximizing use of existing DoD properties with reliable access to training resources. Please see Section 1.2 of Volume 3 for additional details.

Section 2.2 of Volume 3 provides a description of the methodology and criteria used to identify potential project alternatives.

I-2653-005

Thank you for your comment. The DoD and regulatory agencies are equally concerned about preventing contamination of surface waters and groundwater (particularly drinking water aquifers). The EIS describes numerous programs and actions that will be taken to protect surface

In Summary:

- 1) Several key statements in the present EIS are erroneous, particularly as they relate to the degree and importance of agriculture on Tinian and the value of its soil resources. The socioeconomic difference for produce and other items' economic costs between Saipan and Tinian are different from what is reported.
- 2) There is a real potential danger of irreparable harm to the underground water resources of the island from the location of the live fire ranges' present planned location unless proper mitigation measures such as making the entire area impervious to water infiltration, are undertaken, which it is understood, are not presently planned for.
- 3) The importance of agriculture on Tinian's socioeconomic situation has been mistakenly underestimated.
- 4) The cultural value of the grass-fed beef industry of Tinian is underestimated and under-reported.
- 5) The large degree of grass field resource improving practices undertaken by the Tinian Municipality and the USDA are undervalued and underestimated.
- 6) There appear to be real, current, and local-politically supported alternatives which would better satisfy the US military's needs and would not pose any harm to human-inhabited island resources which apparently have not and which should be carefully considered.
- 7) There is a clear need to develop a separate EIS specifically for the potential cultural and natural resource-based impacts on the people of Tinian and that the current one is inadequate in this regard.
- 8) All activities that could pose potential harm to inhabited island populations and fragile resources should be relocated to uninhabited CNMI islands far to the north. I suggest that due consideration be given to the already significantly impacted island of Pagan or possibly others of the CNMI's northern islands group.
- 9) There will need to be a significant focus given to developing another EIS for such northern CNMI islands' potential use.
- 10) There appears to be a broad scale agreement amongst both the Guam and CNMI leadership that Guam cannot handle all of the 8,000 troops relocation with their families and associated support groups and that serious consideration should be given to utilizing the northern two thirds of Tinian for such residential and recreational needs under proper community planning regimes.

Direct Benefits of these suggestions:

- 1) Decreased direct negative impacts to human populations within the Mariana Islands.
- 2) Significant new financial income from island leases to the CNMI at a time of great economic need.
- 3) No impacts to fragile natural resources, particularly groundwater and agricultural soil resources.
- 4) Involvement of potential polluting activities only at areas away from inhabited areas.
- 5) Respect for indigenous community social and agricultural needs.
- 6) Better access for military exercise needs, including small and large caliber weapons training, invasion practices, etc., at locations where little to no short- or long-term harm would be done to island resources.

Indirect Benefits of these suggestions:

- 1) With suggested refocus for Tinian and suggested refocus to the far north, there would likely be several indirect benefits:
 - a. Decreased indirect negative impacts to human populations within the Mariana Islands.
 - b. Increased potential for monitoring of new federally designated marine monument from illegal fishing.
 - c. Greater scientific focus on northern islands group for resources and seismology.
 - d. Improvement of harborage and runway at chosen island locations for future generations.
 - e. Decrease of degree of island impact onto Territory of Guam's infrastructure and community.
 - f. Increase of island of Tinian's infrastructure from appropriate community planning support for residences and recreational facilities.

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waters and groundwater from potential contaminants. Refer to Volume 9, Appendix D, Project Description Technical Appendix, Munitions, for a discussion of the munitions and constituents of concern associated with the proposed ranges. Range designs include targets with physical barriers behind the target, such as an earthen berm, that are designed to stop and contain the spent round. Best Management Practices (BMPs) are used to further contain spent rounds, fragments and materials from weapons firing, and reduce any impacts to the environment. The proposed ranges will be designed and maintained in accordance with all applicable federal and Government of Guam regulations. Specifically, Military Handbook 1027/3B contains procedures for reducing potential impacts from ranges through the implementation of BMPs. These include introducing soil amendments, vegetation management, engineering controls, instituting contaminant monitoring, reclaiming, and recycling. With ranges, lead is the primary leaching contaminant of concern and best management practices can minimize or prevent leaching of this constituent. Impact rounds from pistol rounds generally stay intact and impact rounds from rifle rounds often fragment. Intact rounds and rounds fragmented into relatively large pieces are not easily transported by natural transport mechanisms (such as groundwater) and are largely contained within the berm or physical barrier where they can be recovered and disposed. Through the proper design of ranges, application of BMPs, and monitoring, the potential for groundwater contamination would be minimized. BMPs can reduce or eliminate the leaching of lead to the environment. These procedures include controlling soil pH to between 6 to 8 to prevent dissolution of lead, mining of lead from back stop berms, implementing a soil leaching monitoring program, and adding phosphate containing soil amendments to bind dissolved lead to the soil. Prior to building the ranges, an engineering study would determine the minimum depth of soil cover to ensure sufficient soil cover of the limestone, and to assess the suitability and optimum technique to add soil amendments such as phosphate to prevent lead leaching. In addition, when percolating water

- g. More involvement by Tinian residents with regards to the planning of their island's future.
- h. More involvement by Northern Islands residents with regards to their islands' future.
- i. Enhanced scientific understanding of both social and natural features of the involved locations.

Sincerely,

John Furey, M. Sc., Environmental Science

26 year CNMI Resident

Retired Coastal Management Coordinator and College Science Instructor

Lead Author and Editor, *Island Ecology & Resource Management: CNMI, 2006-7* textbook

*P.O. Box 502316
Saipan, MP 96950
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Received via email:

John and Andre, just in case you have not received this information from Lawrence Duponcheel

----- Forwarded message -----

From: <jawontinian@pticom.com>
Date: Mon, Feb 15, 2010 at 7:05 AM
Subject: Please Advocate for Tinian-ASAP
To: jawontinian@pticom.com

Hi Everyone, The Indigenous Chamorro population on Tinian need your help. Please consider the following recommendation to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) and submit the same or similar comments. Comment right way, time is of the essence. Comment at www.guambuildupeis.us

- Recommendations for Volume 3 of the DEIS. It is obvious in reading Volume 3 of the Draft EIS for the Marianas that the need to certify soldiers on live-fire ranges is the only driving force behind Tinian's Inclusion into this Draft EIS for the Marianas. It is obvious that the many good people who have put together this report have done so from a distance and made little effort to reference the tons of information that our United States government have produced for the very purpose of including this information into an Environmental Impact Study for Tinian island, in anticipation of its continued use as a forward base and protectorate of the United States. It would be impossible to make up for the lack of information in the DEIS Volume three and the incredible number of mistakes and inaccuracies (mostly due to the referencing of Mainland standards and information in developing the draft) in the current DEIS in their entirety before the deadline of Febr. 17th, 2010. Because of this, it is recommended that much more time and attention be devoted to the development of an EIS just for Tinian. Please reference all of the Studies done by the Water and Environmental Research Institute(WERI)of Guam (United States Geological Survey), Natural Resources Conservation Service surveys, and other, that clearly state that the Calcium Carbonate(Karst-Coral) structure of our entire island of Tinian(and Northern Guam) is highly porous, with little to no filtration occurring due to the fact that fissures, cracks, and underground caves control and

5

reaches the porous limestone the pH will increase, encouraging the precipitation of lead out of solution. The DoD will monitor for selected contaminants of concern. If monitoring identifies significant impacts, such as indications that chemicals of concern may exceed regulatory standards, reduce beneficial uses, result in adverse human or environmental health effects, or conflict with federal or Government of Guam regulations, then additional action would be taken to address these impacts. Furthermore, the EIS will be revised to explain how volcanic basement rock protrudes up through the limestone of the NGLA, thus separating nearly all of the proposed ranges from groundwater supply wells. The low permeability of the volcanic rock acts as a barrier to groundwater movement. A figure in the EIS will support this text description. However, there are two ranges where leaching contaminants would have the potential to impact the groundwater within the capture zone of water supply wells. The northwestern most grenade range proposed under Alternative B overlies the capture zone of the Marbo Wells. In addition, leachate from the southwest most small arms range under Alternative B may have the potential to reach the NGLA inside of the capture zone of wells M08 and M09. Alternative B is not part of the Preferred Alternative considered in the EIS.

I-2653-006

Thank you for your comment. Tinian was determined to be the suitable location for firing range alternatives, as described in Section 1.2 of Volume 3. When developing alternatives for firing ranges, emphasis was placed on maximizing use of existing DoD properties with reliable access to training resources. Guam and Tinian (approximately 100 miles from Guam) possessed the most available DoD properties for exclusive military use within the Marianas and therefore were considered for maximum utilization. Pagan is not a DoD property, and the logistics of accessing it from Guam are much more difficult than for Tinian due to distance (it is nearly three times farther from Guam than Tinian is) and

distribute water from Rain events ,in a random way(not clearly understood), all of which are deposited and stored in our underground water aquifers. For this reason alone, Tinian's water resources are highly susceptible to damage and contamination from abusive activities on the surface of the land, such as military live fire ranges. It is therefore NOT justifiable or recommendable that live-fire ranges (or any other alternative that maintains a high probability of contamination of groundwater resources) be developed on the island of Tinian since contamination of water aquifers is of a high probability due to the volatile nature of live-fire ranges and water aquifers are irreparable once contaminated, no matter how much money you have available for mitigation. In further support of this, the well-understood movement (natural watershed) of water from within Tinian's underground aquifer s is distributed onto outlying coral reefs posing an incredible threat in terms of human health (from consumption of contaminated fish and reef species relied upon heavily by locals), and the effects of economic damages relative to the possibility that contaminated reefs will deter tourists from visiting the island entirely. Given that the only alternative use for Tinian within the current DEIS is that of a live-fire range complex, it is further recommended that Volume 3 of the DEIS be completely removed from the current DEIS until other alternatives can be considered. Volume three can then can be worked on and corrected and a new EIS be completed just for Tinian. At that time, All alternatives should be considered in the new EIS and a thorough investigation of each alternative should go towards ensuring that Tinian is protected so that this island can continue to sustain a local, military, and human presence. It is suggested that the new EIS include all of the islands of the Northern Marianas since other islands in the Marianas Archipelago are already being offered up to the military at a bargain price, behind closed doors. It is recommended that local expertise and information be utilized for the purpose of obtaining accurate information for Tinian for inclusion into the Tinian EIS. Case in point, a huge mistake in the current DEIS was identified as the soils of Tinian were mentioned as "not of Prime Quality for farming". (reference any child or adult on Tinian and the many farmers and soil experts for information that details the unique value, quality, and availability of Tinian's soils, especially in the "Old Village" area that had been suggested as the only location for the FORMER Range Complex idea. Again, in the current DEIS Tinian Agriculture is considered "insignificant". Please reference again all local farmers, youth, adults, Agriculture specialists and local economists, and anyone who knows of the Agricultural history and current growth spurt of Sustainable Agriculture on Tinian, or the many citizens who consume fresh farm products such as Beef, Pork, chickens, vegetables and so forth. Noteworthy again is the fact that hundreds of thousands of dollars have been invested in the soils of Tinian's fertile leaseback area in the form of conservation practices to improve grazing potential such as weed suppression, planting of quality forage varieties for Cattle, and other activities, much of which were funded by the United States Department of Agriculture in order to enhance and promote agriculture production on Tinian's Prime Farm Land. It must be noted that the only reference cited in the current DEIS as to the "insignificance" of Tinian Agriculture is that of a 2009 USDA Survey that nobody here has heard or seen a copy of and ironically, does not account for the vast areas within the lease-back area that have been closed off to farming since this land was arbitrarily (even USFW doesn't know why or who made this decision) chosen as a mitigation area for the Tinian Monarch and

lack of readily available infrastructure. Other islands such as Saipan and Rota do not have existing DoD properties of sufficient size.

I-2653-007

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

The Final EIS cannot confirm that liberty would be provided to the Marines training on Tinian. Liberty is granted by the commanders and may or may not be granted depending on the training schedule, number of personnel, and other considerations.

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

I-2653-008

Thank you for your comment, which focused on how Guam was chosen for the military relocation rather than other places within the Pacific region. Volume 1 at Section 1.4 in the Draft EIS provides a Global Perspective Background, which explains the various international and

therefore not in use today. By the Way, The FORMER range complex would have fallen directly in the center of the bird mitigation area (Classic!).

This is why the Tinian Agriculture Park project was put to a stop. The Ag Park had been initiated (contrary to what is stated in the DEIS) and thousands of dollars and man hours wasted when we were denied access to the area for farming. Furthermore, since Agriculture is so conveniently tossed aside as insignificant in the DEIS, the document does not attempt to investigate the high dependency of the people of Tinian on locally grown food commodities, given the inflated cost of food commodities and limited availability of fresh meat and vegetable produce due to the high cost of importation the limited consumer base for selling high-priced imported vegetables and meats, which has major implications on human health and well-being if removed from the equation (Reference-prevalence of Diabetes on Tinian and other ailments attributable to a lack of fresh foods in the diet). In further support of a detailed investigation on the cost of living and importance of local agriculture to Farmers and Consumers on the islands, you may reference any of the Local Tinian Department of Commerce officials who can verify that there is a need to investigate and define the cost of living index for Tinian separate from Saipan since it is estimated that the price of food commodities and other such products required for every-day living are inflated by over 30% compared to Saipan. Once again, this investigation can only take place here on Tinian because the information does not currently exist and must be developed using the current retail store prices on island. Therefore, the entire section on Socio-economic effects of the build-up on Tinian as defined in the DEIS is flawed and totally misleading. Furthermore, in the NEW and IMPROVED EIS for Tinian, Regional Food Security should be a top priority and the military lease-back program that was developed, and has been hugely successful in diversifying Tinian's Economy by allowing prime cattle grazing lands (43 Locally Owned Grass-Fed Beef Cattle Ranches with over 2,000 cattle and Growing) to be utilized, must be solidified and encouraged. Food Security is a matter of National Security. Please reference the Tinian Department of Public -Lands documents that are inaccurately sited in the current DEIS as only 33 Agriculture Grazing Permits (AGP's). There are now 43 AGP's with more residents applying in record numbers, occupying over 60% of the Best Grazing Lands in the Region(Please reference the Map within the DEIS that shows all the AGP's that occupy almost the entire central section of Tinian, which accounts for approximately 95% of all Agriculture Production on Tinian. That is because many of the people on Tinian grew up working on the famous Jones Ranch and Micronesian Development Corporation (MDC) after that. Even under challenging economic conditions with the leaseback program dangling by a thread (30 days notice to vacate at any time) some of the cattle ranches on Tinian have been sustainable for over 40 years and many are expanding and growing in an effort to maximize the total potential of the Leaseback area in an effort to achieve a sustainable and justify the purchase and installation of a USDA certified mobile slaughterhouse and processing facility that will add value too and encourage the sale of highly marketable grass-fed Tinian Beef Products. Furthermore, it is recommended that the re-negotiations of 1994 between the Department of Defense and the CNMI Government and creating the Lease-back Program should be honored, encouraging the growth of a Highly sustainable Grass-fed Beef Industry (Just as Tinian has done in the past) that will add Value and Support to the growing civilian and military presence in the Region. Moreover, Strategic Alternatives considered within the New Tinian

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

I-2653-009

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

EIS should strive to focus primarily on utilizing only the Military Exclusive Zone in the Northern Portion of Tinian Island as agreed upon as sustainable cattle grazing is the best way to ensure that our underground water resources are protected and food security and local commerce is enhanced. Lastly, the NEW EIS should involve the good Native American Citizens of Tinian, and the many professionals that have worked on Tinian and know her best, in the decision making process. In fact, hire 13 people or more locally to help draft the EIS.

Name: Venessa Mendiola
February 16, 2010
Address: P.O. Box 1154 Hagatna, Guam, 96932
Draft EIS



Citation: Volume 9, Appendix F, Page 147, Table 4.3-3

It is projected that there will be more than 3,700 new federal jobs coming to Guam. 50% of the jobs will be filled by federal civil service workers moving Guam from Okinawa. 25% are anticipated to be taken by military spouses leaving less than 1,000 jobs for Guam residents.

What the draft EIS states: It is projected that there will be 238 civilian military employees in 2010, and 522 in 2011, 2012 and 2013. That number jumps to 3,511 civilian military employees in 2014 and 3,743 every year from 2015 to 2020. It is projected that 50% of these jobs will be taken up by Okinawa transfers while 25% would be absorbed by military spouses (page 4-6) leaving only 25% available for local residents.

Comment: The Draft EIS needs to be more specific of how these jobs will affect Guam and its economy. Why, it will be taken up by the Okinawa Transfers and their military spouses. They also need to study on how the economy will engage with the minimum wage and where current employees will pick up after they have been laid off. Not too many people are thinking about after the military buildup as opposed to what we can make of the situation.

*the military buildup will affect all aspects of those living on guam.

- The infrastructure
- The traffic
- The hospital
- The schools

* For this reason more than 25% of jobs should be afforded to local people.

*The buildup should not only benefit the military and their families. (75% of jobs will be given to the transferees leaving guam with only 25% of employment.)

* There should be equality between the local and military workforce to help stimulate GUAM's economy. (For example, if 75% of the military are in the workforce, they will spend all their money elsewhere as to here on Guam. Ex: internet shopping, base privileges, etc.) which is what we need for our economy to circulate.

* Local workers should be hired so that after the military buildup our local workers can use the skills they have to work elsewhere. (This is the issue many people haven't been aware of as to the military buildup. What will happen to our local workers if they choose to only hire military, which are skilled workers? So what happens after our current employees get laid off to hire military skilled workers? This is an issue that needs to be brought forth*

I-2654-001

Thank you for your comment. On-island residents would be hired if they are qualified for the positions during the construction and operations periods. Because the number of qualified on-island residents would likely be exhausted, especially in the anticipated years of construction (2010 through 2016), thousands of H2B visa foreign workers are anticipated. See the detailed discussion on workers in Section 4.3 of the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS).

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

I-2654-001



I-2655-001
 Thank you for your comment.

The Governor's Office encourages interested residents to provide comments on the environmental document prepared for the analysis of the proposed military buildup. Your comments, as well as those being prepared by GovGuam, will ensure that decision makers are fully aware of our concerns relative to the proposed buildup. Comment forms, or your own letter, will be accepted at the Guam workshops, the public hearings sponsored by the Joint Guam Program Office (JGPO), or may be mailed to: JGPO, c/o NAVFAC Pacific, 258 Makalapa Drive Suite 100, Pearl Harbor, HI 96860-3134, Attention: GMPO. You can also visit www.guambuildupeis.us to comment. Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010. Copies of the Draft EIS/OEIS are available for review at Nieves M. Flores Memorial Public Library, University of Guam Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Library, Joeten-Kiyu Public Library, Northern Marianas College Olympio T. Borja Memorial Library, and the Tinian Public Library. A DoN sponsored reading room has also been set up at Agana Shopping Center for Draft EIS/OEIS review.

Please provide your comments below:

I-2655-001 I was born and raised on Guam, a place I am proud to call home. For the past
 thirteen years of my life, I have witnessed the struggles, as well as the
 successes, of my island. To this day, Guam is still dealing with unresolved
 issues such as not repatriating the remains of World War II. I believe that if
 Guam still had the problems that other military buildups had, it would be an
 issue I believe we solve first and then move on to other things. In the
 first chapter of Volume 7 basically states that w/ the military buildup, Guam's
 problems will eventually vanish. Those problems are all a part of Guam's history,
 and history is what brought me to who I am today. To say that Guam's
 history will be forgotten, it to say my ~~struggle~~ identity does not matter. I do
 recognize that the military buildup has its benefits but the history and added
 problems to Guam will not go away. I am defending my island and traditions
 during the military buildup. It is not fair for things to step in and
 create problems for my island and not recognize our history.

Please print clearly. Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010.

COMMENT SHEET

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

The Department of the Navy (DoN) and the Joint Guam Program Office (JGPO) invites your comments on the Draft EIS/OEIS for the Guam and CNMI Military Relocation. Please provide your comments below. Comment forms, or your own letter, will be accepted at the public hearings, or may be mailed to: JGPO, c/o NAVFAC Pacific, 258 Makalapa Drive Suite 100, Pearl Harbor, HI 96860-3134, Attention: GMPO. You can also visit www.guambuildupsis.us to comment. Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010. Copies of the Draft EIS/OEIS are available for review at Nieves M. Flores Memorial Public Library, University of Guam Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Library, Joeten-Kiyu Public Library, Northern Marianas College Olympio T. Borja Memorial Library, and the Tinian Public Library. A DoN sponsored reading room has also been set up at Agana Shopping Center for Draft EIS/OEIS review.

Please provide your comments below:

I'm afraid about the relocation of Marines, Visting Aircraft Berthing and Army Air & Missile Defense Task force was both shocking and good news. The indigenous people are completely against because of their culture, land, self preservation, and all other significance. At the same time they are enjoying the freedom given to them from the Americans after being liberated from the Japanese. Since Guam is U.S. Territory we are given with liberty, American dream practically what Americans have. Now Guam we'll become the new military location and the locals cannot return a favor, instead they protest they will lose their culture, language, people and self preservation. People on Guam will have to make changes, sacrifices, and in which will all come with a disadvantage. Once all reconstruction is over people will get use to it as economy will rise again. At the same time if this process people will be scared. There are no recommendation

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2656-001

Thank you for your comment.

I-2656-001

Reading Room

The Department of the Navy (DoN) and the Joint Guam Program Office (JGPO) invites your comments on the Draft EIS/OEIS for the Guam and CNMI Military Relocation. Please provide your comments below. Comment forms, or your own letter, will be accepted at the public hearings, or may be mailed to: JGPO, c/o NAVFAC Pacific, 258 Makalapa Drive Suite 100, Pearl Harbor, HI 96860-3134, Attention: GMPO. You can also visit www.guambuildupeis.us to comment. Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010. Copies of the Draft EIS/OEIS are available for review at Nieves M. Fiores Memorial Public Library, University of Guam Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Library, Joeten-Kiyu Public Library, Northern Marianas College Olympio T. Borja Memorial Library, and the Tinian Public Library. A DoN sponsored reading room has also been set up at Agana Shopping Center for Draft EIS/OEIS review.

Please provide your comments below:

I-2657-001
I am a transplant to Guam since 1971. At that time I can see the heavy handedness of the Navy. 1898 or 2010, it's the same attitude. The only difference is they're trying to put a happy face on everything now that they can't get away with. As an example, the proposed roadway usage - they are not going to build a new road across the ^{middle of} island to move the congestion away from the populated areas. All they are going to do is beef up existing roads for heavier vehicles - and that's it. This will only add more problems to the congestion we already have.

I-2657-002
This is only one of the obvious problems - what about all the other things that are not stated or hidden from the people? They are trying to do this as cheaply as possible to the detriment of the people of Guam. There is a big price that the people of Guam will pay for the few crumbs the military will throw out. The quality of life will not improve. Why do you think the people of Okinawa were fed up with it? That should let the people of Guam know that we don't want this. We don't want to make our quality of life any worse than it is now. Only a few will benefit at the expense of the rest of us.

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2657-001

Thank you for your comment. The new highway that you mention was a concept that would connect Navy facilities near Apra Harbor with Andersen Air Force Base. The proposal had been included in previous planning documents and was conceptually evaluated in the development of the 2030 Guam Transportation Plan. This route would primarily serve as a transportation corridor for only the military, would be very impactful to the environment and would be very costly to construct. In order to benefit Guam's roadway network and make better use of limited funds, DoD and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) plan to improve existing routes instead.

I-2657-002

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

COMMENT SHEET



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

The Department of the Navy (DoN) and the Joint Guam Program Office (JGPO) invites your comments on the Draft EIS/OEIS for the Guam and CNMI Military Relocation. Please provide your comments below. Comment forms, or your own letter, will be accepted at the public hearings, or may be mailed to: JGPO, c/o NAVFAC Pacific, 258 Makalapa Drive Suite 100, Pearl Harbor, HI 96860-3134, Attention: GMPO. You can also visit www.guambuildupeis.us to comment. Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010 Eastern Standard Time. Copies of the Draft EIS/OEIS are available for review at Nieves M. Flores Memorial Public Library, University of Guam Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Library, Joeten-Kiyu Public Library, Northern Marianas College Olympic T. Borja Memorial Library, and the Tinian Public Library. A DoN sponsored reading room has also been set up at Agana Shopping Center for Draft EIS/OEIS review.

Please provide your comments below:

I JESSIE P. CASTRO HEAD OF AND ORIGINAL LAND OWNER WHO DID NOT ACCEPT THE PAYMENT FOR JUST COMPENSATION FOR LOT NO 9988 ESTATE NO 1618 KNOWS THAT THE BUILDUP WOULD BE NO CHANGE TO GUAM, WE SHOULD PREPARE FOR THIS BY BUILDING BETTER INFRASTRUCTURE FOR THE WHOLE COMMUNITY OF GUAM. EX. TWO DESALINATION PLANTS TO ENSURE A VIABLE AND CONTINUED SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER. TWO NEW WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLANTS TO ADDRESS THE HUMAN WASTE THAT WOULD BE PRODUCED WITH THE GROWTH OF HUMAN POPULATION. ADDRESS THE NEED TO IMPROVE OR INCREASE SECONDARY ROADS TO THE NORTHERN VILLAGES OF GUAM TO ENSURE THE /AN EASY FLOW OF TRAFFIC/ COMMUTE OF THE POPULATION FROM HOME TO WORK AND BACK THROUGH THE ROADWAY.

I-2658-001

I-2658-002

I-2658-003

I-2658-001

Thank you for your comment. Up to 22 new water supply wells are proposed to provide additional capacity for the DoD water system. These wells would be installed in Northern Guam and extract potable water from the northern Guam lens aquifer. Operations at Fena Reservoir would not be modified at this time. The estimated sustainable yield from the northern Guam lens aquifer is estimated at approximately 80 million gallons per day. Aquifer sustainable yield is the amount of water that can continuously be withdrawn from groundwater sources without degrading water quality or viable production water. The estimated total average daily water demand from this aquifer is 63 million gallons per day at the peak of construction of the proposed DoD buildup. Thus, there will be an adequate supply of potable water. DoD and Guam Waterworks Authority plan to jointly manage the production of water. Also DoD is an advocate for grants and low cost loans to Guam Waterworks Authority so they can improve their distribution system and reduce water loss due to leaks. The Guam Water Authority (GWA) and DoD are cooperatively working together to plan for the expected increase in population on Guam. DoD has agreed to drill the 22 new DoD water supply wells early, and provide this water to GWA, along with excess water from DoD's Fena Reservoir, to meet the near-term increase in water demand that is expected to occur off-base during the construction phase of the buildup. During this time, GWA will make improvements to their system to meet the long-term water needs of off-base communities. The net positive affect of this strategy is that DOD shoulders the cost to supply early buildup water demand, especially the demand associated with the temporary construction workforce.

I-2658-002

Thank you for your comment. Subsequent to issuing the DEIS, DoD and Guam Waterworks Authority (GWA) reached agreement in principle to establish a special private entity (SPE). This SPE would obtain a loan arranged by DoD to upgrade the North District Wastewater Treatment

Plant (NDWWTP). The SPE would also operate the plant and pay back the loan with user fees. The DoD would pay user fees established by a customer service agreement with GWA that would enable the SPE to repay the loan. Future upgrades to add secondary treatment to the NDWWTP, if required, would be funded by the users based on their percentage of demand. The DoD would be one of the highest users would bear their fair share of that upgrade. This has been stated in the final EIS.

I-2658-003

Thank you for your comments. Traffic impacts due to the Military Build-up are anticipated to be most concentrated on the federal highway system on Guam. Local, residential and collector streets are not expected to have significant traffic increases and were not specifically evaluated in the FEIS.

Reading Room

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Please provide your comments below:

I-2659-001

On page 16-35 of Volume 2 Socioeconomics the estimate of 7,000 Filipinas working as prostitutes even though prostitution is illegal in Japan - Okinawa has an incriminating effect with the relocation.

How does the U.S. think Guam is going to be in a few years when the business people realize the need?

The people of Guam say the pledge of allegiance every day in the classrooms. Under God indivisible liberty and justice for all.

I believe that if the sale of alcohol were to stop then, the drugs and sexual misbehavior would also be impacted to an extreme that would allow for our paradise to be a happier one.

John Pangelinan

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2659-001

Thank you for your comment.



COMMENT SHEET

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

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Please provide your comments below:

With what has been stated in Volume 9; Appendix F there will be a tremendous influx of the population on Guam consisting of foreign workers and the military, as well as their dependants. With the impact taking place numerous and various cultures will be brought to Guam that may lessen the presence of the local Chamorro culture. Will Guam in any way receive some form or level of compensation that may allow effort in protecting Guam's Chamorro culture/heritage?

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2660-001

I-2660-001

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



COMMENT SHEET

**Draft Environmental Impact Statement Overview
Environmental Impact Statement
Guam and CNMI Military Relocation**

The Department of the Navy (DoN) and the Joint Guam Program Office (JGPO) invites your comments on the Draft EIS/OEIS for the Guam and CNMI Military Relocation. Please provide your comments below. Comment forms, or your own letter, will be accepted at the public hearings, or may be mailed to: JGPO, c/o NAVFAC Pacific, 258 Makalapa Drive Suite 100, Pearl Harbor, HI 96860-3134, Attention: GMPO. You can also visit www.guambuildupeis.us to comment. Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010. Copies of the Draft EIS/OEIS are available for review at Nieves M. Flores Memorial Public Library, University of Guam Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Library, Joeten-Kiyu Public Library, Northern Marianas College Olympio T. Borja Memorial Library, and the Tinian Public Library. A DoN sponsored reading room has also been set up at Agana Shopping Center for Draft EIS/OEIS review.

Please provide your comments below:

As had been stated in Volume 9, Appendix F, page 39 of the D.E.I.S., there has been trouble collecting socioeconomic data pertaining to the island of Guam due to budget cuts. In being able to forward the process of achieving this goal, the SIAS had commenced a standardized collection of data among public service agencies. The concerns are apparent, if whether or not the collected data is up to date to further the assessment study. Should the data not be up to date with the current statistics on Guam is the collected data even justifiable to assess any proper predictions of future social economic outcomes? In other words since the assessment study is based on the collected data, would the estimations be far from what can be expected?

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2661-001

I-2661-001

Thank you for your comment. The SIAS and the DEIS are documents that have identified the probable impacts of the proposed action and alternatives based on the best available information. Existing data and information was gathered and supplemented with interviews with federal and Guam agencies. To provide the public and various governmental agencies with an opportunity to review and comment on the methodologies and assumptions used, the SIAS was included as Appendix F, Volume 9 of the DEIS. Comments provided on the DEIS will also be included to provide the decision-makers with the public views in support and/or opposition of the proposed action and alternatives. It is also noted that the EIS process provides information on environmental impacts (this includes the human environment); however, there is a limit to the specific details of the impacts because the information used is based on the continuation of existing trends and behaviors. While it is not an exact science, the EIS process along with the comments received provide information to the decision makers on the anticipated impacts of the proposed action.

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Please provide your comments below:

I-2662-001

The United States government has failed to acknowledge the rights of the indigenous people of Guam. I'm opposed to the U.S. taking more land in Guam. I agree with Senator Judd Ballesteros that the military should use the land they already have.

Guam is not sufficiently prepared for the estimated increase in the population. As it is, we have power & water outages and too few hospital beds. If we have an increase of up to 19,000 people, these problems will be magnified. The U.S. government has an obligation to minimize the negative impacts on the civilian population of Guam.

I-2662-002

I'm concerned about the damage to the natural resources & the cultural resources of Guam. I am a Stateside, but I have lived in Guam for 35 years. I've worked as an archaeologist for 26 years in Guam. I'm concerned about the

damage not only to the archaeological sites, but to the Chamorro culture.

The U.S. military has done damage to Vieques & Okinawa. I prefer the "No Action Alternative" on all proposals.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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

I-2662-001

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

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

I-2662-002

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

to increase military civilian joint activities in order to foster strong and mutually beneficial military civilian relationships that include the sharing and understanding of culture.

Early identification, consultation, and predictive modeling resulted in many fewer sites being directly impacted by designing installations away from or around areas that contained high densities of historic properties. Thus, the vast majority of impacts to resources were avoided. The Programmatic Agreement, which stipulates mitigation measures to reduce impacts to historic properties, has provisions for monitoring during construction as well as conducting additional surveys, testing and data recovery from archaeological sites.



COMMENT SHEET

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

The EIS says that in preparation for the military buildup and to the completion, Guam should be prepared to accommodate the relocation of the US military. Guam, GWA in particular, has prepared a 5-year CIP for fiscal years 2009 to 2013. GWA estimates that the cost for expanding the system to accommodate the induced population would total \$200 million for 16 wells plus storage facilities and transmission lines.

Aside from the money which is clearly a burden to Guam economy, the problem with having 16 wells has serious consequences. What will happen to Guam's fresh water after the military leaves. It is going to strain Guam's fresh water and people who depends heavily on natural water for drinking and other needs will be left with nothing. Especially the locals.

I say that the military won't have any problem bringing their own water and find other ways to accommodate their needs but not dig up wells.

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2663-001

I-2663-001

Thank you for your comment. Up to 22 new water supply wells are proposed to provide additional capacity for the DoD water system. These wells would be installed in Northern Guam and extract potable water from the northern Guam lens aquifer. Operations at Fena Reservoir would not be modified at this time. The estimated sustainable yield from the northern Guam lens aquifer is estimated at approximately 80 million gallons per day. Aquifer sustainable yield is the amount of water that can continuously be withdrawn from groundwater sources without degrading water quality or viable production water. The estimated total average daily water demand from this aquifer is 63 million gallons per day at the peak of construction of the proposed DoD buildup. Thus, there will be an adequate supply of potable water. DoD and Guam Waterworks Authority plan to jointly manage the production of water. Also DoD is an advocate for grants and low cost loans to Guam Waterworks Authority so they can improve their distribution system and reduce water loss due to leaks

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



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Please provide your comments below:

I-2664-001

The EIS says that the build up will bring more crime and violence to Guam. "43% of active-duty military personnel admitted to frequent binge drinking. In addition 67% of binge-drinking episodes were reported by personnel aged 17-25 (representing nearly half of all active duty military personnel), and a quarter of those episodes were reported by underage personnel," this was directly from the EIS.
This will effect Guam significantly. The culture here on Guam will be affected as well. Given that this is a multi-ethnic island, this will stir up problems and eventually lead to riots or rebellions attitudes.
Just the idea of the buildup has already did stir up violent attitude.
The relocation is not a good idea.

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2664-001

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

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

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

I-2665-001

Within the next couple of years, Guam will be facing the issues that come with the Guam and CNMI Military Relocation progress. The United States military and the government of Japan are in negotiations in regards to the relocation of thousands of Marines and their dependents, from their duty station in Okinawa, Japan to here on Guam. To better inform the public with the intentions of this massive move, a draft called the Draft Environmental Statement/Overseas Environmental Impact Statement was created and released to the public. This draft states within seven volumes reasons as to why the move is necessary, plans for the buildup and the attached personnel and duties along with it, the berthing of the new carrier in Guam's harbor, the impact of the move on Guam's society and other aspects associated with the move.

I-2665-002

One issue that I have with this proposal is in Volume 4, the proposal of a new deep-draft wharf within Apra Harbor. The Volume proposes to house the nuclear powered aircraft carrier and its fleet within the confines of Apra Harbor, dredging an extra 50 feet in order to dock it along with providing shore side infrastructure facilities. In Chapter 2, page 2 under heading 2.2.1 Operations, it states that "Pilots may need aircraft carrier landing practice during extended visits of approximately 21 days at a time..." later stating that any other practice associated planes and etc. would be detailed in other volumes or documents. This raises the question of noise pollution within the surrounding area. How long would practices be? Would there be a schedule in which the Navy could work out with our Government that would be suitable for the surrounding residential areas in which it would certainly affect?

I-2665-003

Another issue in within the next page of the cited source mentioned above. "There would be temporary solid and hazardous waste storage areas provided at the site that would be managed in accordance with current Naval Base Guam practices." What would happen if there was a leak in these temporary storage areas that would affect the local areas in terms of water and land? Would there later be a more permanent location for these solid and hazardous materials that would possibly be stored in off base sites? Would this cause a further problem with our already overfilled landfill? There was research done that stated that the amount of dredging that is needed in the Harbor would not affect the surrounding area if a leakage accident would occur. This research was based on a study that was done with the dredge amount that is less than the required 50 feet needed. How were the findings of that study reliable or accurate if it was not tested with the necessary 50 feet that is required? How affected would the surrounding ocean area or land would be if any type of leakage accident was to occur with the new carrier or its fleet?

I-2665-004

Another issue that raises a huge question is the matter of security here on Guam once the new carrier is docked here. With such a huge force of the Naval military now in Guam's backyard, the issue of keeping Guam safe is now a problem. Of course, with the carrier comes the Army personnel to protect the carrier and supposedly the local community as well, but it raises questions on to what extent would Guam be at risk from other countries wishing to eliminate an entire carrier fleet? After 9/11, Korea threatened to bomb Okinawa, Japan due to its major housing of so many military personnel and military influence. Problems like these would

I-2665-001

Thank you for your comment.

I-2665-002

Thank you for your comment. Aircraft carrier take-offs and landings would occur when the ship is underway at sea. All aircraft operations by the carrier aircraft would occur at Andersen AFB and is accounted for in the analyses presented in Volume 2, Section 6.2.2.1.

I-2665-003

Thank you for your comment. The DoD is committed to the protection and responsible stewardship of the environment. In addition, the DoD is committed to the safe handling and use of all hazardous substances, including fuels, lubricants, solvents, munitions and explosives of concern (MEC), nuclear materials, pesticides, herbicides, PCBs, and other hazardous substances. In fact, when feasible, the DoD attempts to reduce or eliminate the use of various hazardous substances to the greatest extent possible and substituting them for less toxic substances. When using hazardous substances, environmental laws and regulations (e.g., RCRA) must be followed by DoD that are designed to be protective of human health, welfare, and the environment. In order to implement these laws and regulations, DoD has developed various procedures, protocol, and directives designed to proactively eliminate or minimize the inadvertent leakage, spill or release of pollutants to the environment. These actions involve comprehensive administrative, engineering, and operations mandates, best management practices (BMPs), standard operating procedures (SOPs), and controls in place to prevent or minimize the inadvertent leakage, spill, or release of hazardous/toxic substances. These BMPs, SOPs, and other controls are fully described in the EIS document (Volume 7). Note that BMPs and SOPs are not considered "mitigation measures" because these actions are being done as part of existing laws and regulations and not as part of new "mitigation".

I-2665-004 | now be occurring on Guam if the carrier and its entire fleet would be housed here. What would be the protocol if a threat of that magnitude was to occur here on Guam? How would the local community be protected from a threat that was brought upon by the housing of Navy and Marine personnel and equipment?

I-2665-005 | The last issue that I wish to discuss is the location in which the carrier would be docked along Apra Harbor. A positive part of this proposal is that neither proposed locations are near enough to the SaSa Bay Environmental Reserve. However, regardless of whether or not the reserve itself would be harmed due to the dredging or anything else, the surrounding area of the reserve would be severely affected, which in turn would affect the Reserve as well. What measures would the military take in order to keep the surrounding water life from being too affected by the 18 months of dredging and docking of the carrier? What further steps are to be taken to protect the wild life reserve in the surrounding area from major accidents that could occur?

I-2665-006 | As far as the proposal goes for the carrier to be docked in Apra Harbor, what needs to occur is a better proposal in terms of how all the dredged materials that are unwanted to be [properly disposed of, protocols to be made in case of emergency that the public should be aware of, and a plan in what is to happen after 2020 with the berthing of the carrier. I propose that no action would be taken in terms of creating this new wharf to protect the environment in the Harbor and to also protect the community from imminent threat from other countries and from the carrier itself. If that is not possible, I would like to see a new proposal with better solutions to the problems that can occur with docking the carrier in the Harbor.

However, if a leak, release, or spill is suspected or confirmed, aggressive mitigation measures are used to first clean up the leak, spill, or release as quickly as possible, followed by an assessment of risks to the public and/or the environment and a plan to remediate these risk concerns to within regulatory acceptable levels. These actions generally include environmental media (e.g., groundwater, surface water, soil, air, and/or biota) sampling and monitoring to ensure that hazards are mitigated quickly and effectively. In many cases, part of remediation plan includes the requirement to perform regularly scheduled long-term sampling and monitoring of environmental media to ensure that remedial actions have been effective. If long-term monitoring indicates that risks to human health or the environment are still unacceptable, more aggressive remediation approaches are considered. In fact, many such clean-up efforts are underway. As part of the clean-up process, the DoD provides various opportunities for the general public, stakeholders, and other interested parties to get involved in the process. One such opportunity is Restoration Advisory Boards (RABs) where interested party questions and concerns may be communicated.

Prior to dredging, it will be vital that the sediment layer to be dredged is characterized in a representative manner (i.e., not only by depth, but in terms of the types of potential contaminants such as volatile organic compounds, semi-volatile organic compounds, PAHs, metals, radionuclides, etc.). It previous sampling and analysis of the sediments is judged not to be representative of the potential dredging work to be done, then additional characterization work may be required. These comprehensive actions (e.g., BMPs, SOPs, etc.) will protect public health, welfare, and the environment from adverse impacts associated with the use of hazardous substances.

I-2665-004

Thank you for your comment. DoD has been a longstanding member of the community. The intent of the proposed Army Air and Missile

Defense Task Force component of the proposed action is to protect the territory of Guam, its citizens, and U.S. forces on Guam from the threat of harm from ballistic missile attacks from other countries and enemies of the U.S. Defense of Guam will continue to be a focus of the DoD.

I-2665-005

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

I-2665-006

Thank you for your comment. The EIS acknowledges there would be impacts associated with the proposed construction of a new deep-draft wharf in Apra Harbor to accommodate a transient nuclear powered aircraft carrier. Dredging is required to provide the minimum depth requirements to safely navigate the aircraft carrier. The DoD undertook several measures to avoid environmental impacts, including choosing a channel alignment that avoided dredging of coral shoals, reducing the aircraft carrier turning basin radius, and choosing a parallel to shore wharf alignment with a reduced clearance for the aircraft carrier. Numerous best management practices and mitigation measures are proposed throughout Volume 4.

The DoD is considering several options for disposal of dredged material, including upland placement, ocean disposal, and beneficial uses such as shoreline stabilization, fill for berms, and fill for the Port Authority of Guam, as discussed in the EIS (Chapter 2, Volume 4). Using dredged material for beneficial reuse projects would depend upon the suitability of the material for these projects as well as whether the proposed action timeline coincides with the need for material for a reuse project. Detailed analysis cannot be done at this time because specific projects have not yet been identified with certainty. While beneficial reuse is a priority for the DoD, the final decision on dredged material management will be made during the final design and permitting process. Detailed analysis of the potential impacts from using dredged material for reuse projects will be conducted during the permitting phase.

Within the next couple of years, Guam will be facing the issues that come with the Guam and CNMI Military Relocation progress. The United States military and the government of Japan are in negotiations in regards to the relocation of thousands of Marines and their dependents, from their duty station in Okinawa, Japan to here on Guam. To better inform the public with the intentions of this massive move, a draft called the Draft Environmental Statement/Overseas Environmental Impact Statement was created and released to the public. This draft states within seven volumes reasons as to why the move is necessary, plans for the buildup and the attached personnel and duties along with it, the berthing of the new carrier in Guam's harbor, the impact of the move on Guam's society and other aspects associated with the move.

I-2666-001 This brings up the issues in which I have a problem that was brought up while reading the DEIS. Overall, the draft seems to be too extensive for the public to read. Almost eleven thousand pages worth of research, plans, alternatives, and sites are to be examined in a short period of time. The time allocated for the people of Guam to address their issues with the document is simply not enough. The draft is full of legal, military and strategic jargon that may be hard for the common people to understand. The draft allows for some holes that need to be resorted through and the new found information given to the public so that they may be more informed about the issues and changes that are occurring.

I-2666-002 I believe that the proposal to relocate the thousands of Marines, the new berthing station of the new carrier and its fleet, and other issues such as taking of lands within the next ten years are faulty at best. I believe that the military should offer more information about the whole process and that a new DEIS draft would be written. The draft presents options and ideas for what to do in certain situations but doesn't provide adequate enough information on how the military or the Government of Guam is able to handle the issues related to these situations.

I-2666-003 Also, to house these thousands of Marines and their families along with the new personnel that is sure to follow; I believe that Guam's infrastructure isn't able to handle the influx of population in its current state. Updating our sewage, power, and water systems in such a small amount of time will cost our government millions of dollars that it does not have. Our sewage plant is almost to its capacity now with the population that Guam currently has. Our power and water systems are constantly raising prices to accommodate the need those systems have in order to work. By adding a great amount of people in such a short time without the proper updates that our infrastructures desperately need, there would be many problems that would be added on top of the buildup due to the lack of proper foundation to support the buildup.

I believe that a major issue to many problems that the DEIS has is the lack of time in which it is proposed to be done. Within the next ten years, our tiny island is supposed to house thousands of new people, with no proper plan on how Guam will suffice after 2020. The DEIS is full of propositions with no concrete solutions to many problems, like what to do with the dredged materials once Apra Harbor is fit to house the new carrier. If the DEIS was once gain drafted, this time carefully modifying and including possible solutions that are able to work

I-2666-001

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

I-2666-002

Thank you for your comment. In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act, the EIS contains a comprehensive analysis of potential impacts of the proposed actions and alternatives. Additional studies have been completed following preparation of the Draft EIS; the Final EIS has been updated with this information. Furthermore, revisions have been made to the EIS based on comments from agencies and the public. In addition, a chapter has been added to Volume 1 (Chapter 4) summarizing changes made to the Final EIS. Consequently, the Final EIS contains sufficient information for the decision maker to make an informed decision.

I-2666-003

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

I-2666-003 | along with a more sufficient timeline in which to do everything that is proposed, I believe that the military buildup would then be able to work. If Guam is to have no choice in what is to happen within the next ten years, then at least fix the problems with the infrastructure now before adding on its problems later with the rise in population.

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

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Please provide your comments below:

I must state that I am not anti-military - I am a veteran of the United States Coast Guard who just retired in June of 2009.

I am against the military buildup. Our island is just too small to accommodate the military, visitors from our neighboring islands/foreign countries who eventually make Guam their home.

Enough is Enough, is Enough.

No to:

- 1) Destroying our island, reef, culture, language, recreation, historic sites.
- 2) Power and water outages.
- 3) Air, water and noise pollution.
- 4) Over-crowding in our hospital, schools, recreation areas, shops, etc.
- 5) More landtakings for firing range.
- 6) High cost of real estate + housing.
- 7) Traffic congestions.
- 8) Restricting access to our recreation, historic and cultural sites.

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

I-2667-001

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

I-2667-001

Reading Room

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Please provide your comments below:

I-2668-001

In the beginning I was neutral about the buildup. But after hearing about the actual ramifications from the DEIS, I am strongly oppose to the buildup. History repeats itself. My parents lost their valuable Sumay property after World War II - only to be placed in a small lot in Santa Rita Village. When I was in elementary school, we were forbidden to speak our language Chamorro, in school - only English - an attempt to erode our identity as a people for language is the key to a strong cultural identity. Now, in 2010 - though many are lured by the promise of jobs, better infrastructure, etc - we are still faced with the same problems. Loss of additional lands that we cannot afford to lose - Guam is very finite, not like the continental US. I want to be able to take my kids boonie stomping to places we will lose if DEIS is approved. I also deeply resent the fact that the concerns of local Chamorros will eventually not matter or have any weight at all. What makes us unique as a people is our language, heritage, sacred grounds, our way of life on Guam. Take that away and we will be just like the native American Indians, or the Hawaiians - where the white people did what they want under the guise of these peoples betterment. No - to the Buildup!

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2668-001

Thank you for your comment. Past land acquisition impacts on Guam have occurred and have been contentious; referred to as frequently during the DEIS public hearings as being against the wishes of the private landowners. However, these actions occurred in the past and are not reflective of current land acquisition laws and Department of the Navy's policy.

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

Specific areas being considered for acquisition are identified in the FEIS.

As stated in Volume 2, table 2.1-1 the preferred Main Cantonment alternative 2 would occupy North: NCTS Finegayan (Cantonment), Potts Junction (utilities), Former FAA and South Finegayan (Housing). A total area of NCTS Finegayan would be put aside for the Main Cantonment to provide for one contiguous base, a highly favored outcome. Table 2.1-2 shows the expected amount of land to be used with NCTS Finegayan approximately 2,700/1,093 hectares.

I-2669-001

Considering the already immense amount of land DOD holds and the unused land on Andersen Air Force base most notably Andersen South, why does the South Finegayan area have to be taken for one contiguous base? Andersen Air Force Base has enough land to accommodate these needs and would still get their desired effect of a contiguous base.

Proposed alternative is No-Action Alternative.

I-2669-001

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

MARTHA D. BAUM
520 Columbia Street
Santa Cruz, CA 95060

17 February 2010

Joint Guam Program Office
c/o Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Pacific
258 Makalapa Drive, Suite 100
Pearl Harbor, HI 96860

Attn: Guam Program Management Office

Draft Environmental Impact Statement / Overseas Environmental Impact Statement
GUAM AND CNMI MILITARY RELOCATION
Relocating Marines from Okinawa,
Visiting Aircraft Carrier Berthing, and
Army Air and Missile Defense Task Force Executive Summary
November 2009

Comments by Martha Duenas Baum
On behalf of Famoksaiyan (San Francisco Bay Area)

I-2670-001

1. V2-16- 16.1.6.5 Sociocultural Issues, Quality of Life

The concept "quality of life" overlaps with virtually all topics covered by this EIS/OEIS, and concerns in general the ability of the island to adequately support the proposed action, including how it would affect the island's general tranquility, quality of family and community relations, and standards of living.

The 2007 Guam Chamber of Commerce survey noted above found that 60% of polled Guam residents thought the proposed action would improve quality of life. However, there remain concerns that are heightened by the fact that [REDACTED], and are ultimately seen as better quality than the latter. For instance, [REDACTED]'s decision to [REDACTED] in the late 1990s was interpreted as a "hostile" action by some elected officials (Underwood, 1997), [REDACTED] to [REDACTED] a [REDACTED]. This feeling can be [REDACTED].

I-2670-002

- *What policies implemented and measures taken can ensure greater access to institutions, infrastructures, and basic goods and services for the people of Guam that would be equitable in access to these same institutions, infrastructures, and basic goods and services made available to members of the military, family members of military, and /or support staff that would eliminate the separate, competing systems for institutions, infrastructures, and basic goods and services?*
 - *Anything less than equitable systems of education, health care infrastructure, housing costs and availability, access to recreational facilities, and competitive pricing (on-base versus off-base) for some members of a community and not for others is a separate, unequal and discriminatory system of policies. Non-implementation of equitable policies*

I-2670-001

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

I-2670-002

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

I-2670-002

will have a significant negative and adverse impact on Chamorro issues and community cohesion. No Action alternative.

I-2670-003

2. V2-16-16.2.2.4 Environmental Consequences, Proposed Action, Sociocultural Impacts, Chamorro Issues, Impacts-Operations Phase

During the operational phase, the following Impacts would be possible (more detailed discussions on each of these topics is available in the Appendix F SIAS):

[REDACTED]

Firstly, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Guam's status and its relationship to the US are largely legal affairs, such as the previous Constitutional Conventions. However, the constitution produced by that 1978 Convention was rejected by the voters the following year (Office of the Governor of Guam 2008). Subsequent attempts to change Guam from an organized but unincorporated territory into a commonwealth have so far collapsed.

[REDACTED] For example, it is commonly agreed among Chamorro politicians that public funds should be spent to support funeral and wake activities. However, non-Chamorro elected officials may not appreciate this cultural tradition and support such things (Guam DCA Interview – Appendix F SIAS).

[REDACTED]

While it is by no means certain that Guam residents would ever vote for full independence even if the military buildup does not take place, the addition of more non-Chamorro voters may make efforts at sovereignty less viable.

[REDACTED], while the loss of the Chamorro language has been occurring for years on Guam, [REDACTED]

Guam's integration into the larger English-speaking American society has been correlated with a loss of the use of Chamorro language in everyday life. A survey of Chamorro residents (Santos and Salas 2005) found that 90% said the language was a source of pride, and students are learning to read and write the language with more comprehension than most of their elders. However, younger people are much less able to speak and comprehend the spoken language than their elders. Younger people speak the language primarily just with older relatives, not among their peers.

[REDACTED]

3. V2-16-16.2.2.4 Environmental Consequences, Proposed Action, Sociocultural Impacts, Community Cohesion, Impacts-Operations Phase

[REDACTED] (more detailed discussion on each of these topics is available in the Appendix F SIAS).

I-2670-003

Thank you for your comment. Your comment brings up the complexity of the issue, and edits will be made (in the Final EIS) in the section to clarify this issue.

I-2670-004

[REDACTED] Also noted previously, [REDACTED] Already in place is a newcomers' orientation program offered by the Navy and the Air Force that informs newly assigned service members and their families about the culture and uniqueness of Guam (Office of the Governor of Guam 2009).

Military outreach and community programs should increase during the operations phase. For decades, a variety of community service programs have encouraged positive interaction and cultural exchange between the military and civilian populations on Guam. Many of these programs were instituted by the Naval and Air Force commands on the island (Office of the Governor of Guam 2009).

These programs have the potential to bring a beneficial impact to Guam to the point that positive interactions could strengthen military ties to local communities. For example, the larger military contingent would add greater numbers of volunteers to community service programs that would bring together both military and civilian groups working toward shared goals.

I-2670-005

4. V2-16-16.2.3.4 Sociocultural Impacts

Sociocultural impacts by their nature are complex and have no single outcome measure.

Although available evidence does not suggest that Marines would have an impact on Guam's overall crime rates or assaults on women, [REDACTED] Construction booms are often accompanied by a sense of loosened norms and social disorder. In-migrants from the FAS – whose numbers may increase in both the construction and operational stages due to more job opportunities – have high crime rates associated with adapting to less traditional social structures. There is a potential for more prostitution, alcohol/substance abuse, and family violence associated with young military populations in general, not Marines in particular. [REDACTED]

Long term, though, established patterns of military outreach to Guam's civilian community are likely to minimize the sort of day-to-day irritants that affect the average citizen, including the [REDACTED] although at present there is little evidence that a majority would support such moves at any rate.

I-2670-006

5. V2-16 Table 16.2-52 Summary of Impacts Associated with the Proposed Action

Operation – SI-M

- Significant adverse impacts to the indigenous Chamorro efforts to preserve political representation due to lower number of ethnic Chamorro voters, due to increase in non-Chamorro voting population on Guam

I-2670-004

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

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

I-2670-005

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

I-2670-006

- *Highlighted areas in items 2 - 4 indicate statements from the DEIS that assert the aggressive increase in non-Chamorro population. Such sudden increase is a significant negative and adverse impact on the effort of Chamorro self-determination and right to decolonization, including a Chamorro plebiscite in which the Chamorro people determine the political status of Guam. Assessment is flawed and insufficient. No Action alternative.*

6. V2-16 Table 16.2-52 Summary of Impacts Associated with the Proposed Action
Operation – BI

- Overall beneficial impacts to the standard of living associated with higher incomes reducing the rate of reductions in standard of living

I-2670-007

- *As stated in V2-16-16.2.2.2*

In both the construction and operational components, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] However, the [REDACTED]

Guam incomes are expected to rise; it is estimated that the average FTE salary for jobs related to the construction phase would rise to \$33,500 (compared to 2007 Guam average FTE salary of \$28,150). [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] With a rapid increase in economic activity and a limited pool of on-island labor, there would likely be competition for labor and thus upward pressure on wage rates. The market wage may increase over the estimated \$33,500 due to the fact that the estimation procedure has no basis for estimating the extent of upward pressure on rates.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] arising from the increase in economic activity (and money supply), [REDACTED] likely [REDACTED]. This impact would be more acute during the construction period because of the sudden spike in demand for all types of goods and services. Rates of inflation would likely fall to less than significant levels thereafter. From 2000 to 2008 Guam workers have seen their standard of living decline by 30% and there is no reason to expect the military buildup to reverse that trend – Guam workers will likely continue to see the cost of goods and services rise faster than their incomes. [REDACTED]

It should be noted that it cannot be definitively predicted whether wages or the price of goods and services would increase at a faster pace. If wages earned by a particular household rise more quickly than the price of goods and services, then the standard of living would increase. If the price of goods and services rises more quickly than wages, the standard of living would decrease. Thus, households on fixed incomes would experience reduced purchasing power. [REDACTED]

multiple times so that it appears to be multiple incidents.

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

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

I-2670-006

Thank you for your comment. The population estimates in the Draft EIS were based on the maximal scenario. The year 2014 includes the foreign worker population on Guam as well as the military and their dependents. However, after 2017, the population increase (from the 2010 baseline) would be approximately 33,500 (maximal scenario) primarily because the foreign worker population would leave Guam. The EIS identifies a number of significant impacts to Guam and its resources;

I-2670-007

- *Although the military buildup would bring more high skilled, high paying jobs that provide employees more flexibility to have their wages adjusted to meet price increases, Paragraph 3 states "Operational component salaries are expected to be higher, in large part, due to additional higher-paying on-base civilian military jobs. As previously noted, most civilian military jobs would likely go to either spouses of new active duty personnel or to labor brought in from off-island; only about 25% of civilian military jobs are expected to be filled by current Guam residents." Beneficial impacts would be for the spouses of new active duty personnel or to labor brought in from off-island NOT for the people of Guam with only about 25% of civilian military jobs expected to be filled by current Guam residents.*
- **Assessment is flawed, contradictory and insufficient.. No Action alternative.**

I-2670-008

7. V2-16 Table 16.2-52 Summary of Impacts Associated with the Proposed Action Operation – BI
- Beneficial impacts to Chamorro Issues due to increased funding for development of agricultural, social, and business development programs for Chamorro people (only if military leasing of additional land on Guam through the Chamorro Land Trust occurs)
 - *There is a big "IF" at the end of this Beneficial Impact statement. Should military leasing not occur, there will be no funding. There will be no benefit. **Assessment flawed and insufficient. No Action alternative.***

I-2670-009

8. V2-16- Table 16.2-53 Summary of Potential Mitigation Measures Chamorro Issues/Community Cohesion-Mitigation Measures
- DoD can implement an orientation course on Guam local culture and history, designed in conjunction with the Guam Department of Chamorro Affairs, to be attended by all arriving active-duty DoD personnel and dependents.
 - DoD can collaborate with GovGuam, the University of Guam, and the Guam Chamber of Commerce to design and implement a scientifically valid semi-annual resident opinion survey, to accurately measure resident concerns and perceptions through the construction period and as needed in the operations phase.
 - DoD can assist GovGuam in seeking federal funding for technical assistance to identify, translate and produce all necessary GovGuam informational brochures and materials likely to be accessed by in-migrant groups.
 - To minimize local community perceptions of separation of local resident and military communities, DoD will consider developing a mayoral outreach task force aimed at developing military-civilian relationships. The task force would work with each mayor and their staff to integrate military participation in existing military outreach activities, and develop new civilian-military collaborative projects as determined by the task force and mayors.
 - *DoD implementation must go beyond the classroom instruction, surveys, glossy-color tri-folds and superficial, short-term "activities" that provide little else than "photo ops" for the military to promote their positive image.*
 - *Beside the generalized statements from the above proposals, what are the specific policies and procedures implemented to ensure military personnel, family members of military personnel, and/or support staff who exhibit negative attitudes or behavior are identified, assessed and supervised in order to reorient to a sustained positive behavior and attitude of the Guam local culture and history?*

this is summarized at the end of various impact chapters in volumes 2 through 6. Impacts to the Chamorro people are also addressed in the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) that is Appendix F, Volume 9 of the Final EIS. Chamorros, although considered a minority population in comparison to the U.S. as a whole, represented over 40% of Guam's population in the 2000 U.S. Census. Chamorro concerns involving political autonomy are impacted by the potential increase in non-Chamorro populations due to the buildup, increasing the likelihood of more non-Chamorro local political office-holders. More non-Chamorro voters would decrease the possibility of Chamorro political self determination. They would also decrease the possibility of successful plebiscites to achieve greater independence from U.S. control.

More information on this topic can be found in the Environmental Justice and the Protection of Children chapters of the Final EIS, specifically, Chapters 19 in Volumes 2, 3, 4, 5, and Chapter 20 in Volume 6, and under cumulative impacts (Chapter 4) of Volume 7.

I-2670-007

Thank you for your comment. Relating to cost of living and the proposed military buildup, it is noted that the history of inflation and recession of Guam's economy from the 1970s to present was provided on page 3-47 of the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS). In subsection 4.3.1.4 (beginning page 4-10) of the SIAS, the subject of impact on the standard of living is addressed, stating: "Standard of living is a measure of purchasing power. If the standard of living increases for a person it means they can purchase more goods and services. If the standard of living declines for that person, he or she can purchase fewer goods and services. Changes in a person's standard of living are determined by their income and the prices of the goods and services they tend to purchase. A person's standard of living will increase if their income rises faster than the prices of goods and services they tend to purchase. A person's standard of living will decline if the prices of goods and services

I-2670-009

- *What guarantees does the military offer that will ensure military personnel, family members of military personnel, and/or support staff who exhibit negative attitudes or behavior of the Chamorro people or other communities of Guam will positively benefit from the above proposals?*
- *Above proposals focus on the people and the culture of Guam as the concerning factor in the discussion of Chamorro issues / Community Cohesion. However, it is not feelings and perceptions of separation, being misunderstood or not acknowledged or respected that is of concern. The issue and concern are the negative attitudes and behavior of present and incoming military personnel, family members of military personnel, and/or support staff due to ignorance, lack of information, lack of role models, and other reasons.*
- *Will the Guam Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse be a referral? If not, why not?*
- *Will other Government of Guam departments and agencies relevant to issues, concerns and incidents that arise from Chamorro issues and/or community cohesion be involved? If not, why not?*
- **Assessment is Insufficient. No Action alternative.**

they tend to purchase rise faster than the person's income. In both the construction and operational components, the average wage of workers would increase as a function of greater demand for labor. However, the price of goods and services purchased by individuals would rise as well. It cannot be definitively predicted whether wages or the price of goods and services would increase at a faster pace. If wages earned by a particular household rise more quickly than the price of goods and services, then the standard of living would increase. If the price of goods and services rises more quickly than wages, the standard of living would decrease. For households on fixed incomes, the result would be reduced purchasing power. Those with the ability to quickly renegotiate their wages will have a better chance at maintaining or increasing their standard of living." On page 4-11 of the SIAS, the discussion continues and discusses the income of military related construction and operational jobs that will, on the average, be higher than the present average wages on Guam. It concludes: "In terms of cost of living, from 2000 to 2008 Guam workers have seen their standard of living decline by 30% and there is no reason to expect the military buildup to reverse that trend – Guam workers will likely to continue to see the cost of goods and services rise faster than their incomes. While the proposed action may not represent a reversal of this trend, it will slow the rate of decline in the standard of living that has been prevalent since 2000."

I-2670-008

Thank you for your comment. Discussion of Land Acquisition impacts have been expanded in the FEIS.

I-2670-009

Thank you for your comment. Your mitigation recommendations have been taken under consideration. Expanded mitigation discussion is available in the FEIS.



COMMENT SHEET

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The Department of the Navy (DoN) and the Joint Guam Program Office (JGPO) invites your comments on the Draft EIS/OEIS for the Guam and CNMI Military Relocation. Please provide your comments below. Comment forms, or your own letter, will be accepted at the public hearings, or may be mailed to: JGPO, c/o NAVFAC Pacific, 258 Makalapa Drive Suite 100, Pearl Harbor, HI 96880-3134, Attention: GMPO. You can also visit www.guambuildupels.us to comment. Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010. Copies of the Draft EIS/OEIS are available for review at Nieves M. Flores Memorial Public Library, University of Guam Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Library, Joeten-Kiyu Public Library, Northern Marianas College Olympio T. Borja Memorial Library, and the Tintan Public Library. A DoN sponsored reading room has also been set up at Agaña Shopping Center for Draft EIS/OEIS review.

Please provide your comments below:

Noise resulting from live fire ranges can immediately affect peaceful communities that may trigger a psychological response to bear arms for self protection. How can we distinguish who is doing the firing? If a determined armed robber decides to invade a home and does it during live firing hours, a person or people in the home can get hurt or killed. The chance that this could happen, an entire community may decide on their free will to bear arms, with or without the proper firearm registration and with or without the experience of properly handling a firearm. It'll create havoc within the community. Suddenly, there'll be an uprising of gang activities involving the use of firearms which may lead to drive by shootings. What if out of frustration and desperation, people ignore boundaries and suddenly, you have a massive live fire range that includes the local community? How can our local police help alleviate it not eliminate crime and violence when there is a lack of funding, thus lack of public safety? Innocent lives are at stake and how would you be able to solve this social issue affecting members of society?

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2671-001

I-2671-001

Thank you for your comment. Live-fire weapons ranges are proposed for the eastern shore of Guam. An indoor firing range is proposed within the Main Cantonment on the northern portion of Guam. Most live-fire training exercises would occur during daylight hours. Best management practices for reducing potential noise impacts (e.g., constructing berms) would be implemented to contain the sound. Constructing berms would reduce noise levels by 10-15 decibels. While noise levels reach areas considered incompatible with current land use (i.e., residential), it is unlikely any civilians would be forced to relocate due to training operations. Analysis of potential increase in gun-related crime during firing range operation is beyond the scope of issues analyzed in the EIS. Volume 2, Section 16 provides a brief discussion of the overarching factors that affect police services on Guam. This section also discusses possible measures that the DoD could take to support increased staffing of required positions. These measures include seeking federal funding for necessary positions; increasing the number of private staffing and service contractors currently working for service agencies; and supporting a one-time hiring bonus of 20% of base pay for GovGuam agency positions, to increase interest in GovGuam agency employment. These measures could aid in increasing the number of police officers on Guam. The EIS does not identify specific funding sources.

The FEIS has been updated (Volume 2) to better address impacts on social services.

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

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



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Please provide your comments below:

I-2672-001

My comment is pertaining to Impact on
Tourism: [Volume 2, Chap 16 Socioeconomic
pp. 16-66-67] lists these problems.

- Increased construction-related business travel
- Loss of workforce
- Impacts on ocean based tourism
- Loss of possible tourism attractions from DoD Acquisition properties
- Tourism market loss due to conflict between 'militarization' of Guam and cultural tourism.

Tourism is Guam's main source for revenues.
If something such as the DEIS, plans
to alter the reasons why tourists
come here given it be the ocean
environment or the cultural aspects and such,
more careful consideration must go into
your plans for mitigation.

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2672-001

Thank you for your comment. Please see the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F of the DEIS), Section 4.3.7 for information on Tourism. The analysis of the impacts on tourism generally reflect that the impacts of the proposed action would have on tourism would be mixed. Tourism may decline as some visitors may shy away from Guam due to construction activities and an increased military presence on the island but that would be made up for by increased visits from members of the military who are tourists while their ships are docked on Guam.

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Please provide your comments below:

My comment is pertaining to Prostitution [Volume 2, Chapter 16 Socioeconomics and General Services, Page 16-35] an estimated 7,000 Filipinas today serve as prostitutes - on entertainment visas for U.S. military personnel in Okinawa, even though prostitution is illegal in Japan. With the transfer of these military personnel to Guam the likelihood of Prostitution coming along with it are extremely high. How does the military plan to mitigate the negative effects on the community that prostitution brings with it. In general, prostitution prospers in boom town settings. Does this mean Guam will surely feel its negative impact.

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2673-001

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

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

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

I-2673-001



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Please provide your comments below:

In volume 7 of the DRAFT EIS, it states in Section 2.4.3 that there are two potential noise issues from the military buildup: noise from construction activity and noise from long-term operations after construction. Though the section addresses possible complications associated from the noise, which includes the impact on nearby citizens and wildlife, it does not identify the likely effects on Guam's tourism (Japan being Guam's main source of tourism revenue). With the continuous activity from construction that will occur over the next couple of years and so on, what are some other ways that minimal activity of construction will take place or what are some ways to avoid the decrease of Guam's tourism rates due to noise issues from the construction? My recommendation is for no action to be executed.

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2674-001

Thank you for your comment. The EIS indicates that there would be adverse effects caused by the disruption created during the construction phase of the proposed military relocation program. Efforts to minimize those adverse effects are also addressed, such as in Volume 6 under traffic where workers would be shuttled to/from work in buses during off peak hour traffic. These impacts and efforts to reduce them would affect tourists as well as local citizens on Guam during the construction phase of the proposed program.

I-2674-001



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Please provide your comments below:

With the upcoming military buildup both of Guam's water resource agencies (department of defense and Guam water works) are depending on each other to establish a sufficient source of water to the people of Guam. In volume 7 of the draft EIS, DoD requires that GWA to appropriate funds to build more water wells. However, GWA has previously mentioned that they are unable to come up with the demanded funds from the DoD. Because it is necessary to the DoD and for the stability of the island for GWA to build these water wells, the service price for the local community will eventually rise. This will have a significant impact to the local community as the economy continues to suffer on the island. With that being said, what are other options that can be provided to the local community so that in the event the service prices rise, the locals are not incapable of providing water for themselves? My recommendation is that no action to be executed.

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2675-001

I-2675-001

Thank you for your comment. Up to 22 new water supply wells are proposed to provide additional capacity for the DoD water system. These wells would be installed in Northern Guam and extract potable water from the northern Guam lens aquifer. Operations at Fena Reservoir would not be modified at this time. The estimated sustainable yield from the northern Guam lens aquifer is estimated at approximately 80 million gallons per day. Aquifer sustainable yield is the amount of water that can continuously be withdrawn from groundwater sources without degrading water quality or viable production water. The estimated total average daily water demand from this aquifer is 63 million gallons per day at the peak of construction of the proposed DoD buildup. Thus, there will be an adequate supply of potable water. DoD and Guam Waterworks Authority plan to jointly manage the production of water. Also DoD is an advocate for grants and low cost loans to Guam Waterworks Authority so they can improve their distribution system and reduce water loss due to leaks. The Guam Water Authority (GWA) and DoD are cooperatively working together to plan for the expected increase in population on Guam. DoD has agreed to drill the 22 new DoD water supply wells early, and provide this water to GWA, along with excess water from DoD's Fena Reservoir, to meet the near-term increase in water demand that is expected to occur off-base during the construction phase of the buildup. During this time, GWA will make improvements to their system to meet the long-term water needs of off-base communities. The net positive affect of this strategy is that DOD shoulders the cost to supply early buildup water demand, especially the demand associated with the temporary construction workforce.



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Please provide your comments below:

In Section 2.4.7 of volume 7 in the DRAFT-EIS, suggests that the change in construction tempo would provide species the opportunity to adapt to their new environment. Because the relationship between this change in tempo and permanent residency of species is not a causal relationship, it is unlikely that this will occur. Perhaps it is best for the benefit of the protection of agricultural purposes that a survey should be conducted to outline where certain species maintain their habitat. Thereafter, those construction areas that have significant importance to the territorial marks will not be allowed to proceed in activities that would harm their environment and well being. My recommendation is for no action to be executed.

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2676-001

Thank you for your comment. Locations for establishing high-quality protected habitat areas as a conservation measure are currently being discussed with USFWS under the Section 7 consultation. The FEIS has been updated to state that Navy biologists would monitor for listed species before and during construction.

I-2676-001

My comments are as follows:

In response to DoD's Alternative 1 which involves developing a deep water Aircraft Carrier Port in Apra Harbor, I am deeply concerned with the Environmental Impacts associated with this Alternative. For instance the direct removal of 71.18 acres of reef as proposed may forever destroy certain species of coral that have not even been identified yet. To maintain this area should the dredging occur, would require even more dredging! How is the Navy or DoD going to mitigate that? Will you supply us with fresh fish since our ocean will be forever changed? How long did you study Apra Harbor? I recommend that an in-depth study be conducted and one in which ALL species of coral are first identified before you destroy it. Second, consider the other studies that have been recently conducted and acknowledge the fact that the people of Guahan will have to

I-2677-001

Thank you for your comment and concern for coral reef ecosystems. The proposed location of the new Navy wharf was chosen as the least environmentally damaging alternative in efforts to avoid the least amount of live coral in the area. The proposed dredge area within the active commercial harbor was previously dredged over 60-years ago and maintenance dredging continues. The proposed dredged area consists mainly of a sand, rubble, and algae zone. Since the new wharf is located in a relatively devoid area, the proposed construction would provide increased surface area for invertebrates to attach and potential shelter and forage habitat for juvenile fish. Based on analysis provided in the EIS, impacts to subsistence fishing/collecting from the proposed action would be minimal; returning to baseline conditions after construction is complete. Direct impacts of dredging to the shoal areas within Apra Harbor (Western Shoals, Middle Shoals, Jade Shoals, and Big Blue Reef) will be avoided. The indirect impacts (from sedimentation) to these areas from in-water activities will also be avoided based on computer tide/current modeling performed within the project area (see Figure 11.2-3).

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

endure long-term effects from the proposed dredging such as loss of fish sources and scuba sites to name a few.

Third, thoroughly reevaluate the success rates of artificial reefs and be REALISTIC!

How can man make something as complex as a natural reef system? Please explain how exactly a manmade reef ~~is~~ created in your EIS.

Finally, I support the "No Action Alternative" regarding the Air Craft Berthing Carrier at Apra Harbor.

Prutehi i guihan! Prutehi i islat!

Biba Guahan!

217-10

attention
Joint Guam Program Office

Attention GPMTO

I was a resident of Guam for 40 years and have recently moved to Houston for health reasons.

I am not against a military build up but I disagree of some of your plans.

I-2678-001

① The dredging of Apra Harbor with the intent unacceptable environmental ends. The activity will wipe out certain corals and turtle nesting grounds. There will be negative impact on the tourist industry that depends on Apra Harbor.

I-2678-002

② The destruction of wet lands will have negative influence on wild life and flood control.

I-2678-003

③ I feel that it is damaging to the civilian population to add more land to what I O I already controls.

I-2678-001

Thank you for your comment and concern for the coral reef ecosystem. The location of the new Navy wharf was chosen as the least environmentally damaging alternative, in efforts to avoid the least amount of live coral in the area. The proposed area to be dredged is mainly a sand and rubble zone. Since the new wharf is located in a relatively devoid area, the proposed construction would provide increased surface area for invertebrates to attach and potential shelter and forage habitat for juvenile fish. The Navy will implement mitigation measures and Best Management Practices during in-water activities (i.e. dredging, wharf construction) to help lessen impacts to the marine environment.

The proposed action within Apra Harbor (an active commercial and DoD port) has been evaluated in the DEIS. The Navy is in Section 7 consultation with NOAA to lessen any adverse impact to the federally protected green or hawksbill sea turtles - the implementation of best management practices (BMPs) and mitigation measures. The Navy currently implements standard operation procedures, mitigation measures and BMPs that consider federally protected species and their well-being. The Navy has co-existed with sea turtles in the Harbor for over 60-years. The Navy, in partnership with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and Guam Department of Aquatic and Wildlife Resources (DAWR), monitors sea turtle activities within Apra Harbor and around Guam. There are no records of sea turtles nesting on beaches within Apra Harbor that would potentially be impacted by the proposed action and there have been no reported observations of sea turtles grazing within the area to be dredged.

Volume 4, Chapter 16 of the Final EIS acknowledges that there could be impacts to ocean based tourism within Apra Harbor including diving. However, economic impacts to tourism would be somewhat offset by increased tourism from military personnel.

I-2678-003

the taking of more land will diminish the land that is available for taxation, growth and development, and recreation by the local people.

I-2678-004

The people of Guam are already cut off from full access to areas important to them. Please no expansion beyond present borders. The University of Guam makes valuable use of some areas in your plans to teach. Some areas are already totally off limits, Naval way for example.

I-2678-005

③ Some activities planned for the Anderson and National Wildlife refuge areas would negatively impact some animal and plant life. I already see a disregard for plant and animal life. For example: Anderson Air Force

I-2678-002

Thank you for your comment. The FEIS contains updated information reflecting the on-going investigation of potential wetland areas. The project design will avoid wetlands to the extent practicable.

I-2678-003

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

I-2678-004

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

I-2678-005

Thank you for your comment. Impacts to all terrestrial biological resources have been evaluated in the EIS. When there are significant

I-2678-005

Base

I-2678-006

against good environmental practice.

I-2678-007

those responsible for the base allowed the clearing of a large beach area. This area was a turtle nesting area for Green and Hawksbill turtles.

There just is not enough regard for the environment or the people and their culture in these building plans. nor is there enough regard for the civilian population or their needs. Guam must have a healthy, vibrant, workable civilian island for there to be a successful military build up.

Thank you for your time

Sincerely,
Patricia Parker

7575 Willow Chase Blvd
Apt. 4105
Houston Texas 77070

impacts, specific mitigation measures are proposed to compensate for these impacts.

I-2678-006

Thank you for your comment. The items identified in this comment are not part of the proposed action and are therefore not addressed in the EIS.

I-2678-007

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



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Please provide your comments below:

Issue: the management of wastewater resources in order to accommodate the impending buildup.
Concern: with the impending military buildup, Guam will undoubtedly sustain an increase in wastewater. I am concerned that the current state of GWA's wastewater system will not be able to handle the increased load. The Draft EIS states that GWA's Northern Treatment Plant would handle most of the increased wastewater from the DoD buildup. The Northern Plant as well as the Hagatna Plant would also be responsible for the wastewater to occur from the temporary construction workforce & increased civilian population. The deterioration of GWA's wastewater infrastructure, with help from typhoons/flooding, has caused sewage spills, pipe collapses and plant failures. Because of fee restrictions, GWA doesn't have the resources to fix these problems, resulting in an inability to maintain/update wastewater treatment facilities/systems. Another result of these problems, is that GWA has had numerous violations, as well as notices of exceeding pollutant levels. The lack of resources, along with the time frame of the DoD buildup, do not allow for a successful update of Guam's wastewater treatment systems.
Recommendation: no action

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2679-001

I-2679-001

Thank you for your comment. Subsequent to issuing the DEIS, DoD and Guam Waterworks Authority (GWA) reached agreement in principle to establish a special private entity (SPE). This SPE would obtain a loan arranged by DoD to upgrade the North District Wastewater Treatment Plant (NDWWTP). The SPE would also operate the plant and pay back the loan with user fees. The DoD would pay user fees established by a customer service agreement with GWA that would enable the SPE to repay the loan. Future upgrades to add secondary treatment to the NDWWTP, if required, would be funded by the users based on their percentage of demand. The DoD would be one of the highest users would bear their fair share of that upgrade. This has been stated in the final EIS.

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

I-2680-001

Thank you for your comment.

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Please provide your comments below:

I-2680-001

Moral Responsibility to warn Guam & CNMI of risk by foreign military attacking civilian network when Guam becomes 'Security hub' (term used by Quadrennial Defense Review Report).

I only represent myself in this submission.

1. March 2007, Gen. James Cartwright, Commander of U.S. Strategic Command:

"America is under widespread attack in cyberspace ... unlike the air, land and sea domains, we lack dominance in cyberspace and grow increasingly vulnerable."

2. In 2005 about 1,300 successful attack penetration to military network was reported. A new "arms" race was assessed by Pentagon of China's military offensive computer operations. <http://www.heritage.org/Press/Commentary/ed03i008c.cfm>

3. <http://webboard.uog.edu:8088/~network> documents China attacking Government of Guam network during the Hainan Spyplane Incident. Since then, probes have not abated. Because of this and other direct zero-day attacks, my fiduciary responsibility to Guam's country domain forces leads me to demand:

^{You must}
a. Warn civilian networks that because of base presence, there is a high risk of intrusion attempts by nations hostile to military on Guam. Your adversaries are brutal, persistent, predatory and merciless but most importantly do not see a separation between civilian and military networks.

b. Guam has been isolated in the past when undersea fibers were severed by tuna boats, or satellites ~~burned~~ by solar flares. Start initiative with bases and Guam homeland defense to simulate scenario of an EMF blast cutting Guam off from the rest of the world. (E-man short-circuited) ^{for}

c. Since Internet DNS is hierarchical, dns root servers should be purchased, both ~~on~~ civilian and military ~~and~~ to hold databases for .com .net .org .edu .mil .gu ^{databases} for address resolution to work when island is cut off from the rest of the world. Your opportunistic enemies know of this Achilles heel if Guam is severed from the top level root servers on the internet fabric.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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

I-2681-001

Thank you for your comment. The U.S. Marine Corps has stringent requirements for all pets as outlined in an existing Marine Corps Order that applies to all personnel. All Marine Corps personnel with pets in government-owned housing and in public-private venture housing must be implanted with a microchip so they can be tracked. These measures will prevent dumping unwanted animals and will prevent feral animals that could harm wildlife. This information has been added to the FEIS. Completely private housing off-base would be subject to Guam laws and regulations. DoD will work with the local animal shelter to the extent possible.

ISSUE: Lack of inclusion of public television in discussions and impact assessment.

COMMENT: PBS GUAM (KGTF, Guam Educational Telecommunications Corporation) was excluded from the DEIS. No where in the DEIS is communication (broadcasting) covered, particularly to the potential impact of demand of Guam's public television (a national educational standard).

RECOMMENDATION: DOD (military) shall include PBS GUAM in its impact analysis, and include mitigation for any impact; funding support shall be provided for anticipated growth in the demand for quality educational programming which PBS GUAM is the qualified sole provider on Guam, technological-related needs and professional development needs related to expanding public broadcasting services to the growing population (military and resulting number of civilians); partnerships will be supported and funded for the collaborative efforts between PBS GUAM, DODEA Schools, military day care centers, libraries, and other local educational institutions.

Reference: DEIS Volume 9 Appendix F (no mention of educational public television)

=====

ISSUE: Animal Control (off- and on-base).

I-2681-001

COMMENT: There is a lack of reference to indirect or direct impact occurring from feral or unleashed (stray) animals as a result of the growth in civilian population. Anecdotal stories include animals (pets) who were lost, escaped or abandoned by military personnel, and many times dropping the animals to the local animal shelter run by a non-profit organization (Guam Animals In Need, GAIN). Stray animals are not only a danger to native wildlife. Humane treatment of animals is a concern, as well as the safety to humans (ex: many road kills occur daily on Guam). See DEIS Volume 2 (pg. 10.157) Table 10.2-15, Summary of Main Cantonment Impacts – Alternatives 1, 2, 3 and 8, a "significant Impact (due to increases in feral animals surrounding the main cantonment,) are mitigable." However, this only references impact to military sites and ignore the impacts to the civilian population and environment ("outside the gate").

RECOMMENDATION: DOD (military) shall include local stray animals in its impact analysis as related to the local human and animal population (not just "inside the gate"); funding and support shall be provided to the local organization (GAIN) responsible for caring for shelter animals and the education initiatives of the humane treatment of animals; funding and support shall be provided to the local organization (GAIN) to help improve and expand the shelter facility and services which both civilian and military personnel use.

References:

DEIS Volume 2 (pg. 4.3)
Surface Water Quality

Surface water quality, in general, is good, but Guam's surface waters are vulnerable to contamination from sewage disposal overflows, animal wastes, and sediment erosion carried into streams during periods of heavy rainfall. Inland surface water bodies are of highest quality, whereas coastal regions contain surface water bodies of medium to low quality (NAVFAC Pacific 2008).

DEIS Volume 2 (pg. 4.60)

Water quality from Fena Reservoir and springs is generally high, requiring minimum treatment and chlorination for domestic use. Threats to NMS water quality include sedimentation from accelerated erosion and fecal material contamination from deer, feral animals,, and other animals (Navy 2009).

DEIS Volume 2 (pg. 4.70) Operational effects include stormwater discharges which may increase erosion rates, the volume of sediment loading to the surface water as well as increase contaminants from vehicle maintenance, household discharge, privately-owned vehicles, and animal waste. Contamination of surface water from leaks or spills of hazardous, or otherwise regulated materials, is also a potential impact. Increased water usage may reduce the water availability in the reservoirs and/or reduce instream flows. Increased impervious areas may increase the runoff and increase the potential for flooding. Development in the floodplain could result in potential damage from flooding. Diversion of water courses for municipal water consumption may impact the ecological services that the resource provides.

DEIS Volume 2 (pg. 10.77-10.78)

Indirect impacts are caused by or result from project-related activities, are usually later in time, and are reasonably foreseeable (e.g., increased likelihood of invasive species moving into the area after disturbance). Potential indirect impacts include, but are not limited to:.....Increased threats from feral animals.

DEIS Volume 2 (pg. 10.103-10.104)

Wildlife. Indirect impacts include increased noise and human activity, increase and possible spread of feral and semi-feral animals, and increased recreational use of areas (especially those areas adjacent to the new housing and base). Operational activities would generate noise throughout the area. However, migratory bird species or other native wildlife that would otherwise use the area are common throughout Guam, and can utilize numerous habitats that are found throughout Guam. There would be no diminished population sizes or distributions of migratory birds or regionally important native animal species. Therefore, direct and indirect impact from noise and activity from operations associated with the proposed action would be less than significant.

Indirect impacts would occur from feral or unleashed animals. Housing is proposed for up to 3,520 families. The military typically allows two pets per family. Assuming that half of all families would have pets, the number of pets could be as high as 3,520. Cats and dogs that are not controlled, or that become feral due to escape or abandonment, are of concern due to their potential predation on native and nonnative wildlife, particularly migratory birds. Shorebirds at Haputo beach and other beaches north and south along the shoreline would also be vulnerable. Skinks and geckos would also be preyed upon by cats. Impacts would be significant. Mitigation would be implemented through pet ownership policies and Base instructions or orders to ensure that pets are controlled and are not allowed in the Haputo ERA. With mitigation there would be no diminished population sizes or distributions of migratory birds or regionally important native animal species and impacts would be less than significant.

DEIS Volume 2 (pg. 10.106-10.107)

Wildlife. Indirect impacts would include noise, human activity, and feral animals. Operational activities would generate noise throughout the area. However, migratory bird species or other native wildlife that would otherwise use the area are common throughout Guam and are generalists that can utilize numerous habitats that are abundant throughout Guam. There would be no diminished population sizes or distributions of migratory birds or regionally important native animal species. Therefore, direct and indirect impacts from noise and activity from operations associated with the proposed action would be less than significant.

As discussed for Finegayan, the number of pets could be as high as 3,520. Cats and dogs that are not controlled, or that become feral due to escape or abandonment, are of concern due to their potential predation on native and non-native wildlife, particularly migratory birds. Cliff-line habitat that may be roosting areas for seabirds would be in close proximity to the family housing. Shorebirds at beaches in the Tanguisson and Hillaan areas would also be vulnerable. Skinks and geckos would also be preyed upon by cats. Impacts would be significant. Mitigation would be implemented through pet ownership policies and Base instructions or orders to ensure that pets are controlled and not allowed at Haputo Beach. Feral cats and dogs and rodents would be controlled by trapping or other techniques. With this mitigation, impacts would be less than significant.

Special-Status Species. There would be no direct impacts from housing and other operations. Indirect effects include impacts related to recreation, feral animals, and invasive species. The impacts from these proposed operations at the combined cantonment area (extending from NCTS Finegayan to Harmon) from these indirect effects have already been addressed above under NCTS and South Finegayan. Indirect impacts to special-status species would result from avoidance of essential habitat near human activity from housing and during operations and maintenance, and perimeter and facility lighting at night. The areas avoided, as specified in Table 10.2-6 are: fruit bat roosting activity - 60 ac (24 ha) and kingfisher activity - 32 ac (13 ha).

DEIS Volume 2 (pg. 10.140) Potential Mitigation Measures

Fencing Enclosures and Foraging Plots

A potential conservation measure would be constructing enclosures similar to those on or proposed at Andersen AFB to exclude one or more of the following: BTS, ungulates, rats, dogs, monitor lizards, and cats. These would be constructed in areas of high quality habitat at NCTS Finegayan and/or at NMS. Within these areas all feral animals and BTS would be removed to protect special-status species. Foraging plots could be established to ensure quality food sources are present. Invasive plants would be removed.

SUBMITTED BY: SHIRLEY MABINI, P. O. BOX 315751 TAMUNING TUAM 96931



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Please provide your comments below:

In reference to Volume 2, 12-13 under cultural resources, there is a section under Finegayan. It states that the Navy needs that land for a communications center as well as housing and so forth. It also states that there are archaeological and ethnographic associations there. The issue stands that Guam is struggling enough with preserving our native culture. If the military takes these lands then that will be one step closer to the eradication of the Chamorro Culture. In our islands history The Americans, The Spanish and The Japanese took control over the island of Guam and we lost hundreds of years of our native language and culture we cannot afford anymore outside influences to control our island.

My stance would be to remain just as we are. So no action would be the best solution.

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2682-001

I-2682-001

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

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

I-2683-001

Thank you for your comment.



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Please provide your comments below:

In regards to volume 3 11-2 Marine Biological Resources it states that the bottlenose dolphins, Spinner Dolphins, Green sea turtles and Hawksbill Turtles are all present in the waters of Tinian and Guam. Well, the turtles are considered endangered and with the presence of military and its training and it poses a threat to the well being of these creatures by destroying habitats and accidentally killing their offspring. Once these creatures are gone, they are gone FOREVER. Simply placing these animals in Aquariums are not enough, they need their natural environment.

So I propose No Action so that we can save these animals not just for our islands, but for the enjoyment of the entire world.

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2683-001



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Please provide your comments below:

In regards to the U.S. military building 22 new water wells on our island, the possibility of depleting the fresh water on our island is inevitable. If done and Guam has no more fresh water resources, just a system of cleansing ~~new~~ old, used water, will there be compensation for our island and our people if the military buildup does not go as planned and our island is left with no fresh water and natural resources? I believe there is too much risk involved with the depletion of fresh water on our tiny island in the years to come, therefore, I would have to say and take the stance of "NO ACTION" by the military on the water well situation and its future plans.

refer to section 12-12 in Volume 2 under Cultural resources in the DEIS

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2684-001

I-2684-001

Thank you for your comment. Up to 22 new water supply wells are proposed to provide additional capacity for the DoD water system. These wells would be installed in Northern Guam and extract potable water from the northern Guam lens aquifer. Operations at Fena Reservoir would not be modified at this time. The estimated sustainable yield from the northern Guam lens aquifer is estimated at approximately 80 million gallons per day. Aquifer sustainable yield is the amount of water that can continuously be withdrawn from groundwater sources without degrading water quality or viable production water. The estimated total average daily water demand from this aquifer is 63 million gallons per day at the peak of construction of the proposed DoD buildup. Thus, there will be an adequate supply of potable water. DoD and Guam Waterworks Authority plan to jointly manage the production of water. Also DoD is an advocate for grants and low cost loans to Guam Waterworks Authority so they can improve their distribution system and reduce water loss due to leaks.

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



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Please provide your comments below:

Many people on the island of Tinian depend on the farmland that is available for the use of harvesting crops. They grow a number of different crops, such as chili peppers, which they use as a source of income. They also have their cattle graze these areas. As stated in Volume 3: 19-9 under the Environmental Justice and protection of Children, it states, "SocioEconomics: Restricted Areas Access to the military leased lands areas would also impede the work of Tinian Ranchers and other local agricultural workers. The grazing rights of Tinian workers/ranchers would be terminated and local workers who currently collect and sell chili peppers in the leased area would be affected." As I stated above, these people depend on the use of the land and therefore should not be banned from these areas. The population in Tinian already struggles there, ban them from land use in those areas will cause further damage to their income intake. Not to mention the droppings of lead bullets that will cause harm to their environment for future use. I propose NO ACTION in the use of Tinian as well as Guam, and keep the marines where they are at. They simply cannot fit on those tiny islands and moving them would do more harm than good.

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2685-001

I-2685-001

Thank you for your comment. The Navy has re-evaluated the need to terminate all subleases in the leaseback area and will only propose to terminate subleases in the leaseback area that are within the range footprint and associated Surface Danger Zone of the proposed firing ranges. Mitigation measures are proposed in Volume 3 Chapter 16 to reduce impacts to those ranchers and agricultural workers who are affected. As to possible sites for the relocation of any leases, such actions would be under the control of CNMI officials as they are responsible for non-federal land use decisions on Tinian. DoD will work with CNMI land use and natural resource officials to find suitable alternatives.

DoD recognizes the importance of managing efforts in implementing the proposed military relocation to reduce adverse effects on the people of Tinian and its natural and cultural resources. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to work to ensure that the long term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Tinian.

Tressa P. Diaz
Tpd_us@yahoo.com

DEIS comments
Submitted to JGPO
February 17, 2010

The following are comments and recommendations on issues as stated by the Draft Environmental Impact Study:

I-2686-001

Healthcare and Human Services

Comment: While it is well-stated in the DEIS that Guahan's civilian hospital and human service organizations will have to make significant increases in staffing and upgrade/add to existing facilities, it is NOT clear where the funding will come from in order accomplish this.

Recommendation: I support the NO ACTION alternative as Guahan's health and human service organizations cannot afford or fund the increase in staff and infrastructure changes on their own in order to accommodate the health and social service needs propelled by the population increase.

Alternate recommendation: If the NO ACTION alternative is not implemented, then the DoD or the federal government should provide funding for staffing and infrastructure renovations or the building of new facilities in order to accommodate the severe increase in population of approximately 80,000 people, the majority of which will be non-military, temporary workers who will need healthcare and social services during their stay on Guahan.

Alternate recommendation: If the NO ACTION alternative is not implemented and funding is not provided by the DoD or the federal government to both public and private healthcare/social service organizations, all personnel related to the build-up (both military and non-military) should receive healthcare services at Naval Hospital and/or be allowed to participate in the military's social service system on Guahan.

Comment: DEIS Vol. 2, Ch. 16, p.72 acknowledges that according to GPHSS, the uninsured and underinsured population currently on Guahan is 37.5%. In addition, DEIS, Vol. 2, Ch. 16, p. 75 notes the role of GPHSS and GHMHA in providing services to those who are uninsured or underinsured: "GPHSS and GDMHSA target the most indigent populations for health care (see Affected Environment section). Thus the majority of individuals accessing services are uninsured. However, GPHSS and GDMHSA staff members note that many individuals accessing services do have health insurance, but unaffordable co-payments for services or medications, or missing coverage of specific services and medications makes it necessary that these individuals

I-2686-001

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

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

I-2686-001

access the free services of these two agencies. The population growth associated with the proposed action would contribute to these uninsured and underinsured populations...”

Recommendation: I support the NO ACTION alternative to avoid further financial burden on the Government of Guam and non-profit agencies in providing services to those personnel both military and non-military associated with the build-up who may be uninsured or underinsured.

Alternate recommendation: If the NO ACTION alternative is not implemented, All personnel related to the build-up, including non-military persons, and their family members (totaling nearly 80,000 people at the peak of the population influx) should be allowed access U.S. Naval Hospital and/or military social services.

Alternative recommendation: If the NO ACTION alternative is not implemented, then the DoD should mandate that all contractors provide full and adequate health insurance coverage for all employed workers and their families so as not to add to the 37.5% of the current population who are uninsured or underinsured.



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Please provide your comments below:

I-2687-001

I disagree with more wells tapping into our fresh water supply. Desalination is not good enough for our children and for all families in Guam. If they think desalination is the next best thing, why wait? why should our natural water resources run dry. They should use desalination as a method to provide the bases with their water demands. Do not destroy our natural resource just to satisfy the demands of people who are foreign to Guam. We are the people of Guam, and we demand respect. Do not drill!! Do not deplete, or contaminate our water.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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I-2687-001

Thank you for your comment. Up to 22 new water supply wells are proposed to provide additional capacity for the DoD water system. These wells would be installed in Northern Guam and extract potable water from the northern Guam lens aquifer. Operations at Fena Reservoir would not be modified at this time. The estimated sustainable yield from the northern Guam lens aquifer is estimated at approximately 80 million gallons per day. Aquifer sustainable yield is the amount of water that can continuously be withdrawn from groundwater sources without degrading water quality or viable production water. The estimated total average daily water demand from this aquifer is 63 million gallons per day at the peak of construction of the proposed DoD buildup. Thus, there will be an adequate supply of potable water. DoD and Guam Waterworks Authority plan to jointly manage the production of water. Also DoD is an advocate for grants and low cost loans to Guam Waterworks Authority so they can improve their distribution system and reduce water loss due to leaks.

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

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Please provide your comments below:

Final of a novel life to thank the Department of Defense for continuing to keep this nation safe. However, it has its costs.

I-2688-001

How land for firm base: How will the people be compensated or what alternative is there if they refuse to give up their land with the request of some use of condemnation? How will the safety of people around Route 15 be ensured?

I-2688-002

The Ocean: I vote for Action Alternative. Not all things can be replaced no matter the mitigation or compensation.

I-2688-003

The Crime: To what extent will the law be carried out if military personnel commit a crime off base or in the CNMI? How will we help control the reaction of Guam people?

I-2688-004

The Health Care: Building another clinic/healthcare facility may help lessen the load on GMMH. They are already lacking materials, space and health care workers. We help bring in and pay for doctors, nurses, and supplies.

I-2688-005

In regards to Tinian, CNMI: How will you guarantee the safety of the people in such a small island? With the very little land they have I do not think it is fair to take, but for now I know compensation will suffice.

I-2688-006

I-2688-007

Just a thought: why economy in the Nation isn't too good there is a bid getting all their money for infrastructure and compensation?

*** Please Print Clearly ***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2688-001

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

Should DoD determine that additional land is necessary to meet its requirements, DoD policy requires that it negotiate with affected public and private land owners in good faith, seek agreements to acquire desired lands interests and pay fair market value. Where circumstances exist that require resolution of issues such as ownership or value, procedures exist under eminent domain authority to resolve those questions. Eminent domain requires reimbursement at fair market value. The proposed parcels of land take into Surface Danger Zones (SDZs) - surrounding areas will not be in danger.

I-2688-002

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

I-2688-003

Thank you for your comment. Issues of public safety, including civilian/military jurisdictional issues, have been highlighted during the public comment period. Additional information, as available, has been provided in the FEIS. Expanded mitigation discussion is also provided.

I-2688-004

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

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

I-2688-005

Thank you for your comment. Public access to lands used for training will be limited while in use by the military.

I-2688-006

Thank you for your comment. The Navy has re-evaluated the need to terminate all subleases in the leaseback area and will only propose to terminate subleases in the leaseback area that are within the range footprint and associated Surface Danger Zone of the proposed firing ranges.

As to possible sites for the relocation of any leases, such actions would be under the control of Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

(CNMI) officials as they are responsible for non-federal land use decisions on Tinian. DoD will work with CNMI land use and natural resource officials to ensure that native forest habitat concerns for Endangered Species Act (ESA) listed species are taken into account in any relocation effort.

I-2688-007

Thank you for your comment. Money for DoD actions typically comes from appropriations by the U.S. Congress. Additional money for the proposed action has been promised from the Japanese government. DoD's ability to fund actions is limited by Federal law. However, to minimize adverse impacts associated with the proposed military relocation program, DoD is leading a federal inter-agency effort to identify other Federal programs and funding sources that could benefit the people of Guam.

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Please provide your comments below:

The healthcare services provided by the island are not adequate enough to house any more in our population. The build up will only bring more problems to these health services provided on island. Guam has been considered a Medically Underserved Area since 1988 (vol. 2 ch 16, p. 21) There must be more discussion towards healthcare because it is the most important factor of our well being.

- 1.) Infrastructure - who will fund this project?
- 2.) Staff - With such a remote location, where will we hire doctors, nurses, and aid to provide hospital care? Funds?
- 3.) Temporary workers healthcare.

→ Issues: Healthcare Services on Guam

In volume 2: Chapter 16, pg. 22 it is reported that GMHA services the entire population's primary health care needs. With such a boom in the population and the temporary workers working such a high risk job is a perfect illustration of the problems that will arise.

- Who will provide healthcare for temporary workers?
- What hospital will provide healthcare services? Military or Local?
- Is there a plan to improve or construct a new health facility?
- Who will be responsible for the construction of new facility?
- With such a shortage of healthcare services on island, who will provide all the care for the patients?

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2689-001

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

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

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

I-2689-001



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Please provide your comments below:

I-2690-001

Certain areas within the Pagat area hold a great deal of history ^{from} our ancestors. Preserving as much land from the cove to the cliffside is critical in preserving that history. The military should give the public access to the trails during a certain time frame and DO NOT touch any land from the cove itself to the cliffside. Doing so would desecrate the ancient Chamorro village that is located within and all implemented history would be lost. Another area of concern would be the High Raceway Park. The people of Guam fought long and hard to get that park built to all waste money of the illegal drag racing that was rampant throughout the island. Closing down that park for the proposed firing range would only increase the delinquency of illegal drag racing once again and many of Guam's youths would be left without a safe means of recreation.

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2690-001

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

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

In the northern most parcel, under the control of the Chamorro Land Trust, there exists the Guam International Raceway. This entity, which is a non-profit organization, operates a raceway complex consisting of a drag strip and various motorcycle and off-road vehicle courses pursuant to a 20 year license with the Chamorro Land Trust. These recreational facilities satisfy a significant component of the public demand for racing as well as accommodating periodic police vehicle training. The license is set to expire in 2018. Under the terms of the license the Guam International Raceway is able to remove aggregate mined from the site to improve its operations, but at the option of the Chamorro Land Trust must return the property in "pristine" condition upon the termination of

the license. The license clearly states that the Guam International Raceway has no interest in the underlying property pursuant to its license. Further, there is no right to renew the license.

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

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

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

resource officials to ensure that habitat concerns for ESA listed species are taken into account in any relocation effort.



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Please provide your comments below:

As a social work student and a local resident I want to know more about what precautions will be taken to prevent the increase of violence that is inevitable to take place during the build up. Even today I see tension between the locals who are native to the land and the military men and women from other parts of the world. What exactly does the DEIS plan to do about the safety of everyone? Do they plan on joining forces with the Guam Police Department to keep the violence levels as low as possible. I believe that they should work together to ensure that people don't get assaulted or discriminated because of where they are from, whether it be local or from off island. It would be chaotic to wake up everyday and read or hear about another brawl or act of violence had taken place.

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2691-001

Thank you for your comment. Issues of public safety have been highlighted during the public comment period. Additional information, as available, has been provided in the FEIS. Expanded mitigation discussion is also provided.

I-2691-001



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Environmental Impact Statement
Guam and CNMI Military Relocation**

The Department of the Navy (DoN) and the Joint Guam Program Office (JGPO) invites your comments on the Draft EIS/OEIS for the Guam and CNMI Military Relocation. Please provide your comments below. Comment forms, or your own letter, will be accepted at the public hearings, or may be mailed to: JGPO, c/o NAVFAC Pacific, 258 Makalapa Drive Suite 100, Pearl Harbor, HI 96860-3134, Attention: GMPO. You can also visit www.guambuildupeis.us to comment. Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010. Copies of the Draft EIS/OEIS are available for review at Nieves M. Flores Memorial Public Library, University of Guam Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Library, Joeten-Kiyu Public Library, Northern Marianas College Olympio T. Borja Memorial Library, and the Tinian Public Library. A DoN sponsored reading room has also been set up at Agana Shopping Center for Draft EIS/OEIS review.

Please provide your comments below:

I-2692-001

Does the DEIS give clarity as to how and where will the contract workers receive medical care? Will the federal government or the military assume responsibility for the contract workers? According to the DEIS, Guam is underserved, lacking physicians, specialist and adequate medical facilities as well as adequate medical insurance coverages for the existing population.

My family will be greatly affected if we have to compete with the enormous addition to Guam's existing population. Both my parents have chronic diseases and my youngest son has multiple medical conditions. Will the U.S. government ensure that all people will have access to medical care? I feel that this is an important issue that should be prepared for prior to the buildup.

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2692-001

Thank you for your comment. The Navy would require contractors who work on DoD projects to provide healthcare for their employees, including off-island/H2B workers. A small percentage may seek health and/or social services provided by Guam. However, workers would also contribute to the Government of Guam revenues in form of personal income and gross receipts taxes; corporations would pay corporate income taxes. (See section 4.3.3, page 4-24 of the SIAS.) The additional money would flow into Guam's revenues and, depending on executive and legislative branches decisions, could be used to provide for additional public health and social services.

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

DEIS comment

I-2693-001

As a student in social work, I believe that the impact on human health services has completely been overlooked. One reason is the mere fact that staffing issues have been an issue for the past couple of years, at almost any medical facility on island. To bring in more people to the island means building a better healthcare facility with adequate staffing per department. In my opinion, there never are enough nurses or doctors to accommodate the residents of Guam's population. What more, if we have to increase the populace within the next couple of years. In fact, even if we bring in more medical professionals, some of the residents on Guam are underinsured due to the high cost of monthly premiums in correlation to low income wages. The insurance providers cannot satisfy the growth of the population, and the population simply cannot afford healthcare benefits, especially when part of that population is under indigent program. Therefore, if the population is going to increase, then healthcare services such as facilities and medical professionals should increase as well.

I-2693-001

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

Comments on the
Draft Environmental Impact Statement / Overseas Environmental Impact Statement:
GUAM AND CNMI MILITARY RELOCATION
Relocating Marines from Okinawa, Visiting Aircraft Carrier Berthing, and Army Air and Missile
Defense Task Force

Overall Comments:

- I-2694-001** | I find that the Military relocation will cause irreparable harm to the people, culture, natural resources and environment of Guam. The costs of this relocation as described can not be compensated for. The project will affect the entire island and everyone living here. In addition it will decrease Guam's ability to be self-sufficient and sustainable in the face of an uncertain future influenced by climate change.
- I-2694-002** | The scope of this project should be modified to a more reasonable level or abandoned. Further, the document needs to include the impacts of climate change in all of the analysis. This is especially important when examining water and marine resources. One of the projected impacts of climate change is an increase in El Nino events. El Nino events are generally linked to drought in Guam. This can have serious impacts on water availability and groundwater recharge. Coupled with sea level rise, this could drastically affect Guam's water availability. In addition, sea surface temperature warming and carbon dioxide emissions are making our seas warmer and more acidic, leading to ocean acidification and coral bleaching which may impact many marine organisms. In the face of the uncertainty about the exact impacts of climate change, the DoD must at least address this issue and include at least the lower level predictions into their analysis. Instead it seems to have completely ignored this issue, even though it has severe implications for all islands.
- I-2694-004** | The tone of this document is offensive to people from the island and demonstrates the writing and analysis teams' lack of familiarity with the island and its resources. Due to this fact, the document often does not recognize the significance of project impacts and is culturally insensitive. The analysis must evaluate the impacts on an island scale, rather than judging by mainland standards. People living on this island can not easily move to avoid these impacts due to the isolation of the island and the high cost to move to another location. This one island and the resources on it are all the people of Guam have and this should be a key factor in the analysis of impacts. An impact that might not be significant in a continental setting may be quite significant on this island.
- I-2694-005** | The review period for so many projects was completely insufficient, particularly as it was coincident with important family oriented holidays. Technical reviewers had difficulty reviewing the document and average people had difficulty even accessing the document, let alone trying to read it, particularly in addition to their regular jobs and family commitments. At a bare minimum the review period should have allotted 45 days for each major action such as the marine cantonment, inner harbor upgrades, Pagat firing range, AMDTF, and the carrier berth.
- I-2694-007** | The review period should have been no less than 180 days. In addition, the documents were not available in Chamorro, Tagalog, or Braille. This demonstrates a failure to meet the requirements of the **Executive Order 12898 "Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations"**.

Furthermore, the Government and People of Guam can not be expected to carry all of the additional burdens associated with this buildup. Increased crime rates, a recession, traffic,

I-2694-001

Thank you for your comment.

I-2694-002

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

I-2694-003

Thank you for your comment. The Navy acknowledges there is potential for marine resources and aquifers to be affected by sea level rise, inundations from more extreme storm events and other consequences of climate change. The impacts may be both adverse and beneficial. The current level of scientific knowledge can predict trends in sea level rise based on historic data but there are no established methods for assessing and quantifying potential impacts on marine resources or aquifers.

The University of Guam provides analysis of the aquifer responses to sea level change and recharge in a November 2007 study. Climate change may impact the success of production wells in the future (e.g., the placement of the well screen may not be optimal if the sea level rises or falls). Given the uncertainty of climate models including lack of information that is directly applicable to northern Guam and lack of specificity regarding the time and degree of impacts to conditions that could impact the aquifer, the DoD wells would be installed based on current conditions and regulatory requirements. Monitoring would be

I-2694-008	increased noise, decreased coral reef habitat and fisheries, restricted access to cultural sites, more students to educate, more patients to treat at the hospital, more sewage to treat, less water to drink and decreasing political power of the indigenous people, all occurring on an accelerated timeline due to an arbitrary deadline set by the US government without consultation with the people of Guam. The DoD must address how they plan to mitigate the people of Guam for these impacts if they continue with this relocation.
I-2694-009	This document lacks meaningful project alternatives for most actions covered in the document. This is particularly noticeable in Volume 4 – Aircraft Carrier Berthing. There appears to have been no meaningful attempt to identify an alternative that would result in fewer impacts to coral reef resources, although other viable, if less desirable alternatives exist. Given the scope of this project, the Department of Defense should seriously investigate other options including the use of Kilo Wharf. Carriers currently use this facility during port visits and with its ongoing upgrades it should provide an even more stable berthing for these vessels. DoD representatives have stated that they can not use this facility due to ammunition delivery issues, but DoD has not demonstrated any serious attempt to address the potential use of this site through improved queuing and handling of ammunition to facilitate the longer stays or by obtaining a waiver to allow unloading of ammunition at another facility, possibly the Inner Harbor or at the Glass Breakwater. Based on the documentation provided, it appears that these options were dismissed out of hand without any significant assessment. DoD should reassess the other alternatives which include shorter stays at Kilo Wharf, or another site in the harbor that would result in fewer impacts, such as along the Glass Breakwater (Hotel Wharf). The reefs in the project area are not replaceable and the project should proceed only if there is no other alternative.
I-2694-010	The lack of alternatives is also a major concern for the Pagat Firing Range. Not only will this action limit access to a cultural site, it will also be a taking of submerged land access over very productive fishing grounds due to the SDZs and the limitation on access required by these facilities. The military must provide other options to this site.
I-2694-011	Another alternative that should have been addressed was the potential for bringing fewer troops to Guam in order to better fit the constraints of the islands resources and DoD's existing land footprint. This alternative should be addressed in the document.
I-2694-012	<p>Throughout the document impacts to water and marine resources are not fully assessed. Impacts appear to be assumed to be less than significant, although the DoD has not provided suitable analysis in this document and in fact often ignore the reports included in the appendix in their analysis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The document frequently refers to plans, reports, and analyses that are either not available to the public (Navy or NavFac documents not readily available), in progress, or planned for the future. Given the lack of information, this document is incomplete and the analysis of impacts is not valid. Supplemental DEIS documents and postponement of the move until full environmental assessments can be conducted are advised. o The document fails to utilize available datasets and more recent scientific research in the description of impacts to resources. This includes information on endangered species and extends to the lack of inclusion of data from studies sponsored by the Navy for this analysis. DoD must include the best science in their assessments of impacts given the huge scope of this project. o The DEIS frequently states that BMPs or other mitigation actions will reduce impacts to "Less than Significant Impacts" or "Significant impact mitigable to less

conducted during well operation. If production or water quality declines over time, DoD would take actions to mitigate the impacted wells.

I-2694-004

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

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

I-2694-005

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

than significant", however, the specific BMPs for each project and cumulative extent of similar projects are not provided and prevent a reasonable analysis of the significance of impacts. Many of these assumptions are unsupported by scientific literature or recent resource surveys.

- I-2694-014** In addition, impacts that may severely decrease unique biotopes are not recognized as significant because the impact is considered on an island scale rather than at the scale of that biotope or habitat type on the island. As these areas have specific ecosystem functions their loss may be significant. Specific examples that are undervalued in this document are the shoals in Apra Harbor, the deeper areas in the CVN project footprint, specific forest types and plants necessary for endangered species such as the fanihi, and caves and pools linked to the northern aquifer. DoD must reassess the impacts of this buildup on these unique habitats and resources.
- I-2694-015** The lack of project specific BMP details throughout the document prevents adequate analysis of project impacts. The document provides a list of potential BMPs, but does not specify the efficacy of those BMPs for the various site specific projects. In addition, many of the BMPs were designed for single, smaller scale projects, not for widespread, large projects. Without a specific BMP plan and an analysis of the efficacy of those BMPs for each project, it is not possible to determine what level of impact reduction will be achieved. Specific BMPs may only reduce some of the impacts, leaving much of the impact unmitigated (e.g silt curtains cause sediment to settle to the bottom, but it does not keep those sediments from shifting around and whatever is in adjacent deeper waters may be severely impacted). The final EIS must include more information about the specific BMPs that will be used.
- Furthermore, the document relies on the use of "standard BMPs", but does not consider the use of additional or novel BMPs to further reduce impacts. This does not meet the requirements to avoid and reduce impacts to the greatest extent feasible. Due to the scope of this project it is likely necessary to go above and beyond the standard BMPs required for smaller discrete projects to avoid impacts to the resources and people of Guam.
- I-2694-016** There is no consideration of the cumulative effects of many similar types of projects. Projects involving land clearing are explained in many of the proposed actions, however, these actions are not analyzed in terms of cumulative impacts – how many acres of land will be affected in each watershed or area, how effective are the BMPs, what is the cumulative impacts of the roads, plus the T&D lines and the water and wastewater clearing? By piecemealing the projects, the true impacts are ignored. How much land will be cleared each year for the road network, are any waterbodies / catchments more heavily impacted than others, are there any sensitive habitats in the area's receiving waters? These are questions that must be answered in the project analysis. Land clearing / road building projects have caused significant impacts to Guam's coastal resources in the past due to lack of or inadequate BMPs. Given the scope of this project, it is imperative that these types of impacts be avoided.
- I-2694-017** Impacts to marine resources are severely underestimated as this DEIS lacks a thorough review of the potential impacts to the full scope of marine habitats and communities. The EIS must recognize that softbottom, uncolonized hard bottom, algal meadows, sponges, and benthic communities on artificial substrates are also components of Essential Fish Habitat for Coral Reef Ecosystem Management Unit Species and other Fisheries Management Plans. These habitats play an important role in the sustainability of Guam's marine resources. Corals are not the only habitat of concern and the analysis must be revised to evaluate impacts to all habitats and resources in the project area. This should include impacts to larval stages and address

proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to ensure that the short term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam. Through the process of public involvement that has accompanied this proposed action, the Chamorro people of Guam have voiced clearly and concisely their concern that the traditional Chamorro culture, including dance, language and traditions, will be forgotten. While population increases can highlight cultural differences, they also present unique opportunities for cultural learning and sharing. As noted in the FEIS, the DoD plans for cultural sensitivity orientation and awareness programs will focus on mutual respect and tolerance and strive to educate all incoming and currently present military personnel on the rich and varied cultural history that has created the culture that is Guam today. Finally, the DoD plans to increase military civilian joint activities in order to foster strong and mutually beneficial military civilian relationships that include the sharing and understanding of culture. Volume 9 contains the specific studies that focused on the specific resources on Guam affected by the proposed actions.

I-2694-006

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

I-2694-007

Thank you for your comment. The DEIS was posted in public libraries and copies of the DEIS were made available in a reading room that was

connectivity of habitats for fish and other mobile marine organisms. For example, Sasa Bay is a nursery area for a number of economically and culturally important fish species. How will the removal of coral, sponge, and macroalgal habitat and structure in-between Sasa Bay to the shoals affect fish survival during dispersal to the outer harbor?

I-2694-018 | The lack of assessment for marine species that have restricted or demersal life histories is problematic. Many of the smaller species live in constrained areas, often around a home coral or burrow. It is unlikely that these species will be able to avoid the impacts of dredging. These organisms are likely to hide in the corals, rocks, or other substrate in the presence of dredging activities as that is their behavioral response to threats. These include the damsels, gobies, blennies, and many other fish groups. In addition many invertebrates do not move fast enough to avoid a dredge impact or they may not have the sensory capacity to determine the severity of the impact. The DEIS states that any mobile organisms will simply move out of the way, but provides no evidence to support this claim. The loss of these resources should be quantified and mitigation assessed.

Recommendations:

- I-2694-019** | - Provide reasonable, discernable action alternatives for all projects (particularly CVN berth, Pagat Firing Ranges, Inner Harbor, etc).
- I-2694-020** | - Include climate change predictions in modeling of impacts – particularly for water and marine resources.
- I-2694-021** | - Fully describe the BMPs to be used for each type of project and their rated level of success in an island setting. Also, include plans for securing sites during storms.
- I-2694-022** | - Calculate the intensity of all similar types of actions and determine the potential cumulative effects of the projects proposed in this action.
- I-2694-022** | - Include all plans and assessments and use their findings in the analysis and document, rather than simply referencing them.
- I-2694-022** | - Use all available information including data from citizens if government or published scientific data is lacking. If this data is still insufficient then collect the data necessary. (e.g. sea turtle data for Apra Harbor was lacking – yet aerial survey data is available at Guam DAWR, and sightings observed by dive operations were not used).
- I-2694-022** | - Review the **current** literature related to impacts and include the findings in the analysis of impacts. Do not simply rely on 20 year old articles that support the military's desired findings.
- I-2694-022** | - Provide access to all Navy documents that are cited. Many documents cited in the document to support a "Less than Significant" or "No Impact" finding are Navy documents that are not available to the public without an extensive request process.
- I-2694-022** | - Include enough information about necessary long term projects to adequately analyze their potential impacts. For example, Voume 6 states that it will be necessary to construct a new wastewater treatment plant at Finnegan. Construction of a new plant and outfall will have unavoidable impacts on marine and water resources. If this action will be required due to the build-up, the impacts of that action should be considered in the impact assessment, as a reasonably foreseeable project directly linked to this action.
- I-2694-022** | - Provide analysis for impacts. Many of the analyses appear to be subjective findings based on qualitative information, even when data should be available (i.e. total loading from wastewater treatment facilities under different treatment regimes and projected volumes).
- I-2694-022** | - Provide documentation to support the success of recommended mitigation efforts. For example, recreational impacts will be mitigated through education and outreach, but there are no specific plans, and no citations to document their ability to mitigate impacts.

established at Agana Shopping Center. To ensure that non-English speakers were involved in the EIS process and were able to voice their concerns about the military relocation, the following outreach measures were taken during the scoping and DEIS comment periods: meeting materials (handouts, posters, etc) were in English and Chamorro; a summary of the DEIS Executive Summary was made available online and at public hearings in English, Chamorro and Carolinian; Chamorro and Carolinian interpreters were present at public hearings to assist members of the public; and verbal public comments were allowed in Chamorro and Carolinian at public hearings, which were translated into English for transcripts of the hearings. DoD fully understands and acknowledges all the concerns of Guam's people with regard to social, cultural, economic and environmental impacts of the proposed military relocation that could disproportionately affect minority and low-income populations on Guam. DoD recognizes the importance of managing efforts in implementing the proposed military relocation to reduce adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources and infrastructure, and to fulfill its obligations to uphold environmental justice.

I-2694-008

Thank you for your comment. Volume 7, Chapter 2 identifies the mitigation measures proposed in the EIS to minimize impacts resulting from the proposed action.

I-2694-009

Thank you for your comment. As described in Chapter 2, Volume 4 of the EIS, the Navy reviewed several alternatives for wharf location, wharf alignment, turning basin location/radius, and channel alignment. After careful review of the alternatives based on selection criteria including practicability and minimizing environmental impacts to the extent practicable, Polaris Point and the Former SRF were the only two locations that met the selection criteria as described in Section 2.3.1 of

- I-2694-023 | - Specify the requirement for monitoring plans to be used for adaptive management actions and to ensure that project does not have unforeseen impacts.
- I-2694-024 | - Further refine habitat descriptions and consideration of unique habitat areas. The appropriate region of influence for many projects is not the full island, but the similar habitats or biotopes affected. For example, the shoals in Apra Harbor are unique biotopes and found nowhere else on Guam, impacts to these resources can not be measured against all reef areas on Guam.
- I-2694-025 | - Recognize all EFH and coral reef associated ecosystems including softbottom substrates and artificial structures and analyze impacts to these habitats from the proposed action.
- I-2694-025 | - Recommend that DoD consider a decrease in construction tempo to limit impacts on water and marine resources associated with wastewater impacts, and impacts from fisheries and recreation uses from construction workers during the peak in 2014.

Please see attached spreadsheet for more specific comments and recommendations.

the EIS. Security/force protection is of utmost importance when selecting an alternative. Several alternatives, including Glass Breakwater, were considered and dismissed because of security/force protection concerns.

Chapter 1, Volume 4 describes the reasons why Kilo Wharf is not considered a practicable alternative. Kilo Wharf is already near capacity without considering the aircraft carrier visits. Kilo Wharf is the only wharf in Apra Harbor that has approval for large quantities of munitions and a waiver is required for ships carrying ammunition to berth in Inner Apra Harbor. The evaluation of the capacity of Kilo Wharf is based upon the wharf's use for loading and unloading ammunition carrying ships. The smaller load-outs of ammunition to combatant ships are already accomplished at the berths in the inner harbor. No additional capacity can be created at Kilo Wharf as the capacity is based upon use of Kilo Wharf by ships not capable of performing their mission in the inner harbor. These waivers are not readily granted because the large quantities of explosives berthed at a wharf that is unauthorized for large net explosive weights would represent an increased safety risk to nearby populations. There are also other challenges associated with an aircraft carrier berthing at Kilo Wharf that are manageable for the short duration port visits, but would be untenable for longer transient berthing requirements that include logistics, maintenance, and Morale Welfare and Recreation (MWR) support. Dependents, vendors, commercial delivery vehicles and non-DoD personnel are prohibited from entering the explosive safety arcs around Kilo Wharf. There is limited space for MWR activities at Kilo Wharf. For these reasons, expanding Kilo Wharf or moving existing munitions operations to other wharves is not practical. What should be noted is that the DoD undertook several measures to avoid environmental impacts, including choosing a channel alignment that avoided dredging of coral shoals, reducing the aircraft carrier turning basin radius, and choosing a parallel to shore wharf alignment with a reduced clearance for the aircraft carrier. The various chapters in Volume 4 (particularly Chapter 4 and 11) contain discussions on the

Specific Comments

Page or Section	Topic	Concern	Comments
I-2694-026 3-35, 3-36, 3-38, 3-40	Construction	Lack of analysis	Through BMPs, the impacts will be minimized, but they may not be completely removed and the cumulative effect of projects on over 1,000 acres may be significant. Specific BMPs should be analyzed for effectiveness to determine the potential actual impact. A list of BMPs is not sufficient and DoD should be proactive in selecting the best BMPs for these projects, not just the standards likely to be imposed.
			This comment could be repeated for every construction impact in this document.
3-37	Operations	Lack of analysis	While BMPs will be used to minimize impacts, the use of BMPs does not necessarily stop all erosion. This impact needs to be further evaluated for operations for all alternatives.
I-2694-027 4-48	Soil Contamination	Contaminants in Sediment	There is documentation of PCB and heavy metal accumulation at drainage sites in Inner Apra Harbor. Composite sampling may underestimate the potential impacts of these contaminants on EFH and MUS life cycles. (See Navy Restoration Advisory Board documents on Inner Apra Harbor for more details). Given the contaminants observed in the initial testing, a more thorough analysis of potential impacts from the Inner Harbor dredging project and proposed ocean disposal should be conducted. This is particularly a concern given the high TOC levels in the sediment that have a higher potential of release contaminants (4-90)
I-2694-028 4-76	Construction	Lack of Analysis	This section states that there is potential for impacting nearshore water quality, but does not specifically analyze effectiveness of BMPs, merely assumes that they will work and result in less than significant impacts to nearshore waters.
I-2694-029 4-88	Dredging	Lack of Analysis	According to the data provided in this section, plumes may extend over 500m along the bottom, and 300 m at the surface. The document assumes that the plume will quickly dissipate once dredging ceases, but the analysis does not seem to evaluate the cumulative impacts of the full project. Further the dredging will remove or smother sessile species, but the analysis does not fully address the potential loss of these resources.

proposed best management practices and mitigation measures to reduce impacts to water quality and the marine environment.

I-2694-010

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

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

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

I-2694-011

Thank you for your comment. The suggested alternative is not part of the proposed actions. DoD recognizes the importance of managing efforts in implementing the proposed military relocation to reduce adverse effects on the people of Guam, its natural resources and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to work with the

I-2694-030	4-90	Dredging	Monitoring Plan	This section states that any exceedances of water quality standards will result in interruption of the construction activities. The Navy needs to be specific about how this will be monitored and allot a suitable level of funding to insure adequate monitoring at multiple depths including near the bottom. Recommend the use of automated TSS sensors that could use telemetered or hardwired displays to monitor this in real time rather than grab samples. While the exact plan must be approved by GEPA, a proposed monitoring plan should be included in the FEIS.
I-2694-031	Chapter 2	General	Lack of Alternatives	The same wharf construction and operation activities are included in all of the action alternatives. This does not provide any analysis of impacts. Were all options evaluated - were there any potential configurations that would decrease the amount of dredging required for this project? Even though it is softbottom habitat the area affected by dredging is considered EFH and supports fishery resources. This action will increase sediment suspension and smother sessile organisms including corals located on the wharf faces (also EFH). In addition, there will be continuous resuspension of sediments by the increased vessel traffic associated with this action. These impacts should be better analyzed and potential mitigation options should be developed. Options may include activities to decrease sediment loading in this area or stormwater retrofits for areas not being updated under this action.
I-2694-032	4-128	Dredging	Construction Mitigation	If a mechanical dredge represents the "maximum environmental adverse impact" why does the Navy not specify the use of a less damaging method in it's construction contracts? This would avoid impacts, which is one of the goals of mitigation.
	Table 8-2	Firing Range Alternatives	Impact to Submerged Land	As access for management and use will be limited most of the year, the SDZ represents a take from the local government and population. This significant impact needs to be addressed as it is a much larger area than the Haputo KD range that will no longer impact the west side and that change will not offse the loss.

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

I-2694-012

Thank you for your comment. The FEIS has been revised as appropriate to address these concerns.

I-2694-013

Thank you for your comment. Habitat assessment methodologies that evaluate the function of affected aquatic resources, such as coral reef ecosystems, are an evolving science and the adequacies of existing and new methodologies are heavily debated in the scientific community. Ideally, a standard assessment technique that accurately characterizes and quantifies losses and gains of coral reef ecosystem functions would be used. However, rulemaking for the Compensatory Mitigation Rule recognizes the wide variety of aquatic resources present in the United States and the evolving nature of science regarding aquatic ecosystem restoration make the establishment of standard assessment methodologies impracticable. The assessment for this EIS used an historically approved methodology (percent coral cover), supplemented by other methods such as the use of Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) satellite photos, for quantifying impacts to affected coral reef ecosystems impacted by the proposed transient CVN wharf and associated dredging. DoD believes that use of the percent coral cover methodology, supplemented by use of LIDAR satellite photos, is the "best currently available science" to attempt to capture the thousands of elements that comprise the function of a coral reef ecosystem. DoD's assessment is currently under review by the US Army Corps of Engineers, the agency charged with implementing dredge and fill permits under CWA Section 404, and other Federal agencies. The FEIS will be updated to reflect the latest developments in this review.

Chapter 9				
I-2694-033	9-16	Recreational Impacts	Lack of Analysis and Mitigation	The document cites a 1998 carrying capacity for swimming at Tarague Beach to be 12,900 swimmers. The study suggested that the level of use already exceeded that threshold. Exceedance of carrying capacity for a recreational site can lead to habitat degradation, this can be further exacerbated by "improvements" to these resources such as the recent clearing of strand vegetation which may impact sea turtle nesting success at this site. Indoor QOL facilities may not adequately reduce the number of users of this resource and education and outreach is also unlikely to mitigate the impacts of so many users. The DoD needs to further analyze the impacts to these areas and develop a management plan to prevent site degradation or provide mitigation for the loss of these resources due to recreational over use.
I-2694-034	9-17	Recreational Impacts	Lack of Analysis and Mitigation	The NCTS beaches and Ritidian Wildlife Refuge may also be impacted by recreational use of the marines. Other recreational sites in Guam are experiencing resource degradation due to over use. The FEIS must assess the potential impacts to these resources. A thorough literature search will reveal that the success of education and outreach will vary greatly depending on the method and audience and may not prevent resource impacts if the numbers of users are too high.
		Recreational Impacts	Lack of Analysis and Mitigation	There will also be impacts to recreational resources outside of the base, due to construction workers, civilian employees, and induced populations. As many of Guam's most popular spots are already experiencing degradation due to recreational use, DoD should analyze the potential incremental impacts of the increased population associated with this action and provide assistance to manage user impacts in non-DoD recreational areas. This may include support for increased enforcement and outreach. The impacts and plan to mitigate them should be included in the FEIS.
Chapter 11				
I-2694-035	11-1	Marine Mammal	Lack of Data	DoD studies of marine mammals in Guam's waters have neglected to access a key data source available for the nearshore waters on the west side of the island, namely the marine mammal watching charters. Many of these operations keep logs of the type and number of animals observed. Melon headed whales, pilot whales, spotted dolphins, and others are regularly observed, if infrequently. Pods can number in the 100's. This information should be included in assessments of impacts to marine mammals and included in plans to prevent impacts to marine mammals.

I-2694-014

Thank you for your comment. Impacts on important habitat areas mapped by the U.S Fish and Wildlife Service for endangered species, and that will also support many other species, is evaluated in the EIS. These habitat areas will include plants that are food of the fanihi. So while impacts to specific non-endangered tree species were not evaluated, their habitat value was evaluated.

I-2694-015

Thank you for your comment. A summary of best management practices (BMPs) is presented in Volume 7, Chapter 2. It is not meant to be an exhaustive list. Site- and activity-specific BMPs intended to minimize potential impacts to water resources would be implemented as part of the proposed action as required by existing policies, regulations, and other requirements.

Additional project-specific measures proposed to avoid or minimize impacts are referred to as mitigation measures in the EIS. These mitigation measures are likely the "additional or novel BMPS" in the comment. Proposed mitigation measures are listed in Volume 7, Chapter 2. Mitigation measures are updated based on comments received during the public comment period and will continue to be updated after the Final EIS is published during agency consultation and construction permit application processes. During construction there will be mitigation monitoring to ensure the BMPs and mitigation measures are working.

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

I-2694-036	11-53	BMPs	Lack of Analysis and Mitigation	The document does not include adequate descriptions of project specific BMPs or analysis of the efficacy of these methods to prevent stormwater runoff into the nearshore environment. It is important to note that reduce and eliminate are not synonymous and reduced impacts over a project of the size described in this action can be significant to nearshore environments. This needs to be addressed in the FEIS.
I-2694-037	11.2.12	Determination of Significance	Lack of analysis	The determination of significance factors are not fully addressed in this section. The analysis does not recognize the unique zonation of marine habitats on Guam and often lumps all areas together for analysis. Inner Apra Harbor is unique, Sasa Bay is unique, the shoals in the outer harbor are unique, etc. and impacts to these resources should be judged according to the proportion of those unique habitats or biotopes affected, not against all nearshore waters, as the community assemblages are distinct. The analysis should also recognize the impacts of climate change and other anthropogenic impacts that may make Guam's reefs more sensitive to impacts and affect their ability to recover.
	11-56	Coral Reef Definition	Citation	The benthic communities associated with the wharf faces in Inner Apra Harbor are EFH for CREMUS. They are also considered coral reef or coral reef associated habitats under some agencies definitions. These communities sustain a variety of marine life, including substantial fish biomass including trevallies, surgeonfish, snappers, sweetlips, and rays (T. Donaldson pers. comm), providing shelter to juveniles of a variety of families, as well as the damselfish and other small species that are important food sources for larger predatory fish. As such, these communities should be included in impact assessments and impacts to them should be avoided to the fullest extent practicable. This may be one situation where artificial reefs and coral transplantation may be a viable mitigation option for native species affected by the proposed action. An EFH assessment for these areas and potential mitigation measures should be provided. As the findings of the Navy contracted study of the Inner Harbor included in Volume 9 Appendix K state: "The wharfs might contribute most to the biotic richness and diversity of the in
11.2.21		Andersen AFB	Lack of Analysis	The marine resources adjacent to Andersen Air Force Base are likely to be affected by increased recreational use as described in the recreational resources chapter. These potential impacts need to be quantified and analyzed.

alternatives for the entire proposed action on Guam and Tinian. This is the aggregate analysis that you request in your comment. The impacts of Volumes 2 through 6 are discussed by resource. At the end of Volume 7, Chapter 3.3 there is a table summarizing the combined impacts of all components of the preferred alternatives. Significant impacts are identified. Trends in the resource health due to anthropogenic and non-anthropogenic factors that impact resource health on Guam and Tinian since World War II are described. This section includes limited quantitative data for proposed action impacts. For example, special-status species habitat loss due to the proposed action and current amount of habitat available island wide is presented in Volume 7, Section 3.3. There is no quantitative island-wide data readily available for most of the resource areas assessed and the impact analysis is often qualitative. Volume 7, Chapter 4, Cumulative Impacts, assesses the potential additive impact of the EIS proposed actions when compared to potential impacts of past, present and reasonably foreseeable projects. The period of consideration for the cumulative impact analysis is 2004 to 2019. The project list is based on best available information from DoD and the Guam Land Use Commission database. There is no National Environmental Policy Act (or similar) document disclosing project impacts for most of the cumulative projects listed; therefore, there is insufficient data on most cumulative projects listed to conduct a quantitative impact analysis. There is a table at the end of Chapter 4 that summarizes the potential cumulative impacts. Potential significant cumulative impacts are identified for some resources. Volume 7, Chapter 4 cumulative impact analysis has been expanded in the FEIS, including the addition and consolidation of climate change analysis in the chapter.

I-2694-016

Thank you for your comment. Due to the complexity of the project, there are two parts of the cumulative impact analysis: the summary of impacts for all components of the proposed action (Volume 7, Chapter 3) and an

I-2694-038		Finnegayan / Haploa	Lack of Analysis	An analysis of construction impacts from erosion and run off (see comments above regarding the need to assess effectiveness of BMPs) and recreational impacts due to use of the Haputo ERA by military personnel and their dependents during operations, needs to be conducted. It is recommended that a monitoring plan be developed to monitor the resources and facilitate adaptive management if necessary. Recreational impacts can cause significant degradation to nearshore reef habitats and education and outreach may not be sufficient. A mitigation plan should be developed to address potential impacts - this may include limiting access to the area from shore, docents, or dedicated enforcement among others.
I-2694-039		Finnegayan EFH	Lack of Analysis	This document does not provide an adequate analysis of the impacts and mitigation measures. A list of potential BMPs is not sufficient - project specific impacts, mitigation measures, and efficacy of those measures must be analyzed to determine the level of impact. This must be included in the FEIS.
		non-DOD	Lack of Analysis	What are the potential impacts of the projectiles on coral reef habitat? The habitats in that area are dominated by branched corals that may be affected by projectiles tossed by storm waves. What is the potential for breakage or ingestion by other animals? Will "green bullets" always be used and will this be specified in the ROD?
Table 11-2-5		Effects on EFH	Lack of analysis	The potential effect is stated as "temporary and episodic minor behavior responses to fish MUS and impact to coral polyp spawning survival". This should be analyzed further as increased sediment resuspension and vessel traffic could cause chronic sedimentation impacts which include impacts such as decreased larval survivability, reduced reproduction in corals, decreased growth of corals, and increased susceptibility to bleaching and disease.
11-73		Inner Harbor	EFH Assessment and Mitigation	"The effects on communities that have established themselves on Navy installed artificial structures are of less concern than establishment on natural surfaces and will not be evaluated for compensatory mitigation." This is unacceptable as these areas serve as EFH for Inner Harbor fish communities. Sierra Wharf in particular attracts a large number of fish according to the survey of Inner Apra Harbor contained in the Appendix. The impacts to these resources should be assessed and reduced or mitigated.

assessment of the additive impacts of the proposed action in combination with other past, present and reasonably foreseeable projects (Volume 7, Chapter 4). A systematic methodology was applied in both analyses. Volume 7, Chapter 3 summarizes the combined potential impacts of the preferred alternatives for the entire proposed action on Guam and Tinian. The impacts of Volumes 2 through 6 are discussed by resource. At the end of Volume 7, Chapter 3.3 there is a table summarizing the combined impacts of all components of the preferred alternatives. Significant impacts are identified. Trends in the resource health due to anthropogenic and non-anthropogenic factors that impact resource health on Guam and Tinian since World War II are described. This section includes limited quantitative data for proposed action impacts. For example, special-status species habitat loss due to the proposed action and current amount of habitat available island wide is presented in Volume 7, Section 3.3. There is no quantitative island-wide data readily available for most of the resource areas assessed and the impact analysis is often qualitative.

Volume 7, Chapter 4, Cumulative Impacts, assesses the potential additive impact of the EIS proposed actions when compared to potential impacts of past, present and reasonably foreseeable projects. The period of consideration for the cumulative impact analysis is 2004 to 2019. The project list is based on best available information from DoD and the Guam Land Use Commission database. There is no National Environmental Policy Act (or similar) document disclosing project impacts for most of the cumulative projects listed; therefore, there is insufficient data on most cumulative projects listed to conduct a quantitative impact analysis. There is a table at the end of Chapter 4 that summarizes the potential cumulative impacts. Volume 7, Chapter 4 cumulative impact analysis has been expanded in the FEIS, including the addition and consolidation of climate change analysis in the chapter. Potential significant cumulative impacts are identified for some resources.

I-2694-040

				The findings cited in the DEIS are from a document analyzing beach nourishment effects. how did the projects compare to the proposed project? Why is data from the Pacific not analyzed? An analysis of impacts should consider the low levels of coral recruitment experienced by Guam's reefs and time it will take to re-establish similar communities. In addition, the potential for increased invasive species colonization on new artificial substrate (Paulay et al 2002, found that invasive species colonized artificial structures) should be assessed and a monitoring program established to monitor new introductions.
11-74				The DEIS states that the project will have a beneficial long term impact from recruitment to new artificial substrate. This is a questionable finding. The document fails to note that invasive species have higher recruitment rates on artificial structures and that natural coral recruitment in Guam has decreased substantially over the last few decades. This information does not appear to be captured in the analysis, but it should be. The loss of the benthic structure on the wharf face could cause cascading trophic effects as small fish who use this structure for shelter will be impacted by it's loss and this will in turn affect larger predatory fish that inhabit the Inner Harbor. Further, the DEIS states that sponges and mollusks are poorly represented in the Inner Harbor, yet the Inner Harbor survey in the appendix states that the Inner Harbor wharf faces have significant mollusk and sponge communities with rare, previously observed species included in the community. It is not clear whether these reef areas are self seeding or are supplied with larvae from outside of the Inner Harbor. The DEIS should use the be
				The DEIS states that fish and invertebrate species with FMPs are poorly represented, yet the Inner Harbor surveys documented a number of CREMUS within the Inner Harbor, some at relatively high levels compared to other areas of Guam.
11-75				The DEIS statements in the paragraph above Table 11.2-7 are questionable and were questionable in 2005 under the projects cited. These impacts are questionable as the dredging will create additional sediment and resuspend sediment. Fine sediments are actually more likely to escape the dredge bucket. In addition, the action will increase the number of vessels using the inner harbor facilities and thus will result in more frequent resuspension. Further, the hard substrate is likely to provide substrate for invasive species, as these species are quick to colonize artificial substrates than native species (Paulay et al 2002).

Mitigation measures are proposed earlier in the EIS and are listed in Volume 7, Chapter 2. BMPs are also listed in Volume 7, Chapter 2. The Final EIS includes a discussion on the effectiveness of BMPs. Site- and activity-specific BMPs intended to minimize potential impacts to water resources would be implemented as part of the proposed action as required by existing long policies, regulations, and other requirements.

I-2694-017

Thank you for your comment. The FEIS has been revised to included a more comprehensive EFHA, including live/hardbottom and submerged aquatic vegetation.

Habitat assessment methodologies that evaluate the function of affected aquatic resources, such as coral reef ecosystems, are an evolving science and the adequacies of existing and new methodologies are heavily debated in the scientific community. Ideally, a standard assessment technique that accurately characterizes and quantifies losses and gains of coral reef ecosystem functions would be used. However, rulemaking for the Compensatory Mitigation Rule recognizes the wide variety of aquatic resources present in the United States and the evolving nature of science regarding aquatic ecosystem restoration make the establishment of standard assessment methodologies impracticable.

I-2694-018

Thank you for your comment. The DEIS and EFHA has been revised.

The "spring surveys" data, which included a quantitative fish assessment, was performed and site attached finfish species were considered in the DEIS (and FEIS) impact analysis. It was not intended to be an "exhaustive species list", and as a result it is possible that there will be rare and/or small species that will not be accounted for by the methods used. Unless these coral (or other invertebrate) species

I-2694-041	Table	1.2-7	EFH Assessment and Mitigation	What is source to determine quick reestablishment of wharf vertical substrate in 2-6 months - this is not supported by survey data from the Inner Harbor. This Analysis should be redone with local data.
				Not all fish are highly mobile and they may not be able to escape dredge or wharf refurbishing impacts. These fish are unlikely to recolonize quickly as many have demersal egg and larval stages and it will take some time to reestablish the communities. This may impact predatory species that prey on these species.
				Finding of no adverse impact to EFH is not supported by available data and this finding should be re-evaluated.
	11-77	Non-Native Species	Mitigation	Hull fouling is an important contributor to the introduction of non-native species. Ballast water management policies are important, but hull fouling must also be addressed. This is particularly a concern for construction equipment that may come from other jurisdictions. All contracts related to this project should require steps to prevent introduction of non-natives through this pathway.
	11.2.2.2	LCAC Laydown	Operation	What is the depth of the waters approaching the beddown area? The LCAC have been observed to create a significant sediment plume in shallow waters (<15 ft). If the waters are shallow it may cause increased suspension of sediments. There may also be impacts to marine species due to noise from these vehicles which should be evaluated.
	Table	1.12-14	Mitigation	Lack of analysis / description
	Citations	Abraham et al		Education and outreach may not be enough to reduce impacts. Increased enforcement needs to be further defined and assessed.
	Citations	Navy 2008d.		There are more extensive, up to date references available that would be a better source - see Burdick et al 2008 or Porter et al 2004
				This source does not adequately address these topics. The personal communication is not sufficient to determine sea turtle use of the project area. The personal communication states that only 2 turtles were observed during 7,000 hours of diving. These were not surveys for turtles, they were surveys for benthic and other purposes and the personnel are unlikely to have observed all turtles - benthic survey personnel are known to miss large animals such as turtles and sharks due to their focus on benthic substrate characteristics. Opportunistic surveys from vessels diving in the project area noted at least four, possibly 5 turtles engaged in what appeared to be forage activity in the project area over the course of 3 hours in February 2009. Surveys for sea turtles should have been conducted for this project due to its scale.

have been identified as a legally recognized special status species, they are afforded no additional level of protection or consideration than other coral (or invertebrate) species in that area. What was stated in the DEIS was "finfish species occupying habitats that would be permanently removed would either be displaced to other adjacent sites and adapt, or perish due to habitat modifications and loss.""site-attached species such as those from the families Pomacentridae and Chaetodontidae may be adversely affected by changes in habitat structure."

The Navy will continue to work with the USACE and EPA/GEPA to satisfy the requirements of Section 10/404 and Section 401 permit documentation.

I-2694-019

Thank you for your comment. The reasonable range of alternatives are discussed briefly in the Executive Summary and Volume 1. Volumes 2 through 6 contain detailed descriptions of the proposed actions and the reasonable range of alternatives under consideration by the action proponent. This discussion is available for review.

I-2694-020

Thank you for your comment. The Navy acknowledges there is potential for marine resources and aquifers to be affected by sea level rise, inundations from more extreme storm events and other consequences of climate change. The impacts may be both adverse and beneficial. The current level of scientific knowledge can predict trends in sea level rise based on historic data but there are no established methods for assessing and quantifying potential impacts on marine resources or aquifers.

The University of Guam provides analysis of the aquifer responses to sea level change and recharge in a November 2007 study. Climate change may impact the success of production wells in the future (e.g.,

I-2694-042	6-10	Operations	Potable Water	Planned withdrawal rates for Agafa-Gumas and Finegayan sub basins is only slightly below or equal to the estimated sustainable yield. Did this analysis include potential sea level rise, changes in precipitation due to climate change and increased impervious surfaces? What will be the impacts to brackish/marine communities located around coastal seeps and sea level cave systems that are adapted to lower salinity levels. The impacts to these resources may be more than LSI. Provide more information about these habitats and potential impacts in FEIS analysis.
I-2694-043	6-16	Operations	Wastewater	The final study on wastewater discharge at the Northern District WWTP was not included in this document. Given the near doubling of wastewater volumes due to this action, this report should have been included in the DEIS or analysis of wastewater impacts should have been delayed. The repeated statements that water quality will be improved are not supported by information provided thus far, which indicate an increase in a number of nutrients, and significant increases in Enterococcus and Ammonia, even with secondary treatment. If the buildup proceeds on the timelines proposed, the improvements to secondary treatment will not take place prior to the peak flows. In addition, this analysis does not seem to consider the total nutrient load, the document states that phytoplankton will not be an issue because the plume will disperse within hours, but the discharge will be a continuous source of sewage, not a one time event that will disperse. The numbers also assume that the plant will operate at textbook efficiency levels or based on assumptions. These assumptions need to be carefully reviewed to make
I-2694-044			Road Network	More information needs to be provided for the impacts associated with roads and stormwater, this includes project specific BMPs, potential impacts, and mitigation for significant impacts. In particular it is important to determine if surfacewater and nearshore resources will be impacted by increases in stormwater being discharged into rivers and coastal waters. This can include velocity and flow impacts that could increase erosion in streams. The analysis should determine the total impact for all road projects.
I-2694-045	6-22		Bridges	What is meant by "improved hydraulic conveyance" and how will it benefit downstream habitats and resources, specifically? If it is increasing flow or velocity it will increase erosion further downstream, so how will it decrease sediment?

the placement of the well screen may not be optimal if the sea level rises or falls). Given the uncertainty of climate models including lack of information that is directly applicable to northern Guam and lack of specificity regarding the time and degree of impacts to conditions that could impact the aquifer, the DoD wells would be installed based on current conditions and regulatory requirements. Monitoring would be conducted during well operation. If production or water quality declines over time, DoD would take actions to mitigate the impacted wells.

I-2694-021

Thank you for your comment. The Final EIS includes a discussion on the effectiveness of BMPs. Site- and activity-specific BMPs intended to minimize potential impacts to water resources would be implemented as part of the proposed action as required by existing policies, regulations, and other requirements. Volume 7, Chapter 2 summarizes the BMPs and mitigation measures proposed in the EIS. The intent of mitigation measures is to avoid minimize, reduce, eliminate or compensate for potential impacts due to the proposed actions.

The summary lists of BMPs and mitigation measures in Volume 7 were updated based on comments received during the public comment period and will continue to be updated after the Final EIS is published, during agency consultation and construction permit application processes. Mitigation measures listed in the Record of Decision and attached as conditions to a permit would be implemented. There would be mitigation monitoring during construction to determine if BMPs and mitigation measures are working. Corrective measures would be taken to remedy situations where BMPs and mitigation measures are found to be ineffective during construction. Storm water control BMPs are designed to control storm water runoff during storm events.

Due to the complexity of the project, there are two parts of the cumulative impact analysis: the summary of impacts for all components of the proposed action (Volume 7 Chapter 3) and an assessment of the

I-2694-046	8-23		Route 11	What are the impacts of the Route 11 upgrades to Piti Bay and the Masso River. Piti Bay is a marine protected area and impacts from erosion, stormwater, and pollutants need to be reduced. Please provide BMPs and assess whether the impacts to these resources will be significant.
	Table 4.2-6		Lack of Analysis	Where is the project specific analysis for these roadway projects? What specific BMPs will be used and what are the project specific impacts. Also, what are the cumulative impacts of these many projects on marine resources?
I-2694-047	11.2.1.1			Why did this EIS not include a comprehensive recreational carrying capacity analysis? It would be relevant both for this section and for Volume 2 Impacts.
I-2694-048				There are currently impacts to recreational resources near the NDWWTP. This document does not fully assess the potential impacts of almost doubling the outflow in 2013/14. Given the increase, how far away may this impact water quality and contamination? What can be done to mitigate these impacts?
I-2694-049	13.2.2.1	Power Interim Alternative	Lack of Analysis	If Piti stations run at a higher level to meet power needs, will this increase entrainment of larvae in the cooling water? Will it increase the amount of thermal effluent? Do other power plants require seawater for cooling?
I-2694-050	Figure 13.2-1	Marine Biological Resources	Data incorrect / missing	Sharks do not spawn, however, there is evidence of annual pupping by Hammerhead sharks every spring in the area around Sasa Bay and the Inner Harbor. Sea turtles are frequently observed at Jade and Western Shoals. Opportunistic surveys in February 2010 detected at least 4 individuals in the project area in less than 3 hours of boat operations. It was not clear what activity these turtles were engaged in, but it was likely feeding or resting. Also, Napoleon wrasse juveniles / sub adults have been observed at the following locations: Gab Gab, Gab Gab II, Pan Am Clipper Landing, Western Shoals, Jade Shoals, and Outhouse Beach.

additive impacts of the proposed action in combination with other past, present and reasonably foreseeable projects (Volume 7, Chapter 4). A systematic methodology was applied in both analyses. Volume 7, Chapter 3 summarizes the combined potential impacts of the preferred alternatives for the entire proposed action on Guam and Tinian. This is the aggregate analysis that you request in your comment. The impacts of Volumes 2 through 6 are discussed by resource. At the end of Volume 7, Chapter 3.3 there is a table summarizing the combined impacts of all components of the preferred alternatives. Significant impacts are identified. Trends in the resource health due to anthropogenic and non-anthropogenic factors that impact resource health on Guam and Tinian since World War II are described. This section includes limited quantitative data for proposed action impacts. For example, special-status species habitat loss due to the proposed action and current amount of habitat available island wide is presented in Volume 7, Section 3.3. There is no quantitative island-wide data readily available for most of the resource areas assessed and the impact analysis is often qualitative.

Volume 7, Chapter 4, Cumulative Impacts, assesses the potential additive impact of the EIS proposed actions when combined with potential impacts of past, present and reasonably foreseeable projects. The period of consideration for the cumulative impact analysis is 2004 to 2019. The project list is based on best available information from DoD and the Guam Land Use Commission database. There is no National Environmental Policy Act (or similar) document disclosing project impacts for most of the cumulative projects listed; therefore, there is insufficient data on most cumulative projects listed to conduct a quantitative impact analysis. There is a table at the end of Chapter 4 that summarizes the potential cumulative impacts. Potential significant cumulative impacts are identified for some resources. Mitigation measures are proposed earlier in the EIS. Volume 7, Chapter 4 cumulative impact analysis has been expanded in the FEIS, including the addition and consolidation of climate change analysis in the chapter.

I-2694-022

Thank you for your comment. The Appendix (Volume 9) has been expanded in the Final EIS to include additional field work and study that has been done following the publication of the Draft EIS.

I-2694-023

Thank you for your comment. The adaptive management section has been updated based on public and agency comments on the DEIS, results of further agency coordination, and additional information and analysis available post-DEIS.

I-2694-024

Thank you for your comment. Habitat assessment methodologies that evaluate the function of affected aquatic resources, such as coral reef ecosystems, are an evolving science and the adequacies of existing and new methodologies are heavily debated in the scientific community. Ideally, a standard assessment technique that accurately characterizes and quantifies losses and gains of coral reef ecosystem functions would be used. However, rulemaking for the Compensatory Mitigation Rule recognizes the wide variety of aquatic resources present in the United States and the evolving nature of science regarding aquatic ecosystem restoration make the establishment of standard assessment methodologies impracticable. The assessment for this EIS used an historically approved methodology (percent coral cover), supplemented by other methods such as the use of Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) satellite photos, for quantifying impacts to affected coral reef ecosystems impacted by the proposed transient CVN wharf and associated dredging. DoD believes that use of the percent coral cover methodology, supplemented by use of LIDAR satellite photos, is the "best currently available science" to attempt to capture the thousands of elements that comprise the function of a coral reef ecosystem. DoD's assessment is currently under review by the US Army Corps of Engineers, the agency charged with implementing dredge and fill permits

under CWA Section 404, and other Federal agencies. The FEIS will be updated to reflect the latest developments in this review.

I-2694-025

Thank you for your comment. Volume 7 discusses the use of adaptive program management and mitigation including notional changes to construction efforts to reduce the effects of construction and Department of Defense population growth.

I-2694-026

Thank you for your comment. Discussions of BMPs and mitigation measures to reduce adverse impacts from the proposed actions have been updated in each section of the Final EIS with a comprehensive list included in Volume 7.

I-2694-027

Thank you for your comment. Sediment samples within the proposed dredging areas were analyzed according to USEPA and USACE testing criteria. As discussed in the EIS (Chapters 2 and 4 of Volumes 2 and 4), preliminary sampling results indicate that all contaminant parameters that were tested with the exception of nickel were below the Effects Range Low (ER-L) level. Nickel is a substance that is naturally occurring in the environment. The study results suggest that the materials to be dredged would not require special handling and would be suitable for upland placement for beneficial reuse or ocean disposal (although the ocean disposal permitting process would require separate analysis and toxicity testing). Additional testing will occur during the permitting process and a dredged material management plan will be developed.

The EIS acknowledges that dredging would result in short-term, localized impacts to water quality as discussed in Section 4.2.2.2, Volume 4. As noted in this Section, there would be short-term increases in turbidity,

short-term decreases in dissolved oxygen, and resuspension of sediments possibly containing metals. Wharf construction and dredging activities in Apra Harbor have shown that there has only been short term, localized impacts to water quality with the use of BMPs. There have been no violations of water quality standards reported. It is anticipated that construction and dredging activities associated with the proposed transient CVN wharf would be consistent with previous actions regarding impacts to water quality.

As part of the CWA Section 404 permitting process, the DoD would conduct appropriate modeling prior to obtaining a CWA Section 401 Water Quality Certificate for in-water construction.

I-2694-028

Thank you for your comment. The Final EIS includes a discussion on the effectiveness of BMPs. Site- and activity-specific BMPs intended to minimize impacts to water resources would be implemented as part of the proposed action as required by existing policies, regulations, and other requirements.

I-2694-029

Thank you for your comment. The document has been reviewed and modified as appropriate based upon your comments. A sediment plume is an inevitable effect of in-water construction activities that the Navy proposes to minimize by using best management practices (BMPs) such as silt curtains and operational controls of dredging equipment. These practices and mitigation measures will be determined and agreed upon during the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) permit phase of the projects. The dredging plume models that were run for the Draft EIS, were based on silt curtain sediment retention of 90% that were observed at other dredging operations in Inner Apra Harbor. Additionally, the Navy will be performing in-water monitoring. Operations will cease if water quality exceeds predetermined levels, and continue when water

quality has returned to ambient conditions and the silt curtain modifications have been made.

The EIS indirect impact analysis was based on sediment transport modeling. The modeling identified adverse conditions (>6mm cumulative deposition) up to 40 ft. (12 m) from the dredge foot print. The USACE ERCA will be running its own model for comparison and information from this effort will be incorporated post ROD into the compensatory mitigation plan.

I-2694-030

Thank you for your comment. The specific requirements for monitoring water quality, whether continuous sampling or grab samples, will be determined during the permitting process. Turbidity can be measured in the field by either method, continuous or grab. Typically, turbidity would be measured at the surface, mid-depth, and two feet off the bottom down current of the flow within the plume. A background sample up-current of the monitoring samples to reflect natural conditions would also be taken. The distances and specific depths for the down-current and up-current (background) samples would be part of the permitting and specific conditions of the permit for monitoring of the dredging. The Navy would be required to have its contractor(s) perform this monitoring as a permit condition and must obviously have provisions in the contract documents for payment of these services.

The differences between the environmental effects of mechanical and hydraulic dredging are discussed in Chapter 2, Volume 4 and Appendix D of the EIS. Mechanical dredging involves use of a clamshell or fixed bucket that excavates the dredge sediment from the harbor floor and then carries the sediment in the full bucket through the water column before lifting the bucket out of the water and placing the dredged sediment in a nearby barge or scrow. During this movement, a small fraction of the collected sediment will escape from the bucket and create

suspended sediment in the lower and higher levels of the water column. On the other hand, a hydraulic dredge works solely on the harbor floor and any suspended sediment will emanate only in the lower portion of water column. As a result, the plume of suspended sediment is generally greater with use of conventional clam shell bucket as compared with a hydraulic dredge. However, use of hydraulic dredging is generally limited to soft bottom sediment on relatively flat surfaces. Mechanical dredging, which has historically been used in Apra Harbor, was chosen as the dredging method for evaluating environmental impacts as it presents the most adverse impact scenario. A sediment plume is an inevitable effect of in-water construction activities. The Navy proposes to minimize sedimentation by using best management practices such as silt curtains and operational controls of dredging equipment. Final mitigation measures for all dredging activities will be determined and agreed upon during the permit phase of the projects.

I-2694-031

Thank you for your comment. The document has been reviewed and revised based on this comment. The EFHA has been clarified and revised. The Navy, through avoidance and minimization efforts, evaluated over a dozen possible alternatives. The location of the new Navy wharf was chosen as the least environmentally damaging alternative, in efforts to avoid the least amount of live coral in the area.

The Navy will implement mitigation measures and Best Management Practices during in-water activities (i.e. dredging, wharf construction) to help lessen impacts to the marine environment. The Navy has considered in-water and land-based sediment impacts in the EIS. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers permits will likely contain requirements for silt curtains, biological monitoring, restrictions in dredging activities during potential coral spawning months, and compensatory

mitigation projects. To compensate for the loss in ecological service provided by coral reef ecosystem, upland reforestation (to improve nearshore water quality), artificial reefs (to provide increased fish habitat) or a combination these and other compensatory mitigation alternatives will be considered by the Navy to comply with federal laws that protect coral resources.

Additionally, the DoD, as part of the "build-up" on Guam, will participate in the proposed upgrade to the Northern District Waste Water Treatment Plant from Primary to Secondary Treatment. This action alone will assist GWA in meeting its coastal water quality standards, providing benefit to the sea life and people of Guam.

I-2694-032

Thank you for your comment. Restricted access to the Surface Danger Zone (SDZ) area that is in submerged lands is identified as an adverse impact on submerged land use in Volume 2, Chapter 8, Land Use. The impact is considered significant and not mitigable to less than significant in the Final EIS. Restricting access to certain DoD areas at certain times is required to maintain public safety. Access will be granted at approved times such as when the lands are not being used for military training.

I-2694-033

Thank you for your comment. There has been monitoring of Tarague Beach for sea turtles, the only endangered species that might be present in the area on a relatively frequent basis. This monitoring will continue and be increased if necessary. Based on the monitoring, if restrictions on use of the area are necessary to protect the sea turtle or any other endangered or protected species, these will be put in place.

I-2694-034

Thank you for your comment. In addition to outreaches on being good

stewards of the existing resources on Guam, one of the mitigation measures proposed is for a recreational resource carrying capacity study and resource management plan to be conducted. Data gathered for the carrying capacity study would be used to form a baseline (i.e., capacity for a recreational resource) and appropriate mitigation measures would be determined in the resource management plan.

I-2694-035

Thank you for your comment.

Volume 2, Chapter 11 addresses these species and their prevalence around Guam in association with the proposed project. If they were not regularly expected in the ROI, they were not addressed further.

The Navy currently has standard operation procedures, mitigation measures and BMPs that consider federally protected species and their well-being. The Navy will also implement mitigation measures and BMPs during in-water and land-based construction activities (i.e. dredging and wharf construction).

Additionally, the Army Corps permit will require measures to protect water quality and biological resources. These may include the following: silt curtains; biological monitors on vessels (making sure sea turtles and dolphins do not approach the area); halting of dredging activities, if these animals enter the buffer zone, until the sea turtle and/or dolphin voluntarily leave the area, low lighting, and joint Navy/Guam Resource Agency monitoring of nesting beaches throughout Guam, to name a few.

I-2694-036

Thank you for your comment. The Final EIS includes a discussion on the effectiveness of BMPs. Site- and activity-specific BMPs intended to minimize potential impacts to water resources would be implemented as

part of the proposed action as required by existing policies, regulations, and other requirements.

I-2694-037

Thank you for your comment. As a note, the FEIS has been revised.

1. Impact analysis is provided in Chapter 11, Volumes 2 (Inner Apra Harbor) and 4 (Outer Apra Harbor). Volume 2 specifically addresses impacts from the proposed action in Inner Apra Harbor looking at several zones including Abo Cove at one end to the Inner Apra Harbor Entrance Channel at the other. Volume 4, addresses Sasa Bay and the shallow shoal areas, in addition to 8 biotope areas within the Channel. The Navy acknowledges there is potential for marine resources to be affected by climate change, including sea level rise, inundations from more extreme storm events, ocean acidification, and other consequences of climate change. The impacts may be both adverse and beneficial. The current level of scientific knowledge can predict trends in sea level rise based on historic data but there are no established methods for assessing and quantifying potential impacts on marine resources.

2. EFH for Inner Apra Harbor is sufficiently addressed in Volume 2, Chapter 11 of the FEIS. This area does not meet the US Army Corps of Engineers definition of coral reef ecosystem. The Navy considers avoidance and minimization measures for every project, prior to implementing mitigation measures and BMPs to lessen impacts. As a general mitigation measure, the Navy would consider working with the agencies on transplanting candidate species of corals from Inner Apra Harbor. The Navy will also consider adding artificial reefs in Inner Apra Harbor, however this area may have design limitations.

3. AAFB has been added to the FEIS for impact analysis.

I-2694-038

Thank you for your comment. Volumes 2 and 4, Chapter 11 discuss the potential impacts to marine resources from the proposed action, including indirect recreational impacts associated with population growth. The document has been reviewed and modified as appropriate based upon your comments, including an indirect recreational impact analysis for AAFB.

Additionally, cumulative indirect effects from recreational activities are anticipated to be mitigated to less than significant with mitigation measures, including the preparation of a Recreational Carrying Capacity Analysis Management Plan, which would provide data facilitating an estimation of potential marine environment impacts due to marine recreational activities on Guam (refer to Volume 2, Chapter 9 and Volume 7 for further information).

I-2694-039

Thank you for your comment. Revisions have been made as applicable based on these comments.

1. The EFHA has been revised and clarified. Mitigation measures and BMPs have been revised and clarified in all Chapters and summarized in Volume 7.

2. Volume 2, Chapter 11 has been revised and the impact analysis clarified. There is minimal opportunity for projectiles (small arms bullets), to enter and impact the marine environment. Green bullets and benthic cleanups were considered and maybe implemented to some degree, however based on the probability of the marine environment being impacted these measures may not be required.

3. The EFHA has been revised and appropriately evaluates the increased traffic within Apra Harbor

4. The statement, although true, has been revised. The DoD always performs avoidance and minimization measures during project conception. The implementation of mitigation measures and BMPs further reduce potential impacts. The Navy is willing to work with the resource agencies on transplanting corals in this area as mitigation measures, not BMPs. The sessile non-coral, macro-invertebrate community will re-establish themselves quickly as stated in the EIS.

I-2694-040

Thank you for your comment. The document has been reviewed and revised as appropriate based on this comment.

1. The beach nourishment projects were being placed on soft bottom-type communities similar to Inner Apra Harbor. Pacific data was not readily available for this topic. Text has been revised to state that non-native species may be the majority of the new recruitment.

2. As discussed above, the text has been revised, however although non-native species may be the majority of the recruitment to these surfaces, these organisms will still provide needed biodiversity and habitat for finfish and other organisms. The EIS states that these organisms are poorly represented within Inner Apra Harbor EXCEPT as associated with the wharf structures.

3. Comment acknowledged. Inner Apra Harbor is poorly represented based on the Inner Apra Harbor survey reports cited conclusions, especially if you remove man-made wharf structures from the survey. On one end the commenter is arguing against construction of the new wharf structure and on the other hand arguing for the biodiversity the wharf provides in Inner Apra Harbor.

4. Mitigation measures and BMPs have been revised and modified based on past experiences. It should be noted that the water conditions at Kilo Wharf are much different than at the proposed location. Kilo Wharf receives increased wave action and is not as protected.

As stated in the EIS "During pile driving or dredging activities, if a visible plume is observed over sensitive coral habitat outside the silt curtains, the construction activity would stop, be evaluated, and corrective measures taken. Construction would not resume until the water quality returned to ambient conditions." See non-native species response above.

I-2694-041

Thank you for your comments. Volumes 2 and 4, Chapter 11 discuss the potential impacts to marine resources from the proposed action. The document has been reviewed and modified as appropriate based upon your comments.

1. Citation is provided in the EIS associated with this Section. Local data was used when readily available.
2. These site attached or slow moving species were identified and evaluated. The EFHA has been re-evaluated and revised.
3. See previous comment.
4. This was addressed in the DEIS. Both ballast water and hull management policies have been identified and would be implemented during the construction and operation phases of the DoD build-up
5. The impacts of LCAC operations are evaluated under a different EIS, however the ramp construction is discussed in Volume 2. The LCACs will launch from sea to shore in Inner or Outer Apra Harbor via LHD, LSD, and/or LPDs to avoid excessive turbidity. The LCACs would adhere to speeds consistent with the Inner Harbor no wake zone. Although no amphibious training or maneuvers conducted in Inner Apra Harbor are analyzed in this EIS, any amphibious training or maneuvers that would be conducted in Apra Harbor are described in the MIRC EIS (e.g., at Reserve Craft Beach).
6. Multiple mitigation measures and BMPs are being considered.

7. Comment noted.

8. The Navy currently has standard operation procedures, mitigation measures and BMPs that consider federally protected species and their well-being. The Navy will also implement mitigation measures and BMPs during in-water and land-based construction activities (i.e. dredging and wharf construction). Additionally, the Army Corps permit will require measures to protect water quality and biological resources. These may include the following: silt curtains; biological monitors on vessels (making sure sea turtles and dolphins do not approach the area); halting of dredging activities, if these animals enter the buffer zone, until the sea turtle and/or dolphin voluntarily leave the area, low lighting, and joint Navy/Guam Resource Agency monitoring of nesting beaches throughout Guam, to name a few.

I-2694-042

Thank you for your comment. Average aquifer demand: The average demand on the sub-basins from the Finegayan base wells is estimated to be well below the sustainable yield estimates for the Andersen and Agafa Gumas subbasins. Most of the withdrawal from the Finegayan basin is from GWA owned wells. The total average demand on each subbasin is provided in Figure 3.2-1 for the current and planned wells.

Interim Sustainable Yield Assessment: DoD agrees that protection of the sole source NGLA is imperative. The FEIS discussed the two available estimates of the NGLA that have been published, one by the Northern Guam Lens Study (NGLS) (CDM 1982) and one by Barrett Consulting with John Mink (Barrett 1992). The CDM 1982 study estimated the sustainable yield of the NGLA as 57.5 MDd, and the Barrett 1992 study estimated the sustainable yield as 80.5 MGd. University of Guam (UoG) Water and Environmental Research Institute (WERI) provided an expert technical review for DoD of the two sustainable yield estimates for the NGLA in 2009. The study concluded that the approach and methodology used in Barrett 1992 to estimate the sustainable yield are still valid and

are appropriate for initial planning; and the Barrett 1992 sustainable-yield estimates should be used instead of the earlier 1982 sustainable-yield estimates because the later values are based on an additional decade of field data. Additionally, this expert communicated that the additional data that had been gathered from the NGLA since the 1992 study would not likely change the sustainable yield estimate for purposes of the FEIS because the data collected was from sub-basins of the aquifer that are not located where DoD proposes to withdrawal water. Therefore, the FEIS uses the Barrett 1992 sustainable yield estimate of approximately 80 million gallons per day. However, it is important to note that the estimated total average daily demand from the aquifer for all sources (DoD and non-DoD) during the peak construction year of 2015 is 50.33 MGd, which is below both sustainable yield estimates. Volume 6, Chapter 2, Section 2.2.4.1 and Chapter 3, Section 3.2.3.1 discuss this in detail.

Long-term Comprehensive Aquifer Study: DoD has already committed funds to conduct the NGLA 3-D model. During meetings with GWA in November 2009, GWA, GEPA and DoD jointly met with UoG-WERI to discuss the proposed USGS study and it was agreed that a working group of stakeholders would be established to guide the efforts to successfully manage the NGLA. This working group which includes, EPA, GEPA, GWA, DoD, UoG-WERI, and USGS is meeting in Guam in early March 2010 to allow the stakeholders to collaboratively shape the USGS study that DoD is funding. This meeting will allow stakeholders to provide their input into the development of a 3-dimensional model that will be created as a management tool to guide and shape the long term development, protection and continued operation of the aquifer as a critical resource. It is expected that the stakeholders will agree on parallel efforts to leverage available information to address military buildup related impacts to the NGLA for the FEIS while defining the parameters that will shape the creation of the 3-dimensional model that will establish baseline conditions of the aquifer to support long term decisions related to groundwater quantity and quality management.

GWA has placed significant weight on the timely development of the 3-D model and through its involvement in the upcoming stakeholder meeting and the near monthly meetings with DoD has the ability to influence the development of the model to address its specific concerns and interests raised in its comments in the DEIS. Data gathered during the DoD well siting study will be used to continue to guide and steer the co-management of the aquifer and development of a 3-D model. Aquifer Management Plan: In October 2009, fully comprehending the importance of protecting the sole source NGLA, DoD initiated an effort with GWA/CCU to co-manage the NGLA. In fact, co-management of the aquifer, and pursuit of a comprehensive 3-D model of the aquifer was a DoD recommendation, not one made by EPA, GWA or GEPA. This effort proposed that GWA and DoD, the two entities that rely on the NGLA as a major source of water would need to work as one to protect this critical resource. The proposal was to cooperatively assess the impacts of proposed developments, use the upcoming USGS study to guide efforts to manage the NGLA, and leverage DoD and GWA resources to cooperatively address potential impacts and propose alternatives to mitigate adverse impacts to the NGLA. Although this initiative to work together cooperatively has been advanced at subsequent meetings that created consensus on the way ahead, both GWA and EPA raised concerns with the DEIS knowing that many of the issues they raised are already being addressed. Additionally, EPA was invited to these meeting, but declined to attend unless DoD funded their participation. It is important to note that although GWA's comments stressed the need to involve UoG-WERI in the USGS study of the NGLA due to the body of information held at WERI; GWA, EPA and GEPA all questioned UoG-WERI's confirmation that the 1991 report "Groundwater in Northern Guam, Sustainable Yield and Groundwater Development" supports the adequacy of the NGLA to meet the water demand related to the military buildup. It is expected that the stakeholders will steer the USGS study to provide sufficient information to address the concerns about sustainable yield of the NGLA (at the sub-basin level) and provide

that information to address the concerns raised in the review of the DEIS for inclusion in the FEIS.

Climate Change: The impact of climate change on the sustainable yield of the NGLA will be evaluated in the USGS study. The study will be complete in 3 years, but preliminary results of the study will be incorporated into the plans and specification for the USMC water system. The FEIS also has an assessment of climate change, including potential impacts to the aquifer, in Volume 7.

Saltwater Intrusion: No impacts to the salinity of the coastal waters is anticipated as a result of the planned wells. Please see Volume 6, p. 6-12 for an analysis of the impacts of increased groundwater withdrawals on the pools and caves around northern Guam.

I-2694-043

Thank you for your comment. The Navy Apra Harbor Wastewater Treatment Plant is the secondary treatment, an advanced treatment over primary. The capacity of this plant is currently adequate to handle the proposed increased demand from the proposed DoD buildup, which would occur primarily from the transient ships visiting Guam, the carrier vessel nuclear (CVN) plus escorts and the expeditionary strike group (ESG). These two transient ship groups would not be in port at the same time. Additionally, as part of the military "build-up" of Guam, the DoD will be participating in the upgrade of Guam's Northern District Waste Water Treatment Plant from primary to secondary treatment. This action alone will assist the GWA in meeting its coastal water quality standards for the benefit of sea life and people of Guam. Please see the discussion in Volume 6, Chapter 13 regarding potential impacts associated with installation of the wastewater diffuser on the bottom. In general, with appropriate horizontal drill technology and BMPs, appropriate diffuser design and attachment methodologies, and outfall distance and location offshore, affects to the marine environment are anticipated to be minimal.

I-2694-044

Thank you for your comment. The final designs for the roadway projects have not been completed, nor do they need to be completed for a NEPA analysis. As the designs are completed, mitigation measures are incorporated into the design process. As stated in Volume 6, Chapter 6 (Water Quality) BMPs and proposed mitigation measures would follow the most current stormwater management guidelines. Further, through the CWA Section 401 Certification process, additional mitigation measures may be required and would be implemented accordingly.

I-2694-045

Thank you for your comment. Flow conveyance under culverts and bridges, if impeded, may increase sedimentation on the upstream or downstream portions of culverts and bridges. This deposition may redirect flows to the opposite bank, thereby causing scour and downstream degradation. By improving hydraulic conveyance, flows are transmitted through the structures in order to reduce flood ponding on the upstream portion of the bridge and to reduce scour and degradation to downstream habitats.

I-2694-046

Thank you for your comments. The exact BMPs for the Route 11 upgrades and the rest of the roadway projects are not known at this time because it is unknown if permanent BMPs will be required for this project. Permanent BMPs (e.g. settling basins, bioswales) may require Department of the Army permitting, as these BMPs may intrude past the 3.5' contour (the preliminary jurisdictional determination elevation contour for waters of the U.S.). As stated in Volume 6 Chapter 6, example BMPs are provided in the CNMI and Guam Stormwater Manual and subsequent updates to this manual.

I-2694-047

Thank you for your comment. At the outset of the EIS, it was not believed that a carrying capacity study for the recreational resources was needed. As impacts were assessed, it became apparent that such study should be conducted; therefore, a mitigation measure was included in the EIS for a carrying capacity study for the existing recreational resources on Guam. Data gathered for the carrying capacity study would be used to develop a baseline (i.e., carrying capacity for a recreational resource) and appropriate mitigation measures would be included in resource management plan to be developed.

I-2694-048

Thank you for your comment. As part of the military "build-up" of Guam, the DoD will be participating in the upgrade of Guam's Northern District Waste Water Treatment Plant from primary to secondary treatment. This action alone will assist the GWA in meeting its coastal water quality standards for the benefit of sea life and people of Guam. Please see the discussion in Volume 6, Chapter 13 regarding potential impacts associated with installation of the wastewater diffuser on the bottom. In general, with appropriate horizontal drill technology and BMPs, appropriate diffuser design and attachment methodologies, and outfall distance and location offshore, affects to the marine environment are anticipated to be minimal. The FEIS also analyzes impacts from the increased wastewater discharges to recreational resources, including boating, swimming, fishing, diving and snorkeling; these are in Volume 6 Chapter 11.

I-2694-049

Thank you for your comment. There would be an increase in cooling water intake for Tanguisson and Cabra/Piti, however it is considered minimal. Text has been revised to include an analysis for the potential increased entrainment of larva and thermal impact.

I-2694-050

Thank you for your comment and concern. Volumes 2 and 4, Chapter 11 discuss the potential impacts to marine resources from the proposed action. The document has been reviewed and modified as appropriate based upon your comment.



COMMENT SHEET

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

The Department of the Navy (DoN) and the Joint Guam Program Office (JGPO) invites your comments on the Draft EIS/OEIS for the Guam and CNMI Military Relocation. Please provide your comments below. Comment forms, or your own letter, will be accepted at the public hearings, or may be mailed to: JGPO, c/o NAVFAC Pacific, 258 Makalapa Drive Suite 100, Pearl Harbor, HI 96860-3134, Attention: GMPO. You can also visit www.guambuildups.us to comment. Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010. Copies of the Draft EIS/OEIS are available for review at Nieves M. Flores Memorial Public Library, University of Guam Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Library, Joeten-Kiyu Public Library, Northern Marianas College Olympic T. Borja Memorial Library, and the Tinian Public Library. A DoN sponsored reading room has also been set up at Agana Shopping Center for Draft EIS/OEIS review.

Please provide your comments below:

After 10 years living in the mainland, because of family I've decided to move back home. When I heard that DoD wanted to relocate the Marines from Japan to Guam, I was shocked. I was born and raised here and Guam is a volatile place to live. The local community still maintain their savage culture. The women are devils and remains desperate for upward mobility. Military men are targets to these women. Local men are the same way too which means women in military will be targets as well. Also, men here are very territorial and if their women date or engage in sexual activities with outsiders, they become violent stalkers. Another to consider is the growing population of teen pregnancy on island. This is due because of "unprotected sex." Safe sex isn't practiced at all here which means there is a growing community of people contracting HIV/AIDS. In our culture, it is tradition that we keep personal and social problems silent. Obviously, it is why many visitors think we are a peaceful community, it isn't so. We just don't say much! I would like DoD to reconsider and find other places to protect the livelihood of our military service men and women. It would not make sense to eradicate the vehicle, the Marines protecting our country. You need to seek justice for their self-protection. It would be ridiculous if the deterioration of the Marines are due to contracting diseases or death by domestic violence. I've noticed too women returning, there is a growing population of

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2695-001

Thank you for your comment.

I-2695-001



COMMENT SHEET

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Please provide your comments below:

lesbians and gays. Local legislation is working on giving lesbian and gay couples the same right as a marriage union between a man and woman. I'm a conservative Republican and this is outrageously absurd!

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2695-001

COMMENT SHEET



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

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Please provide your comments below:

- If you were to build the military stuff... I think that the island of Guam would be over populated, then it would cause people to do crime.
- If the military are here on Guam, then Guam might be a "target" for war.
- 15,000 jobs I don't ^{think} that will help us the people of Guam. This causes our resources to go down.
- Our island have less problems, we don't need more problems. Let us be.
- We love the fact you guys are protecting, but we are secure enough.

I-2697-001

I-2697-001

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

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