Inez Perez III
HI-211-04
2/10/10
D.E.I.S. Comment

To: U.S. Department of Defense

To all who read this comment; my name is Inez Perez and I am a concerned citizen of Guam. I truly do not believe that the upcoming military buildup said to happen in 2014 is in the island's best interest; I believe that it is in the military's best interest. On top of the many reasons why the buildup is and will always be BAD FOR THIS ISLAND the two I chose to mention in this comment are: *1.The construction of a deep-draft wharf in Apra Harbor/ Polaris Point. & 2.The land that will be **taken** or "leased" from its owners to make training/housing facilities for the militants involved in the buildup.*

I-2188-001 The first of my listed concerns is the so called renovations that are to be made to Apra Harbor/Polaris Point. It is stated in the draft EIS/OEIS (Nov 2009) that "For both alternatives (I & II) the existing Outer Apra Harbor Channel would be widened to 600 feet." And it also states that "Inner Apra Harbor would require widening to 600 ft and dredging to meet aircraft carrier requirements."

Any person can see that altering the natural habitat of animals is not only immoral but it is also life threatening to the animals. Widening the channels will surely disrupt the natural flow of the species in that area; and even worse, dredging world wipe out species of coral and the animals that live in them completely! According to the NOAA's Coral Reef Information System it takes corals hundreds of years to grow into the reef colonies that we have today. Dredging would erase all those years of growth and development; leaving the Apra Harbor/Polaris Point area a barren and lifeless puddle. Not only would this be bad for the animals, it would be bad for the island and its people as well. Without coral reefs the land is more vulnerable to the ocean and its elements.

An alternative to this issue would be to house the very large carriers/ships outside of the reef areas of the island. Both crew and equipment can be shuttled to and from the island using smaller vessels. This way the Military can house its vessels still very close to the island without having to destroy the natural inhabitants of its shores.

I-2188-002 Now I go to my next concern: the land issue that will come along with the buildup. Along with the land issue comes other very important issues such as: culture, traditional practices & rights. The US Department of Defense currently owns about 30% of the island's lands; and by the year 2014 that amount is most definitely going to increase. In order to accommodate the lives of the over 20,000 people that will be relocated to Guam; the DOD requires land in order to develop houses and training facilities.

I-2188-003 If the President says that in order for this buildup to work, it has to benefit the lives of the people; then maybe he should learn a little more about us. In the Chamorro culture land is very sacred; it is a way for families to get together, it is passed on from generation to generation, and it is also a reminder of the people we come from. By taking away the peoples land, it's like taking away a part of their spirit or a part of who they are.

The land in Pagat that is to be used as a Marine firing range is filled with ancient Chamorro artifacts, spirits and history. This (along with many other sites) is a way for the younger generations of Chamorros to not only connect with their ancestors, but also learn about

I-2188-001

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.

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-2188-003 their heritage as well. I believe that the land should always belong to its owners regardless of what it is being used for. There should be a grant set up to help land owners build homes on their properties; this way the land will stay with its original owners & the owners could make money off the dependants they rent the housing to.

I hope that this comment will allow the DOD to have some sympathy to the way the people feel. Remember Tano I Chamorro. This is the land of the Chamorros.

-Inez Perez

I-2188-002

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

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

I-2188-003

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

DoD understands 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.

Regine Joy Acabado
Feb 1, 2010
Dr. M. Bevacqua
HI-211-05
Military Build-up

I-2189-001

Since the announcement of the military buildup occurring in the year 2014, there has been a huge commotion about the military coming to Guam; which is concerning many people here on island. The U.S. military has many plans for Guam and are planning to redeploy approximately 9,600 Marines and their families to Guam from Okinawa. Furthermore, there will be 600 to 1000 men from the Missile Task Force and 6000 to 9000 men from the Aircraft Carrier Dredging accompanying the Marines as well. The people on our island are being convinced that the military buildup will help improve their quality of living. This current issue is so massive that there are many disadvantages towards the military buildup such as, the increase in crime, traffic problems, overpopulation, decrease in cultural identity, increase in cost of living, environmental issues, etc.

From my own perspective, I believe that the military buildup is just going to create more problems on our island concerning with most of the population. In other words, there will be **more people and less land!** Once the military's and marine's families come to Guam, there will be so much chaos on the roads because **traffic jams** will drive we islanders crazy! Especially, when there might be a lot of construction trucks and other vehicles from the military interfering with the road system on our island. In addition, the noise from the construction, helicopters flying, and disturbance of weapons firing will annoy and upset our island because the peacefulness would disappear to a whole lot of **noise**. According to a 2000 study from Ashikawa Medical College, "aircraft-noise exposure resulted in a range of physical and mental consequences including sleep disorders, hearing loss, higher rates of low birth weight infants, fatigue, neurosis, and negative effects on children."

Moreover, there will be a crime increase due to the large amounts of men coming to Guam. After hearing about the incident that happened in Japan involving a 13 year old female victim, I don't think I can trust them going around Guam! Despite rape, there are other crimes such as fights, alcoholism, drug smuggling, etc. Also, environmental issues will begin to unfold involving utilities such as power and water. Moreover, the DEIS makes no assurance of water for the expected 260,000 people that is arriving to Guam. Is Guam even ready to supply so much water for those who are arriving to Guam? Nowadays, the people who reside in the village of Agat, Santa Rita, Piti, and Asan, are experiencing shortage of water.

Regardless of utilities, there will be a demolition of coral reefs and fishing areas on Guam. Not to mention, there are some animal species that might be decease such as turtles, sharks, etc. Once they arrive, twenty-five acres of reef is lined up to be destroyed. The remains

I-2189-001

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

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

I-2189-001 agitated with all the dredging will kill the coral that is not cultivated and the fish population. Likewise, the destruction of Pagat will demolish the land that belongs to those islanders who have been taking care of it for many years; now the Marbo caves will be used for firing ranges, where the military will practice their shooting and bombing. However, those **hazardous** shooting will harm the land Pagat and this site is **still** registered at the Department of Historic Preservation as an archaeological landmark; so destroying it is violating the law.

To sum it all up, the military buildup **will not** help improve our lifestyle! It will only cause problems to our island. This buildup not only violates our island but the rights of people on Guam who are United States Citizens.

COMMENT SHEET

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

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

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

Please provide your comments below:

I-2190-001

In Guam, public health facilities will be one of big issues. Guam Memorial Hospital have not enough support to hold patients and take care of them outside patients. Increase of people from military and depend will cause a operation issue to provide health care. EIS/OEIS states that none of military personnel and dependent will be patient of GMH, but they should consider the fact that emergency situation could happen and they might have a chance to use the facility. Also they consider the fact that workers that US gov't are bringing will be using the facilities and overloaded the area. They stated 25% of DoD worker will using the facilities and local people services will be reduced and services will go down. EIS/OEIS Draft stated that Naval Hospital has low capacity to hold patients and they will need supports for Guam Memorial Hospital to hold certain patients. They stated that they will build more facilities to support the capacity, but the better option is to build more hospitals to support the capacity and it will also bring work for medical field for local people. They should create for both military and local hospitals to reduce the problem for lack of facilities to support the people.

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I-2190-001

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

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

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I-2191-001

The impending military build ups 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 the move, as the changes that will come forth from it will most likely be incredibly drastic for the island of Guam and its people.

To begin with, I do not feel that Guam is ready for such a large, spontaneous population increase. Agriculturally, the island isn't in the best shape. The main landfill is nearly full, solid waste systems are borderline archaic, and the main hospital is almost always at capacity. Nearly 30,000 new inhabitants will be here in the next few years, and its clear that serious assistance from the US gov't will be needed to sustain this; on top of that, the island itself is already quite densely populated. Guam is neither agriculturally or environmentally ready for this buildup.

Guam's indeginous people have long been faithful to the US, and we are thankful for what Uncle Sam has done for us. The fact that the build-ups is taking more historically significant sites on the island, as well as private lands owned by Guamanians is dissapointing, to say in the least. On top of this, the people of Guam can only hope that the jobs created by the buildup will be fairly and evenly distributed to the island's existing residents, and not just merely outsourced to foriegn workers.

In the end, I truly hope some positive things will result from this buildup, as it will be the biggest thing to happen on Guam in decades.

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I-2191-001

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

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

On-island residents would be hired if they are qualified for the positions

during the construction and operations periods. Because the number of qualified on-island residents would be exhausted, especially in the anticipated years of construction (2010 through 2016), thousands of H2B workers are anticipated. See the detailed discussion on workers in Section 4.3 of the SIAS.

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I-2192-001

According to volume two, chapter eighteen, page twenty explains the additional staff requirement that the Guam Police Department is going to need to accommodate the increase in population. There are going to need 117 additional personnel to maintain the current ratio. Expected injuries, deaths, and/or police responses will increase without increases in the Guam police department.

My position on the issue is that Guam is already short in staff to accommodate the villages that are overpopulated such as Dededo and Yigo. With this situation, there is a lack in police patrols, staffs in the police stations and causes unpaid overtime. We are currently not satisfying the amount of Guam Police Department staffs with the island's residents so what more if we do not hire additional personnel. Guam may slowly be corrupted with crimes following behind would be severe consequences. If it is more staff that GPD needs, then it is more staff that they should get because these individuals have to live up to the residents' expectations which is to protect people and prevent crimes. Guam is such a small so we need all that we could get to kept the place neat and peaceful.

As far as recommendations and suggestions are concerned, it would be to hire more staff for Guam Police Department to keep Guam safe.

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I-2192-001

Thank you for your comment. 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.

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Please provide your comments below:

The military buildup happening on Guam may cause several problems for the island and one being the increase in military and civilian fights. According to volume two, chapter sixteen, page ninety explains that the issue may or are not major problems for the island to worry about. These Marines have a "warrior culture" and violent experiences that they hold as a resulting factor if these fights do occur. On the other hand, younger generations are involved in the lifestyle of ultimate fighting and mixed martial arts in which they may want to test themselves against the Marines.

My position to this issue is that Guam is full of respectful, indigenous individuals that will respect you for doing the same thing. I do not see why these visiting military individuals should not respect the island they are temporarily living on and the neighbors they are temporarily sharing it with. I believe that it is best recommended that for any circumstances these fights should occur in public, it should be talked over else where. Keeping in mind the Golden Rule "Do onto others as you would wish them do onto to you." The issue would not result to a problematic situation if both parties would respect themselves, others, and their surroundings. The Marines should engaged with the discipline skills that was taught to them by the military and same goes with the youth being taught by their elders about respect. As far as recommendations and alternatives are concerned, I support the "no action alternative."

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I-2193-001

Thank you for your comment.

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I-2194-001

There are many changes that the Guam military buildup would bring to Guam, some good, and some bad. To many local veterans who have lived on this island for quite some time, they are in full denial against the military draft to come in the future. Much of the commotion that is happening is a result of us being American citizens and we being a territory under the United States. Although we are citizens of the United States, we have no say or vote in everything that would happen to our peaceful island of Guam. The people have so much to say on the upcoming Military draft, but no matter what we say or do, we have no rights or control over the situation. One major issue that is troubling the locals of the island is the ownership of land. It clearly states in Volume 2, Chapter 8 Section 1, that "On Guam, the federal government controls approximately one third of the land; therefore the federal government exerts a notable influence over Guam land use. The military already owns a big chunk of the island's property, and the USG will only increase in the years to come. Because of the increased population that will soon hit the island, many construction will occur, and much of the land privately owned, will be partially taken, if not all. In these volumes, problems stated are topic for these comments. With all that heavy said, I truly believe Guam is its own nation and is to militarized to begin with. Guam is not ready for this buildup, both economically and financially.

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I-2194-001

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

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Please provide your comments below:

I-2195-001 Volume 2, Chapter 16 (49-54) of the DEIS states that 25% of the jobs expected during the military buildup will be available to the people of Guam, whereas the remaining jobs will be given to military families and in-migrants. With many of the job opportunities requiring skilled workers, our people will have a small chance of competing for those positions, and so those positions would most likely be given to the "outsiders".

As the construction for the military buildup progresses and is closer to completion, many employees may not be able to keep their jobs because the demand for construction workers and other construction related employees will decrease. As a result, the unemployment rates for our people will significantly increase, despite a decrease mentioned in the DEIS during the "construction and operational phases".

Although we may try to look at the positive short-term effects the military buildup will have on our people and our island, the long-term truth is that we may be forced to live in poverty, be homeless, or leave our home. With the drastic growth in population, the demands for goods and services will increase along with the prices to obtain these goods and services. With no plans to increase the minimum wage, there is no way that those who work full-time and make atleast $21,200 a year ($7.25/Hour) will be able to afford rent, food, utilities, gas, etc. In addition, the DEIS states that those who are employed and live on fixed incomes must either find higher paying jobs or negotiate an increase in order to compete with a higher cost of living.

Most of the jobs that will be available for the military buildup would require only knowledge workers who have an expertise for those positions. However, if the potential employees are semi-qualified for the positions, they should be able to be hired and trained to enhance the skills they currently possess. I do not believe that it would be right to hire any "outsider" rather than hiring our own people. The ability of the people of Guam in performing the jobs that is believed to require "outside" help, should not be underestimated. If we hire the people of Guam rather than bringing "outsiders", the population increase will not be as large as predicted in the DEIS.

I-2195-002 Volume 2, Chapter 16 (31-37) of the DEIS states the different issues we, Chamorro's, have regarding the impact that the military buildup will have on our people and our island. My concern would be that when this relocation occurs, our people would become a minority on our own home. In addition, the DEIS states that our artifacts and ancestral remains that will be unearth during the construction will be placed in a building to preserve our history.

My biggest issue as a Chamorro would be that the plans in the DEIS was made in no regard to our island and our people of Guam. Our language and our culture as a people is slowly ceasing to exist and we must face losing our own home, the only thing we have left as a people. For the DEIS to "simply" state that they will transfer the artifacts and ancestral remains to a museum to build firing range or homes for these "outsiders" is an insult. The value of the lands, the artifacts, and the ancestral remains are priceless. If we allow these people to invade our lands and history, all that will be left of the Chamorro people will be memories and artifacts in a building.

If there is no doubt that the marines must come to Guam, they should make due with the training facilities and lands that the military currently possess. If they need more training than what is currently available in the military bases, I am sure Uncle Sam has enough funds to send the marines to 29 Palms for more training.

Those who came together to prepare the DEIS need to make adjustments to satisfy our people. We are the ones giving up our way of life and part of our home for the convenience of the U.S. military, and so I think it is our right to have our concerns taken seriously. If the U.S. military is looking for peace and harmony among the people of Guam and these "outsiders", they need to come up with better alternatives that will benefit our people.

I-2195-001

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

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

The Guam Contractors Association (GCA), in late 2006, established a nonprofit "Trades Academy" to train residents for employment at all levels of the construction industry. Also, the Center for Micronesian Empowerment (CME) has obtained seed funding, and is seeking additional funds, to implement a program of both social assistance and job training (Appendix D of the SIAS - CME Interview). The GCA Trades Academy would make part of its 8,000-square-foot training facility available to the CME if the program is able to move forward. The SIAS estimated the amount of qualified Guam construction workers that would likely fill these construction jobs. Because of the limited supply of Guam construction workers, the on-island workers were determined to be relatively small during the construction years.

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

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

I-2195-002

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.

The population estimates in the DEIS were based on the maximum scenario. The year 2014 includes the foreign worker population on

Guam as well as the military and their dependents. However, after 2017, the population increase (from the 2010 baseline) would be approximately 33,500 (maximal scenario) primarily because the foreign worker population would leave Guam. The EIS identifies a number of significant impacts to Guam and its resources; this is summarized at the end of various impact chapters in volumes 2 through 6. Impacts to the Chamorro people are also addressed in the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) that is Appendix F, Volume 9 of the FEIS. Chamorros, although considered a minority population in comparison to the U.S. as a whole, represented over 40% of Guam's population in the 2000 U.S. Census. Chamorro concerns involving political autonomy are impacted by the potential increase in non-Chamorro populations due to the buildup, increasing the likelihood of more non-Chamorro local political office-holders. More non-Chamorro voters would decrease the possibility of Chamorro political self determination. They would also decrease the possibility of successful plebiscites to achieve greater independence from U.S. control. More information on this topic can be found in the Environmental Justice and the Protection of Children chapters of the FEIS, specifically, chapters 19 in volumes 2, 3, 4, 5, and chapter 20 in volume 6, and under cumulative impacts (chapter 4) of Volume 7.It has always been the goal to maximize the use of federally-controlled property. Before acquiring real property, DoD is required to determine that the requirement cannot be satisfied by excess, underutilized or otherwise available property held by other military services (DoD Instruction 4165.7). The initial screening analysis tried to fit the Marine Corps requirements for training (non-firing and live-fire), family housing, main cantonment, waterfront operations and airfield operations on existing federally-controlled land. The conclusion of the screening was there is insufficient federally-controlled land to meet all of the land use and operational requirements. A summary of the screening analysis is provided in Volume 2, Chapter 2. The Final EIS will have more detail on the live-fire training range screening analysis.

COMMENT SHEET

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

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

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

Please provide your comments below:

I-2196-001

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 allowed to built for this purpose. According to the DEIS, Volume 5, Chapter 2, page 15/16. Four proposed areas in northern Guam will have weapons sites for three different types of missiles for defense on the island. Will there be assurance from the military that none of the missiles that have been launch can malfunction and crash back down to the island. Certainly anything of that size coming back to earth from heights of twenty to fifty thousand feet can do significant damage. Reports from several military magazine missile defenses like the one being proposed on Guam are not 100% accurate. Why build an infrastructure for a system that is not a guarantee it will not do its job ten out of ten times. There are other types of missiles in the military inventory that are ship based, and do not require any solid ground. The U.S. Navy currently has Aegis war ships that are armed with missile interceptors that have similar capabilities that AAMDTF proposes to use. These warships can cruise the surrounding waters of Guam. No more land on Guam should be spared for a missile defense system. The risk will be greater than the reward.

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

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

I-2196-001

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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Please provide your comments below:

I-2197-001

The proposed live fire range but of route 15 of the DEIS can produce a quandary in the area if such a facility is developed. Volume 1, chapter 2, page 14/15 of the DEIS proposes than non-DOD land will be used develop a small arms range on the eastern shore of the island near the andy south housing complex. The intended location of the range lies within close proximity of some residential areas north + south of the proposed location. will residents in the surrounding area suffer from constant gunfire for the remaining time they continue to reside in that locations. Residents that purchased property near the area might see their property value decrease. a popular hiking trail exists near the area, will the development of the firing range close the hiking trail completely. a viable alternative for the range is to have it built on land already occupied by DOD. The air force currently has a functional firing range on anderson AFB. The firing range sits idle for most of the year. The land area is suitable to be expanded and upgraded to a larger range to accomodate the extra troops that might call Guam their home. I am all for training our troops to get the job done, but lets not take away any more of Guams precious + little land.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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I-2197-001

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 2.3.2.5. There would be a significant amount of excavation required to create the range topographic profile and to re-construct the steep access road to the range on Anderson AFB. In addition to the potential erosion control issues associated with the extensive grading, cultural and natural resource sites would be impacted.

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Please provide your comments below:

I-2198-001 Comment #1:
They want to take our land and its value; how much more do they want from the people. Enough is enough. I support the No Action Alternative.

I-2198-002 Comment #2:
Please do not place the Nuclear Aircraft birthing Station here on Guam. The people will be exposed to harmful toxicins that will affect the people and our land.
I support the No Action Alternative!

*** Please Print Clearly***

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

I-2198-001

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

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

I-2198-002

Thank you for your comment. Sections 2.5 and 2.6 of Chapter 2, Volume 4 briefly discuss hazardous materials and waste. Additional detail can be found in Chapters 17 and 18 of Volume 4. Volume 7 presents the best management practices that would be utilized for the handling and disposal of such materials. All hazardous materials and wastes would be controlled by Navy standard protocols. The Navy Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) permit would be modified to account for any increase in volumes of these wastes and will account for their proper management, monitoring, and disposal.

With regard to dredged material, 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.

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Please provide your comments below:

I-2199-001 I am 50% for the military build-up and the other 50% not for the military build-up. If the military would come to Guam, it would just make Guam even more over-populated. Guam is only 30 miles long. The military would be taking over not only a big part of the island but as well as homes from the people of Guam. People are going to be losing their land or farms which makes their

I-2199-002 profit to support their families. Also I feel that military build-up is not a good idea because with more military coming, doesn't it put a question towards violence? And with violence, rape becomes an issue. When I went to Japan for basketball in high-school there was an incident where Marines had just arrived to Japan and that same night, a 12-yr old girl was raped. The whole base was put on lock down the whole time I was there. If it could happen once, it could happen again.
On the other hand bringing the military to Guam will give the people of Guam jobs. And here on Guam, many people are jobless because the economy is so low. Many people were laid off or hours were cut short. Bringing the military would somewhat guarantee jobs for the people of Guam.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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I-2199-001

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

I-2199-002

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

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

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

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Please provide your comments below:

I-2200-001

I as a concerned local of the island of Guam would like to know, why can't the military just build their own recreational resources, instead of taking away the few ones we have left. If they have so much money to do so many projects at once, why can't they use the money for buildings? These recreational resources that we have to the public is so limited, that I think that it is unfair to take it away. Many of the locals would agree that it is already unfair to shut down or deny access to the people from entering those areas. I would like to know why does the military have to deny access to the people from our island's recreational resources.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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

I-2200-001

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

OUR ISLAND OUR LIVES

Personal Statement/Comment Form

Example Comment Comment #	Page Number	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	RECCOMENDATION AREA (State your request, demand or idea) To be effective, include the following AND BE SPECFIC! - 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-2201-001 1	5.19-3.6	I find their proposal of dumping our waste water few miles away from their original treatment plants dull because its near the beach, kind of. I don't know yet, why exactly we're having issues regarding where to put our wastes, considering that we're a small island. - I'm also disappointed that GWA is not keeping its promise, or actually doing its job properly	If we're having problems like this in particular, with the amount of population we have, inducing it, by the military build up, will just exacerbate the situation. It's like putting another problem, on top of an unsolved problem. So I suggest to delay the inducing of population, and solve each problem at a time.
I-2201-002 4.	Vol. 4 Cont.	The benefits for the said projects, although unclear, are definitely ephemeral, but the disadvantages that we will have from destroying the reefs are PERMANENT, - I feel very surprised and shocked with all the risks that will need to be done just to do this project.	- I recommend that they shouldn't touch the reefs at all. those reefs took long years for them to reach to the point of what they are right now. It is totally merciless of them if they will destroy it.

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: Lorenz Estrada

Address: 88 Martyr Street, Agana, Guam 96910

(2)

I-2201-001

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.

I-2201-002

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.

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	RECCOMENDATION AREA (State your request, demand or idea) **To be effective, include the following AND BE SPECFIC!** - 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-2202-001 1.	3-15	GWA infrastructure is presently unstable	I would like it enhanced if more men & families are coming.
I-2202-002 2.	3-20	Anderson South's Facilities & infrastructure have been abandoned.	It's taking up space. At least keep the sewer flowing giving available passage for surrounding areas.
I-2202-003 3.	10-100	Only important species will be saved	These smaller species feed the important species. A small relocation unit should be planted to ensure stability in the ecosystem.
I-2202-004 4.	10-100.	Nothing is spoken of the relocation of the Marianas Fruit Bat	The 2 bats found in the 10 day search are essential to the preservation of the species.
I-2202-005 5.	N/A	The military states that destruction to a certan reef(s) is insignificant	The reef is the base to the ~~fish~~ ecosystem of the ocean. Not alot of ocean is covered by reefs & the reef is also the wall of our fort that protects ~~uf~~ us from giant waves.
I-2202-006 6.	Cultural & Ocean Resources	If the military plans to clear the pagat area for a firing range	They should collect, gather, & appropriately display them at the very least.

Name: Joseph John Cruz Fausto (Contact Information- Optional)

Address:

16

I-2202-001

Thank you for your comment. The Guam Waterworks Authority (GWA) and DoD are cooperatively working together to plan for the expected increase in population on Guam. DoD has agreed to drill the 22 new DoD water supply wells early, and provide this water to GWA, along with excess water from DoD's Fena Reservoir, to meet the near-term increase in water demand that is expected to occur off-base during the construction phase of the buildup. During this time, GWA 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.

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 understand, however, that DoD is legally limited to spending their budget on items directly required for their facilities and personnel. They cannot commit funds to repair civilian resources. DoD will cooperate as much as legally possible with GWA with or without the proposed buildup.

I-2202-002

Thank you for your comment. Sewer, water and power would be restored to Andersen South for the proposed training facility.

I-2202-003

Thank you for your comment. Impacts were evaluated for any species that has been identified by government agencies for special

management. In addition, wildlife in general was evaluated in general. Although there may be impacts, the data available does not indicate significant impacts to wildlife species (other special-status such as endangered species).

I-2202-004

Thank you for your comment. We agree that all bats are significant and the impact evaluation has taken that into account.

I-2202-005

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-2202-006

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.

Ineru diha disinwzbi,
dos mit-dles.
SIRORA TERESITA C.
FLORES OKKODO

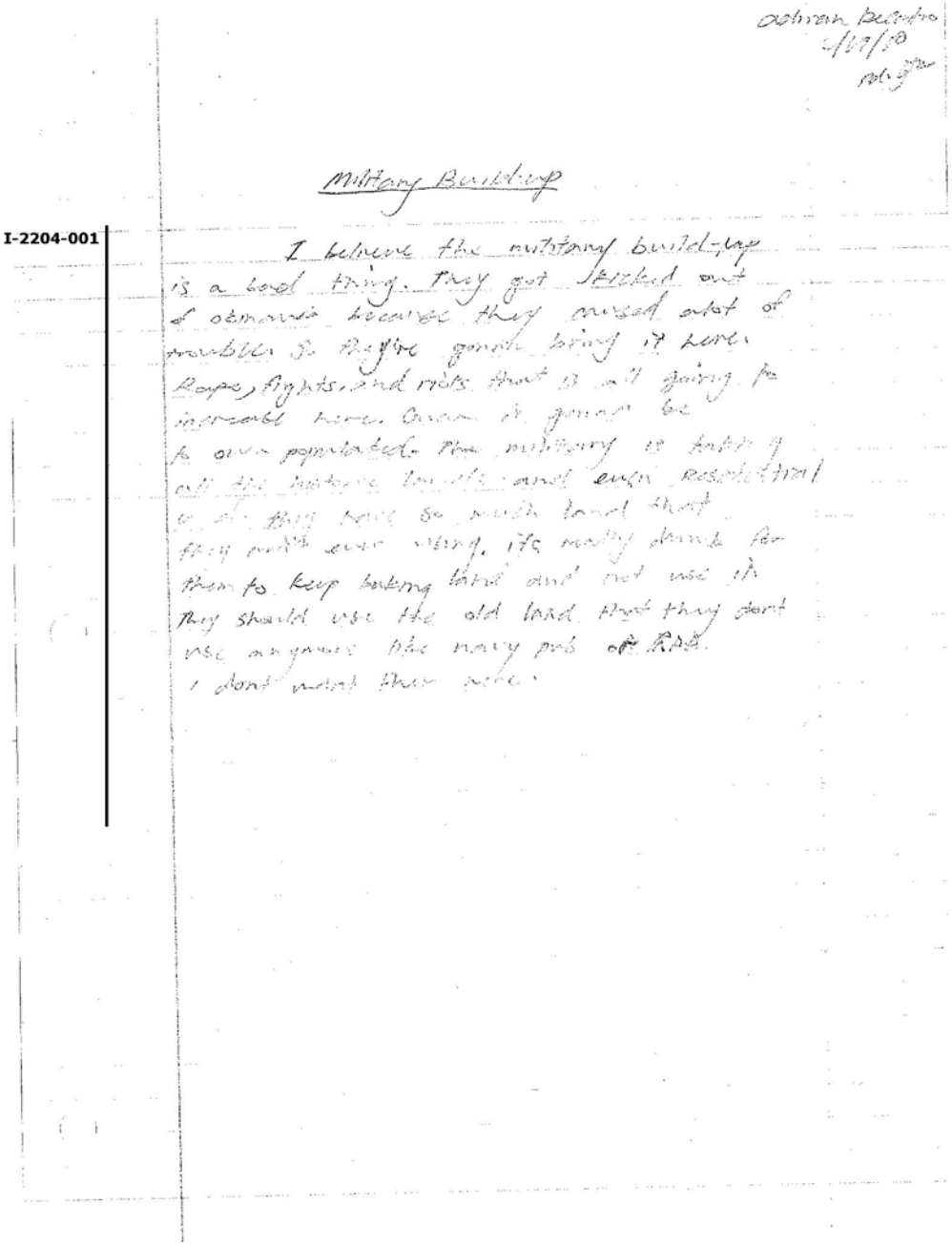
Comments about Military Build-up - Anthony Aguigui

I-2203-001

Well! the military build-up would a ffect
our water supply, power, and our roads
because well there are thousands of them
and might be well taking over but we are
chamorros and we are or have been
living here for a long time and we
hewe our rights to because we are humans
not animals that can be owned all the
time.

I-2203-001

Thank you for your comment.



Military Build-up

I-2204-001

I believe the military build-up is a bad thing. They got kicked out of okinawa because they caused alot of troubles so before good bring it here. Rape, fights, and riots that is all going to increase here. Guam is going be to over populated. The military is taking all the nature lands and even residential is ok. They have so much land that they don't even using. It's really dumb for them to keep taking land and not use it. They should use the old land that they dont use anymore. The navy pro of RAA. I dont want them here.

I-2204-001

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.

It has always been the goal to maximize the use of federally-controlled property. Before acquiring real property, DoD is required to determine that the requirement cannot be satisfied by excess, underutilized or otherwise available property held by other military services (DoD Instruction 4165.7). The initial screening analysis tried to fit the Marine Corps requirements for training (non-firing and live-fire), family housing, main cantonment, waterfront operations and airfield operations on existing federally-controlled land. The conclusion of the screening was there is insufficient federally-controlled land to meet all of the land use and operational requirements. A summary of the screening analysis is provided in Volume 2, Chapter 2. The Final EIS will have more detail on the live-fire training range screening analysis.

Military Build-up

I-2205-001 My views on the Military build-up are Mixed. I don't agree on the Marines coming but if they have to then ill have to accept that. I just hope that if the Marines come then they won't kick the people of Guam out.

I-2205-001

Thank you for your comment.

Richard Iatanic
2/17/10
Per.5

I-2206-001

Military Build up

I think the Build-up will be good for the Island. Not only would there be more work but there will be more tourist attractions. Businesses like Fish Eye and Sea walker would have to expand. But then again it would kinda be bad cause the Illegal Stuff would sky Rocket.

I-2206-001

Thank you for your comment.

Paula Jamin
17, Feb 2016
Period 5

Military Build-Up

I-2207-001 I would say the military isn't a good idea. It seemed like a good idea at first. Opportunities for Guam. But then I thought about the population. I've seen the traffic, and the thought of thousands of them coming to Guam would worsen the traffic. I honestly like Guam the way it is. Although we may be just property of the United States, we're still people who should state their own opinions. Even though I'm not Chamorro, I've lived here most of my life and I'm proud to say Guam is my home.

I-2207-001

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.

Mayleen.B
Jan.19.10
period.01
SIMA TERESITA C.
FLORES
OKKODO

Military Build-up.

I-2208-001

The build-up is a big step forward for our island. The build-up promises more jobs for the unemployed. The build-up may also bring a lot of problems. Some of the problems that we should expect to face are over-crowded schools, roads, malls, hospitals, etc... The military build-up may increase Guam's population. Schools are already crowded and learning supplies are limited, teachers, and school staff are lacking, what more if the military and their families come.

I-2208-001

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-2209-001

if they come they come and they will make troubal with the People of guam and if they come the ther will Be figth's ~~or~~ around guam there is gonna Be fafe and alot of thing that are that's Bad and if they Dont come the every thing will Be ok. But the Military will Just make Drama if they come and Hell is gonna be on guam.

I-2209-001

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.

Rainalou Sison
period 5
February, 17, 2010

Military Build-up

I-2210-001

I think that the military build up situation have its positive sides and negative sides. I think that the negative side to this is that they will take any land on Guam. Another negative side to this is that there may be more crimes, traffic, and it may be overpopulated. the positive side to this is that they are coming to protect us. The U.S have been helping Guam with our schools and our businesses. the way to give back is to make them protect Guam.

I-2210-001

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.

[redacted]
2/17/10
5th period

Military Buildup

I-2211-001

what I think of the military build up is that it has a good side and a bad side. The people that will arrive here will pretty much take over the island. another thing that can happen is that we might get over populated. They shouldn't just take over us and our island.

I-2211-001

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.

Grady Middle
7th period
1/19/10
SIÑORA TERESITA C FLORES
OKKIDO

I-2212-001

Military build-up
Approximately 80,000 people and their
families will face it. If the military were to come, Guam will
be overpopulated. The infrastructure is not enough to
satisfy to all. There will not be enough water to accomo-
date to all. There are also positive things like this to help
for the growth of Guam's economy and that it is a good
strategic point. Yet again conflict will arise, just as
they explained them before in Japan.

I-2212-001

Thank you for your comment. The population estimates in the Draft EIS were based on the maximal scenario. The year 2014 includes the foreign worker population on Guam as well as the military and their dependents. However, after 2017, the population increase (from the 2010 baseline) would be approximately 33,500 (maximal scenario) primarily because the foreign worker population would leave Guam. The EIS identifies a number of significant impacts to Guam and its resources; this is summarized at the end of various impact chapters in volumes 2 through 6. Impacts to the Chamorro people are also addressed in the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) that is Appendix F, Volume 9 of the Final EIS. Chamorros, although considered a minority population in comparison to the U.S. as a whole, represented over 40% of Guam's population in the 2000 U.S. Census. Chamorro concerns involving political autonomy are impacted by the potential increase in non-Chamorro populations due to the buildup, increasing the likelihood of more non-Chamorro local political office-holders. More non-Chamorro voters would decrease the possibility of Chamorro political self determination. They would also decrease the possibility of successful plebiscites to achieve greater independence from U.S. control.

More information on this topic can be found in the Environmental Justice and the Protection of Children chapters of the Final EIS, specifically, Chapters 19 in Volumes 2, 3, 4, 5, and Chapter 20 in Volume 6, and under cumulative impacts (Chapter 4) of Volume 7.

Eliza Serrano
2.17.10
p.4

I-2213-001

I have two sides to the military build up. One side is the economy. It will really help the economy. Its gonna help the island with our economic problems. It is gonna help with the schools and important things.

The other side of it is that they're gonna be taking our land away. They didnt even ask if they can take it. Its gonna take our beautiful land spots that guam is known for. With that these beautiful spots on Guam, Guam is not gonna be interesting anymore. Its just gonna be one land with that any nice spots to visit and just relax.

I-2213-001

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

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

Marjorie De Nunez :)
11/9/010
Señora Teresita C. Flores
DFKODO

I-2214-001

My comment to the military buildup is that there would be more traffic on the road, and if theres more traffic then all of our parents would be more late for work and us students would be late for school. Another is that the gas price would get higher and higher.

I-2214-001

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.

Gas prices are a function of multiple factors, many of which go beyond Guam's demand.

I-2215-001

Military Buildup

My opinion on the Military Buildup is that it shouldn't happen because Guam is already full and small. Why do we need to add more people. I mean it'll be okay if Guam is big and less populated. Then it'll be okay for them to come because they have a lot more space. The reason why I think it shouldn't happen is because there will be more traffic, less job openings, less space on Guam, and more crowded.

Nail Okodon
Okkodo High School
Spring
Sword Fishes

I-2215-001

Thank you for your comment. The population estimates in the Draft EIS were based on the maximal scenario. The year 2014 includes the foreign worker population on Guam as well as the military and their dependents. However, after 2017, the population increase (from the 2010 baseline) would be approximately 33,500 (maximal scenario) primarily because the foreign worker population would leave Guam. The EIS identifies a number of significant impacts to Guam and its resources; this is summarized at the end of various impact chapters in volumes 2 through 6. Impacts to the Chamorro people are also addressed in the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) that is Appendix F, Volume 9 of the Final EIS. Chamorros, although considered a minority population in comparison to the U.S. as a whole, represented over 40% of Guam's population in the 2000 U.S. Census. Chamorro concerns involving political autonomy are impacted by the potential increase in non-Chamorro populations due to the buildup, increasing the likelihood of more non-Chamorro local political office-holders. More non-Chamorro voters would decrease the possibility of Chamorro political self determination. They would also decrease the possibility of successful plebiscites to achieve greater independence from U.S. control.

More information on this topic can be found in the Environmental Justice and the Protection of Children chapters of the Final EIS, specifically, Chapters 19 in Volumes 2, 3, 4, 5, and Chapter 20 in Volume 6, and under cumulative impacts (Chapter 4) of Volume 7.

Namarie
Munoz-
intru dtha
disinuebi
dos mit-dies
Sinora Teresita C.
Flores
OKKODO

I-2216-001

I think that the military coming to Guam is a bad idea because they will have more traffic. It will be more complicated. They will have more rules to follow.

I-2216-001

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.

James Lujan
1/19/10
2nd
Jeñora T. Flores

I-2217-001

The military buildup on Guam isn't going to be a good thing for us. Don't get me wrong, I like the military. They protect us but the island does not have enough room to accomodate 20'000 marines and their families. Then taking our own land from us to, we do not benefit from this situation at all and it is our island, and our land. We are the ones were through bad times and good. They leave when they want. Even the Airforce and Navy are questioning why are the military coming because even they know the effects. You want crime to go up, more fights, graffiti, and gang violence, Then sure bring them here. Because as time goes on we will keep losing more of our island, more of our land, and more of our culture.

I-2217-001

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.

MILITARY BUILD-UP [redacted]

I-2218-001

MY COMMENT ON THIS IS THAT GUAM IS SMALL ENOUGH AND HERE THEY GO MAKING IT SMALLER AND CROWDED AND THIS HURTS MOST GUAMANIANS ESPECIALLY ALL THE ELDERLY PARENTS BECAUSE THEY'VE BEEN HERE FROM THE START AND ~~THEIR~~ THEY DON'T WANT TO BE CHASED OF THEIR ISLAND FOR SOME MILITARY STUFF. NOT ONLY THAT CHAMORRO CULTURE WILL FADE SLOWLY AND SOME PARENTS WON'T BE ABLE TO SHOW THEIR KIDS CHAMORRO LEGENDS.

I-2218-001

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

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

The 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.

Patrick Camacho
Per.05
Chamorro I.
Simona Flores

Military Buildup!

03/17/10 OKGOD

I-2219-001 I think with the military build up coming to Guahan, it's not good! Why are we gonna have outsiders come to our island and than have them take our land and freedom as Chamorro people! I disagree with the build up! Bad enough we have a culture that is slowely dying and we as Chamorro people are trying to promote, preserve, and perpetuate our unique indigenouse ~~cout~~ culture. With the build up, it's going to be hard to continue what we ~~we~~ are trying to preserve! They will take away alot of our freedom! With the

I-2219-002 build up, our oceans will be more polluted because then, more ships will be coming in and out and it will destroy our ocean life. "Guinahan Tao!" Our oceans resources will decrease! With

I-2219-003 the build up, our lands will be taken away. HISTORICAL sites that haven't yet been discovered may get destroyed by the build ups! Where will our people be living if it were to happen? We can't live free without our life and resources from our beat lands! Our ancestors were treated like barbarians and

I-2219-001

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

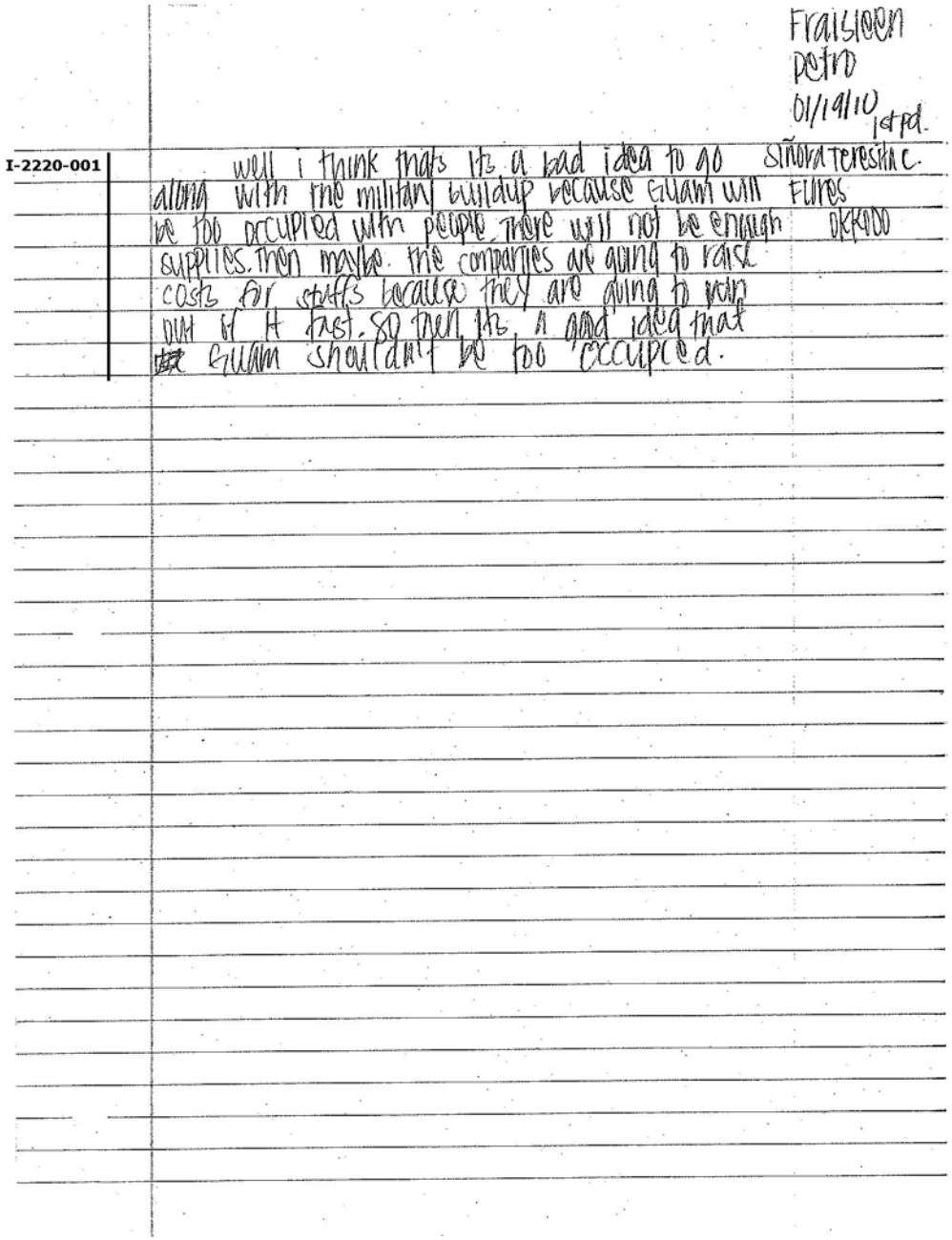
I-2219-002

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-2219-003

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

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



Fraiseen
petro
01/19/10 1st pd.

I-2220-001 well i think thats its a bad idea to go along with the military buildup because Guam will be too occupied with people there will not be enough supplies. Then maybe the companies are going to raise costs for stuffs because they are going to run out of it fast. So then its a bad idea that Guam shouldn't be too occupied.

Señora Teresita C. Flores DEPPDO

I-2220-001

Thank you for your comment. The population estimates in the Draft EIS were based on the maximal scenario. The year 2014 includes the foreign worker population on Guam as well as the military and their dependents. However, after 2017, the population increase (from the 2010 baseline) would be approximately 33,500 (maximal scenario) primarily because the foreign worker population would leave Guam. The EIS identifies a number of significant impacts to Guam and its resources; this is summarized at the end of various impact chapters in volumes 2 through 6. Impacts to the Chamorro people are also addressed in the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) that is Appendix F, Volume 9 of the Final EIS. Chamorros, although considered a minority population in comparison to the U.S. as a whole, represented over 40% of Guam's population in the 2000 U.S. Census. Chamorro concerns involving political autonomy are impacted by the potential increase in non-Chamorro populations due to the buildup, increasing the likelihood of more non-Chamorro local political office-holders. More non-Chamorro voters would decrease the possibility of Chamorro political self determination. They would also decrease the possibility of successful plebiscites to achieve greater independence from U.S. control.

More information on this topic can be found in the Environmental Justice and the Protection of Children chapters of the Final EIS, specifically, Chapters 19 in Volumes 2, 3, 4, 5, and Chapter 20 in Volume 6, and under cumulative impacts (Chapter 4) of Volume 7.

William W.-5

I-2221-001

Volume	Page Number	Comment	Recommendation
2	Chapter 18	There is one public health clinic in the north. According to the FIS, Dededo will be home to 18,000 construction workers. Volume 2, chapter 18 indicates that we will need a 26% increase of both the doctors and nurses. Without the increase in health providers the community will face longer wait and responce time. Fewer or no avalible providers, complicatio of death from delayed treatment. How will the military help ensure that the demand is met?	I recomend that we should build a federaly funded, hospital and get some more doctors. This in itself is hard to just get doctors. The build up has such a huge impact on us. If we get no new hospital, we should restrict our hospitals to Guam citizens. We should show the same hospitality that the mililary/hospital shows us when we don't have a military ID.

1

I-2221-001

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. 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.

It is also noted that the Naval Hospital would be available to treat critical patients if it is the hospital that is closest to the patient in times of emergencies. Patients in this situation would be stabilized and transported to the Guam Memorial Hospital. Also, in event of disasters (such as a typhoon) the Naval Hospital and clinics would provide humanitarian aid to those injured.

Toby Cruz

www.militarybuildeis.us

Comment #1

I-2222-001

Traffic is going to be a major problem when the buildup approaches. Growing up and until adulthood, the whole population of Guam has grown to adjust to the time. When the military arives on Guam, the whole population will have to readjust to the timing they leave their house because traffic will really be hectic becausing of overpopulation on Guam.

The solution is to build more roads on Guam and maybe build bridges out in the water, and connect it back to the island.

1

I-2222-001

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.

Aaron-Jon Higama

GUAM

UR ISLAND
OUR LIVES

VOLUME 9, PG 13-9

I-2223-001

I DONT SUPPORT THE H2B WORKERS COMING TO GUAM TO STAY AFTER THEY ARE FINISHED WITH THE BUILD UP. I THINK THAT THEY SHOULD LEAVE BECAUSE GUAM IS OVER-POPULATED AS IT IS. SINCE THE MILITARY IS PAYING THEM TO COME THEY SHOULD ALSO PAY FOR THEM TO LEAVE.

1

I-2223-001

Thank you for your comment. Jobs analysis was based upon the number of dollars estimated to enter the Guam economy as a result of the proposed action. Overall, at the 2014 peak of construction and beginning of operations, the civilian labor force demand with the proposed action is 75% higher than it otherwise would have been without the project. At 2020, the difference declines to 12%. Analysis took into account historical information of people arriving on Guam from other areas (such as the 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.

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.

H2B workers would comply with Guam and federal work requirements; this would include returning them to their country after their contract or job is completed.

Steph Brandon Doleen - 2
Jacob Sev
Quintin David
Shawn

Personal Statement / Comment form

	Comment #:	Page #	Comment area	Recommendation
I-2224-001	1/16		We do not support	We recomend that
	2		that the increase	the military use the
			in population and	land they already
			construction activities	have and instead of
			will threaten and	building across, build
			endanger the	upwards because the
			native species.	capacity of the land
				is not great enough
				to support the buildup
				and to accomidate
				the species and animals
				who live on the
				island. Guam is home
				to both animals and
				human beings.
I-2224-002			We do not support	We recomend that
			the dredging of	the military build a
			the reef because	floating dock outside
			the results of not	of Guam. The dock
			having as much of	will provide an
			unique corals.	alternative to dredging
				the seafloor in
				Apra Harbor.

2

I-2224-001

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. Clearing of vegetation has been avoided to the extent practicable based on all planning considerations.

I-2224-002

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.

OUR ISLAND OUR LIVES

Personal Statement/Comment Form

Example Comment Comment #	Page Number	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	RECCOMENDATION AREA (State your request, demand or idea) **To be effective, include the following AND BE SPECFIC!** - 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-2225-001	culture	I do not support the taking of Mount Lam Lam. because it serves a religious purpose to the established religion of Catholicism on Guam.	A proposed option would be to allow access to the public on specific dates (Good Friday), just like the proposal of Pagat Cave.
I-2225-002 2	11.2	I do not support the dredging of Apar harbor reefs. Because alot of wild life is in danger of being wiped out.	A proposal is that they build a harbor outside Apar harbor to support the mussive ships. let the trucks or smaller boats bring the crews and equipment a shore.

Name: Amber Fejeran, Odessa Slytel, Peter Kwon, Jose Eclavea, Matt Leon Guerrero, Josh Jimenez (Contact Information- Optional)

Address:

2

I-2225-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD understands and recognizes the significance of access to cultural sites located on DoD property in Guam. Restricting access to certain areas at certain times is required to maintain public safety. It is the intent of DoD to maintain public access to Mt. Jumullong Manglo (including the Mt. Lam Lam trail) consistent with safety and operational requirements. Final plans concerning access to Mt. Jumullong Manglo (as accessed by the Mt. Lam Lam trail) have not been developed, DoD looks forward to working with stakeholders including groups that use the area for traditional religious activities to develop plans for cultural stewardship and access that balances operational needs, public safety concerns, and the continuing public use and enjoyment of this site.

I-2225-002

Thank you for your comment. The FEIS does not propose to construct a large harbor. It proposes to construct berthing facilities at the existing Navy base at Apra Harbor to accomodate a visting Navy aircraft carrier and other ships carrying Marines and Marine equipment and cargo. It also proposes to dredge the harbor to allow for the large draft of the aircraft carrier. During the construction phase of the proposed action, the Port of Guam will be used for the bulk of the equipment and cargo needed for construction.

Our Island Our Lives

Personal Statement/Comment

Linda Tatreau
119 Calvo Beach Road
Ipan Talofofo, Guam 96915
(671) 789-7704

1.
I am most concerned about the dredging that will take place in Apra Harbor.
Guam is blessed with beautiful reefs in a major harbor; unusual for a harbor with heavy traffic.

I-2226-001

I recommend that an area nearer the harbor entrance be used for the docking of aircraft carriers. Possibly the ammo wharf. If the ammo wharf must be near the harbor entrance, it could be put on the Glass Breakwater side.
or
I recommend that the area already used for aircraft carriers be used in the future.

An area nearer the harbor entrance will facilitate the dispersal of sediments to the open ocean.

2.
I-2226-002

I am concerned about the area around Pagat Cave being used for a shooting range.
This is an area of historical value and a unique place for Guamanians to visit. I take 20 to 30 students to visit this site every year.

I recommend an indoor shooting range.
or
I recommend the use of land already under military control such as the golf course. Guam has many golf courses that could be jointly used by the military personnel. Any military land would be preferable to the Pagat Cave area.

2

I-2226-001

Thank you for your comment. As described in Chapter 2, Volume 4 of the EIS, the Navy reviewed several alternatives for wharf location, wharf alignment, turning basin location/radius, and channel alignment. After careful review of the alternatives based on selection criteria including practicability and minimizing environmental impacts to the extent practicable, Polaris Point and the Former SRF were the only two locations that met the selection criteria as described in Section 2.3.1 of the EIS. Locations near the harbor entrance are subject to greater wind and wave action. Silt curtains are proposed as one of several measures to minimize impacts from dredging, and areas further away from the harbor entrance would be expected to be less challenging with regard to the effectiveness of silt curtains.

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.

I-2226-002

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. DoD understands the importance of the cultural and historic issues related with land in Guam, and in particular those associated with the Pagat area. No direct disturbance to the Pagat site would occur from the construction or operation of the proposed firing range. However, DoD acknowledges that maintaining access to these sites is important. Although plans concerning access have not been developed, it is the intent of DoD 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 this site.

The DEIS describes the intensive selection process that the DoD went through to select alternatives for the location of the firing range on Guam in Section 2.3.2.5. 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.

Ray Peter
San Nicolas

I-2227-001

* Vol. 4 Pg. 11-70
- I do not support dredging in Apra Harbor because 1) there are corals in that area that are not found anywhere else around Guam 2) scientists and researchers have not thoroughly examined the area for new species 3) the cycle of reproduction for hammerhead sharks may be affected.
- An alternative for the removal of corals would be to transfer some of the corals to other areas on Guam where they may thrive. Another alternative would be to set aside areas where researchers can study and record data of species found.

I-2227-002

* Vol. 5, Ch. 10, Pg. 11, Sec. 10.2.3.1
- Clearing vegetation and wildlife from their areas is not a good idea. Guam has species found only on the island. Clearing their habitat will affect the way they feed, reproduce, and most importantly, there lives. If these vegetation become cleared, it will be PERMANENTLY gone. Endangered as well as other species may become extinct because their environment is gone.
- An alternative will be at least to set aside an area where endangered species could be kept in captivity. or we could try and transfer them to neighboring islands and see if their species will thrive.

2

I-2227-001

Thank you for your comment. The location of the new Navy wharf was chosen as the least environmentally damaging alternative, in efforts to impact the least amount of live coral in the area.

Habitat assessment methodologies which evaluate the function of affected aquatic resources, such as coral reef ecosystems, are an evolving science and the adequacies of existing and new methodologies are heavily debated in the scientific community. Ideally, a standard assessment technique that accurately characterizes and quantifies losses and gains of coral reef ecosystem functions would be used. However, rulemaking for the Compensatory Mitigation Rule recognizes the wide variety of aquatic resources present in the United States and the evolving nature of science regarding aquatic ecosystem restoration make the establishment of standard assessment methodologies impracticable. The assessment for this EIS used an historically approved methodology (percent coral cover), supplemented by other methods such as the use of Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) satellite photos, for quantifying impacts to affected coral reef ecosystems impacted by the proposed transient CVN wharf and associated dredging. DoD believes that use of the percent coral cover methodology, supplemented by use of LIDAR satellite photos, is the "best currently available science" to attempt to capture the thousands of elements that comprise the function of a coral reef ecosystem. DoD's assessment is currently under review by the US Army Corps of Engineers, the agency charged with implementing dredge and fill permits under CWA Section 404, and other Federal agencies. The FEIS will be updated to reflect the latest developments in this review.

Adetailed 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-2227-002

Thank you for your comment. Habitat loss has been avoided to the extent practicable based on all planning considerations. Specific recovery habitat areas have been identified by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and 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 Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act. Conservation measures for removal of habitat for Special-Status species is also currently being discussed with USFWS under the Section 7 consultation process as are potential conservation measures such as locations for establishing high-quality protected habitat areas proposed conservation measures we believe will provide benefit to the species. We have proposed the following: Four ERAs totaling 597 hectaresAdditional 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 implemention of introductions of Guam Micronesian kingfishers and Guam rail in to the wild on other islands. The introduction of a wild population outside of Guam might be more viable than one reintroduced directly from captivity to Guam because it could be established in habitat that has not been

compromised by brown treesnakes. Introductions on to islands other than Guam has the potential to buffer captive and existing populations against stochastic events in the interim and long-term to allow for individuals to be reintroduced to Guam.

I-2228-001

Justin Mendiola
01-19-10
1st Period
Simon Teresita C. Flores

Military Build-up

First of all we, the people of Guam, are not against the military comming to guam, we are just against the fact that their gonna be tearing up beautiful parts of Guam just so that the military could have somewhere to live. Another problem I have with this is when they come here they're gonna turn our island poor, they're gonna use up so much water and food; prices for food, water, and gas would be raised.

I-2228-001

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).

Relating to cost of living and the proposed military buildup, it is noted that the history of inflation and recession of Guam's economy from the 1970s to present was provided on page 3-47 of the SIAS. In subsection 4.3.1.4 (beginning page 4-10) of the SIAS, the subject of impact on the standard of living is addressed, stating: "Standard of living is a measure of purchasing power. If the standard of living increases for a person it means they can purchase more goods and services. If the standard of living declines for that person, he or she can purchase fewer goods and services. Changes in a person's standard of living are determined by their income and the prices of the goods and services they tend to purchase. A person's standard of living will increase if their income rises faster than the prices of goods and services they tend to purchase. A person's standard of living will decline if the prices of goods and services they tend to purchase rise faster than the person's income. In both the construction and operational components, the average wage of workers would increase as a function of greater demand for labor. However, the

price of goods and services purchased by individuals would rise as well. It cannot be definitively predicted whether wages or the price of goods and services would increase at a faster pace. If wages earned by a particular household rise more quickly than the price of goods and services, then the standard of living would increase. If the price of goods and services rises more quickly than wages, the standard of living would decrease. For households on fixed incomes, the result would be reduced purchasing power. Those with the ability to quickly renegotiate their wages will have a better chance at maintaining or increasing their standard of living." On page 4-11 of the SIAS, the discussion continues and discusses the income of military related construction and operational jobs that will, on the average, be higher than the present average wages on Guam. It concludes: "In terms of cost of living, from 2000 to 2008 Guam workers have seen their standard of living decline by 30% and there is no reason to expect the military buildup to reverse that trend – Guam workers will likely to continue to see the cost of goods and services rise faster than their incomes. While the proposed action may not represent a reversal of this trend, it will slow the rate of decline in the standard of living that has been prevalent since 2000."

Beyonce-5
2/11/10

	Volume	PAGE #	Comment	Recommendation
I-2229-001	Volume 4, Chapter 11, Section 11.2.2.7	81	I think that using artificial reefs to replace the reefs in Apra Harbor that will be dredged is such a cheap way to cover up the loss of so much ocean life.	I recommend that no dredging take place in Apra Harbor. The coral reefs are to sacred to our people and are worth no amount of money.
I-2229-002	Volume 6 chapter 3		DOD needs to do more than just contribute to GWA.	They need to build another facility using their money to treat wastewater and fund for the treatment of the discharges into the marine environment.

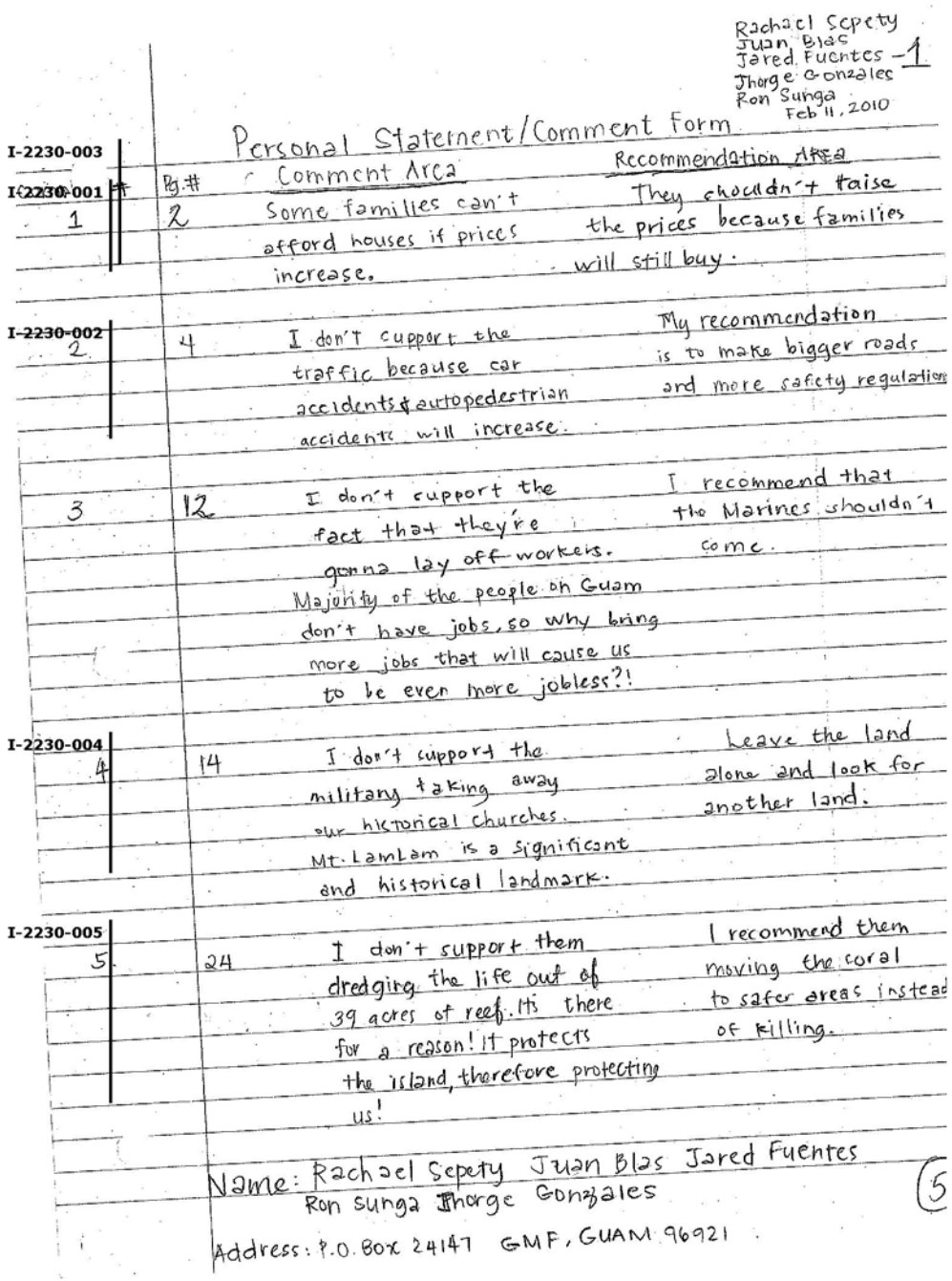
(2)

I-2229-001

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-2229-002

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. Please note that in discussions with GWA and EPA, they both prefer the alternative of using current facilities with appropriate upgrades.



Rachael Sepety
Juan Blas
Jared Fuentes
Jhorge Gonzales
Ron Sunga
Feb 11, 2010

1

Personal Statement/Comment Form

	Pg.#	Comment Area	Recommendation Area
I-2230-003			
I-2230-001 1	2	Some families can't afford houses if prices increase.	They shouldn't raise the prices because families will still buy.
I-2230-002 2	4	I don't support the traffic because car accidents & autopedestrian accidents will increase.	My recommendation is to make bigger roads and more safety regulations
3	12	I don't support the fact that they're gonna lay off workers. Majority of the people on Guam don't have jobs, so why bring more jobs that will cause us to be even more jobless?!	I recommend that the Marines shouldn't come.
I-2230-004 4	14	I don't support the military taking away our historical churches. Mt. LamLam is a significant and historical landmark.	Leave the land alone and look for another land.
I-2230-005 5	24	I don't support them dredging the life out of 39 acres of reef. It's there for a reason! It protects the island, therefore protecting us!	I recommend them moving the coral to safer areas instead of killing.

Name: Rachael Sepety Juan Blas Jared Fuentes
Ron Sunga Jhorge Gonzales

5

Address: P.O. Box 24147 GMF, GUAM 96921

I-2230-001

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

I-2230-002

Thank you for your comment. Overall traffic congestion and resulting travel times will increase as organic (non-military) population increases on Guam. The increase in population associated with the military build-up will also add traffic and increase congestion. The Draft EIS identifies a number of roadway improvement projects for the 2030 planning horizon, that if implemented, will offset the increased congestion attributable to the military at many locations.The roadway improvement projects would be designed in accordance with the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) standards and guidelines, with particular focus on improving safety and reducing traffic congestion.

I-2230-003

Thank you for your comment. The Draft EIS anticipates that military housing would be built within the main cantonment area. It is anticipated that the majority of Marine families would rent units in the military housing and generally would not compete with Guam residents for available housing units. After the construction period, housing and rental prices could decline because the construction labor force (not including

the H2B who will live in dormitory type quarters) would leave Guam. Civilian military workers may vie for Guam housing; however, residential housing needed for these long-term workers would likely be about 3,200 units (maximal) by 2020 (Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study [SIAS], Table ES-3, page v).

I-2230-004

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.

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.

I-2230-005

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.

JC -1
Tim
Mary
Krysta
Celicia

Personal Statement / Comment Form

	Comment Area	Recomendation Area
I-2231-001	#4 We do not support it. why?-Because the gas prices will increase and more crashes/accidents on the road.	-Improve the timing of the traffic lights.
	#5 We don't support it. -There isn't enough parking anywhere on the island.	
I-2231-002	#2 building of houses for build-up, habitats will be destroyed	no research has been conducted about the habitats
I-2231-003	#18 We do support this -Because the aquatic life will be damaged and new species might be introduced.	They should inspect the incoming cargo really well and make sure nothing is coming into the island.
I-2231-004	I don't want them to come because Japan is kicking them out due to the problems that the military is causing there. Bringing them here would just bring more problems to us.	

4

I-2231-001

Thank you for your comments. There is no evidence that gas prices will increase as a result of the military build-up. The roadway improvement projects would be designed in accordance with the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) standards and guidelines, with particular focus on improving safety and reducing traffic congestion. A Transportation Management Plan that includes traffic signal synchronization is proposed to mitigate impacts to traffic.

It is recognized that parking facilities would be impacted by the increase in population associated with the military build-up. However, it is the responsibility of business owners and developers to provide for adequate parking at their business establishments.

I-2231-002

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 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-2231-003

Thank you for your comment. In addition to continuing to implement existing standard operating procedures and DoD requirements covering the inspection and transport of material and personnel from Guam to other locations, the Navy is also funding and coordinating the preparation of a Micronesia Biosecurity Plan. This plan will address all

aspects of the potential for the transport of the brown treesnake, and all potential non-native terrestrial and marine invasive species, to other Pacific Islands and from other locations to Guam due to the military activities originating on Guam.

I-2231-004

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.

	Comm.#	Pg.#	Comment Area	Recommendation Area
I-2232-001	11		I don't support it, because Guam isn't big enough to meet the educational needs	I reccomend that we stop the build up, because we will suffer from getting in to school
I-2232-002	14		They're occupying almost half of the island. We won't be able to go to historical landmarks.	Don't take away our historical landmarks.
I-2232-003	4		I don't support it, because increase of accidents. This will lead to more use of gasoline.	I reccomend they just stay where they're at.
I-2232-004				
I-2232-005	12		I don't support it, because low income LOCALS to find affordable housing	I reccomend the military find housing in base.

Signature	Print Name	Date
Robert Alvarez	Robert Alvarez	2-11-10
Jeremy Garrido	Jeremy Garrido	2-11-10
[illegible]	Karla Mejilla	2-11-10
[illegible]	Keoshelle De Guzman	2-11-10

4

I-2232-001

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

I-2232-002

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

I-2232-003

Thank you for your comment. Statistically, an increase in the number of

traffic incidents could result as a result of increased military personnel, increased workers coming to Guam, as well as natural population increases. As discussed in Volume 2, Section 18.2.2.7, there would potentially be more vehicles on the roadways resulting in more potential for accidents as a result of the increase in military personnel and their dependents. The Navy uses focus group sessions with personnel to strategize potential measures to reduce the number of liberty incidents, including traffic incidents. Several common factors contribute to liberty incidents including; young personnel, late night, impaired driving, and alcohol/drugs. Some of the measures that would be implemented to reduce traffic incidents include awareness training regarding the consequences of drugs and alcohol use; increase Shore Patrol activity; and provide free shuttle bus runs to/from town. Traffic accident data for the years 2001 through 2005 indicated that, despite the population increase over the 5-year period, the number of traffic accidents has decreased. In addition, the Guam Territorial Transportation Improvement Plan contains 14 island-wide traffic hazard elimination projects that include school zone signs, village road safety and warning signs, seashore protection, pavement markers, anti-skid surfacing, and guardrails.

I-2232-004

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

I-2232-005

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.

OUR ISLAND OUR LIVES

Personal Statement/Comment Form

Example Comment Comment #	Page Number	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	RECCOMENDATION AREA (State your request, demand or Idea) **To be effective, include the following AND BE SPECFIC!** - 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-2233-001		Landownership, DoD plans to restrict public access to historical landmarks along back road, Route 47 as well as the race track, and land down in the south, Mt. Lam Lam and other hiking spots. A lot of.	
I-2233-002		the spots they plan to use for firing ranges are of historical and ancestoral value. What they plan to do to our island is an incult to the people today and especially our ancestors. I think the fact that Guam is a very close island we think very highly of our culture, ancestors, and tradition.	

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: Meghan Borja

Address: 132 West Cueto Avenue Dededo GU 96929

1

I-2233-001

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

I-2233-002

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 or Marbo sites would occur from the construction or operation of the proposed firing range. 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 these important cultural resources.

OUR ISLAND OUR LIVES

Personal Statement/Comment Form

Example Comment			
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I-2234-001	V.4	the back said "NO significant impacts" ~~but~~ in the front page it states a lot of impacts are,	I suggest. ① no action ② tell the truth ③ no more "sugar coating" ④ Listen to the PEOPLE... we ARE A DEMOCRACY!

Name: rosario perez (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: lote camagtada ligwan terrace · dededo GU

1

I-2234-001

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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I-2235-001 1.	3-16	where is GWA going to borrow there money if some Locals struggle w/ daily payment.	
I-2235-002 2.	3-56 + more 3.7-41	I do think our Small island can handle the waste, Because, not much action w/ just the Guam people.	It would be best if the military didn't come at all, Guam is in need of changes in our community. But can't be done, it should not be expected to work with 42,000 military.

Name: Rosario Perez (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: 1010 Cana Fistula, Yigyan Terrace Dededo Gu.

(2)

I-2235-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD recognizes that GWA has financial challenges. There are actions being taken by GWA to improve their financial condition, such as now being able to charge development fees for new development, finding where the unaccounted for water is going and fixing unmetered uses and what were thought to be inactive accounts, and hopefully fixing the 4 million gallons per day of leaks that have thus far been detected in a 3 year leak detection project. These efforts, while good, will not make adequate funding capacity available in time to support the proposed DoD buildup. DoD recognizes this but is legally limited on how it can spend its budget, and directly funding upgrades to civilian infrastructure is legally restricted. However, after the draft EIS was submitted, DoD has agreed to lead a federal inter-agency task force with the charter of finding funding and/or other resources to assist Guam in infrastructure upgrades to help make it ready for the proposed DoD buildup. This has been added to the final EIS.

I-2235-002

Thank you for your comment. Comment noted.

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I-2236-001	10-99 to 10-103	States that there will be less death significants of impacts, but 10-103 contradicts because it states no disturbance but their needs to be an developement!	No action AT ALL.

Name: Rosario Perez (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: 1010 Canopi Stub Tiguan terrace pededa GU

1

I-2236-001

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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6.	v.4 ch.9 section 9.2.1.1. pg.8	It states that DOD will be the ones to control the landowner ship. Pag at will only be access 104 day a year.	That is not fair. It is our Islands. You don't see anyone just walking by ... we say "hi". meaning we are friendly. Its our land not Americans we are a territory but we are getting the bad end of the tail. my suggested is ... NO Military! Sad thing is we chamorro's don't get any benefits.

I-2237-001

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: Rosario Perez

Address: 1010 Canafistula Liguan Terrace dededo Gu.

1

I-2237-001

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

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

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

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I-2238-001		cultural and land ocean Resources. in Tilamyam is a very important part of Guam culture. a massive part of Guams population is catholic if The military takes it away. we will not be able to use it for religious practices, ~~the~~ The taking of Ancestral land ~~will have~~ such as pagat, will take away from Guams history and culture. our land is the only Thing we have left to give us ~~a reminder of the past~~ hint what our past was like and where our people came from.	Dont Take our land!

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: Robert Jason Dela Cruz

Address: 135 niyok street santarita GU, 96915

1

I-2238-001

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

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I-2239-001 5	volume 4 ch1	the sections contradict each other and its really hard to understand. It clearly states that it will impact things and ~~it~~ in the end it says it wont impact things.	I suggest stating pharagraphs more clearly through out the whole passage.
I-2239-002 6	V 4 Ch8 Sec P.2.1 Page 2	its not fair that they take away recreation & historic resources and only allow access for DOD ~~because DA~~ and we are not allowed to go on that property	I suggest that we should share the land and share the access towards everyone

Name: Jacelle Cabay (Contact Information- Optional)

Address:

2

I-2239-001

Thank you for your comment.

I-2239-002

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

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5 I-2240-001		Volume 4, Ch. 8, Section 8.2.1.1 pg. 2	This refers to the taking of the well-known land of Mt. Lanlan.. This is a very famous and loved land, because what happens there every year at ~~Easter~~ Good Friday. This is a cultural and religious tradition that the government should not interfere with. I suggest that whatever this land is needed for move it somewhere else. ~~Seperate the church from~~
6 I-2240-002		Social Issues between local and military.	There is a constant struggle between the local community and the military community. I suggest to ease the struggle and anger is to have a military sponsered chamorro or cultural class that teaches ~~both~~ ~~both~~ both the language and culture of Guam.
I-2240-003 7		Climate change	There is absolutely nothing in the EIS that speaks of how our climate will be effect. Because it will, everytime they turn on their cars this will make Guam more of a pollutant rather than the solution. I suggest a study is to be done to see the impact

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: Cody Lizama

Address: 234 Rysca Drive Windward Hills Yona GU 96915

3

I-2240-001

Thank you for your comment.

I-2240-002

Thank you for your comment. Your recommended mitigation has been placed under consideration. Expanded mitigation discussion is available in the FEIS.

I-2240-003

Thank you for your comment. The change in climate conditions caused by the burning of fossil fuels is a global effect, and requires that the analysis be assessed on a global or regional scale, not at the local scale of a city or an island. The proposed alternatives mostly involve the relocation of the military operations already occurring in the West Pacific region, therefore fossil fuel burning activities in the region are unlikely to change significantly. Overall global greenhouse gas emissions are likely to remain near the current levels on a regional or global scale, resulting in an insignificant impact to current global climate change trends. An analysis of climate change and greenhouse gases as they relate to the military relocation is in Volume 7 of the FEIS.

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I-2241-001 #1		I don't support how they say the Navy is going to handle most of the DoD wastewater.	If they are going to bring them here, they should handle all wastewater from DoD.
I-2241-002 #2		Don't Do any activities that would bother sea turtle	If sea turtles are endangered and we are trying to save them, then it is best to we don't bother them.
I-2241-003 #3		I don't support destroying limestone forest to build especially if it disturbs the wildlife.	Have old military housings that are not being used and bring those down to build.
I-2241-004 #4		I don't support the dredging of coral reefs to build a wharf. We don't need to bring in aircraft carriers just bring them in on small ships.	We don't need to bring in aircraft carriers.
I-2241-005 #5		I disagree with the military taking these national sites for their own use.	Just leave them open. Don't put a firing range.
I-2241-006 #6		I disagree with the Military build-up	Send them to another place or a place that wants them.

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: _____

Address: _____

6

I-2241-001

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

I-2241-002

Thank you for your comment. The Navy currently has standard operation procedures, mitigation measures and BMPs that consider federally protected species and their well-being. The Navy will also implement mitigation measures and BMPs during in-water and land-based construction activities (i.e. dredging and wharf construction). Additionally, the Army Corps permit will require measures to protect water quality and biological resources. These may include the following: silt curtains; biological monitors on vessels (making sure sea turtles and dolphins do not approach the area); halting of dredging activities, if these animals enter the buffer zone, until the sea turtle and/or dolphin voluntarily leave the area, low lighting, and joint Navy/Guam Resource Agency monitoring of nesting beaches though out Guam, to name a few.

I-2241-003

Thank you for your comment. Military housing at Andersen South would be used as part of the Marine Relocation proposed action. As much as possible, natural vegetation was 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.

I-2241-004

Thank you for your comment. Chapter 1 of Volume 4 outlines the reasons why the proposed action includes a transient aircraft carrier berth on Guam.

I-2241-005

Thank you for your comment. The DEIS describes the intensive selection process that the DoD went through to select alternatives for the location of the firing range on Guam in Section 2.3.1. Because of the size of the firing ranges and the need to include all safety zones as part of the acquired lands, or conflicts with existing land uses (housing, Won Pat International Airport), the firing range could not be placed on DoD lands. Discussion on the screening process associated with the firing ranges has been clarified in the FEIS.

I-2241-006

Thank you for your comment, which focused on how Guam was chosen for the military relocation rather than other places within the Pacific region. Volume 1 at Section 1.4 in the Draft EIS provides a Global Perspective Background, which explains the various international and military capability requirements that were considered for the realignment of military forces. Because this section of the Draft EIS explains the background analysis of strategic military capability locations within the Pacific, it will remain the same for the Final EIS. For instance, this section describes how several locations were considered throughout the Pacific region for the military relocation based upon 1) response times, 2) freedom of action (the ability of the U.S. to use bases and training facilities freely and without restriction at a particular locale), and 3) international treaties and agreements with Japan and other Western

Pacific allies. The U.S. locations in the Pacific region considered for the military relocation were Hawaii, Alaska, California, and Guam. Non-U.S. locations considered included Korea, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Australia, because they are allies to the U.S. and are well situated for strategic force deployment. After analyzing the international and military capability requirements for each locale mentioned above, Guam was the only location for the relocation that met all the criteria.

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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2242-001	Vol 8 In 5 Section 5.10.2 Pg 5.	I disagree with the firing range @ Pagat, Mangilao. That should not be taken away because there are artifacts still in that area.	Will it be possible for Chamorrons to access the land and allow them to look into the land for artifical facts?

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: Morgan Crisostomo

Address: 127 Crisostomo ST Barrigada GU 96913

1

I-2242-001

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

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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2243-001		Where would they put the dredge material	When or if they dredge the reef where would the material be put? and if that place that is proposed is not a really great idea where would be an alternate place to put the coral?
I-2243-002	Vol. 4 11.2.5.2	I hate the fact that most coral that would be dredged is marginally to moderately healthy.	I think they should help other reefs esle where to thrive to try to compensate for all the reef loss in Apra harbor.
I-2243-003	Vol 8 Chp 5 Section 5.10.2 Pg 6	When will the public have access to the firing range?	They should include the days when the public would have access. They should give general times of when and when not they are going to use it.
a	"	Would the locale be able to access these areas w/ special privileges?	

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: _____

Address: _____

4

I-2243-001

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

I-2243-002

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-2243-003

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.

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I-2244-001	10-100 11-65	- Don't make so much noise when you construct! It would scare away a migority of the birds around the area & scare turtles.	- Any new equipment that wouldn't make too much noise? - sea turtles are capable of moving if they are being distributed by Construction & Dredging
I-2244-002	11-65	- Don't construct in Sea Turtle's Hatching Site.	- Sea turtles are already endangered. Constructing in their hatching sites would disable them to reproduce.
I-2244-003	12. 11-69	- Is there any solutions that will help the environment & not hurt any thing at all.	- "Long term but also causes damage to something else"
I-2244-004	13.	- I know that in WWII that it was America that helped Guam from the Jap.	And that Guam somehow owes it to U.S. but it dosent mean they can abuse this land. They should also respect the people's rights. They should consider what everybody wants, you just can't take away our land.
I-2244-005	14. 11-1 P.	- Is an aircraft carrier really important? (I don't support this)	- if we build this aircraft carrier, sediment would be loose, affecting the corals. And it says that it would permanently destroy up to 90% of coral life (25 acres)

Name: Morael Escalona (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: 171 South Kohalan Acurry Kaiser R.D. Rededo, Guam.

15

I-2244-001

Thank you for your comment. At this time standard construction equipment is planned for the proposed construction projects.

I-2244-002

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-2244-003

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

I-2244-004

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-2244-005

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.

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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2245-001 1	2-95	I believe that having so much alternatives is a great way to take care of the wastewater.	It will be much more sufficient to build more waste plants.
2	3-17	I doesn't not like it if GWA is to be relied on taking care of wastewater during the military build up.	The military should manage their own waste instead of relying on GWA into improving our own sewage system.
3	3-19	It states that an increase of waste can result to pollutant loads. I don't think that is going to be good.	I suggest that they would become very careful with how they manage the base plants. It should never put any danger to our environment
4	3-29	They say that they will build their own sewage treatment plant only a mile within our own waste-fall. It will not help at all.	I suggest they build their sewage plant further away or maybe another location so that there will not be any waste overflow.
I-2245-002 5	0-100	I don't like how they say that "only a few birds will be affected". Why would they say "affect only a few", when all we DO have is a few.	I don't think they should have any construction that would affect the wildlife on Guam. I suggest they only build in areas of hardly any wildlife already.

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: Nicole M. Cruz

Address: Dan Cor Apt. Macarayan St., NCS Dededo, Gu
P.O. Box 17305

5

I-2245-001

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.

Gov Guam is currently constructing a new landfill in south east Guam that is projected to have a life span in excess of 30 years even with the proposed DoD buildup. DoD has an agreement with Gov Guam to utilize that landfill when it opens, projected for July 2011. Thus, there would be adequate capacity in this landfill for the foreseeable future.

I-2245-002

Thank you for your comment. Clearing of vegetation has been avoided to the extent practicable based on all planning considerations. Specific recoveryl 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.

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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	RECCOMENDATION AREA (State your request, demand or idea) **To be effective, include the following AND BE SPECFIC!** - 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		
6 I-2246-001	10-102	It states that acres of land will be taken away from wildlife and removed for construction. I honestly think that that is definitely not fair to our island's wildlife. They deserve to stay where they've always been.	I request that they do not take so much acres of land from the wildlife of our island. I suggest that they would find other ways to build their own facilities instead of taking the ONLY homes of our wildlife.
7 I-2246-002	11-70	It says that construction and the activity can cause an increase of waste and pollutants in the coral reefs	I suggest that they find solutions to save and preserve our coral reef instead of constructing things that would destroy them.
8	11-2.3	The proposed construction will affect the bottom habitat of Polomes Point; Noise will be generated. I don't think that it would be a good idea.	The reef is a home to many sea wildlife creature such as our fish. Areas such as Polomes Point should not at all be affected.
9	11.252	They say that all this would only be short-term. I don't like the fact that this is not so realistic. Honestly, what so little damage can create bigger impacts.	I think that they should become more aware of our corals and how greatly important it is to the island of Guam.

Name: Nicole M. Cruz (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: Dan Car Apts. Magsaysay St., NCS Dededo, GU
P.O. Box 12325

4

I-2246-001

Thank you for your comment. Impacts to vegetation other than primary limestone vegetation is not considered significant, however removal of habitat of any vegetation type is considered separately under the Wildlife and Special-Status species categories of the analysis. Mitigation measures are being proposed that take into account impacts from disturbance within buffer zones around sites. Fragmentation of habitat is being minimized, for example by sighting utilities in existing corridors where possible. The Navy is currently in Section 7 consultation with USFWS and various conservation projects are being discussed to compensate for impacts, in addition to those proposed in Volume 2, Chapter 10 of the DEIS. These are being incorporated into the FEIS. 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. The introduction of a wild population outside of Guam might be more viable than one reintroduced directly from captivity to Guam because it could be established in habitat that has not been compromised by brown treesnakes. Introductions on to islands other than Guam has the potential to buffer captive and existing populations against stochastic events in the interim and long-term to allow for individuals to be reintroduced to Guam.

I-2246-002

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.

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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2247-001	3.15	• GWA seems to be unprepared for the military build-up, and despite the alternatives the EIS provides, should the DoD compensate GWA in order to have it up to par with the demand of the military build-up?	• With the state of U.S. economy, despite the provisions DoD compensated for the military build-up it would be advisable for DoD to provide ~~DoD~~ GWA with more funds to address their unpreparedness, ~~[illegible]~~ and new employement position.
I-2247-002	3-100	• ~~The survey work exclusions~~ There are a various amount of assumptions within the document, but not a lot of evidence/study quoted ~~within the document that~~ that guarantee that the animals will be able to reproduce in a renewed habitat. Also, the military claims that they would stop construction/firing ~~missions~~ exercises if the presence of the wildlife is identified, How sure are the people that the military will follow through?	• Quote a sufficient amount of evidence/studies that validate that the animals (endangered & indigenous) will survive & reproduce ~~over~~ as expected. ~~that~~ State the effects to the wildlife specifically ~~with~~ during firing exercises.
I-2247-003		• If the survey conducted indicates that a natural coral specie has ~~taken~~ grown for thousands of years and ~~are~~ rare coral species are present throughout the area, what does the EIS ~~said to~~ deem is a probable compensation for this loss?	• In this particular case, it would be advisable for the EIS to conduct a thorough study of Apra Harbor and find a more sufficiently sound location for dredging. And if no such location can be found, it is advisable that the EIS chose not to conduct this dredging.

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: Daphne Boracina

Address: P.O. Box 9355 Dededo, Guam

2

I-2247-001

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

I-2247-002

Thank you for your comment. Various revisions have been made to the EIS. Some assumptions must be made in an EIS analysis. Sufficient detail is provided to evaluate impacts to biological resources in accordance with reasonable requirements typical for the EIS process.

I-2247-003

Thank you for your comment. Chapter 1 of Volume 4 outlines the reasons why the proposed action includes a transient aircraft carrier berth on Guam. As described in Chapter 2, Volume 4 of the EIS, the Navy reviewed several alternatives for wharf location, wharf alignment, turning basin location/radius, and channel alignment. After careful review of the alternatives based on selection criteria including practicability and minimizing environmental impacts to the extent practicable, Polaris Point and the Former SRF were the only two locations that met the selection criteria as described in Section 2.3.1 of the EIS. The DoD undertook several measures to avoid environmental impacts, including choosing a channel alignment that avoided dredging of coral shoals, reducing the aircraft carrier turning basin radius, and choosing a parallel to shore

wharf alignment with a reduced clearance for the aircraft carrier.
To minimize the impacts of dredging, the US Army Corps of Engineers permits for the proposed action 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-2248-001 1.	3-56	If the NDWWTP's designed capacity is 12 MGD, how will the 12.75 MGD and 12.31 MGD of waste water expected in 2014 and 2015 be handled?	
I-2248-002 2.	0-100	military claims species are safe but they don't take into consideration the insignificant species they may need rid of	The DEIS should take into consideration and include all species
I-2248-003 3.		I don't support how the Draft EIS only concerns the reef up to 60 acres deep	DOD must include deeper reef areas in the Draft EIS and the impact needs to be analyzed
I-2248-004 4.	cultural and ocean resources	I don't support the DOD only having access to recreational and historical sites because of how it will affect land ownership	Recreation and historical sites should continue to be accessible to everyone

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: _____

Address: _____

4

I-2248-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD completed a study to evaluate NDWWTP capacity. The study recommended to implement chemically enhanced primary treatment (CEPT) to meet interim flows that exceed the plant capacity. With CEPT, the existing plant will operate with higher flows and meet effluent requirements. The permit need to be updated.

I-2248-002

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. 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-2248-003

Thank you for your comment. Habitat assessment methodologies which evaluate the function of affected aquatic resources, such as coral reef ecosystems, are an evolving science and the adequacies of existing and new methodologies are heavily debated in the scientific community. Ideally, a standard assessment technique that accurately characterizes and quantifies losses and gains of coral reef ecosystem functions would be used. However, rulemaking for the Compensatory Mitigation Rule recognizes the wide variety of aquatic resources present in the United States and the evolving nature of science regarding aquatic ecosystem restoration make the establishment of standard assessment methodologies impracticable. The assessment for this EIS used an historically approved methodology (percent coral cover), supplemented by other methods such as the use of Light Detection and Ranging

(LIDAR) satellite photos, for quantifying impacts to affected coral reef ecosystems impacted by the proposed transient CVN wharf and associated dredging. DoD believes that use of the percent coral cover methodology, supplemented by use of LIDAR satellite photos, is the "best currently available science" to attempt to capture the thousands of elements that comprise the function of a coral reef ecosystem. DoD's assessment is currently under review by the US Army Corps of Engineers, the agency charged with implementing dredge and fill permits under CWA Section 404, and other Federal agencies. The FEIS will be updated to reflect the latest developments in this review.

I-2248-004

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.

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I-2249-001	1-69 to 1-71	I dont support the aircraft carrier berthing/dredging because the activity that could happen there in apra Harbor would ruin the habitat and environment for all the sea life there.	I think that constructing wharfs for the aircraft carriers will ruin the animals' habitat. We should find other ways for the building of these wharfs so that we dont change the habitat and environment areas of the species that live there. we should have an island meeting and vote on what is best to do for this dredging.

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: Jeremy Denusta

Address: 150 Calamendo lane Dededo, Guam.

1

I-2249-001

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.
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-2250-001	3-15	GWA's inability to adequately maintain their wastewater treatment system.	They need to specify where and what happens if their treatment system doesn't meet EPA standards. It will be a big issue if treatment systems can't hold more than it's minimum.
I-2250-002	10-100	Clear large forested areas because of changes in evapotranspiration.	I think they should consider the animals' home. It just like now with the military buildup they take out land and also the place the animals need to live, grow, and reproduce. "I think some people take animals for granted."

Name: Fred Paulino (Contact Information- Optional)

Address:

2

I-2250-001

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

I-2250-002

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 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. 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.

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I-2251-001 10		I don't support the restriction of the use of recreation & historic resource.	– Ex: Mount Lamlam is an annual use for Catholics on Guam. If DoD takes away that usage,

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: _____

Address: _____

1

I-2251-001

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

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GUAM

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I-2252-001 7	cultural & ocean resources	with the buildup plan including a firing range in Pagat, the direct loss and disturbance of archaeological sites will cause us to lose vital historical evidence and our history, which is something i don't support.	we can possibly have archeological groups or the historic preservation office keep the areas that are rich with history and allow the military to take up the rest of the land. we can ~~[illegible]~~ keep those areas observed by specialized groups or students to keep and record data.

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: Mariana Gabriel

Address:

1

I-2252-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD understands the importance of the cultural and historic issues related with land in Guam, and in particular those associated with the Pagat and Marbo areas. No direct disturbance to the Pagat site would occur from the construction or operation of the proposed firing range. 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 these very important cultural resources.

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I-2253-001	V.VI Relat Act. 3-60	Navy Sanitary landfill's leachate may have already affected the underlying groundwater because it is unlined. I do not support accessing this landfill until Layon is opened.	continue Ordot for now until 2011 of July.
I-2253-002	V.IV	I do not support the permanent removal of the corals and coral reefs. We need our corals. Without them we are at a higher risk of a tsunami or flood.	build an artificial dock/port further from Guam, and use smaller boats to bring the people in.
3.	V.III		

Name: Kristopher Laguana (Contact Information- Optional)

Address:

2

I-2253-001

Thank you for your comment. The Navy will continue to use the Navy Sanitary Landfill at Apra Harbor until the Layon Landfill is available.

I-2253-002

Thank you for your comment. As identified in the EIS, the proposed dredged area within the active commercial harbor was previously dredged over 60 years ago and maintenance dredging continues. Significant impacts to coral reef, other immobile invertebrates, and some site-attached reef fish associated with dredging activities will 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-2254-001	11.2-1	The DEIS mentions what will occur during and after all the dredging and construction of the aircraft carrier. I am not in favor of dredging and I am most certainly not in favor of the after effects. This will result in even more sediment & silt, more pollution and marine life suffrage.	I suggest that the military, the ones undergoing the possibility of constructing an aircraft carrier, do their part in protecting the marine life as much as possible. Planting trees and preventing grass fires could make all the difference in helping the marine life, just as dredging the reefs will destroy it.
I-2254-002	4.1-1	The DEIS proposes the taking of certain lands, the lands of the Chamorro people, yet they have no idea how significant they are to the people. This is the area where people get emotional. I do not support the taking of the peoples land.	Think of relocation. The people will make it difficult if the military take the lands that they proposed. Mostly, listen to the people.

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: Amber Fejeran

Address:

2

I-2254-001

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-2254-002

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

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

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3			what I thought about the paper they igave me i could not disagree, because everything it says ise well explanatory it was proven or pointed out actually. what made me tense was actually reading ~~ado~~ about the enviroment, and also water, and the increase of population. honestly, Just Leave Guam ~~Away~~ alone. Guam was great as it is i also got alot more to say.

I-2255-001

Name: Klersten Fausto

Address: K.fausto@hotmail.com

(Contact Information- Optional)

(1)

I-2255-001

Thank you for your comment.

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I-2256-001 I-2256-003 I-2256-002		Being from the island of Guam, it is extremely heart-breaking to read about the drastic change that our island is awaiting. the military plans to section off parts of Guam that are most dear to the islanders. It is like destroying a part of our culture and memories. Pagat and Mt. Cam Lam are beautiful spots in Guam, and to see them being taken away from us is something I cannot accept. the military ~~is~~ does not have any emotional attachments to this island and this is exactly why they do not care.	- I strongly reccomend that DoD do not destroy our island. They have done much damage already. They are talking about replacing our coral reefs with artificial reefs, well why don't they make an artificial island for them to do as much damage as they would like.

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: Sophie Brindejonc

Address: P.O. Box 24324 GMF, 96921

1

I-2256-001

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

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

I-2256-002

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

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

procedures exist under eminent domain authority to resolve those questions. Eminent domain requires reimbursement at fair market value. 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 Pagat, Marbo and 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-2256-003

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

OUR ISLAND OUR LIVES

Personal Statement/Comment Form

Example Comment Comment #	Page Number	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	RECCOMENDATION AREA (State your request, demand or idea) **To be effective, include the following AND BE SPECFIC!** - 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-2257-001		you can't sprinkle fertilizer on coral to make it grow back. it takes hundreds of years.	
I-2257-002		reef near the project area would be suffocated by the sediment and sand separating sunlight from coral.	

Name: Gerion Toves (Contact Information- Optional)

Address:

2

I-2257-001

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-2257-002

Thank you for your comment. Please see the response to comment I-2257-001 above.

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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2258-001 I-2258-002	V4 Chp 4 Pg 34 Subpart D	IT States that there are only historic records documenting the use of these beaches nesting near the area. But there are no finished surveys or researchs regarding the potential exposure to sea turtles and other marine species.	DoD should conduct thorough research with the other GOVT agencies of Guam to better understand the effects on marine life. Maybe if DoD and govt agencies sit down and talk maybe a suitable solution can be found. The Declaration of Independence was written with a few educated men who isolated themselves to come up with a compromise. This is what DoD should do.

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: _____

Address: _____

1

I-2258-001

Thank you for your comment. The Navy currently has standard operation procedures, mitigation measures and BMPs that consider federally protected species and their well-being. The Navy will also implement mitigation measures and BMPs during in-water and land-based construction activities (i.e. dredging and wharf construction). Additionally, the Army Corps permit will require measures to protect 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-2258-002

Thank you for your comment.

I-2259-001 My name is Tamara. I am a social work student at UOG. My concern with the military build up is with the environmental impact in the area of carbon emission and increasing numbers of cars and roads that is expected. I believe that the US Navy has a great opportunity to show the world that it is possible to build a better public transportation system, that uses renewable energy and that is reliable for all Guam residents to use. With the use of such public transportation not only our environment will benefit (specially now with the problems of global warming), but also the health of the people in the sense that people can be inspired to walk a couple of blocks or maybe even ride their bicycles in combination with the use of public transport to go to work or other places. There would be less car accidents and fewer patients at the hospital. Military dependents will not have to buy a car every time they move to the island, therefore saving money to them, etc.... I think we all know the value and benefits that public transportation can offer why not improve it and make an example of it. Thank you!

I-2259-001

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.

Yes I would accept the millitary so Guam.
can have an increase in knowness, but one
I-2260-001 thing its going to be overpopulated, crowded,
I-2260-002 and more problems. Even the local places
the fun places thier taking over... And
I-2260-003 they might even, some might do it... The
things back there back at okinawa...
But my answer is No... I wont
Accept...
I-2260-004 Even the price of values will increase.

I-2260-001

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-2260-002

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

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

I-2260-003

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

Many serious crimes are based on singular incidents that are reported multiple times so that it appears to be multiple incidents.

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

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

I-2260-004

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

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

Edward Rotani - 6

DEIS

	Volume #	Page #	Comment Area	Recomendation Area
I-2261-001	8	Chapter 5 Sect 5.10.2 Pg. 6	The pagat cave sight is culturally significant to the native people of Guam. To take this is to take a piece of our heritage. The military need to be more a-ware of not only the physical and environmental damage but also the cultural damage done to all people of the land.	Instead of building their firing range on our locally historic sight they should build it either on their base land or a golf course.

1

I-2261-001

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.

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I-2262-001	Entire EIS	Entire Buildup	- The "NO ACTION" Alternative is only optim - there should be no buildup. - Recommend that DoD burns all 11,000 pages of the DEIS.

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: Anonymous

Address:

I-2262-001

Thank you for your comment.

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Comment #	Page Number		
1	Entire EIS	Entire Buildup	- The only action should be to select the "NO ACTION" Alternatives. - The buildup is a disaster and is gambling with all of the island resident's lives.

I-2263-001

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: Vincent

Address:

I-2263-001

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

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

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I-2264-001		Nuclear Materials	-Guam must be nuclear free. The submarines should be removed and they DoD should not bring the nuclear carrier to Guam, due to the risks of nuclear contamination. It is not healthy for the island community. -No nuclear materials.

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: Guahan-mu

Address:

I-2264-001

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, nuclear materials, and other hazardous substances. In fact, when feasible, the DoD attempts to reduce or eliminate the use of various hazardous substances to the greatest extent possible and substituting them for less toxic substances. When using hazardous substances, environmental laws and regulations (e.g., RCRA) must be followed by DoD that are designed to be protective of human health, welfare, and the environment. In order to implement these laws and regulations, DoD has developed various procedures, protocol, and directives designed to proactively eliminate or minimize the inadvertent leakage, spill or release of pollutants to the environment. These actions involve comprehensive administrative, engineering, and operations mandates, best management practices (BMPs), standard operating procedures (SOPs), and controls in place to prevent or minimize the inadvertent leakage, spill, or release of hazardous/toxic substances. These BMPs, SOPs, and other controls are fully described in the EIS document (Volume 7). If a leak, release, or spill is suspected or confirmed, aggressive mitigation measures are used to first clean up the leak, spill, or release as quickly as possible, followed by an assessment of risks to the public and/or the environment and a plan to remediate these risk concerns to within regulatory acceptable levels. These actions generally include environmental media (e.g., groundwater, surface water, soil, air, and/or biota) sampling and monitoring to ensure that and hazards are mitigated quickly and effectively. In many cases, part of remediation plan includes the requirement to perform regularly scheduled long-term sampling and monitoring of environmental media to ensure that remedial actions have been effective. If long-term monitoring indicates that risks to human health or the environment are still unacceptable, more aggressive

remediation approaches are considered. In fact, many such clean-up efforts are underway. As part of the clean-up process, the DoD provides various opportunities for the general public, stakeholders, and other interested parties to get involved in the process. One such opportunity is Restoration Advisory Boards (RABs) where interested party questions and concerns may be communicated. These comprehensive actions (e.g., BMPs, SOPs, etc.) will protect public health, welfare, and the environment from adverse impacts associated with the use of hazardous substances.

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I-2265-001	1	Vol 4	CVN Dredging	- Alkr ships bringing in, - make more shallow draft or use existing wharfs.
I-2265-002	2	Vol 2	Lands for Firing Ranges	- Keep the firing ranges on existing military lands.
I-2265-003	3	Entire EIS	Document Size & Accessibility	- Community can not understand, write in more simple terms and make it accessible to average person
I-2265-004	4	Vol 2.	Base Layout	- Condense the base - bases always have more space than needed - sprawling bases can be put into smaller space
I-2265-005	5	Entire EIS	Contracting	- Hire true local companies, so that ~~it~~ the buildup benefits the community.

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: Therese Calvo Schnable

Address: PO Box 2060, Hagatna GU 96932

I-2265-001

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; therefore, dredging to a shallower depth is not feasible.

As described in Chapter 2, Volume 4 of the EIS, the Navy reviewed several alternatives for wharf location, wharf alignment, turning basin location/radius, and channel alignment. After careful review of the alternatives based on selection criteria including practicability and minimizing environmental impacts to the extent practicable, Polaris Point and the Former SRF were the only two locations that met the selection criteria as described in Section 2.3.1 of the EIS. Section 2.3.1 contains a discussion of why existing wharves within Apra Harbor were considered and dismissed from analysis in the EIS.

I-2265-002

Thank you for your comment. The DEIS describes the intensive selection process that the DoD went through to select alternatives for the location of the firing range on Guam in Section 2.3.1. Because of the size of the firing ranges and the need to include all safety zones as part of the acquired lands, or conflicts with existing land uses (housing, Won Pat International Airport), the firing range could not be placed on DoD lands. Discussion on the screening process associated with the firing ranges has been clarified in the FEIS.

I-2265-003

Thank you for your comment. The proposed actions are complex and have many components. In order to characterize the affected environment and potential impacts, sufficient detail needed to be included in the 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-2265-004

Thank you for your comment.

I-2265-005

Thank you for your comment. The federal government and DoD has specific governmental regulations relating to procuring a contract. These regulations must be complied with by businesses who are bidding and/or competing for the work.

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I-2266-001		cultural identity concerns - Chamorro culture is being lost already - have done it ourselves	Non-local individuals can vote and may impact elections, worried that local issues will not be adressed - look at population transfer - impact is so great from military - economically etc. consider bringing fewer people to make it ~~wor~~ better for Guam. For buildup, but fewer.

Name: John Toves (Contact Information- Optional)

Address:

I-2266-001

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.

The population estimates in the DEIS were based on the maximal scenario. The year 2014 includes the foreign worker population on Guam as well as the military and their dependents. However, after 2017, the population increase (from the 2010 baseline) would be approximately 33,500 (maximal scenario) primarily because the foreign worker population would leave Guam. The EIS identifies a number of significant impacts to Guam and its resources; this is summarized at the end of various impact chapters in volumes 2 through 6. Impacts to the Chamorro people are also addressed in the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) that is Appendix F, Volume 9 of the FEIS. Chamorros, although considered a minority population in comparison to the U.S. as a whole, represented over 40% of Guam's population in the 2000 U.S. Census. Chamorro concerns involving political autonomy are impacted by the potential increase in non-Chamorro populations due to the buildup, increasing the likelihood of more non-Chamorro local political office-holders. More non-Chamorro voters would decrease the

possibility of Chamorro political self determination. They would also decrease the possibility of successful plebiscites to achieve greater independence from U.S. control.More information on this topic can be found in the Environmental Justice and the Protection of Children chapters of the FEIS, specifically, chapters 19 in volumes 2, 3, 4, 5, and chapter 20 in volume 6, and under cumulative impacts (chapter 4) of Volume 7.

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I-2267-001 1		No Buildup	Select the "NO ACTION" Alternative.

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: Anonymous

Address:

I-2267-001

Thank you for your comment.

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I-2268-001		Cultural landmarks & artifacts —	Throughout the years, Guam's artifacts have grown along with its people & it shows the story of guam & its growth. landmarks are also a main theme here on our island & I recommend to those in change that they please leave Guam's artifacts & landmarks as is. There are many other empty places that DOD could use for their recreational pleasure. Please take to heart these comments & act upon them to the best of your ability.
I-2268-002			
I-2268-003			

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: Jena Perez

Address: P.O. Box 11354 Tam. GU 96931

1

I-2268-001

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

I-2268-002

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

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

I-2268-003

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

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I-2269-001 12	vol. 2 chap. 19 pg. 16	Land condemnation	Land is very important to the Chamorro culture and people, and eminent domain should not and never be used. Solution: Use land DOD already "owns" for military use.

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: Aguario Iriarte

Address: PO Box 11140 Yigo, Guam 96929

1

I-2269-001

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

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

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I-2270-001			My grandpa told me off when I said I wasn't in favor of the military. When we needed they came. Thats all I have to say.	

Name: Paul Cruz (Contact Information- Optional)

Address:

I-2270-001

Thank you for your comment.

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I-2271-001			There is a growing concern that w/ the increase military presence to this island & region it ~~will~~ will create a hot spot for foreign attacks. with a concentration of military forces Guam may become a target for nuclear attacks.	The EIS needs to investigate the possibility of freign attacks & provide mitigation & protection more thorough than THAAD ballistic defense systems.

Name: Moñeka DeOro (Contact Information- Optional)

Address:

I-2271-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD has been a longstanding member of the community. The intent of the proposed Army Air and Missile Defense Task Force component of the proposed action is to protect the territory of Guam, its citizens, and U.S. forces on Guam from the threat of harm from ballistic missile attacks from other countries and enemies of the U.S. Defense of Guam will continue to be a focus of the DoD.

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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2272-001		Not in favor of military build up because of the availability of fresh water ~~today~~ & w/ the influx. The fresh water quality will collapse & it strain	No military build up.

Name: Guahan-mu (Contact Information- Optional)

Address:

I-2272-001

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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	I-2273-001 I-2273-002		Noise pollution -House in tiyan & sinajana. -I applied for compensation & I was never qualified. -Why am I not eligible? -Original landowners of	The military should provide sound proofing compensation & materials

Name: Greda Duenas. (Contact Information- Optional)

Address:

I-2273-001

Thank you for your comment. No aviation training is proposed for the northern portion of Guam except for at Andersen AFB and Northwest Field (NWF). Training over non-DoD lands are not planned by the USMC. Currently, the USMC is not proposing to soundproof homes as a result of their action. Soundproofing by the USMC in most high noise areas is not planned at this time because of several factors. Each individual structure has noise reduction capabilities and the average reduction for windows closed is about 25 dBA and 15 dBA with windows open (personal communication, Czech 2010). The amount of reduction for a specific structure depends upon many factors including; source and intensity of the noise, age of the structure, quality of construction, type and quality of building materials, topography, other structures nearby, and the proximity of trees around the structure.

I-2273-002

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

I-2274-001

Paul Wilkinson once said, "Fighting terrorism is like a goal keeper. You can make a hundred brilliant saves but people remember the one shot that gets pass you"

■ Remember the recent Christmas airplane chemical attack?

■ Remember 9-11?

■ Remember the Tokoyo train subway chemical attack?

■ Remember the terrorist school attack in Russia?

■ Remember the Bali nightclub attack?

■ Remember the person that was recently arrested her for linkage to Iran arms sale?

■ Remember the person that was arrested here for fraudulent use of credit cards?

There is no room for complacency. This buildup has attracted the bad guys. Terrorist threat is real here! Make no mistake.

I-2274-001

Thank you for your comment.

I-2275-001

Thank you for your comment.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

I-2275-001

Add: Anti-Terrorism Support to DEIS Chapter 18, Public Health and Safety

The Navy will:

1. Install sirens in every village to warn of eminent or actual missile/chemical/airplane attack.
2. Build hardened shelters in every village to protect against missile/chemical/air attack, or fund the modification of homes and public facilities for protection against such attacks.
3. Provide funding for manpower, resources, and technical expertise to ensure that the Guam Airport, Commercial Port, water and power systems, hospitals, schools, and other community gathering places are protected from terrorist attacks.
4. Ensure that there is enough vaccine for all the people of Guam for protection against biological/chemical agents.
5. Ensure gas masks and gas mask training is provided to every citizen of Guam to include children.
6. Provide immediate transportation to relocate the people of Guam to safe havens and provide them necessary support to sustain quality of life in the event of eminent/actual attack on Guam.
7. Train the people of Guam on how to spot potential terrorist activities and how to react and report such activities.
8. Train bar/pub/nightclub owners as well as other business entities on protective measures against terrorism.
9. Train first responders on hostage negotiation. Also, train the people of Guam on how to react in a hostage situation.
10. Provide funding and training for mail security.

Bill Cundiff, Agat

Note: These recommendations must acted upon ASAP and completed NLT 2014

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I-2276-001		There is a serious threat of terrorist attacks with this buildup.	It is DOD'S responsibility to prepare a safe haven for the people. In the FEIS, there must be a plan to protect and prepare the people to deal with a terrorist attack and emergency evacuation.
I-2276-002		The increase in people will put increased pressure on our hunting and fishing	The DOD must include a plan to restrict and regulate hunting & fishing by the increase in population (military) set up a reserve area for locals
I-2276-003		This buildup will have too many impacts.	NO ACTION. The military buildup should not happen.

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: _____

Address: _____

I-2276-001

Thank you for your comment.

I-2276-002

Thank you for your comment.

I-2276-003

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

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I-2277-001		with regards to the new jobs that will be created, will there be jobs for people w/disabilities.	• Needs to be addressed specifically what opportunities will be availed during the various phases for people with disabilities.

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: Ron

Address:

I-2277-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD complies with federal requirements. The EIS identifies approximate numbers of civilian employees to be hired by the DoD. Specific hiring procedures, however, are not addressed in the EIS. Information on emloyment covered under the Americans with Disabilities Act can be found here: http://www.eeoc.gov/facts/ada18.html.

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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2278-001		I don't support the building of a carrier.	I learned it takes a long time for coral to grow. If they were to take out all the coral that is in the way. How would they put it back? I know they can't. So if they take out the coral, ~~the~~ we will be losing all marine life that live around it. We will be destroying the lives or marine animals that depend on corals to ~~a~~ live.
I-2278-002		I do not understand why they are only allowing 104 days a year for access.	My issuse is do they mean the people of Guam only have 104 days for access or the people that are going there.

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: Lalyn Lanada

Address:

2

I-2278-001

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-2278-002

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

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I-2279-001		• The DBS indicates that sites targeted are ~~usual beach hot spots and~~ • Why how the DoD target local hot spots?	• Mout Lamlam & Pagat should not be part of the DoD's plans, considering that there are important sites for Guam's tourist economy. ~~In addition, Mout Lamlam should not be disturbed~~ In addition, DoD should look to utilizing the golf course within Anderson Air Force base for their ~~local sites,~~ firing exercises than targeting a site that hold cultural values to the people.
I-2279-002		• Within the ~~mitigation~~ DEIS, ~~section~~ is there any indication of the provisions that will be taken up ~~to~~ in case in which accidents occur during the dredging and after the fact of the dredging?	• Analyze the effects ~~of such acts~~ that would occur to Apra Harbor, ~~with~~ based on a thourough study of the ~~impacts to~~ possible impacts within that area. Provide room for revision/ compensation in there case of accidents.

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: _____

Address: _____

2

I-2279-001

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

I-2279-002

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.

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I-2280-001		One nuclear attack will wipe out the whole island, forget about the economy. Every living creature will be killed. This is sad. We are being forced to gamble our lives away.	There should be no build-up. Period.

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: Ben

Address: Tamuning

I-2280-001

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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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2281-001	Vol 2, Chap 16	with the increase in the population there will be a dillution in the language and culture.	I fully support the offering of grants and federal funds for Chamorro immersion programs aimed at preserving the culture and the language.

Name: Marie Camacho (Contact Information- Optional)

Address:

I-2281-001

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

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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2282-001		How exactly will the federal government respond to the concerns and suggestions of the people? I want to know if after we make these comments will the federal government actually take action?	The federal government must look at every concern that the people of Guam have and address them before finalizing the EIS. They must ensure that people's concerns are not just addressed, but also their recommendations are implemented.

Name: Oly Magofna (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: P.O. Box 13136 Santa Rita, GU 96915

I-2282-001

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

My name is John B. Wesley Jr. of Santa Rita, Guam and this is my written testimony regarding the DEIS:

One of my concerns comes from Volume 2, Chapter 16, page 1055 which states the following:

I-2283-001 "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."

This situation disturbs me greatly. One of the reasons that some of the residents are in favor of the military build-up is because they are hoping for the chance at one of the many jobs that will become available during this massive overhaul of this island. Knowing that many of them will still be left out of this promised "economic boom" only causes concern that many residents will be given another opportunity to show their displeasure with this forced upon massive destruction of our home.

My suggestion is that the military pay for a Trades school to be built so that many of the island residents can be competitive for the job opportunities that will become available. The Seabees or other military units can be the instructors so that they can learn what the military wants and be able to grab some of the higher paying federal contract jobs.

Secondly, I believe that the military should be taxed an additional fee for every off-island worker they bring in under contractors that win bids for military projects. Especially if they are foreign workers because these workers are the ones that will most likely try and call Guam home when they are done with their jobs and they are most likely going to send the money they make to their families off-island.

If the military truly wants the residents to accept this build-up with open arms and without resistance they need to make a real effort to make this beneficial for our island residents. Although the promise of economic prosperity is not worth the irreversible effects this build-up will have on our island, at least the residents will be able to be competitive in their own job market.

I-2283-001

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.

My name is John B. Wesley Jr. of Santa Rita, Guam and this is my written testimony regarding the DEIS:

I-2284-001 Chapter 4, paragraph 230.12 D, page 4-32

"The placement of fill materials would not result in significant adverse impacts to human health and welfare, including municipal and private water supplies, recreational and commercial fisheries, or aquatic sites."

Impacts on special marine habitats and possibly fisheries could be significant! More analysis is needed on this issue. Lack of information makes it impossible to determine whether other special or unique species will be impacted by the dredging. For example, two species of the whiptail fish are only known to exist in the Marianas and Guam and live in Apra Harbor. This indicates this is a unique environment that probably contains other species not found anywhere else in the world. The dredging could possibly wipe these species from the face of this earth!

Guam's waters are home to some of the most beautiful marine life in the world and we value that dearly. We will not allow the military to come and destroy this unique habitat!

But the DEIS does not address information for these species nor does it suggest any mitigation to protect them.

Therefore I support the NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE to the dredging at Apra Harbor for a Naval Aircraft Carrier Berthing!

I-2284-001

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.

Genevy Orichiro

02/09/10

History of Guam

DEIS COMMENT

A year ago when I first heard of the Military Build-up here on Guam, I have to admit, I was excited. As a senior in high school I was exposed only to the sweet side, the increase in jobs, new people to meet, and more money. But as my interest in the Build-up expanded, my excitement drastically disappeared. In the DEIS I placed most of my focus on Volume 2, Marine Corps Relocation- Guam.

I-2285-001 As a female one of my main concerns deals with the safety and well-being of the women and young girls of our island. The Department of Defense reported that 94% of Marines are males and 77% of all crimes are committed by males. I am afraid that there will be an increase of sexual assaults, rape, and sexually transmitted diseases while the Marines are on island. Guam and its people treat their women with great amount of respect. I am sure that when the Marines arrive they will not give us that same respect. In Volume 2, Chapter 16, page 34 and 45 it recalls the case of the Okinawan school girl who was abducted and raped by three U.S. service men. It states that from 1945-1950 a total of 278 rapes by U.S. servicemen and an additional 200 by military personnel were reported between 1972 and 1997. Reviewing these facts and heinous crimes sends chills down my back and I am certain that I am not alone. I have always admired the U.S. soldiers for their dedication to their country but my fear of their ability and capability to harm innocent civilians surpasses my admiration.

I am strongly against the Military Build-up because we are not just giving up our land for them but we are also giving up our sense of security. I do not want to wake up three years from now and read the Pacific Daily News to find a young local girl had just been raped. Okinawa's history has taught us a tremendous lesson; "Even those who come to protect you will hit you where it hurts the most." In Okinawa's case their children and women were targets and I believe that just because we are United States territory it does not mean that our women and children are safe. These Marines are to be sent here to protect us from national threats but who will protect us from them?

I-2285-001

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.

Matthew Sanchez
HI 211

I-2286-001

The military and Guam's media have been saying that the military buildup will bring up Guam's economy. However the Draft Environmental Impact Statements states the opposite of that. The draft states in volume 2 chapter 16, "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". That is equal to about 2, 566 jobs at 2014 for Guam residents, leaving 15,157 jobs to be taken by off island workers. Seeing that most of the construction jobs and development contracts are being awarded to off-island companies how will this bring up Guam's economy? Majority of those off island workers will be sending money off island to their families and not using the money on island, how is that going to generate new revenue to Guam's economy? These off island workers are most likely to stay on island even after the construction job has finished. So how are our social services and government services supposed to support them when a lot of their money is being sent off island? The draft also states "Guam workers will likely continue to see the cost of goods and services rise faster than their incomes." With today's economy the way it is the residents of Guam will suffer tremendously instead of prosper due to the military buildup. There are no guarantees that those Guam residents who currently hold construction jobs with the military will be able to keep them throughout the buildup process. I don't agree with this at all. I support the "NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE!"

I-2286-001

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

Thank you for your comment. Please see the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F of the DEIS) for information on the expected economic impacts that would be associated with the proposed action.

Howard, Maria

02/09/10

History of Guam

DEIS COMMENTS

I-2287-001

The military build-up is the biggest concern affecting the island today. They say it will bring in more money and more jobs for our people but two of the many issues they forgot to mention is the aircraft noise or just noise in particular and health care factors.

After meticulously reviewing the DEIS (Draft Environment Impact Statement), I stumbled upon these two topics that caught my attention. In volume two, chapter six, it says that aircraft noise is a public health problem and its exposure can result in physical and mental problems. I reside in Yigo where Andersen base is located. When the marines arrive, I'm pretty sure there will be constant aircraft noise from their daily routines. I am concerned about the health effects that the noise can cause. In volume two, page thirty- four of chapter six, states that the consequences of aircraft noise can lead to sleep disorders, hearing loss, higher rates of low birth weight infants, fatigue, neurosis, and negative effects on children. I address my concern about this issue because I want to be able to live in a safe environment and have children feel safe when they are playing outside their homes.

I-2287-002

The second issue that stood out for me deals with health care services on Guam. In volume two, page four of chapter eighteen, it is stated that our island of Guam falls below the national average in terms of health care providers. What does this mean? It means that we have a limited number of doctors and nurses on our island. This issue scared me to death. The number of marines relocating to Guam will double or even triple the islands population and they will bring along many or new diseases to our island. With the limited number of health care providers and the numerous numbers of marines arriving, I am concern that the people of Guam will no longer get help. It is clear that marines encounter many infectious diseases and they can easily be transmitted to a local islander when come into contact. I am very cautious for the safety of our people and island but if we bring in the marines, our safety and health will be limited.

Although the build-up will bring money, I am more concern about the safety of our people and island. The people deserve to be heard and address their concerns. I am a university student and I am not for the build-up.

I-2287-001

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-2287-002

Thank you for your comment. Heathcare for the military and their dependents would be provided by the military healthcare system (dental and medical clinics and the Naval Hospital). Construction workers would be provided healthcare benefits and can go to private clinics and physicians. However, indirect/induced population may seek public healthcare assistance.

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.

Matthew Sanchez
HI 211

I-2288-001

According to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, there will be no problem supplying water to 80,000 new people on Guam. All we need to do is drill 22 more wells. Even with drilling 22 more wells the DEIS states that on a maximum daily demand, Guam is subject to water shortages. This means that they would have to implement the long term alternatives which would be to transfer excess water from Northern Guam through the Navy island-wide system. The DEIS states in volume 6 chapter 3 "that if the shortfall occurs there are possibilities of water outages and low water pressure." That would mean that in the event that were to happen our water supply could get contaminated and cause illness to the people of Guam. Our fresh water sources is threatened to be depleted and the plans in the DEIS also include plans for a desalination plant which show the extent to exhaust our fresh water supply this not only increases the chances of our water being contaminated but it also makes Guam more dependent on the Department of Defense. We should not have to be dependent on someone else for our most basic life necessity. History has proven that in the past some of our southern villages have been left without water because the Department of Defense has made it a priority that the military be given water before the people of Guam. So with this build-up we are allowing the Department of Defense to invite 80,000 more people to help deplete life's basic source of survival water. "I support the NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE!"

I-2288-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD shares your concern for the northern Guam lens aquifer and intends to carefully tap these groundwater supplies. Up to 22 new water supply wells are proposed to provide additional capacity for the DoD water system. These wells would be installed in Northern Guam and extract potable water from the northern Guam lens aquifer. Operations at Fena Reservoir would not be modified at this time. The estimated sustainable yield from the northern Guam lens aquifer is estimated at approximately 80 million gallons per day. Sustainable yield means the amount of potable water that can continuously be withdrawn from the aquifer without degrading water quality or the production of the extraction wells. The estimated total average daily water demand from this aquifer is 63 million gallons per day at the peak of construction of the proposed DoD buildup, including civilian demand. Thus there should be an adequate supply of potable water. DoD and Guam Waterworks Authority plan to jointly manage the extraction of water. Also DoD is an advocate for grants and low cost loans to Guam Waterworks Authority so they can improve their distribution system and reduce water loss due to leaks. In fact, since the draft EIS was submitted, DoD has agreed to lead a federal inter-agency task force with the charter of finding funding and/or other resources to assist Guam in upgrading its infrastructure to accommodate the proposed DoD buildup and its impacts to the civilian demand on this infrastructure. This has been described 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. Concrete plans to resolve the projected shortfalls in the GWA water system must be in place prior to commencement of the DoD buildup. DoD and GWA have been working on these solutions and

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

Kimberly Kay Tudela

02/07/2010

Hi 211-06

DEIS CRITIQUE/COMMENTS

I-2289-001

1. The military buildup is one of the biggest build up in the pacific. I could honestly say when the buildup does occur in Guam there will be more crimes on the island such as rape, prostitution, drug use, burglary and etc... women's rights will be violated and diminish. What ever happened in Japan and Okinawa I could honestly say the problem they endured from the marines would likely happened here in Guam unless something is being done about it.

I-2289-002

2. The military buildup in Guam is very controversial. There are many people who are concerned about crimes, cultural heritage site will be disturbed, environment, economy, hazardous waste, infrastructure, and land taking etc once the marines are transferred In Guam. Many people feel that their rights as citizens of Guam could be violated as well. I believe that the military should take into consideration of what the community of Guam has to say about the issue. Guam should also be included in the issue concerning the military buildup. The citizens of Guam should express their rights, decisions, and control of how they want their island to be runned and not the U.S. making decisions for the island of Guam.

I-2289-001

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-2289-002

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

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

Quinne Perez

HI-211

H. Cristobal

February 9, 2010

DEIS Comment: Prostitution

I-2290-001

A gross and unavoidable consequence of the impending military build up is increase in crime rate, more specifically--prostitution. In reference to Chapter 16, Volume 2, Section 2.4: Crime and Serious Social Disorder [as a potential and projected impact of the Marine Corps Relocation to Guam], increase in prostitution has been voiced as a major concern; however, per the DEIS, it is assumed that while the *volume* of prostitution cases may increase in the onset of the build up (during the construction phase), the *rate* of which prostitution might increase is undeterminable and offers the lack and absence of data as a way of extenuating the likely and significant impact an increase in prostitution will have on Guam's familial society. While the DEIS clearly states that " [...]prostitution prospers in boomtown settings [,]" and that " [...]prostitution has long been associated with military bases [,]" the statement goes on to impassively attribute the few arrests made on Guam in 2006 as not being a large problem and/or not being considered a priority by Guam police and authorities. While I do feel a collaborative effort between the military and local government officials may help to mitigate an increase in prostitution at first, it will not completely suppress the inevitable increase associated with population booms, and will ultimately lead to further crime and affect Guam as a familial society. **I support the No Action Alternative**.

I-2290-001

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.

Quinne Perez

HI-211

H. Cristobal

February 9, 2010

DEIS Comment: Cultural Impact

I-2291-001 The proposed military build up on Guam has me primarily concerned about the assimilation of the Chamorro culture as an indirect result of the impending build up. In reference to Volume 2, Chapter 16, Sections 1.6-1.6.1: Sociocultural Issues [on Guam in response to the Marine Corps Relocation], native Chamorros have not only expressed their concern and opposition against the relocation in fear of its significant and adverse impact on the Chamorro culture and language, but have also justifiably cited historical context that sufficiently demonstrate the ramifications imperialism has had on the Chamorro culture and language. While the Chamorro culture and language are not forbidden under the U.S., their gradual decline is evident through past foreign and U.S. administrations on Guam as Chamorros have now become a political minority on their own native land--comprising of 42% of the total population in 2000. Per the DEIS, of the 11% of Chamorro-speaking children and the 26% of Chamorro-speaking adults, two-thirds of the children and one-third of the adults speak English more frequently than Chamorro. U.S. presence has been so influential and has made a significant impact on Guam culturally. Chamorro society has shifted to that of a Western society. No amount of money or programs will be able to fully revive Guam's culture. Culture and language is not something you can simply teach, to be fully implemented, it has to be a way of life. I support the **No Action Alternative**.

I-2291-001

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.

Michelle Case SUBMITTED ON LINE

HI211-07

I-2292-001 In regards to: Chapter 10 Section 10.2.1.2 paragraph 10

Candidate species must also be evaluated in the BA, however if they are not formally listed by the time the BO is issued and the proposed action would not result in their listing, no determination for these species will be made in the BO.

Just because a species is not provided on a list does not erase it from existence. All animals contribute to our environment. The Audubon Society states "Birds are important indicators of the overall health of our environment. Like the proverbial canaries in the coal mine, **they send an urgent warning about threats to our water, air, natural resources, climate and more."** Therefore, all birds, whether listed should be considered to determine the overall impact that disturbing their natural habitat would have on the island. We must respect their natural ability to provide us with information on how our infringement on their natural habitat is affecting not only them but the world's natural environment.

I-2292-001

Thank you for your comment.

Joshua Perez

Guam History HI-211

H. Cristobal

February 9, 2010

Questions on the DEIS:

I-2293-001 **Q-I:** The first question I would like to pose is a heavily pregnant one. In my opinion, it is the question which underlies all other questions and also, again in merely my own opinion, is the crux of the matter; this is namely who has the right to say "No" in this whole affair? Do we have the right to say "No"? This further boils down to the fundamental question of Political status. The DEIS states that "an expansion in non-Chamorro voting population could... affect outcomes of any future plebiscites about Guam's political status." How will the U.S. abide by its own Constitution in upholding American values of "consent of the Governed to be governed"? How will it have any moral credibility when it denies the democratic process to Chamorros, yet touts to its vanquished foes that it does so to spread democracy?

Q-II: The second question is how they plan on mitigating the impacts on the Chamorro population, particularly in regards to institutionally protecting Chamorro interests? The report also notes that "budgets for cultural activities, the number of native Chamorros in government offices or leadership positions, and activities dedicated to cultural issues could also be affected by the population shift." Is there a tangible way in which these impacts can be lessened or the interest of this cultural group who by recognition of the U.N. is the population who has the right to vote on its future political status?

I-2293-001

Thank you for your comment. Topics such as the political status also commonly referred to as "decolonization" and "self-determination" of Guam are important issues but are not part of the proposed action. DoD recognizes the importance of reducing adverse socio-economic and cultural change effects on the people of Guam, the island's natural resources, and infrastructure. The EIS process identifies ways to implement the proposed relocation while minimizing adverse impacts. DoD will continue to work with the people and Government of Guam to ensure that the short-term impacts of construction are managed effectively and that the long-term effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

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.

Michelle Case SUBMITTED ON LINE

HI211-07

I-2294-001 In regards to Chapter 11 Section 11.1.1 Navy Coral Assessment Methodology paragraph 2

Coral reef restoration is currently an evolving field with new research methods continuously being developed. Few, if any, injuries to coral have been followed from impact to complete recovery as part of the NRDA process. Consequently, expert estimates about whether a site will recover in 30, 50, or 300 years, or not at all, are necessarily imperfect, but bear the responsibility of being the best available information at present. Almost all of the approaches detailed in Viehman (2009) rely heavily on expert opinion, which is unlikely to be universally accepted, and consequently, contributes to the adversarial nature of determining the extent and costs of restoration. Thus, the Viehman (2009) paper also provides encouragement for coral reef NRDAs to become a process that is objective (quantitative) rather than the current, often subjective process. As more informative data emerge from research, restoration monitoring, and HEA, the application should advance the NRDA process in conjunction with coral reef restoration science.

If the methods to which coral reef restoration is still evolving how will we be assured that there will not be irreparable damage done when the area is dredged? Stated above "the Viehman (2009) paper also provides encouragement for coral reef NRDAs to become a process that is objective (quantitative) rather than current, often **subjective** process", this statement provides that any action should be delayed until such time as **quantitative** data can be provided. I agree with this assessment as with everything "knowledge is power", subjective knowledge is not knowledge at all, it is an opinion. **Quantitative knowledge** should provide a better prospective on the damage that may be done. We as citizens of this earth all need to ensure that we are respectful of our natural habitats that we have been blessed with. If there is no definitive answer as to the extent of damage being done **I support the NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE** until such time that there is sufficient data to prove that future generations will not have to pay for the mistakes that we make during our generation.

I-2294-001

Thank you for your comment. Habitat assessment methodologies which evaluate the function of affected aquatic resources, such as coral reef ecosystems, are an evolving science and the adequacies of existing and new methodologies are heavily debated in the scientific community. Ideally, a standard assessment technique that accurately characterizes and quantifies losses and gains of coral reef ecosystem functions would be used. However, rulemaking for the Compensatory Mitigation Rule recognizes the wide variety of aquatic resources present in the United States and the evolving nature of science regarding aquatic ecosystem restoration make the establishment of standard assessment methodologies impracticable. The assessment for this EIS used an historically approved methodology (percent coral cover), supplemented by other methods such as the use of Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) satellite photos, for quantifying impacts to affected coral reef ecosystems impacted by the proposed transient CVN wharf and associated dredging. DoD believes that use of the percent coral cover methodology, supplemented by use of LIDAR satellite photos, is the "best currently available science" to attempt to capture the thousands of elements that comprise the function of a coral reef ecosystem. DoD's assessment is currently under review by the US Army Corps of Engineers, the agency charged with implementing dredge and fill permits under CWA Section 404, and other Federal agencies. The FEIS will be updated to reflect the latest developments in this review.

Brandon San Nicolas 2/15/10

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Comment Sheet

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-2295-001 With military build-up slowing coming, the plans in the draft EIS documents will have a tremendous effect the many individuals living here on the island of Guam. Under these documents, there are plenty problems and concerns affecting the locals and Guam itself One issues that would change and affects many local residents, especially the future of young ones, are all the infrastructure projects being done. Many of Guam roadways today has gotten worst for many years due to construction, now that the plan to expand Guam's roads and adding sidewalks would even increase the chance of having the road to deteriorate a lot more quicker. One main reason that would increase rate of deteriorating is the increase of automobiles, as in more buses and taxi, leading to having more cars on the road on a daily basis. To add on with the infrastructure problem is that if the government are able to make all these change on a faster rate rather than figuring out to make the schools a
I-2295-002 lot better, especially JFK and Southern High school. With all these construction projects also need plenty of space to enable these projects to exist, that means land being taken away. To be living on a beautiful island with many historical landmarks and site seeing that many local loves to share stories and experience with these places. But now, most of the south and north areas of the would be cover by the military and the sites and landmarks would not be access by anyone no more. Knowing to be coming from an island like Guam with such great culture and lifestyle would dramatically change and sooner and later the old traditional ways would change or worst forgotten.

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

I-2295-001

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

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

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

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

The Department of Defense, Guam Department of Public Works and Federal Highway Administration are continuing to work together to

identify projects eligible for funding under the DAR program. The DoD will lead an interagency council which includes the USDOT to seek solutions to island-wide traffic issues.

I-2295-002

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

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

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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	RECCOMENDATION 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-2296-001		Because the only response we'll get is "comment noted", I feel this process is unjust. the people planning this build-up have no obligation to address our concerns	Give us a justification as to why they are not going to respond to us and our concerns in a real way.
I-2296-002		This build-up is not helping our island because all of the contracts are going to off-island companies. we are not recieving the full benefits.	They have to start giving local contractors on island the bulk of the contracts instead of going off-island and the money doesn't stay here.
2			

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: Joseph Artero

Address: ~~257 Hepa St.~~ P.O. Box 20313 GMF 96921

I-2296-001

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

I-2296-002

Thank you for your comment. Please see the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F of the DEIS) for information on the expected economic impacts that would be associated with the proposed action. 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. Likewise, federal contracts must comply with the federal procedures and regulations. There are goals set for minorities, small disadvantaged businesses, and other specific groups.

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Comment Sheet

GUAM AND CNMI MILITARY RELOCATION DRAFT EIS / OEIS

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Please provide your comments below:

I-2297-001 With the relocation of the Marines set for Guam, economic increases will probably be the only ounce of good news we will hear from it. This reason being is because harboring thousands of foreign individuals does place Guam's public health and safety at risk.

For instance, to my knowledge, Marines travel around the globe and having them set foot on this island may contract diseases, especially from the numerous places they have been. Clearly, the same matter that caused SARS and the H1N1 to spread around island.

Next is the safety, it is definite that the Marines will not be arriving alone, considering the weapons and ships they come with. Their machinery may pose a threat to the island and its locals.

This is just the jist of concerns regarding the relocation of the Marines. if their arrival is inevitable. Hopefully, we can prevent this relocation from happening. If push comes to shove and there is no way of doing so, then precautions must be inforced to accomodate their presence. For instance, thoroughly inspecting the health of each Marine and securing Marine machinery in remote locations on Guam.

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

I-2297-001

Thank you for your comments. Disease and epidemics occur as a result of the interaction of three factors, agent, host, and environment. Agents cause the disease, hosts are susceptible to it, and environmental conditions permit host exposure to the agent. The key to prevent the spread of an illness is maintaining good personal hygiene and keeping the environment around living areas clean. Marines and construction workers would be one host to bring disease to the island. Another contributor could be the over 1.2 million tourists that visit Guam each year. It should be noted that Marines are subject to periodic physicals and can seek medical advice and treatment from DoD healthcare facilities as needed. Also, foreign workers (notably H2B workers) would be subject to physicals prior to be hired and coming to Guam; construction workers would also have healthcare insurance and providers. Emergency funds for all forms of disasters, including disease outbreaks are available to Guam.

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Please provide your comments below:

I-2298-001 I worry about our island's language, culture, & historic locations on island. I hear a lot of locals speak up for insurance of jobs, lands, noise, overpopulation, & much more. No doubt that those are extremely important points, but I feel like those problems may be solved. All of those problems seem to be solved with money. Money can fix any problem, but if our language disappeared, our culture faded, & our historic locations altered & destroyed, what then? It just will not be the same. Money can't restore the authenticity of our language & culture; historical landmarks will be forgotten under pavement. It really makes me sad to know that reality if we don't act now. I propose that more Chamorro preservation groups form. More Chamorro classes should be established in both public & private schools on Guam.

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

I-2298-001

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.

Maelene Blechel

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Comment Sheet

GUAM AND CNMI MILITARY RELOCATION DRAFT EIS / OEIS

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Please provide your comments below:

I-2299-001 In volume 2 chapter 9 page 19 of the draft EIS, it states, "there are several recreational resources that the public would lose the access to, and the use of the features if the proposed action were implemented..." It isn't fair that the people of Guam are going to lose access to what are places of recreation for a firing range. The military can't just come here and take things. They should build a firing range on their base. The people who live near Pagat Cave and those other places shouldn't have to live everyday listening to gunshots. The military shold since its their idea.

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

I-2299-001

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.

Ruth NU

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Please provide your comments below:

I-2300-001 An important fact that really caught my attention in the DEIS is that "43% of active-duty military personnel admitted to frequent binge drinking." (vol. 2, ch. 16, pg. 1692) Tumon, a village on Guam known as a tourist site, is one of the most common places where alcohol is served due to the large amount of clubs, ~~beer~~ and bars in the area. Knowing the fact that almost 50% of active duty military are binge drinkers increases the awareness that Guam's citizens are not safe. Large consumption of alcohol can increase crime rate such as "67.1% of binge-drinking episodes were reported by personnel aged 17-25 and a quarter of those episodes were reported by underage personnel." (vol. 2, ch. 16, Pg. 1692). With those high percentages, I would like to question "what about the citizens of Guam's safety?" When the draft was in the process of being made, did it ever occur that Guam is a very small island so crimes dealing with alcohol is going to rise? If Japan is complaining about the military, what makes Guam a better place for the military? My concern is the safety of the citizens of Guam. How are we suppose to know if our children are safe being alone, with so many military personnel around? My suggestion would be with friends to bring a couple hundred people at a time for a test. If crimes do increase within a period of time, then the draft should be reconsidered. The citizens of Guam should be the main concern in the draft however, I feel the draft lacks its concern for the people of Guam.

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

I-2300-001

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."

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

COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 1397 Received: 2/17/2010 9:07:13 PM

I-2301-001 Poop.

I-2301-001

Comment noted.

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Please provide your comments below:

I-2302-001 The impact that the Military relocation will have on the coral reef is very worrysome. Volume 2 Chapter 4 of the DEIS states that in order to build a nuclear submarine wharf, 100 acres of Coral reef must be destroyed. The impact of wiping out an entire ecosystem will be catastrophic. The reef is home to many important aquatic species that play a vital role in maintaining the health of Guam's ecology. Many of Guam's residents, including myself, fish recreationally or as a means to feed families. Fishermen can no longer work worry-free for fear that their preferred fishing site will be taken and used for other purposes, despite the fact that one-third of Guam has already been seized by the military. Not only does this negatively impact residents and wildlife, but as a result of the dredging, Guam's tourism industry will plummet. Those on vacation do not want to spend their time viewing dead coral and seeing no fish. The DEIS fails to address the impact increased turbidity and sound disturbances will have on Marine species. Additionally, the DEIS fails to address the impact of the drifting dredged material. Thus, this will not only negatively effect Apra Harbor, but up to 100,000 cubic yards in all directions as well. The real issue is whether or not a nuclear submarine wharf is justification for the destruction of an ecosystem, collapse of an industry, and the stripping of more land from the locals who rightfully own it.

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

I-2302-001

Thank you for your comment. The Navy is considering a suite of potential options for compensatory mitigation for the loss of coral in Outer Apra Harbor as identified in Volume 4, Section 11.2.2.7. In addition, please see Chapter 11 of Volume 2, which discusses coral reef communities in Inner Apra Harbor. There will be no dredging of any coral or unique marine habitat area within Inner Apra Harbor.

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.

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

Jannie Diaz
HI211-03
15 February 2010
DEIS comment

According to the DEIS (Volume 2, Ch. 16), it is documented that "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." My concern is that if that is to be true, why was the military claiming that the build up will increase Guam's economy? That's very misleading. Are they thinking that we, Guam residents, are ignorant and that we aren't smart enough to catch that? Everything with the planning of the build up is for the 80,000 people that will be coming to Guam such as future employments; Most of the future employments will benefit the off-island people and not Guam residents since Guam residents will become the minority. Guam residents will have nothing to look forward to. Instead, Guam residents will struggle-- struggle to look for jobs. With that being said, Guam residents will be pressured to migrate to a place that can accommodate job seekers with guaranteed jobs. I-2303-001

I-2303-001

Thank you for your comment. Please see the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F of the DEIS) for information on the expected economic impacts that would be associated with the proposed action.

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).

The reason for the lower number of local construction workers versus the foreign (H2B) workers is that the construction manpower needed is estimated to use all the qualified construction workers on the island. Subsequently, with the supply of qualified construction workers used, there is still a demand for more qualified constructon workers that would be met via H2B workers.

Ivan Alcoran
HI211-03
15 February 2010
DEIS comment

I-2304-001 According to the DEIS (Volume 2, Ch. 16), it is documented that "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." My concern is that, is this going to be more beneficial for the residents of Guam? Or is it more beneficial for off-island workers? I think that they should use this opportunity for jobs to give the homeless a way to receive pay. I think that the amount of jobs available should not only benefit those who already have jobs but those without jobs. Guam has a lot of homeless people who could probably be trained to do these jobs which will let them get off the streets and have a steady income. At the moment I can't really tell if this is more beneficial to off-island workers or Guam residents because I'm pretty sure that Guam can't supply the 15,000 workers needed to complete this project, but I think that if a Guam resident should want to work on for this build-up project, then he/ she should be given the job, instead of an off-island worker. I know that this is going to give an economy boost to Guam but at what cost? We don't know who's going to work here, what their goals are, and the troubles or benefits that they are going to supply Guam with. Guam is a very family oriented society and I'm sure that the sudden migration of strangers to the island will cause some problems. I just want to know how the government is going to mitigate these occurrences.

I-2304-001

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

5

Deis Comment

Volume 3: Marine Corps Relocation-Training on Tinian
Chapter 18:
18.2.1.3. Issues identified during Public Scoping Process

I-2305-001 The interest in Tinian for military training purposes is not surprising, however, it is disastrous. Tinian is a small island with a population estimating 3,000-4,000 inhabitants. It concerns me that one of my family members might get infected with a disease or harmed from a UXO. We are a small community with limited means of health care services and majority of the residents are financially strained. I hope in our best regards as a people the United States Government will have a system or plan to prevent any mishaps from occurring.

I-2305-001

Thank you for your comment. The DoD has and will continue to investigate unexploded ordinance (UXO) and other potentialy dangerous sites. Prior to construction DoD will investigate the proposed site for UXO clearances. Based on the pre-constructon clearance procedures, it is unlikely that these UXOs and/or hazardous materials and wastes would pose a threat to the public.

Gregorio Borja

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Please provide your comments below:

I-2306-001 Noise ~~fr~~ is gonna be a major factor when the military comes. today, various types of construction, vehicles, airplanes, and people cause so much noise. At least one time a day my child wakes to the ~~pa~~ sounds of the military buildup. Fighter jets fly right over my house shaking everything within it. Incentives for sound proof windows so be provided for all those who apply.

Not only ~~does~~ do the noises wake my child, but affect my older relatives. These elders who were enslaved by Japanese occupation, ~~sacrificing~~ sacrificed their lives for who they are and where they lived. The least we can do for them is to make them comfortable and healthy. In order for this to happen, movement towards ~~where~~ the sounds of equipment, airplanes, etc ~~can be used~~ and implementing when ~~and~~ where they should be used should be enforced.

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

I-2306-001

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

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Please provide your comments below:

I-2307-001 First I would like to talk about the jobs and construction. I don't seem to find it fair that the marines' dependents will have more access to finding a job rather than the people of Guam. It's not fair that the Guam unemployed people less likely to get a job when they have worked hard to try and be employed. what's sad is that DEIS didn't mention was that there were no training option to help Guam residents qualify for new jobs. I feel that the people of Guam who is unemployed should be the first to get any job opening that they applied to rather than the people who haven't even been living there.

I-2307-002 Second I would like to talk about just how I feel about the whole build up. I really feel disappointed even if I am not from here. There will be a lot of people here on Guam. Most of the marine families would be getting houses & jobs really quick while the Guam residents have a hard time giving up land and trying to find jobs to support their family. It's sad too that most of the sites here on Guam are going to be taken by the military. The military already have their own places why can't they just use that rather than taking away what make Guam so beautiful.

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

I-2307-001

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

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

I-2307-002

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

DoD was required to determine whether military relocation requirements could be met by excess, underutilized or otherwise available property held by DoD on Guam. Early development plans attempted to keep all activities on existing DoD lands. However, as discussed in the FEIS

(Volume 2, Chapter 2), after applying operational and environmental screening criteria, no contiguous DoD area on Guam was identified that could support all the land use and operational requirements of the action.

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

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Please provide your comments below:

I-2308-001 One of my many concerns regarding the Military Buildup is our island's public health and safety. There are already many people on Guam, especially our elders, with complicated health risks that would only intensify should any diseases should come in. Volume 2, Chapter 18 of the DEIS addresses the effects of the Military Buildup. Considering the fact that Guam is already medically understaffed with not enough equipment to care for our people, any chance of the diseases mentioned in the DEIS, such as rubella, tuberculosis, or hepatitis C, spreading any further throughout the island would only make matters worse. I, myself, suffer from a heart disease, and the last thing I need is a bacterial infection. I believe the public health risks will only increase if Guam is ambushed by such an unthinkable population boom.

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

I-2308-001

Thank you for your comment. Disease and epidemics occur as a result of the interaction of three factors, agent, host, and environment. Agents cause the disease, hosts are susceptible to it, and environmental conditions permit host exposure to the agent. The key to prevent the spread of an illness is maintaining good personal hygiene and keeping the environment around living areas clean. Marines and construction workers would be one host to bring disease to the island. Another contributor could be the over 1.2 million tourists that visit Guam each year. It should be noted that Marines are subject to periodic physicals and can seek medical advice and treatment from DoD healthcare facilities as needed. Also, foreign workers (notably H2B workers) would be subject to physicals prior to be hired and coming to Guam; construction workers would also have healthcare insurance and providers. Emergency funds for all forms of disasters, including disease outbreaks are available to Guam.

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Please provide your comments below:

I-2309-001 My name is Donna Arino and I am a resident in Guam. I would like to take this opportunity to address my concern about the military buildup on Guam. First of all, I am against the proposal of the massive buildup. My reason is that the economic impacts will hurt Guam residents. Vol. 2, Ch. 16 pg. 1057 states: "Guam workers will likely continue to see the cost of goods and services rise faster than their incomes." From that statement, it will seem that Guam's economy will get worse. Guam residents are already having a hard time with how the economy is doing right now. The EIS claims that the buildup will bring more jobs to Guam, but the vast majority of those jobs will be going to off-island workers. What about us Guam residents? How can we compete with the thousands of people coming into Guam seeking for jobs too?

There has been no discussion on how the decrease of 8,000 jobs in 2015, 11,000 jobs in 2016, and 7,000 jobs in 2017 will affect unemployment on Guam. No training option to help Guam residents qualify for the new jobs. No employment options through the military for the working-age dependents who will be competing for jobs on Guam. No guarantees that those Guam residents who currently hold construction jobs with the military will be able to keep them throughout the buildup process. No solutions on how to deal with the skyrocket in demand for job off base with the influx of 9000 permanent military dependents. There has to be a solution. We need to find a solution to these problems.

The JPGO is telling us that tourism will increase from the buildup. I think they are mistaken. Less tourists will come to Guam. One of Guam's prominent bankers has pointed out the military and tourism are sessentially incompatible, due to crime rates, environmental factors, and other military impacts. Guam will suffer a market loss in tourism due to construction chaos and traffic during the buildup. We can not let that happen. Guam needs tourism to boost the economy, not decline it. All these facts about the buildup affecting Guam's economy are all bad signs. I don't want the people of Guam to suffer has much to make a living. The military buildup should help us, our family, or Guam become more suitable to live in. Without any solution, I have no choice but be against the military buildup on Guam.

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

I-2309-001

Thank you for your comment. Relating to cost of living and the proposed military buildup, it is noted that the history of inflation and recession of Guam's economy from the 1970s to present was provided on page 3-47 of the SIAS. In subsection 4.3.1.4 (beginning page 4-10) of the SIAS, the subject of impact on the standard of living is addressed, stating: "Standard of living is a measure of purchasing power. If the standard of living increases for a person it means they can purchase more goods and services. If the standard of living declines for that person, he or she can purchase fewer goods and services. Changes in a person's standard of living are determined by their income and the prices of the goods and services they tend to purchase. A person's standard of living will increase if their income rises faster than the prices of goods and services they tend to purchase. A person's standard of living will decline if the prices of goods and services they tend to purchase rise faster than the person's income. In both the construction and operational components, the average wage of workers would increase as a function of greater demand for labor. However, the price of goods and services purchased by individuals would rise as well. It cannot be definitively predicted whether wages or the price of goods and services would increase at a faster pace. If wages earned by a particular household rise more quickly than the price of goods and services, then the standard of living would increase. If the price of goods and services rises more quickly than wages, the standard of living would decrease. For households on fixed incomes, the result would be reduced purchasing power. Those with the ability to quickly renegotiate their wages will have a better chance at maintaining or increasing their standard of living." On page 4-11 of the SIAS, the discussion continues and discusses the income of military related construction and operational jobs that will, on the average, be higher than the present average wages on Guam. It concludes: "In terms of cost of living, from 2000 to 2008 Guam workers have seen their standard of living decline by 30% and there is no reason to expect the military buildup to reverse that trend – Guam workers will likely to

continue to see the cost of goods and services rise faster than their incomes. While the proposed action may not represent a reversal of this trend, it will slow the rate of decline in the standard of living that has been prevalent since 2000."

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 SIAS, 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.

For information on the expected impacts on tourism please see Section 4.4.7 of the SIAS. The proposed action would likely increase spending at tourist sites because of the visiting fleet and new military residents of Guam. Additionally, military personnel stationed at Guam would also trigger visitors to Guam because it is likely that friends and families would visit them.

JENNICA SILVA

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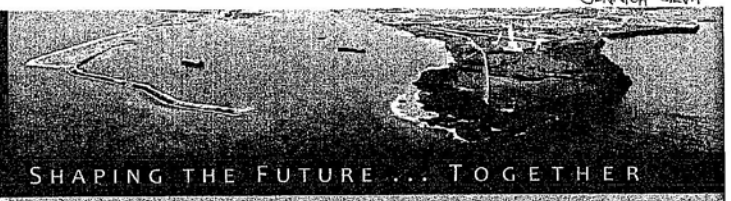

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Comment Sheet GUAM AND CNMI MILITARY RELOCATION DRAFT EIS / OEIS

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Please provide your comments below:

I-2310-001 To me, one of the biggest issues is the Cultural Resources. It is one of the important things that means a lot in the history of Guam. These cultural resources are also part of the tourism industry here in Guam. According to the Draft EIS, "National Historic Landmarks (NHL) are cultural resources of national historic importance and are automatically listed on the NRHP. Under the implementing regulations for NHL (36 CFR 800.10), special consideration to minimize harm to an NHL is required (12-2)." These resources are part of the history that should be kept, so that, the future generations are able to know about the facts and information about the history of Guam. However, if they are able to find a place and make a replica of these historical sites, then there's a probability that the people will agree about these proposal.

"Chapter 12. Cultural Resources." Draft EIS/OEIS Nov 2009: 2.
<http://guambuildupeis.us/documents/volume_2/Volume%202%20Chapter%2012.pdf>

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

I-2310-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD understands the importance of the cultural and historic issues related with land in Guam. The Proposed Action would not directly or indirectly impact National Historic Landmarks on Guam. The DEIS describes the intensive selection process that the DoD went through to select alternatives for all aspects of the Proposed Action in Section 2.1.2. During this entire process, the results of historic property surveys, consultation with the Guam SHPO and other stakeholders, and predictive modeling resulted in many fewer sites directly impacted by designing installations away from or around areas that contained high densities of historic properties. Thus, the vast majority of impacts to resources were avoided. DoD will continue to work very closely with the Guam SHPO and other consulting parties to mitigate any adverse effects to cultural resources and to provide information necessary to protect historically important archaeological sites.

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Comment Sheet

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Please provide your comments below:

I-2311-001 With the issue about closing historical sites like Pagat Cave that will only be open certain times of the year; I think that the military needs to find areas away from sites that are historical and tourist attractions. There are ~~things~~ cultural artificats that are there and are perserved there, and if they deciede we these areas as training grounds then they will destory all of these cultural artifacts. I'm sure that the military ~~can~~ has their own land that they can use for things like this and they don't need to use areas like Pagat Cave when they have other perfectly good areas of their own that they can use. As a resident of Guam I go there regularly to enjoy the beauty of the area, and to hangout and swim and have a good time, and I would like to take my family there in future anytime not only during certain times of the year

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

I-2311-001

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 Pagat. 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. 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.

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Please provide your comments below:

I-2312-001 In Volume 3, chapter 14, pg 14-1, it brings up the issue of "Roadways and Marine Transportation." This is one of my concerns because military build-up will not only affect the roads, but the people as well. It was mentioned that there are mainly only two-lane roads in Tinian. This, obviously, goes the same for Guam and the other Mariana Islands. I request not to bring the military here because it would highly affect our everyday lifestyle. We are not one of the states, we are just an island. Our life on the road is complicated enough. On average, it takes 2-3 hours to get from one point to another. We do not want higher traffic. Today, the main cause for traffic is road construction. It would be much worse if 80,000 military plus the population of Guam are on the road.

I-2312-002 In Volume 3, Chapter 2, pg 2-1, it brings up the "Proposed Action and Alternatives." To my understanding, our lands will be taken away and restricted just because strangers from the military will be training there. The people who have owned lands for many years have certainly taken care of it and loved it like it was their child. So, why take away the lands from its parents? I request that the military should train in a much bigger space where not

I-2312-003 a majority of people will be highly affected. Majority of the people of Guam and the other Mariana Islands would not want to be restricted from a historical place or where their grandparents were buried. It would make them feel like they have been deprived of their freedom. We definitely do not want to be asked, "Do you have a military I.D.?" to get into a historical place we have been going to throughout our childhood years. So, I simply request not to continue to bring the military to the Mariana Islands.

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

I-2312-001

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 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-2312-002

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

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-2312-003

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.

JULINO GALENO

Comment Sheet GUAM AND CNMI MILITARY RELOCATION DRAFT EIS / OEIS

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Please provide your comments below:

I-2313-001 The EIS draft does not really benefit the island of Guam as to job opportunities. Why hire more outside skilled workers, when we have educated and hard-working people in Guam. That is why we have schools here, to educate us and prepare us for the future.

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

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

I-2313-001

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.

JUSETTE M. Eclavea

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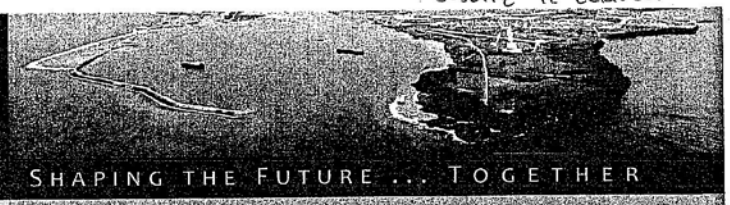

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Please provide your comments below:

As an active student at the University of Guam and
I-2314-001 the community, I do not agree with the military use of the Pagat
Area for a firing range. They should consider fully utilizing North-
west Field (NWF). This land is already federally owned and the use
of the land is made in detail on the Draft EIS on VOL 2, CH8, pg 20.
As you can see, room is available for a firing range & they would
be shooting over a cliff which is a safer method. This land
is also suggested because its current ownership. The land has been
federally owned since World War II. Soldiers have found artifact from an
I-2314-002 old restaurant that was there before the war. If the military were to
use the Pagat area artifacts from the Latte Era. Hikers have found cooking stones
and other artifacts while enjoying the complete bliss of the island. Pagat has great
historical / sentimental value to the people of Guam.
Please reconsider the future location for the firing range.

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

I-2314-001

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-2314-002

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. 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.

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Please provide your comments below:

There are several issues I would like to point out with my concerns as a Guam resident.

I-2315-001 We are expecting thousands with this military buildup and overcrowding in our island has already been a major conflict. With the military coming in, when will the build up for our roadways be done? Getting from one point to another is already as difficult during rush hours.

This then leads me to the following:

I-2315-002* My next concern is about the security of the people. Being notified about Japan's crime rates rising because of the build-up is very disturbing. Our island is already withstanding the fights and crimes brought up. We need to know that our security is being taken care of and limitations to where and time should be considered. More active officers should be called for upon their arrival as well.

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

I-2315-001

Thank you for your comment. The roadway projects construction schedule is discussed in Volume 6, Chapter 2, Section 2.5.1.8 and summarized in Table 2.5-4. Most of the roadway projects are estimated to be complete by 2013. The remaining projects estimated to be completed by 2017.

I-2315-002

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

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

The DoD acknowledges that any increase in population, such as the one that these proposed actions would cause, may be accompanied by a proportionate increase in crime and social disorder. The DoD also acknowledges that widely publicized instances of military crime in Okinawa cause Guam residents to be concerned about possible repercussions on the island brought about by the increase in military population on Guam. The increase in population during the construction phase of the build up is recognized as a time for concern for increases in

incidents of crime. Moreover, it is also acknowledged that the age group of many military personnel is often characterized as prone to conflicts and misbehavior. DoD educates its service men and woman on good behavior and will act promptly and rigorously to curtail any misconduct and enforce laws to protect the citizens of Guam and our military personnel.

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Please provide your comments below:

I-2316-001 It's in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement | Overseas Environmental Impact Statement; Volume I: Executive Summary Overview, Guam will face potential significant adverse impacts to four traditional cultural properties, as well as approximately 34 NRHP-eligible or listed archaeological resources on Guam.

Reading through the DEIS is difficult enough because of its lengthy information, however, when coming across the section where it reads that the military is looking to take over and build through cultural properties and/or archaeological resources

I-2316-002 it's just too hard to take. The military arms are afraid of lands on Guam. Is it really necessary to take over more? I believe not. There are so much land owned by the United States military that are not being used. They have taken many too much,

I-2316-003 is ever going to be enough? The Chamorro people of Guam have suffered so much hardships through the years. From the Spanish, Japanese, and Americans. It is time for us to all get along and work through this build up together, instead of causing more problems against the islanders who call Guam home.

I-2316-004 We are not anti-Marines or anti-military for that matter. We are good, hospitable people who welcome all those who share our love for this island of Guam. All we are asking for is not to take any more land or destroy our island with more infrastructure

I-2316-005 for defense what beauty the island holds. There is a way for both parties to get what they want, just listen to what we, the people of Guam have to say and we will be able to work through this together.

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

I-2316-001

Thank you for your comment. The DoD conducted cultural resources surveys (including archaeological, architectural, and ethnographic surveys) of over 5,000 acres of land to identify historic properties. During a three-year planning process, the DoD was able to effectively design projects in such a way that the vast majority of these historic properties were avoided by the proposed construction. DoD will continue to work very closely with the Guam SHPO and other stakeholders to continue in our efforts to avoid, minimize and/or mitigate adverse effects to cultural resources.

I-2316-002

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-2316-003

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

I-2316-004

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

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

I-2316-005

Thank you for your comment.

Feb 15, 2010 NICO FUJIKAWA

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Comment Sheet GUAM AND CNMI MILITARY RELOCATION DRAFT EIS / OEIS

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Please provide your comments below:

Reading over the Guam OEIS, I noticed some issues and concerns of the proposed actions for the military build, that I would like to discuss and address in this comment sheet.

I-2317-001 The first issue that I would like to bring up is the location that is considered for the military's main Cantonment site. I noticed that although they gave eight different sites to be considered in volume 2 section 2.2.2.1, only NCTS Finegayan is being carried forward for more analysis. In Table 2.2-2 of volume 2, it shows the limitations and incompatibilities for each area, and it seems that main reason why all the other alternatives are being dismissed is the lack of land availability and each areas limitation for potential expansion. Here is where I realized that although they have drawn up a well organized plan for this cantonment site, they still have or at least want that potential to expand the base to fit their needs. This is an issue because the need for expansion is the need for land, land that in the process will be taken away from the local people of Guam. I suggest that we limit the military on how much land they require. I suggest that what is drawn out on this plan is the only thing that should be permitted and not some hidden agenda to continue

I-2317-002 to use up land and resources for expansion of military bases. The growing presence of the military on Guam is to me, an attack from a world power. We need to defend our island, our culture and our people so that the true Guam is able to continue on.

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

I-2317-001

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 are no current plans to expand the Finegayan base in the future.

I-2317-002

Thank you for your comment.

Maryanne Riano H1-211-/2-15-10

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Please provide your comments below:

Several concerns and questions come to mind about this military build up and the ~~draft~~ Draft EIS. Like other local residents on island, as well as ~~o~~ some of the other islands involved in this military relocation, we all have our own personal views on this matter. Several concerns and questions of mine will cover issues like the environment of Guam & its well being and the DEIS itself.

I-2318-001 My first question is about the DEIS. With the DEIS being 1,000+ pages long, what makes one think that the 'average joe' would be able to read and comment on the DEIS in

I-2318-002 such a short amount of time? Along with that, I have heard that the comments made about this build up by the public will be taken into consideration; however, does that mean that we will only have open ears from ~~GMPO officials~~ JGPO officials but no action of empathy towards our views and concerns? Perhaps to show that the personnel do care, we could have town hall meetings in every village and actually speak with those in charge of this build up – this would show the local community that the military does care about our land and people. As of right now though, that's hard to believe.

I-2318-003 Another concern that crossed my mind ~~was~~ is about the island's marine preserves. Volume 2, Chapter 1, section 8.1.1.1. of the DEIS discusses the island's marine protected areas. I was confused reading this section because it states that there are some federally owned submerged lands around Guam that overlap locally owned submerged lands. Some of these lands also happen to overlap marine preserves, and these federally owned submerged lands are planned to be of use during the build without regards to the locally owned lands that are overlapped. A suggestion to prevent any arguments and "bad blood" with the locals of the island, perhaps move to an uninhabited island in ~~the~~ Micronesia or the Marianas chain should ~~the~~ the military want to use submerged lands for their tests, training, etc. Why take over something that wasn't yours to begin with?

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

I-2318-001

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-2318-002

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.

DoD held six public hearings on Guam, Tinian and Saipan. Almost 2,000 people attended and expressed their concerns on the Draft EIS and military relocation. Approximately 10,500 comments were received on the Draft EIS and DoD reviewed and considered all of them when preparing this Final EIS. The directors of JGPO DC and JGPO Guam attended each hearing and listened to all testimony given.

I-2318-003

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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Please provide your comments below:

I-2319-001 The military is promising many things for Guam in order
for the people to consider the relocation of 80,000 marines. However,
the people of Guam will not be able to know what is really
going to happen and if the military will fall short of their
I-2319-002 promises. They may say that they are willing to provide
for Guam, but while doing that they are also planning to take
away so much from the people, more specifically, our land.
As much as the culture of the chamorros is dying, our land
I-2319-003 is one of the only things we can hold on to. Not only
are their issues of land, but the natural rise in crime
rates, traffic, and a demand for jobs since the families of the
I-2319-004 marines will be accompanying them as well. When the
marines were stationed in Okinawa the rape percentage
went up 80 percent and most of that percentage conciled
of minors of about 13 to 16 years of age. The military
personnel that were involved in such crimes were not punished
I-2319-005 and instead let off for their wrong doings. This brings me to my biggest
concern, respect. Respect has always been a custom that the chamorros
cherish. I was just recently disrespected by a few marines
not too long ago while I was out and I can't imagine how
it will be when more of them come. These men need
to not only be trained for war, but to respect land they are occupying
and the indigenous people of the land as well. This build up will
add a tremendous weight on our shoulders and we are already burdened
with the weights we currently have with most issue on Guam that still
have not been solved.

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

I-2319-001

Thank you for your comment.

I-2319-002

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

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

I-2319-003

Thank you for your comment. Jobs analysis was based upon the number of dollars estimated to enter the Guam economy as a result of the proposed action. Overall, at the 2014 peak of construction and beginning of operations, the civilian labor force demand with the proposed action is 75% higher than it otherwise would have been without the project. At 2020, the difference declines to 12%. Analysis took into account historical information of people arriving on Guam from other areas (such as the Philippines and FAS) in search of jobs, in order to determine the number of new jobs generated by the proposed action that would go to Guam residents. Overall, analysis indicated that at the 2014 construction peak, Guam residents are expected to capture approximately 2,566 jobs and off-island workers would take 15,157 jobs. By 2020, the number of these jobs filled by Guam residents would decrease to 2,211 jobs, and off-island worker jobs would decrease to 3,935 jobs.

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.

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

I-2319-004

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

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

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

I-2319-005

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.

Malig, Lesina

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Please provide your comments below:

I-2320-001 On: Basic Alternative I for water supply

"Basic alternative 1 would consists of installation of up to 22 new potable water supply wells.... Construction would result in the potential for a temporary increase in stormwater runoff, erosion, and sedimentation."

• Drilling and creating ~~new~~ potable water wells would result in increased groundwater withdrawals and would likely be damaged by the dynamics of overall freshwater lens system.

No matter what alternative ways are being proposed, at the end of the day, our water supply would decrease and with all the construction of these potable wells, possible hazardous material would be contributing to diseases Guam's people would acquire.

* Simple solution: DON'T BOTHER GUAM ANYMORE!!!

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

I-2320-001

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.

Joanne M. Daproza
History of Guam
February 15, 2010

Draft EIS Comments:

I-2321-001

In Volume 3, Chapter 12 entitled "Cultural Resources," Section 12.1.1.1 briefly discusses issues pertaining to archeological and architectural sites. The last paragraph of the section mentioned the CNMI's Public Law 3-39 and the Commonwealth Historic Preservation Act of 1982, laws implemented to ensure the preservation of the local historic and cultural heritage of the CNMI. The same paragraph also states specific laws implemented by the CNMI government, which dictates the penalty of the aforementioned laws when found in violation. Despite the fact that federal laws supersede local laws and that federal agencies are required to comply with federal laws, "such compliance would meet local historic preservation goals." Moreover, the introductory paragraphs of the section also discuss agencies that would be involved as well as federal laws and regulation when deeming a specific site to be culturally significant. An underlying issue to be considered regarding such preservation of historical and cultural heritage arises when a conflict of interest between the local community and federal laws occurs. Say for example, a specific site established by NHPA as culturally insignificant is, however, considered significant by the local community for other reasons aside from "association with significant people" and its "ability to yield information important in increasing our understanding of the past." Such specific site may be considered as a recreational site though not culturally significant under federal regulations but significant to the local community in a sense where it has been a part of their cultural heritage. Outlined steps, as well as mediating agencies when such conflicts of interest occur should be proposed.

I-2321-001

Thank you for your comment. As part of the Section 106 consultation process for the proposed action, a Programmatic Agreement (PA) for all proposed military training activities, construction, and operations, which includes additional mitigation measures and procedures on public access, is being prepared. Consulting parties on the Programmatic Agreement include DoD, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Guam State Historic Preservation Officer, CNMI Historic Preservation Officer, and the National Park Service. Interested parties that are participating in the crafting of the PA include the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the Guam Preservation Trust, the Guam Museum, the Department of Chamorro Affairs and other individuals.

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Please provide your comments below:

I-2322-001 The military buildup is going to be responsible for many of the island's residents losing their land. Not only will locals be forced to give up their land but Guam will also be losing some of it's native landmarks. If the military plans to ship thousands of military personels and their families to Guam then new venues would have to be built to accommodate them. It seems as if the natives of Guam are already limited to certain activities especially when it deals with the military.

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

I-2322-001

Thank you for your comment. The preferred alternatives identify three changes in the current DoD footprint. Said differently, DoD plans consider using three pieces of land that are not currently controlled by DoD. One of those properties is presently a dirt trail that is proposed to be paved and made an access road to the southern portion of the Naval Munitions Site. The second proposed area is the Former FAA property, which is between South Finegayan housing and NCTS Finegayan. DoD is interested in negotiating to use this land for housing and related activities in order to make the new Marine Corps base all connected. The third area is in the Pagat region on the plateau overlooking the Pacific Ocean. This area is being considered for "live fire" training ranges.

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

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

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Please provide your comments below:

I-2323-001 One of the issues that I have concerns about, the ongoing noise pollution that the northern of guam will experience when the military will have their fire arm traning.

I-2323-002 This deeply concernes me due to the fact that I am a resident of Yigo. I have been living in the village of Yigo all my 27 years, and to transition to this change will affect me and all the residents of yigo.

There is a path road leading to Anderson south that has been closed for awhile, that road is where people go walking and running in a daily routine. And for the military to close that down is unfair. -- the resident of Yigo Im sure wont able to transition to this change, I can not imagine to be woken up to loud gun shots, or bombs.

How can we live our lives in peace if the only thing we can hear are loud gun shooting and bombs bombing. there must be an alternative way to this situation. The military all ready has a large sum of land, why cant they use the land that they took away from the people of guam.

Think of the children of guam and how this will greatly affect them in the long run. I love the way I'm living my life please dont change it there must be another option that the military can use.

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

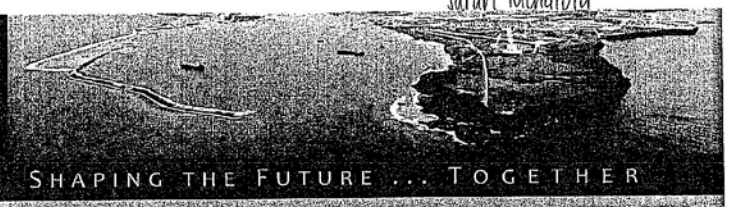
I-2323-001

Thank you for your comment. 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-2323-002

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.

Sarah Mendiola



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Please provide your comments below:

I-2324-001 My main concern is about our Island's Public Health and safety, which is volume 2: chapter 18 in the Draft EIS/OEIS. I want to know if the Government of Guam is even ~~ber~~ prepared to handle the outcome of what these issues may bring. We need to prepare ourselves to embrace all of these changes that we are not ready for. Health care services is something we need to focus more on. The average ratio for Guam's nurses and the population of Guam is one nurse to 453 people. That is not enough medical staff to handle the current population of Guam plus the many more people being located to the Island. It would take a long time for a nurse to meet a patient's needs. We need more medical professionals and a new, bigger hospital to meet the demands of the Island's growing population. With more people coming to Guam, comes more diseases and infections that may be contagious. We need to be more careful and more aware of our health safety.

I-2324-002 Another problem that will arise during this military build up is the traffic. Guam's roads today are already crowded and it takes many people a while to get to their destination. With all the road construction going on, it takes me around half an hour to get to the University of Guam from Agana Heights. This is going to get even worse when the population grows. There's going to be a higher risk of traffic fatalities and car accidents from all of the traffic and the people getting to work or school on time. We, the people of Guam, need to know how these issues are going to be addressed. It is important for us to have a say in our Island's future.

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

I-2324-001

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

Infectious diseases and epidemics occur as a result of the interaction of three factors, agent, host, and environment. Agents cause the disease, hosts are susceptible to it, and environmental conditions permit host exposure to the agent. The key to prevent the spread of an illness is maintaining good personal hygiene and keeping the environment around living areas clean. Marines and construction workers would be one host to bring disease to the island. Another contributor could be the over 1.2 million tourists that visit Guam each year. It should be noted that Marines are subject to periodic physicals and can seek medical advice and treatment from DoD healthcare facilities as needed. Also, foreign workers (notably H2B workers) would be subject to physicals prior to be hired and coming to Guam; construction workers would also have healthcare insurance and providers. Emergency funds for all forms of disasters, including disease outbreaks are available to Guam.
Overall traffic congestion and resulting travel times will increase as organic (non-military) population increases on Guam. The increase in population associated with the military build-up will also add traffic and increase congestion. The DEIS identifies a number of roadway improvement projects for the 2030 planning horizon, that if implemented, will offset the increased congestion attributable to the military at many locations.The 2030 Guam Transportation Plan outlines recommendations for an improved mass transit system on Guam. These

recommendations included forming the Guam Mass Transit Authority and implementing high-capacity bus service on the island. In late 2009/early 2010, the Guam Regional Transit Authority (GRTA) was formed and will now be responsible for all public transit functions. The GRTA approved the Guam Transit Business Plan in January 2010, which includes purchasing new buses, constructing a bus maintenance facility, and modifying the bus schedule.The off-base roadway projects may be funded through the Defense Access Road (DAR) Program and annual allocations through the U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) Federal Highway Administration. The Defense Access Road Program provides the means for the Department of Defense (DoD) to pay for public highway improvements required as a result of a sudden or unusual defense-generated traffic impact or unique defense-related public highway requirement.

I-2324-002

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

Vince Diaz

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Please provide your comments below:

I-2325-001 My concern is about Public health and safety, which is on volume 2 chapter 18. One of the main issues are guam's roadway's which are heavily conjested as it is. There will be a increase in traffic delays, which means more time getting to and from your destination, and traffic accidents and fatalities will also see an increase. Health care would be another issue, our hospital has already experienced issues with bed shortages. Without any changes in the health care system. There will be many problems such as: longer wait for response time for patients, or complications or death from delayed treatment. There will be need to expand the hospital to cope with population demands. There will need to be and increase in nurses, doctors, and other medical practioners. Crime rates may also rise which will call for more police presence around Guam. A potential increase in disease will also occur due to population increase. Disease such as STD's and TB are likely to increase on the island

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

I-2325-001

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.

Overall traffic congestion and resulting travel times will increase as organic (non-military) population increases on Guam. The increase in population associated with the military build-up will also add traffic and increase congestion. The DEIS identifies a number of roadway improvement projects for the 2030 planning horizon, that if implemented, will offset the increased congestion attributable to the military at many locations.The 2030 Guam Transportation Plan outlines recommendations for an improved mass transit system on Guam. These recommendations included forming the Guam Mass Transit Authority and implementing high-capacity bus service on the island. In late 2009/early 2010, the Guam Regional Transit Authority (GRTA) was formed and will now be responsible for all public transit functions. The GRTA approved the Guam Transit Business Plan in January 2010, which includes purchasing new buses, constructing a bus maintenance facility, and modifying the bus schedule.The off-base roadway projects may be funded through the Defense Access Road (DAR) Program and annual allocations through the U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) Federal Highway Administration. The Defense Access Road Program provides the means for the Department of Defense (DoD) to pay for public highway improvements required as a result of a sudden or

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Please provide your comments below:

I-2326-001 The issue I find to be a major concern to our islands well being is on the marine biological resources on volume two, chapter eleven of the Draft EIS. I find this issue to be considered a global concern instead of just a local concern because coral reefs provide human societies with resources and services as food, protection, medicine, and jobs. The resources and services coral reefs provide human societies are worth an abundance of millions of dollars each year. For example, our islands coral reefs provide jobs and businesses that support tourism. Coral reefs are a major contributor to tourism because tourists like to snorkele and scuba dive in our islands beaches/waters. Our islands coral reefs is one of the major reasons why tourists come to our island. Without our coral reefs, our island will lose a great amount of tourists, and tourism plays a vital role in our islands economy.

Aside from resources and services, coral reefs provide our island protection against catastrophic events such as tsunamis, storms, and floods. Without coral reefs our island will be in great danger if catastrophic events arise. For example, when these catastrophic events arise coral reefs helps prevent erosions, property damage, and most valuable of all the loss of human life.

In addition, coral reefs are referred to as "medicine cabinets" of this century. The ingredients for mankind's future prescription drugs are going to come from the coral reefs (Rainforest Alliance 2009). The medical potential of coral reefs remain virtually untapped, and coral reefs are being destroyed world wide, so it is vital that mankind preserves them.

Finally, coral reefs play a ~~[illegible]~~ vital role in the balance of our islands ecosystem as well as our entire planet Earth. All life on Earth is based on the fragile balancing ability of the ecosystem to maintain itself. In this century our planet is facing the greatest extinction rates since the fall of the dinosaurs due to mankinds impact on the environment (Rainforest Alliance 2009). I truly believe that education and awareness ~~are essential keys to the healthy future~~ about local and global concerns are essencial keys to the healthy future of mankind. ~~[illegible]~~ If mankind ignores these concerns, mankind will face a tremendously frightening future known as extinction.

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

I-2326-001

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.

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

Tyrone Mendiola
HIST211

DEIS COMMENT

I-2327-001 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.

I-2327-001

Thank you for your comment. Proposed munitions storage locations for the Army component of the proposed actions is at Andersen AFB. Also, 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.

Comment Sheet GUAM AND CNMI MILITARY RELOCATION DRAFT EIS / OEIS

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Feb/5

Please provide your comments below:

I-2328-001 I would like to address the issue of Guam's water supply. I feel like when the military come that the priority will be given to them. This issue is important to me because I feel that water is such a basic necessity for human life that it should not be jeopardized. We, the people of Guam, should not have to worry about something as fundamental as water. In the DEIS Volume 6 Chapter 6, I read about the issues of water pollution because of all the construction that will be happening. I feel like it is a lose, lose situation because when we do have water it is contaminated and soon later it will be depleted. In the EIS Ch. 6, Vol. 6 it suggests that we collect rain water and I don't think that suggestion is going to the military, but only to us locals. In the same chapter and volume, 6.2.1.2 "Determination of Significance" states that it is noted that water resources will be affected during construction than the activity then can be evaluated for significance. This meaning that the construction activity will always win for significance over our water. If water is going to be effected then the construction should always be insignificant. I suggest that if water is over in danger that there should be a vote among the local people of whether the construction should be continued or not. All decisions

I-2328-002 should come down to what the local people want. If this action is taken I also believe that social issues may calm down. We will feel more in control and not like we are being bombarded and disrespected because the decisions are up to us. Our voice needs to be heard in what is done to our resources and our land!

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

I-2328-001

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-2328-002

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.

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Please provide your comments below:

I-2329-001 While reading the DEIS document I was surprised, to say the least, to discover that instead of the ect. 10,000 marines & their dependents that we've been discussing for so long, we will be home to close to 50,000 more people in just four years! I realize that the military is more than willing to improve our current infrastructure in preparation for the marines, but I truly feel that there is no way we will be ready for the full impact on our population in just four years. Even though the relocation of the marines, their dependents, the construction workers & all other involved parties won't happen all at once, I still feel that ~~the~~ the shock will be too great for us to endure. I am also upset by the fact that the military seems to have been planning these actions for quite sometime yet I feel like we just found out about their plans for us! Then before the idea could even sink in we're given deadlines for when we can voice our opinions & only a handful of opportunities to testify ~~for or against the buildup!~~ for or against the buildup! For these reasons & others, I implore the US government & military to at least research ways to make the impact less of a shock. Even with the changes & improvements they are willing to make, we will not be ready to support such major changes in such a short period of time.

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

I-2329-001

Thank you for your comment. The population estimates in the DEIS were based on the maximal scenario. The year 2014 includes the foreign worker population on Guam as well as the military and their dependents. However, after 2017, the population increase (from the 2010 baseline) would be approximately 33,500 (maximal scenario) primarily because the foreign worker population would leave Guam. The DEIS identifies a number of significant impacts to Guam and its resources; this is summarized at the end of various impact chapters in volumes 2 through 6. Impacts to the Chamorro people are also addressed in the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) that is Appendix F, Volume 9 of the DEIS.

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.

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Comment Sheet

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Please provide your comments below:

I-2330-001 One of the problems that concern me about the military build-up is the effect on the environment. On volume two I read about the Hazardous Materials and waste on chapter seventeen. There are alot of problems that could majorly effect Guam. One of the problems it hasn't mentioned is the whether problem and how global warming is effecting us. Polution is Guam would effect the tourism business. The chemical, liquid, and solid hazardous materials would make matters worse. There would be a seawage problem from all the toxic waste, fuel and oil problem from the motor vehicles on the road and the navy ships and aircrafts that are coming. In this chaption, these are all assumptions, but the facts that could lead to the cause are there. There will be an increase in Hazardous Materials that will toxicate the island and it is very upsetting to know that this will happen. if the Military Buildup is accepted. Land will be constructed, the air will be poluted and so will the water, not to mention the people's healt. In table 17.2-17, it shows the Hazardous waste Aviation training consequences and Mitigation. The minor spills will lead to large coflicts with the enviroment.

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

I-2330-001

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

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Please provide your comments below:

I-2331-001 From what I have read on the military build up, the noise level will increase. The noise level of the bombers and jets that fly over the homes of northern Yigo is getting louder. There are students that need to study to achieve a higher education and parents that want to relax before + after work. As a resident of Yigo, Guam are closed to the Andersen air force base. The loud aircrafts that fly over our homes was acceptable to a certain extent. To have ~~noise levels~~ increase to ground training and more aircraft movements, this is where I believe the military has no consideration to the locals of Guam.

I-2331-002 As speaking on the behalf of the locals of Guam, we don't want what Okinawa did not want, but as a individual Guam could use an improvement. Guam's government is already corrupt. The school lack materials, and the roads could use major improvements. I believe Guam doesn't have anything to lose, when we already have big issues that the military can help express.

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

I-2331-001

Thank you for your comment. Ground activities around the Route 15 firing ranges would create elevated noise levels and mitigation measures have been proposed. 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-2331-002

Thank you for your comment.

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Please provide your comments below:

I-2332-001 My comment about the incoming Marines on Guam is that they have analyze carefully on what is the social, environment impact if they dredge in Apra harbor. Put a firing range in Yigo drag race and they will create intense job competition. First, the proposing to build a firing range in Yigo race track to where the car enthusiast are having fun racing and this is the only place that is safe and legal for the racers. If they build this firing range and the racers will attempt to race in the public road that will result to car accidents and even death. The proposal of 100 acres of dredging in Apra Harbor of DEIS is disastrous. It will the marine eco system for most of the sea living creatures are depending on it for their natural habitat. It is important for my because if they will destroy this ecosystem there will be a lot of fish will die and people of Guam will suffer from it. I think the military buildup on Guam will not benefit the people of Guam because it will create intense job competition. It is important for me because if I will graduate and look for a job I will not only compete for my fellow local people but I also compete for military dependents and it will affect my chances. Guam is a tiny island and if there will adding more 8,000 marines plus their dependents and it will be more vehicles in the road that result to traffic. If I drive fifteen minutes from my work then my there will be vehicles on the road, probably it will take me 30 minutes to drive.

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

I-2332-001

Thank you for your comment.

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Please provide your comments below:

I-2333-001 In volume 2 Chapter 16 pg. 34 you state that "highly carcinogenic materials (fuels, oils, solvents and heavy metals) are regularly released. Training exercises using live ammunition have caused forest fires, soil erosion, earth tremors and accidents. Among the results, soil runoff has polluted the coral reef."
If this is the same thing that will happen on Guam will there be steps to mitigate the problem? What kind of steps will be taken to make sure these things do not happen. I am shocked to see accidents as part of training exercises. If the proposed firing range in Pagat were to be approved is that a possible event? Will there be stories of stray bullets hitting someone?
I propose that since Pagat area is ancient sacred land and also many families own land in the area that Tarague valley be up for suggestion. I find it strange that it is not part of the proposed areas for it. There is ample room for the firing range and the military already owns it. Tarague should be an area to have the range since it's owned by military.
In the DEIS it states volume 2 Chapter 16 pg 100 "significant adverse impact if construction phase housing demand is not met at peak, resulting in high costs, crowding and/or homelessness." I would like to see the military help in preventing this from happening. DoD can help fund the construction for houses to local residents. Also may be try to promote living on-base rather than renting outside to keep prices low for local residents. It will be very hard to compete with military personnel who get monthly stipends that exceed what civilians can pay to landlords.

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

I-2333-001

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

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

COMMENT SHEET

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

Website Comment Number: 802 Received: 2/17/2010 12:59:30 AM

I-2334-001

Comment: The use of artificial reefs as a way to replace destroyed or damaged natural reefs should be removed from consideration. A more thorough review of a large-scale watershed restoration plan should be provided. Watershed restoration should include projects that will improve water quality, which would improve coral reef conditions. Projects could include reforestation, stream bank stabilization, erosion-control projects, fire prevention and enforcement. Citation: Volume 4, Chapter 11, Section 11.2.2.7 (Page 81) Justification: Artificial reefs are not an appropriate way to replace a natural reef. The Draft EIS proposes replacing the lost natural reef in Apra Harbor with artificial reefs instead of paying for other, more beneficial and effective projects, such as watershed restoration. Comment: The Draft EIS must include a study of the expected impacts to Guam's reefs (on-base and off-base) as a result of the population increase. Such an analysis should examine the impacts of the H-2 workers, the immigrant population from neighboring islands and military personnel on Guam's reef fisheries. The analysis should also examine the impacts of additional recreational use (diving, snorkeling, reef walking, etc.) on Guam's highly-visited reef sites. The Draft EIS should also include a commitment to specific mitigation measures, which may include building local government capacity to carry out monitoring, enforcement, and educational activities; supporting educational activities targeting H-2 workers and immigrants. Citation: Volume 7, Chapter 3, Section 3.3.10, (Page 32) Justification: Much of Guam's reefs will be under increased threats because of the military buildup, especially when considering the impacts of the massive population increase. The increase in people harvesting fish and other animals from the reef and the increase in visitors will put many of Guam's reefs at risk. None of these impacts were addressed by the Draft EIS.

I-2334-001

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.

JGPO
c/o NAVFAC Pacific
258 Makalapa Dr. Suite 100
Pearl Harbor, HI 96860-3134
Attention: GMPO

Re: Draft EIS/OEIS (November 2009)
Volume 2: Marine Corps – Guam
Public Health and Safety 18-16

To whom it may concern,

I-2335-001

It is noted in the section listed above that "during the peak of construction (2014) 15 additional doctors (26% increase) and 91 additional nurses (26% increase) would be required to maintain the current service ratios; the number of additional doctors drops to 2 (4% increase) and nurses drop to 12 (3% increase) after construction activities are completed."

I would like to start by saying that healthcare on Guam is already strained. I am one of the "lucky" ones. Being affiliated with the military I do have access to Naval Hospital. I feel it appropriate to let you know that the facilities there are already less than adequate. So much so, that although I have access, I will not return to Naval Hospital unless it is in an emergency situation. I will briefly relate my experiences. As a contractor, I am required to "register" for care. In the two trips that I have made to Naval Hospital, I have spent a total of one hour and twenty minutes simply trying to find a place to park. I have also spent a total of almost two hours trying to find the department that I am required to register with. I have yet to find someone who can tell me where this department is located. I choose civilian healthcare.

As a person who seeks civilian health care on Guam I would like to ask, where do you propose that we find these doctors and nurses? Obviously there are not 15 unemployed doctors and 91 unemployed nurses waiting around on Guam for the military build-up to give them an opportunity to start working. How does Guam go about recruiting these additional medical professionals? What are we capable of offering an established doctor that potentially would uproot his family and leave an established practice for a "limited engagement"? What incentive can we offer nurses, the majority of which happen to be female, to potentially uproot their families or leave their homes and their families? I do not see an incentive that would give these professionals a reason to leave their homes or to move their families because Guam is going to require additional healthcare professionals for "a while".

Also noted in the section listed above, "According to the impact analysis in Chapter 16, significant adverse impacts would occur to public service agencies influenced by population increases. These impacts would be mitigated by assisting GovGuam in funding for health services personnel". I would like to ask, will this assistance be given before or after we start losing our citizens due to inadequate health care?

Sincerely,
Holly S. Fahey
c/o M/V Wheeler
P.O. Box 153185
Santa Rita, GU 96915

I-2335-001

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.

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.

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Comment Sheet 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:

There are two things in particular that I am concern with.

I-2336-001 One issue that concerns me is the clearing of vegetation for new road construction. Guam must undergo many construction projects. For example, new pavements for ease of traffic; homes for the new residents and so forth. This clearing of vegetation will divestate terrestrial habitants, like, local residents, insects, and birds.

DEIS Vol. 7, pg. 3-20

I-2336-002 Another, is the invasive creatures that will affect the island. The military build up can introduce foreign organisms that can change the cycle of life of water and land environment, tourism, and human ecology.

Thank you.

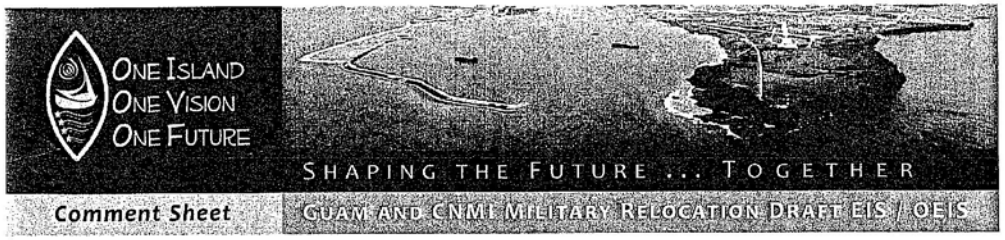
Please print clearly. Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010.

I-2336-001

Thank you for your comment. To minimize the impacts from clearing land, various conservation measures have been included in the final EIS, many of them developed in consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. These include establishing new ecological reserve areas that would not be disturbed and managed and improving the quality of the habitat within these areas and other areas with methods such as the removal of pigs and deer.

I-2336-002

Thank you for your comment. A Micronesia Biosecurity Plan (MBP) is being developed 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. Biosecurity measures are proposed in this EIS to address non-native invasive species issues that will supplement existing practices. For more information regarding the MBP, please see Volume 2 Chapter 10 Section 10.2.2.6 for an overview of biosecurity and terrestrial non-native invasive species and Volume 2 Chapter 11 Section 11.2.2.6 for potentially invasive non-native marine species. Volume 2 Chapter 14 (marine transportation) has also been updated to include transportation routes to and from Guam, as well as expected increases in marine transportation shipping associated with both the organic growth and the military buildup.



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Please provide your comments below:

I-2337-001

I do not know, nor do I study about the political issues of the military build-up. However, I do know that it will have effect on Guam's people. We can say that it is a simple issue, yet I feel that it is the most important. With all of the different cultures here on island, we are pretty rich with different beliefs and ~~[illegible]~~ traditions. One thing is certain though, the cultures we have here today are Westernized already. With more and more people from the U.S. military, I'm sure that our cultures will be affected to the point that it is almost gone. Also, Guam's identity will change. Guam will be known as an island of military people, and ~~the~~ ~~[illegible]~~ portion of islanders. I want Guam to be known as an island of Guam people.

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

I-2337-001

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

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

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Please provide your comments below:

I-2338-001 An issue that caught attention was the proposed for the Army Air Defense Missile Task Force. The United States Military wants to establish a missile defense system w/in the vicinity of Northwest Field. Their purpose is to create a means of protection from the threat of harm from ballistic missile attacks from enemies of the United States. This issue is important to me because of the possible impacts it may have on the people of Guam. This could result in the increased contact with diseases such as AIDS, TB, Dengue and Malaria just to name a few. Another impact would be possible contact with UXO (unexploded ordnance) Although the United States is trying to protect us, I feel that we are being put in harms way whether they do it or not.

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

I-2338-001

Thank you for your comment. Potential public health and safety impacts are addressed in Chapter 18 of Volume 5. The proposed action does not involve any potential for UXO to occur.

My name is Reinhard Alcampor, I am fifteen years old, a sophomore attending Southern High School, and a resident of the village of Agat. My opinions are not unique. Many of my peers who are well informed about the subject share the same opinions as I; strongly in opposition to the so called 'proposed' build-up, in which actions to change this island's fragile infrastructure have already taken place. While at first I was very appreciative that the people were given the chance to voice their opinions regarding this issue, I reached a point in which I was forced to question why such actions were still necessary.

I-2339-001

Have you not already heard the people, who have spoken out loud and passionately for their beliefs? Have you not seen the peoples' actions when they have gathered and filled the streets in protest? They have spoken have spoken and they have acted not because of hatred towards the federal government, or the US Military, but they have spoken and they have acted for the love of their people and the island they have inhabited for millennia. We are given inaccurate numbers, but one thing is for sure; if you were to stack the list of testimonies both verbal and written side by side of those who are opposed to and those who are supportive towards the proposed build-up, you will find that the vast majority sides overwhelmingly with those in opposition to the proposed build-up.

The hard questions have been asked and they were left either unanswered and ignored, 'sugar-coated' with eloquent words to hide us all from the truth, or responded simply with an "I don't know." How can we trust that this is a good thing for the island and its people when even our island's leaders cannot comprehend the full extent of the damages and the consequences the people will be forced to pay as a result of this proposed build-up. I had always believed that democracy was a form of government where the people are given the opportunity to govern themselves. The United States of America is modern day state that runs only under the façade of democracy. We, the people of Guam, are labeled as Americans and US Citizens, so what exactly makes us an exception from your law of the land, the Constitution of the United States of America.

The repetitions of injustices and broken promises we have been fed make it painfully obvious as to where the people stand regarding this issue, yet the only actions that have taken place contradict the ideals of the island's people. Now, as we focus on re-locating troops from Okinawa on to Guam, the real warriors are at home fighting against injustices and working towards the betterment of the people. They are in the teachers educating the children that will eventually be the future of our island, they are the doctors and nurses that save lives on a daily basis and despite the poor conditions of their facilities; they are out there every day working towards a brighter future. That's the population that needs to increase, but rather than fixing our problems, as we have been promised, the list of problems will only to continue to grow as this build-up materializes.

I-2339-001

Thank you for your comment.

We should not be preparing for war, during times of peace. How is this the work of the Department of Defense when these actions will only help make us a bigger target. Hundreds have helped to dissect the 11,000 pages of the DEIS that we were only given 90 days to comment on. I am not willing to deal with the increase of pollution that will poison our land and our people, I am not willing to deal with the decrease and eventual depletion of our island's freshwater sources, I am not willing to deal with 80,000 more people, I am not willing to lose Pagat Cave and the Yigo Race Track for the sake of a firing range, I am not willing to deal with the increase of the cost of living in a struggling abode, I am not willing to wait for this to materialize only to realize that these promised benefits were all just lies, I am not willing to wait till a young lady get raped violently as has been done so many times in the past by the marines in Okinawa base, only for them to be left unpunished, I am not willing to lose a coral reef to dock aircraft carriers, the real weapons of mass destruction, but I am willing to fight with best interests of the people in mind. Even if my actions and my spoken words may be pushed aside, you can expect persistence and resistance to this build-up, not only from me, but to all those who care about this island its people. Cease the injustices, not the land. Thank you.

I-2340-001

My name is Reinhard Alcampor, I am fifteen years old, a sophomore attending Southern High School, and a resident of the village of Agat. I am not in support of the military build-up. If it were to materialize, it would have an over-all negative effect on all aspects of our daily lives. Whether it deals with our economy, the current state of our environment, or the preservation of our island's rich history and deep cultural diversity, things will change and it will not be for the betterment of our people.

I represent not only myself for I share the opinions of many of my peers

We were promised many benefits, the most prominent of which being the increase of jobs. The idea alone had people jumping in support for the military build-up. What most people do not know is that the bulk of these jobs will be in construction, a field in which Guam does not specialize in. The vast majority of these jobs will be taken by H2 workers, who will be flying in from all over Eastern Asia. They are highly qualified individuals, but do not have to be paid, under US law, because they are not citizens of the United State. The military will exploit this, as it makes choosing who to employ a much easier task.

Another benefit we were promised is that the massive influx of people will result in an increase consumerism, thus improving the state of our unstable economy; this won't necessarily be the case, as military bases on island already have grocery stores and shopping centers, accessible to those who are in the military. These grocery stores and shopping centers provide a much greater variety of goods, from electronics to food, but at a much cheaper cost compared to those of locally ran businesses. At a logical a point of view, this alone will keep most of the money circulating out of our economy, and within the military-run communities.

I-2340-001

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.

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

Another issue regarding the military build-up, which I would personally like to give emphasis on, is that the marines being re-located from Okinawa are the same marines, which have a colorful history of violence against the citizens, and most especially the women of Okinawa. The rape of a 12 year old girl in 1995, and the rape of a 14 year old girl in 2008 sparked massive public outcry on both occasions, respectively. These are only two examples put in light to the public, by the media, but a women's rights group in Okinawa compiled a list of hundreds of cases in which women were beat and/or sexually abused by military personnel. The descriptive accounts of many of these cases are very brutal and too violent in nature to be discussed openly. The perpetrators of these crimes were not put under the jurisdiction of local authorities, but under the custody of the US Military. For the vast majority of these cases, charges were dropped and the perpetrators of the crimes were left unpunished for their actions. I fear for my family, my friends, and every innocent individual who has to be forced to live on the same land with neighbors of violent histories, and the potential to repeat their actions of the past on this island.

My biggest concern on this issue however, is that the people never had the opportunity to give their decision on this matter. We are US citizens, but with total disregard for our liberal rights, we were informed, but we did not have a say in this matter at all. The greatest extent of freedom we were given in this matter, was voicing our opinions, but even those seemed to be ignored. All we ask is to be given the opportunity to decide for ourselves, on issues that will affect us, the people of the island of Guam. We ask that we our able to voice our concerns, and have them taken seriously into consideration.

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

I-2341-001

GUAM, an Unincorporated Territory of the United States of America, today 2008 A.D. under great turmoil!

What a bold statement!

Let me explain.

GUAM, once upon a time before 1521 the year Ferdinand Magellan so-called discovered this island, lived in a perfect society that one might call utopia. As stated in the writings of Fray Juan Pobre, a Jesuit priest (1602), "These pagans shall never be converted to Catholicism for they live more according to the beliefs of the bible than our own people do." He also wrote that the people of the Marianas live naked from time of birth to time of death, no murders, no lynching, no cheating or stealing.

Yet the Catholic Church went ahead with conversion, through another Jesuit priest by the name of Padre San Vitores. What is not known to the people is that San Vitores was commissioned a penny per conversion. Didn't the bible preach "Thou shalt not kill"? Yet in 1695 the Native population of these islands was drastically reduced to a number below 4,000. The mental damages that the Catholic Church bestowed was not uncommon, for one can obtain this type of information even in the Americas.

The pope, during the 1400s wrote a decree stating that the priest was the person in charge of all exploration, for the priest was considered the learned man! This decree was written to stop a war between its most dedicated followers, Spain and Portugal. One must know, that the Portuguese had control of the ocean route from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean, its main cargo being that of gold, silver, slaves and spices. Spain needed these commodities in order to increase its economy.

First, Spain commissioned Christopher Columbus, whom everybody knows found the New World (the Americas). At the time, he actually believed that he reached India. Columbus was known to have committed genocide towards whole societies of men, women, and children of the lands he so-called discovered. His main goal was not only to find a route to India, but to claim the lands in order to take natural commodities such as gold and silver, for the benefit of Spain.

Meanwhile, Ferdinand Magellan traversed the Pacific to seek a route to the Spice Islands, arriving on GUAM in 1521. It was an exploration that created great turmoil in these Mariana Islands.

Prior to Magellan, the religious belief here was Ancestral worship, whereas *Fo'na* used the body of her brother *Puntan* to create the world and the first human beings on our Planet Earth (inscribed on the walls of the first Indians who migrated to Central and Northern America and also in the Mayan Temples, as discovered by archeologist Nivens in the early 1900s).

The destruction committed by the Catholic Church that is most significant, was to kill the traditions of an eons-old culture by the popular saying of, "we must civilize these savages?" Question is, who gave the Church the right to kill and claim ownership?

Damage done to these islands was tremendous, as evidenced through punishment effected in front of an individual's clan. Through fear of being genocided by Spain, the Native people of these islands (*taotaomo'na*) abandoned the customs, traditions and beliefs. Words such as *Aniti* (Spirit) were

I-2341-001

Thank you for your comment.

I-2341-001 changed to mean "devil", the name of *Mata'pang*, the *Tomhom* chief who slayed Padre San Vitores, was changed to mean "idiotic", "silly", "stupid", when in reality the meaning of this word was "highly cleansed"—*ma*, always connoting "high" and *ta'pang*, meaning to "cleanse". Spain and the Catholic Church accomplished their order to civilize the savages!

One must give credit to Spain, for they had succeeded in turning a once-great society into a now-colonized society. Instead of calling themselves *taotaomo'na*, meaning "first people", the people came to believe that they were "Chamorros". To this day, many believe that the original religious beliefs were totally genocided, and today many are proud Catholics. As to the word "Chamorro" one will find in the Spanish/English language dictionary, that it actually means the hind leg of a cow. If one travels to South America, one would also find that it is the last name of certain clans.

Spain's claim to the Mariana Islands ended in 1898, due to the Spanish-American War. Now we move on to GUAM's New Master, the United States of America. Why did I only mention GUAM this time, and not the Mariana Islands? It is because Spain sold the rest of the Mariana Islands (Rota, Tinian, Saipan and the rest) to Germany. Why did I also use the term "New Master"? It is due to a letter that the Spanish government wrote to the people of GUAM, stating that America will be our new master and that they will be good to us. It goes to state that the people of GUAM were never at all considered human beings, instead they were just a property to be sold or given away! Again, who gave Spain this right?

Ah, America! The land where the Declaration of Independence states that all men are created equal! How can that be? For, during the years before 1860 America enslaved millions of Black people from Africa. It is a fact that the so-called United States of America became a nation through the immigrantion of people throughout Europe to indigenous lands. Many of these initial immigrants slaughtered and took the lands of the original inhabitants (that Columbus had named "Indians") and put these Natives into reservations. The Indians today still live in reservations and are not considered citizens of the United States of America! Guess what—neither are the people of GUAM, according to America's constitution, considered true citizens. They are actually inferior, second-class citizens.

Under America's occupation, turmoil has been the norm. GUAM became an important military outpost, for the island was governed by the U.S. Navy. Laws prohibiting the use of the Native language were enacted, interracial marriage was prohibited, and whistling to Anglo women was punishable by law. What a good Master America is! *Yeah, right!*

World War II enabled Japan to invade and cliam GUAM as its property. Deadly torture was commonplace in Japan's two-and-a-half year rule. In July, America returned to GUAM. The symbol of Uncle Sam's return was seventeen days of bombardment. The order was to "flatten the rock", which, in military jargon means to kill and destroy everything. Then, in 1946 under the treaty that ended the war between Japan and America, America forgave Japan for the atrocities committed. To this day, GUAM has never received any form of War Reparations.

Also in 1946 America entered GUAM into the United Nations Treaty to end colonization throughout this planet. Yet in regards to GUAM, America has never honored this Treaty. Article II, section VI of America's Constitution states that once a treaty is signed, then that treaty supersedes the constitution. Again, America did not honor its own word.

In August of 1950 Congress created and passed the Organic Act of GUAM, granting citizenship to the poeple of GUAM. Now let's look at why Congress wrote the Organic Act. The reason for such

I-2341-001 action was due to the need to justify post-WWII land condemnations, where over one-third of the island was taken for military build-up. The condemnation of property would have been illegal, for the people of GUAM were not U.S. citizens and only considered nationals. Another act against the Constitution. Yet to date, no one on GUAM can be considered true citizens of the United States, for they do not have the same rights as true U.S. citizens throughout the 50 states.

From 1946 to1962, America tested its Atomic Nuclear arsenal in the Marshall Islands. It is a known fact that GUAM was affected by radiation fallout and contamination due to those tests. The American government created a bill (National Academy of Science, 2005) to compensate the victims of radiation. The places and people that were included into this document were all compensated, with the exception of GUAM!

Another atrocity committed was the toxic dump the U.S. military conducted throughout GUAM. The insecticide DDT, PCBs, Agent Orange, Mustard Gas are just some, and who knows what else the military dumped. Yet again, no compensation!

In the post-war American educational system of GUAM the students in both public and private schools were punished for speaking their Native language, up until 1975. Punishment included the enforcement of monetary fines, mandatory written statements such as 'I shall not speak Chamorro in school or class', holding books with arms outstretched, paddling of the legs, and the picking up of trash throughout the school property, the student being made to crawl like a dog in order to collect trash with his or her teeth!

The culture and language is essentially nil, for the younger generations do not utilize their language. Due to the punishment enforced under the American educational system, parents have literally thrown away their language. Native rights to fish and to hunt are also essentially nil, for on December 13, 2007 I, along with another Native, was arrested for net-fishing in the tourist area which is also a "preserve". On GUAM, these preserves are located in the spots that tourists frequent.

Today in 2008 GUAM is undergoing America's biggest military build-up. GUAM is America's "tip of the spear" pointing toward Asia, a prime target to whomever America's enemies are! GUAM's indigenous only make up around 37% of the population on an island that is 32 miles long and 4 to 8 miles wide. The US controls immigration into GUAM. The tax system reflects the federal system and yet, the military pays not even one penny on property tax.

The effort of foreign colonization began with Spain in 1565 and continues today. The effects are so drastic and terrible that the Natives have no confidence in themselves in regards to the word Independence. Their worst enemy is themselves. They believe that they have no natural resources, they believe that they are U.S. citizens, they believe they cannot survive without America, they believe that they are Americans, they believe that they are Catholics and all beliefs that go with being a Catholic. The people of GUAM are more patriotic than the true constitutional U.S. citizens. What great believers of Liars GUAM has become.

In closing, if GUAM continues remaining a property of America, then its future is bleak, for once America gets involved in a War with China or the Muslims (for Pakistan is not far from GUAM and in the Indonesian islands there are more than 200 million Muslims) then GUAM can face becoming a nuclear wasteland! The only safety factor GUAM has to survive, is to demand Independence in order to govern themselves, thus recreating an ideal society.

I-2341-001 For those who don't know their origins, the people of the Marianas are descendents of the Giants who roamed the Earth eons ago. They are great inventors of the *sakman* (flying proa) *acho' atupak* (sling stone) *acho' latte* (Latte stones used for burials and house frames). Masters of their environment, and the world's first navigators. We need to become an Independent Nation again!

Maga'lâhi Maga' Aniti

February 06, 2008

I-2342-001

WHY INDEPENDENCE?

- Control of Immigration
- President/Prime Minister
- Ambassadors
- Member of the United Nations
- Neutrality status through Banking Laws
- No property tax
- Only citizens can own land
- Control of 200 miles of fishing EEZ with all resources
- Our own freighters/tankers/luxury lines
- Deep ocean fishing/Air Lines
- Our own military/Coast Guard/Air Force/Navy
- Human Rights
- Under U.S. Death through war
- Higher education
- Our own social security/benefits/assistance
- Scientific research and knowledge greatly enhanced
- Create our own social, political, and economical structures

1

I-2342-001

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

I-2342-001

Guam today is in a sad state of affairs! Wow, that's bad! Lets see. First, **POLITICALLY**. The colonizers make us believe that we're U.S. citizens whereas citizenship is unconstitutional. Read the document if you don't believe me.

- Leaders upon election, place their left hand on the bible and swear an oath to obey the constitution. That's the first lie and can you imagine "On The BIBLE".

- People actually believe they cannot survive without America. Lets see. The natives of Guam are over 6,000 years old. The U.S.A. is only 229 years old. It's like comparing Moses from 500 B.C. to George Bush (either one).

- Most people believe that if America leaves us, another country will invade us. Lets see. Guam was placed under Resolution 1541 in 1946. That resolution was a formal treaty that wanted political self determination to colonized people throughout the planet. In other words, Guam immediately falls under the United National protective umbrella. Read Article VI, Clause II of the Constitution.

- America started the Spanish/American War of 1898 through a lie. That lie is based on the claim that Spain blew up the U.S.S. Maine in the harbor of Havana, Cuba. Guam was a gift. Transferred, ownership title. Due to that lie, how about asking the question, "Is America on Guam legally or illegally?"

I-2342-001 Regarding our **POLITICAL SELF-DETERMINATION**, lets look at the options then ask yourself, "Why is there an option at all? Shouldn't Independence be an inherent right?"

- Common Wealth: by which definition? Inside the continent of America - Massachusetts, etc., whereas those citizens can vote according to the constitution or as that given to Puerto Rico or the Northern Marianas - no voting according to the Constitution.

- Statehood - a little better, gives us equality as constitutional citizens. Can we afford the taxes though? Didn't congress state that Guam will never become a state of the United States back in the middle eighties?

- Compact of Free Association - the president of the U.S. is still the highest head of state. Recognized by the United Nations. On Guam, want to have semi-quasi independence but national security remains U.S., however, this time rent must be paid! We would still be under the threat of nuclear destruction. The currency of the land would be U.S. dollars.

- Independence - there are two types. One with the U.S. military presence and the other without the U.S. military presence.

I-2342-001

With U.S. Military Presence

- All U.S. laws would be null and void.
- Negotiation amongst independent countries would start.
- U.S. military would pay Guam rent for the use of our property (just like they use to pay the Philippines).
- Still under the threat of nuclear holocaust.

Without U.S. Military Presence

- All U.S. laws would be null and void.
- Commence negotiation with other independent nations.
- Diplomatic relations amongst countries/nations.
- In case there was an invasion from another country, to ensure safety, Guam would declare neutrality by creating banking systems similar to Switzerland and Caymans.
- Navy and Air Force, having control over the EEZ requires only this type of military as a necessity.
- The currency would be U.S. dollars during the transition period.

I-2342-001

- President or Prime Minister - that would be up to the people. To get more ideas, we just need to look at countries today that were once listed in the Decolonization Treaty, Resolution 1541 of 1946. Can take ideas and incorporate them to our own system which is also cultural laws.

SOCIAL STRUCTURE

Our biggest and deepest resolve to this dilemma is to really look at our past, for it is written that the ideal society of earth was only us, the original habitants of these Marianas Island. The people who lived in the Garden of Eden and had no war among themselves. According the Padre Fray Poble in 1602, he states that the pagans of these islands should never have been converted to Christianity for these pagans lived according to what is written in their bible, as compared to their own people in Spain.

- Cultural laws protected
- Men and Women's homes
- School can remain open
- Official languages - Chamoru first, English second
- Religion - freedom of choice
- Magalahi instead of Mayor
- Only Guam citizens can own land and vote
- Non-citizens must have a citizen business partner for business transaction.

I-2342-001

ECONOMY STRUCTURE

The teachings of the colonizers say and even stress that we cannot survive without America and that we have no natural resources. That kind of thinking can now be thrown out the window or swept over the cliffs.

- Water - ocean resources. Water is gold today, exportable.
- Ocean Resources 200 mile EEZ
    - manganese/cobalt nodules
    - fishing rights
    - thermal energy
    - solar energy
    - cruise ships to the north & south
    - legalize marijuana
    - incorporated banking similar to Switzerland and Caymans. Why? No such banking system is in the Pacific region.
    - increase business activity due to being the hub today.
    - cargo ships
    - international airline hub
    - export Tilapia, shrimp, taro, yam, etc.
    - medical research for export
    - nada (Noni juice)

Conclusion

I-2342-001

These are some examples and I'm sure there are more. Just admit the truth and you shall decolonize yourself. Let me explain.

Guam, since 1565, became a property of Spain first, then in 1898 became a property of the U.S.A. There are no citizens of the U.S.A. on Guam. Education is a dependency system because when people are taught lies

- we are U.S. citizens (yet we cannot vote for the president of the U.S.)
- we have no natural resources
- we cannot survive without America

then one can say that education is wrong. Lets compare yesterday to today according to our own history.

Yesterday, pre 1565 period	Today, post 1565 to present
- Our ancestors were	- Our SAT 10 reading scores are the lowest nation wide
- Inventors: Acho Atupak/Latte Sakman: Flying Proa	- People have come to believe that we have no natural resources, and that we cannot survive without America..
- Masters of environment	
- First world navigators centuries before Moses	

-Language almost non-existence

Everyone knows there is more but lets allow you to see that yourselves.

I-2342-001 We must look into ourselves before a holocaust occurs. How? Guam is a military strategic nerve center for America, weapons of mass destruction on Guam:

Nuclear warheads
Nuclear attack submarines
B-52: B1 and Stealth bombers
Communication center
Armored Piercing Bullets: uranium enriched/ coated

Remember all it takes is one nuclear bomb to explode then we are no more. Is that what we want or do we want to survive as a people of this planet? If it is survival then Independence is the right choice. Don't worry. America can return to Guam. Only this time, it'll be as an Ambassador.

Donations gladly accepted!

Prepared by: Howard "MagaAnti" Hemsing
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magaanti@yahoo.com
P.O. Box 5037
Mangilao, Guam 96932

I-2343-001

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:

Hello! My name is Raylynn Ignacio. I am a 15 year old student of Southern High. I reside in the village of Agat and I'm against the military build-up. The military build-up is a big deal to me because there are so many things that shouldn't be done, but yet you want it to be done. This is our island and many families live here. The least you could do is give us a chance to have a say in this. Bringing 79,000 more people will only cause chaos. Traffic on Guam is bad already. Just to get to school is hell. Being late to school gives me and others problems. You can't expect the people you bring to Guam to just stay in base. Eventually, their going to want to explore Guam. Every person who resides on Guam should have a say in this. Especially, the younger generations. Because, we will be affected by the military build-up the most. It doesn't matter what we gain out of the military build-up. It's what we lose. The people of Guam lose big time and some just don't notice it. The military own most of the island of Guam. Which, were not allowed to enter unless we have a pass. You guys want more land!! Could you face the people of Guam and tell us whats left for us? Pretty soon we won't even be allowed on our own

*** Please Print Clearly ***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2343-001

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.After 2017, the population increase (from the 2010 baseline) would be approximately 33,500 not 79,000.Public comments on the DEIS are an important part of the decision-making process. This information becomes part of the FEIS and is evaluated when DoD prepares the FEIS and issues a Record of Decision at the end of the NEPA process.

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

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Please provide your comments below:

I-2343-001

island. Were all hurt by this. You guys just don't feel our pain. Some people are for the military build-up because they see money. Their brains have been bought. Their not thinking about whats more important. You guys also want to remove ancient artifacts from its home. Those artifacts are the only thing that keeps our chamorro culture alive. Removing it, would just make it seem like nothing. My main reason for being against the military build-up is for what happened in Okinawa. A girl got raped from one of your men. Actually, there were many reports of rape there. And, it included your men. From what I've read on the news paper, those cases weren't dealt with properly. How can you really assure the people of Guam that whatever happened over there, won't happen over here? I hope that my comment on the military build-up would make you think twice and also about the people of Guam. This comment and many other comments on this is important. I really hope you take us seriously. Please respond back, but respond back with true words. Give us a chance to speak and we will give you a chance. We all need to get to an understanding.

Thank you,
Raylynn Ignacio

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

ASK THE TOUGH QUESTIONS... AND DEMAND ANSWERS!

Write some of your own questions here for the military representatives—or for research by WeAreGuahan.

I-2344-001

The military owns 1/3 of Guam. There is more than adequate space north of NCTAMS to construct a firing range without commandeering our memorial race track. This is arrogance in the extreme - Eric Eaton

The Marines can build this damn firing ranges on the existing "military" property. (Property that the U.S. military stole in the first place). This is an existing firing range on Anderson already - use that! Or go to the outer islands to conduct your damn exercises like the Air Force does. I don't want you here - you can all go to hell -

YANKEES GO HOME!!!!

AND LEAVE PAGAT ALONE!!

YOU ARROGANT BASTARDS!

I-2344-001

Comment noted.

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Please provide your comments below:

I-2345-001

By now it's public knowledge that some of the selected lands were selected in poor judgement; historic ancient villages, beaches etc. Are more appropriate BOONIE areas going to be selected? Why not use the hundreds of unused acres at Anderson Air Force Base.

The wharf at Big Navy has just been enlarged, so bigger ships + subs can get their bombs loaded easier, why would a new wharf be built?

If land is rented - who gets the money?

A. Gov. Guam

B. Joe Cruz the land owner

Have you figured out your mistakes yet because Okinawa and Korea did it, Guam the Marines they should of learned how to approach Guam.

*** Please Print Clearly***

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2345-001

Thank you for your comment.

I-2346-001

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Please provide your comments below:

NO

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

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2346-001

Thank you for your comment.

Sunday, January 03, 2010
4:01 PM

Shane Muña

Military Buildup

I-2347-001 I am support of The Guam Military buildup for Guam. This buildup will help Guam the following:

1) Infrastructure improvement
2) Economy

This buildup will allow for Guam to be the host for the Marines. During this course the concentration will first be on the infrastructure. The focus will possible be on improving the roads and schools (hopefully more schools and not only schools on base). This will also be a means to create jobs for our people. I know that time are hard and people are looking for work but not too many places are hiring. The Marines will mean that they will spend more money on Guam which will help with the tourism. With the improved Guam this will be more attractive from some major business to come to Guam. Like Cables, Old Navy, Starbucks and Krispy Kreme.

I know that my future is in the hands of this military buildup. Because lets face it, not all kids are college material so most of us have to find jobs. So when I graduate from high school I know I can find a job out there.

I-2347-001

Thank you for your comment.

I-2348-001

COMMENT SHEET

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Please provide your comments below:

NO Land Taking
Govt. or Private

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

Comments must be postmarked by February 17, 2010

I-2348-001

Thank you for your comment.

01/04/10

I-2349-001

My name is Anthea Remis. I am at the age of 15 from the village of Malesso. I care about this military buildup because it is happening on our island. We are the people who will have to live with all the people and problems from this buildup. This issue is important to me because this is our land and our home. The things we have to lose is our land, our culture, our dreams and our homes. My main reasons for opposing this military build-up is that the island's population will increase more and that my generations future dreams of coming back and growing old here with their families might not happen.

One of the reasons why I oppose this build-up is because our island's population will increase 40% more. Our population right now is about 200,000. We have that many people living here on this island and you people want to add more, 40% more. Our island is already crowded. We have enough people here on our island.

My other reason for not supporting this build-up is because my generation might want to live here and build-up their families or some might move away and then they would come back and want to grow old here. They might not come back to this island because it probably doesn't

I-2349-001

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.

2nd Jan. 010

I-2350-001 My name is Clarissa Flores. I am 16 years old and a resident of Agat here on Guahan. I am against the build up. People say that it's good for Guam. Yeah, but bad for us as the people of the island. My reasons are solely based on the protection of our women and the island itself. For we all know they are what's at stake.

The women in Japan were raped and malested. Many of them by the marines placed on the island. You plan on bringing those marines her to an even smaller island with many women. I have a 2year old goddaughter and I love her dearly. Along with my other nieces they will be here when the marines reach full peak of relocation. I fear for them and myself because of the fact stated. How am I to deal with it if anything were to happen to them?

I-2350-002 The island is slowly, but surely deteriorating by the day. It might sink with in the Next 20 some years and filling it up more, will only make it happen quicker. The land is already about 80% Cement most buildings unoccupied. This land has been destroyed over and over again since the military show up to this island. This land was full of beautiful trees and birds. Until the boats of the military brought in things that ruined this once magnificant land.

In Conclusion, We Chamorro's have suffered enough. To bring more Pain and demolishment to Guam would be incredibly stupid. Just Remember "No relocation is an option!"

I-2350-001

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-2350-002

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-2351-002

Rochelle Aguon
4th
Jan 8, 10

Final

I-2351-001

I am Rochelle Aguon. a student from Southern High School. 17 years old from the village of Inarajan. Why I care about this issue because it: my Home and I don't want any changes about guam. It's Important because this buildup will affect my future. I will lose a land that I saved till I get older. and especially my culture. I oppose this buildup because they are going take up lands that are Ancient, and Important without any permission.

I Have a voice that speaks when it's told. I speak from my mind. I think the more we fight the more we get our lands back. THE military buildup has a huge impact on guam and especially us. If the military were to build up on guam it would take several years and billions of dollars to build up military base from scratch. they are taking up land to accomodate themselves.

When It comes to employment the chances for military personels has a higher chance for being employed than locals can. For us the future For jobs will not look to good because the legislation. They reserved 60% of these Jobs for American workers. most especially our culture

I-2351-001

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

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

DoD understands 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.

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

I-2351-002

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I-2352-001

CJ Delorie
Hpm period
1/8/10

My name is cal-Jerome Delorie. I'm from the the village of Yona. I am 15 years old. I go to Southern High school. I care about this issue because its going to bring more violence to our Island and it will also get over populated. Its Important to me because I don't want our Island to be over populated. its already crowded as it is. We will lose our, Island, culture, and jobs.

My main reason why I oppose the military buildup because our island isn't big enough for forty thousand marines and their family. They take up one third of the island already, they have a base in the North, central and in the south, most of the land they have taken has historical sites. such as burial grounds, historic houses, latte stones. They also have a nuclear gunship dock on this island without letting the people have a decision on having it here or not. They're going to take more land for live firing range. Instead of the military buildup on Guam they should find another place to have the buildup.

Cal-Jerome Delorie 1/8/10
Cal-Jerome Delorie

I-2352-001

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

It has always been the goal to maximize the use of federally-controlled property. Before acquiring real property, DoD is required to determine that the requirement cannot be satisfied by excess, underutilized or otherwise available property held by other military services (DoD Instruction 4165.7). The initial screening analysis tried to fit the Marine Corps requirements for training (non-firing and live-fire), family housing, main cantonment, waterfront operations and airfield operations on existing federally-controlled land. The conclusion of the screening was there is insufficient federally-controlled land to meet all of the land use and operational requirements. A summary of the screening analysis is provided in Volume 2, Chapter 2. The Final EIS will have more detail on the live-fire training range screening analysis.

I-2353-001

Breana Afaisen
1/8/10
4th

Final Paper.

My name is Breana Afaisen. Im 17 years old and i live in the village of Inarajan. I am also a graduating senior at Southern High School. I care about this issue because this is effecting our island and our land. The people on Guam has no clue about whats really going on with the build-up and we need to know cause we have to live with it.

First of all we will lose land. Guam is small and we dont have much space here to hold more military people and their families. We will lose our ancestors lands and i think that this isnt Guam its gonna be a military island. We are put on the bottom of the list and we dont have a say on anything thats going on.

Second is our safety. ~~Japan to~~ Women, teens, and kids get raped and kidnapped from the military men and they get away with it. When they come here who knows what may happen here. They are bringing ~~to~~ harm and violence to the island. With the build-up we dont know what they are capable of doing or hurting.

I think there is more room and facilities that are way better then here is at California, Washington or somewhere else but here. We dont need to deal with more ~~trule~~ trouble

I-2353-001

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. 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.

Statement by John S. Unpingco

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I-2354-001

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

John S. Unpingco
Unpingco & Associates, LLC

777 Route 4, Suite 12B
Sinajana, Guam 96910
Tel: 671-475-8545
Fax: 671- 475-8550
Email: junpingco@ualawguam.com
Web: www.ualawguam.com

I-2354-001

Thank you for your comment. The size of planned live fire training ranges on Guam is driven by criteria proscribed in Marine Corps and Department of the Navy publications. The ranges are designed to both meet Marine Corps training requirements and ensure public safety through the designation of appropriate buffer areas. Detailed design of all of the proposed ranges will include fire management measures such as fire breaks, access roads for fire fighting equipment, and fire suppression systems. Noise mitigation measures will also be included to ensure that noise levels that effect any civilian areas are within acceptable noise levels. The ranges on Guam are one portion of an overall training strategy that includes facilities in the CNMI to meet the full spectrum of Marine Corps training requirements.

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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2355-001	3-60	Use of Layon landfill for DOD waste after construction of the landfill is completed. NO ACTION!	Guam's waste facilities are currently near capacity, and with the construction of the new landfill to help alleviate the burden of the Ordot landfill, I am concerned that the increase in population with the military buildup will create a similar scenario to the Ordot dump. Solution: Use existing DOD waste facilities for use DOD. Or pay GovGuam for use of existing and future uses, and to upgrade existing facilities, because facilities now are near capacity.

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: Aguarin Iriarte

Address: P.O Box 11140 Yigo, Guam 96929

2

I-2355-001

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 including the estimated increased volume with the proposed DoD buildup. DoD has an agreement with Gov Guam to utilize that landfill when it opens, projected for July 2011. Thus, there would be adequate capacity in this landfill for the foreseeable future. DoD would pay its fair share for that facility through the fees paid as a customer.

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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2355-002 2	3-56	wastewater amount increase	current GWA facilities are not able to handle ~~our~~ a population increase. Inaccurate data in the Draft EIS. Solution: Pay for upgrades to GovGuam facilities
			NO ACTION REGARDING MILITARY BUILDUP.

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: _____

Address: _____

I-2355-002

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-2355-003	10:98-105	Destruction and use of habit of native endangered species	When it comes to the protection of Guam's native species, I feel as if DOD has no remorse for them. Our Mariana Fruit Bat and Crow are on the brink of extinction and further destruction of their habitat and future habitats for the recovery of the Guam Rail and Micronesian kingfisher are absolutely unacceptable and I want NO ACTION taken when it comes to the destruction of the limestone habitats for our ~~species~~ animals.

Name: Aguarin Iriarte (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: P.O Box 11140 Yigo, Guam 96929

12

I-2355-003

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 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and 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 Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act and conservation measures for removal of habitat for Special-Status species is currently being discussed with USFWS as part of the Section 7 consultation process. 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 implemention of introductions of Guam Micronesian kingfishers and Guam rail in to the wild on other islands.The introduction of a wild population outside of Guam might be more viable than one reintroduced directly from captivity to Guam because it could be established in habitat that has not been compromised by brown treesnakes.Introductions on to islands other than Guam has the potential to buffer captive and existing populations against stochastic events in the interim and long-term to allow for individuals to be reintroduced to Guam.

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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2355-003 4	10:98 -105	Habitat loss & impacts on native species	NO ACTION Because Guam's animals matter

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: _____

Address: _____

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I-2355-003 6	11:64 -71	Destruction of mangrove forest	The mangrove forest near Apra Harbor is the only mangrove forest in the Marianas and it has many species, both plant and animal ~~species~~, that are unique to the Marianas. I have personally seen this ~~and~~ forest & it is so unique that I haven't seen this anywhere else and to have it destroyed would greatly upset myself, and the people of Guam. NO ACTION TO MANGROVE DESTRUCTION

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: Aguarin Iriarte

Address: P.O Box 11140 Yigo, Guam 96929

(2)

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I-2355-004		Invasive species	EIS does not offer any solid solutions to invasive species. U.S should fund recovery efforts of endangered native animals and plants and to help Gov Guam in their efforts to do so.

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: Agvarin Iriarte

Address: PO Box 11140 Yigo, Guam 96929

I-2355-004

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 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.

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I-2355-005	Vol. 9. chp. 11	Dredging of Apra Harbor	EIS does not offer any mitigation for destruction of Apra Harbor's reefs. No action to removal of coral reefs. Habitat to be dredged contains fish species that are unique to Apra Harbor will be lost if dredging occurs. No Action! Again, EIS doesnot give any real solutions for the people of Guam. It also doesn't give a specific analysis of area to be dredged. DOD should take no action on the dredging.

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: Aguarin Iriarte

Address: PO Box 11140 Yigo, Guam 96929

I-2355-005

Thank you for your comment. The Navy collected a robust data set to include coral distribution, benthic cover, fish biomass, and fish and invertebrate species abundance. Quantitative fish survey data collected by the University of Guam did not identify any rare or unique species. A standard functional assessment technique that accurately characterized and quantifies losses and gains of coral aquatic resource functions, would ideally be used. However, functional assessment methodologies are an evolving science and the adequacies of existing methodologies are heavily debated in the scientific community. Further, the Compensatory Mitigation Rule recognizes the evolving nature of science on this issue and does not mandate any particular assessment methodology. The Navy assessment used a historically approved methodology followed by the USACE and NMFS for quantifying impacts to coral reef ecosystems. For well over 30 years coral reef ecosystem monitoring and impact assessments have been based on percent coral cover. Due to the complexity of this ecosystem percent coral cover has been identified as "the best current available science" standard (or proxy) to attempt capturing the thousands of elements that comprise a coral reef ecosystem. In light of the continued dispute on what parameters need to be collected to fully capture the impact to coral reefs, the Navy's assessment is currently under review by USACE . Upon completion of that in-depth review, if USACE feels additional information is warranted the Navy will seek additional data and revise its analysis appropriately.

A detailed compensatory mitigation plan would be submitted as part of the Clean Water Act 404 permit application for construction affecting the navigable waters of the United States (including the CVN transient wharf). Due to the ongoing review of DoD's habitat assessment methodology for coral reef ecosystems and associated uncertainties regarding the scope of mitigation required, a detailed mitigation plan has not been developed nor will one be available for incorporation into the FEIS. However, a number of mitigation options, including watershed

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I-2355-005	Vol-4 Chp.11	Dredging Of Apra Harbor	The DEIS states "sites in close proximity to the dredged footprint would likely suffer more than other...." This statement shows how not only will the diedged areas will be affected but areas surrounding it as well. This dredging is unacceptable as future devastation would "directly impact" not only the fish but on us citizens as well because we fish in the ocean & we believe all reefs are connected and destroying one would affect all. NO ACTION !

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: Aguarin Inarke

Address: PO Box 11190 Yigo, Guam 96929

(2)

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-2356-001 1	3-55	I do not support the plan to dispose of the treated waste water into the beach, especially since it is still very close to shore. Though it is freshwater it still is capable of harming a big section of marine life. It is even worse because the freshwater alone has its own chemicals, but when combined with even more chemicals, it would have a huge survival impact on many marine animals and plants.	Perhaps the long abandoned Andersen South could be used as a new sewage plant, instead of dumping everything into the water like they usually do.
I-2356-002 2	11-67	The military must be able to keep track of what goes in and out of their areas. Invasive species cause semi-destruction and interfere with local life and habitat.	Simply, do not do it.

Name: Amber Fejeran (Contact Information- Optional)

Address:

I-2356-001

Thank you for your comment. Potentially significant impacts from wastewater to the marine environment including reefs are included in Volume 6 Chapter 13. The Final EIS identifies repiars and upgrades that are needed at the Northern District Wastewater Treatment Plant (NDWWTP) that would improve Guam's water quality. The NWWTP has long-standing non-compliance with its permit, which currently impacts Guam's coastal water quality, absent the buildup. The DEIS identifies this as a mitigation measure that is not within DoD control because the NDWWTP is owned and operated by GWA. The FEIS does describe the upgrades that would be needed to the plant to bring it into compliance, and commits to paying for the cost for these upgrades Primary repairs and upgrades that are needed at the plant today, primary upgrades needed at the plant to meet the increased flow from DoD, and secondary upgrades needed in the future are all proposed by DoD to improve the quality of the discharge at the NDWWTP. Additionally, DoD conducted a study of the discharge at the NDWWTP to assess impacts to water quality; this study is an appendix to the FEIS and concluded that Guam EPA water quality standards would be met at the discharge. Subsequent to the publication of the DEIS, DoD committed to fund 100% of the primary treatment repairs and upgrades. This would significantly improve the quality of wastewater from the plant, and result in improved coastal water quality. After publication of the DEIS, GWA challenged EPA's requirement to upgrade the plant to secondary treatment. These secondary upgrades alone will assist Guam in meeting its coastal water quality standards, providing benefit to the sea life and people of Guam. Whether secondary treatment will be required will be determined in the future.

I-2356-002

Thank you for your comment. A percentage increase of invasive species cannot be predicted with any accuracy and the species that may become problematic are difficult to determine. The Micronesia Biosecurity Plan

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I-2356-003	10-98	The build-up alone brings in more people than we can handle. Of course, construction is bound to happen. I do not support removing the land in Apra Harbor for more building. The building takes animal and plant homes.	Perhaps creating a protected area for each animal and each plant. The military must take responsibility for their actions.
I-2356-004	1-1	I do not agree with the proposed aircraft carrier berthing. The dredging of coral reefs goes beyond the depth of Apra Harbors waters. That not only removes the reefs, but the animals living in and around it too.	Simply do not do it. There is no solution to this and the corals are not easily replaced.

Name: Amber Fejeran (Contact Information- Optional)

Address:

4

(MBP) that is being developed in conjunction with the proposed action will provide an analysis. The MBP will also provide inspection recommendations for cargo entering and leaving Guam and will recommend steps to prevent spread of invasive species. The MBP will address all aspects of the potential for the transport of brown treesnake and all potential non-native invaseive species to other Pacific Islands and to Guam due to military activities originating on Guam. The Navy is in ongoing discussions with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service regarding specific procedures and requirements for inspections of cargo and these will be incorporated into the EIS. Information pertaining to the MBP and general biosecurity issues are discussed in Volume 2, Chapter 10, Section 10.2.2.6 for terrestrial species, and in Volume 2, Chapter 11, Section 11.2.2.6 for marine species. Volume 2, Chapter 14 (marine transportation) has been updated to include estimated increases of cargo traffic associated with both organic growth and the military buildup.

I-2356-003

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

I-2356-004

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.

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Example Comment

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RECCOMENDATION AREA (State your request, demand or idea)
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Comment #	Page Number	COMMENT AREA	RECCOMENDATION AREA
I-2357-001 3	11-66	the bright lights from the dredging platforms may confuse adult nesting.	There should not be dredging around sites where green sea turtles are known to be. ~~when~~ There should not be dredging of any coral period.
4	11-67	"Increased vessel traffic may ~~distub~~ disturb organisms living in the upper water column or in or the sediments due to propeller wash and resuspension of sediments as described under the construction section..	There should be regulations in place so that the existing ocean life will not be affected as much due to the vessel traffic. Apra Harbor corals are still healthy do not ruin them.
5	11.	"recovery would be expected within five years, and compensatory mitigation would be provided by the military	This statement from the DEIS, does not answer how the Navy would compensate the people of Guam for coral and marine life that has taken 100 years or longer to grow? I would like to see how they would compensate for the coral reef that will be lost.

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: Christiana Quinata

Address:

I-2357-001

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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I-2357-002 6	~~3-59~~ 4-21	Vol. 9, Appendices F; page 4-21	The military build-up ~~has~~ ~~is basically~~ ~~started~~ is coming too fast. According to this statement in the draft within the next year the housing on Guam will be overcoonded and may cause illegal buildings and such too happen. ~~This build-up should~~ ~~slow~~ The advancement of this build-up is happening too quickly that all the infrastructure and public facilities will not be able to handle the inflox of civilians and military coming so soon.

Name: Christiana Quinata (Contact Information- Optional)

Address:

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I-2357-002

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.

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.

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I-2358-001 1	3-15	"GWA failed to provide sufficient information..." I support this because, as of now, many of us living here in Guam are not yet ready for the military build up.	I think that they should really think about this military build up that will happen here in Guam.
I-2358-002 2	10-98	I think that I support that they will removed the limestone forest so they can build houses for the extinct species.	They should built it in an area that do not disturb anyone.

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: _____

Address: _____

(B)

I-2358-001

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. 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-2358-002

Thank you for your comment. Many factors were evaluated in

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I-2358-003 Vol-4 Chapter 8	I think that they are suppose to keep Mt. Lamlam Public because Mt. Lamlam is one of our touristspot.	I recomend that they really should keep it public. In many years, it was open to the public and the people were already get used to it and it is unfair for them if the change in land ownership may result in a change in public access.

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: _____

Address: _____

determining the locations proposed in this EIS, in addition to disturbance of forest and wildlife, and all were evaluated in selecting the final locations.

I-2358-003

Thank you for your comment. DoD understands and recognizes the significance of access to cultural sites located on DoD property in Guam. Restricting access to certain areas at certain times is required to maintain public safety. It is the intent of DoD to maintain public access to Mt. Jumullong Manglo (including the Mt. Lam Lam trail) consistent with safety and operational requirements. Final plans concerning access to Mt. Jumullong Manglo (as accessed by the Mt. Lam Lam trail) have not been developed, DoD looks forward to working with stakeholders including groups that use the area for traditional religious activities to develop plans for cultural stewardship and access that balances operational needs, public safety concerns, and the continuing public use and enjoyment of this site.

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I-2359-001 1		-Where is the waste really going?	-If we can't control our waste as of now, how much more when people for the military build up start coming over. They need to exactly ~~what~~ know what they want to do.
2	11-64	Alternative 1! Why destroy so much land to build all these buildings and establishment? when theres other ways to work this out.	Like rather than ~~building~~ destroying so much land, and wildlife. Why don't you think about building upward rather than wider. If that happens it'll be half of the suggested destruction. And atleast ~~it~~ you can save some wild life on OUR island.
3	Vol. 4 Ch. 8 Sec. 8.2 1.1, pg2	Why is it only going to be restricted to only Department of Defence Personnel?	

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: _____

Address: _____

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I-2359-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD continues to work with local stakeholders to minimize impacts associated with the proposed military relocation program. The EIS process has sought ways to reduce impacts and present mitigation measures to further control any adverse effects from the proposed actions.

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4		Why do you need fire ranges?	

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: _____

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I-2360-001	3-60	the navy sanitary land fill is unlined and leachate has the potential to affect the underlying ground water. If the water were to get polluted what will they do to fix it.	
2	10-98	Planning to remove 562 ac. of limestone forest is very distructive, they will kill our agriculture and animals.	
3	volume 4	we use our coral reef as a protection, and it attracts in tourists. If you clear all that coral, we'll be more endangered for tsunamis and waves would be that more dangerous.	

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: _____

Address: _____

I-2360-001

Thank you for your comment.

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I-2360-001 4	volume 4	with all the ships coming in, how will we know there wont be any leakage of toxic waste or oil that could pollute our waters even more	
5		If and when the reef is destroyed, it wont be restored in my life time. I dont want that to me.	
6	volume 4	It is not fair that our land can be taken away, exspecially our historical signts.	Military should learn to be more saving of the land, and use the land they all ready have.

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: _____

Address: _____

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I-2361-001	3-59 (Vol 6) 3.2.4.2 (1st Par.)	This article proposes a long term alternative, to which I believe is most feasible and Pratical. It consists of "a phased implementation of the refurbishment to primary treatment systems. This is the correct way to approach this imminent problem.	Rather than wasting resources on building new primary treatment plants utilize the existing ones. Renovating and refurbishment is the answer. Isnt it ironic, that in an environmental report, they are proposing the construction of more treatment plants in place of wildlife sanctuaries. We should utilize existing plants through refurbishment.

Name: Peter Jang (Contact Information- Optional)

Address:

3

I-2361-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD concurs with your observation and also feels that refurbishing the existing facilities would be the best approach.

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I-2361-002 2	11.2 Vol 4 ch 11	The article takes into concerns the possible environmental effects of dredging the coral reef.	However, there is to be more concern, beyond the effects of coral habitats. Natural disasters such as typhoons and tsunamis will be more catastrophic, causing harm to the population.
I-2361-003 3	Vol 6 & 9	Amount of solid waste doubling during the periods from 2011 + 2014	This sudden increase in waste is an obvious problem without an obvious solution. Recycling should be more heavily enforced as to help with pollution

Name: Peter Jang (Contact Information- Optional)

Address:

I-2361-002

Thank you for your comment. As identified in the EIS, the proposed dredged area within the active commercial harbor was previously dredged over 60 years ago and maintenance dredging continues. Significant impacts to coral reef, other immobile invertebrates, and some site-attached reef fish associated with dredging activities will 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.

I-2361-003

Thank you for your comment. The new Layon Landfill is designed to accommodate municipal solid waste from all current and future DoD sources as well as civilian and commercial sources. Based on conservative waste generation rates, the new landfill will reach capacity in approximately 33 years. The DoD will be implementing diversion and recycling programs that will significantly reduce solid waste generation and will help to extend the life of the landfill. Details of these programs have been added to Volume 6, Chapter 2.

The Navy is preparing a Recycling and Solid Waste Diversion Study for DoD Bases, Guam that has established a diversion goal of 50 percent, not including construction and demolition debris. The Study is considering the following alternatives: 1) DoD would construct two refuse transfer facilities, one in northern Guam and one in Southern Guam; 2) DoD would implement a source separation recycling program at all

facilities; 3) DoD would construct recycling center(s); and 4) DoD would construct a materials resource recovery facility.

Additionally, the Navy is preparing a Construction and Demolition (C&D) Debris Reuse and Diversion Study for DOD Bases, Guam that addresses waste characterization, processing, recycling and disposal of construction debris. Information from this study will be used to update the FEIS.

The study is considering the following alternatives: 1) Contractors would continue to process all C&D debris, and DoD would construct a composting facility to process green waste and 2) DoD would construct a C&D debris central processing facility and a composting facility to process green waste.

Through project specific contractual requirements, DoD contractors would be required to process and divert 50% of C&D debris that is generated on each project. Another alternative would be for the DoD to construct a central processing facility that would be used to recover and reuse or recycle scrap metal, concrete (without lead-based paint), asphalt concrete, and untreated wood. Contractors would be required to haul C&D to this facility. Based on the C&D debris composition assumed in the study, the Navy will be able to achieve a C&D debris waste diversion goal of greater than 50% by the end of fiscal year 2015. A site for the central processing facility is currently being evaluated but will most likely be located in northern Guam. Disposal of C&D debris that is not divertible or recyclable will be disposed at the Navy Hardfill at Apra Harbor. The study also evaluates the construction of a composting facility to handle green waste generated by land clearing activities required for new development.

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I-2362-001	2-98	Maybe for the construction of the build-up, they can figure out other suggestions that dont use up too much money for the solid waste dump they can use mor valuble time to succeed in there suggestions	For them to have more suggestion of the solid waste. Making the argument of the
I-2362-002	p-103	For the transport of the men to think of other ways to transport them because of the damage they'll do to the reefs and coral. other suggestions	

Name: Faith Murich (Contact Information- Optional)

Address:

3

I-2362-001

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.

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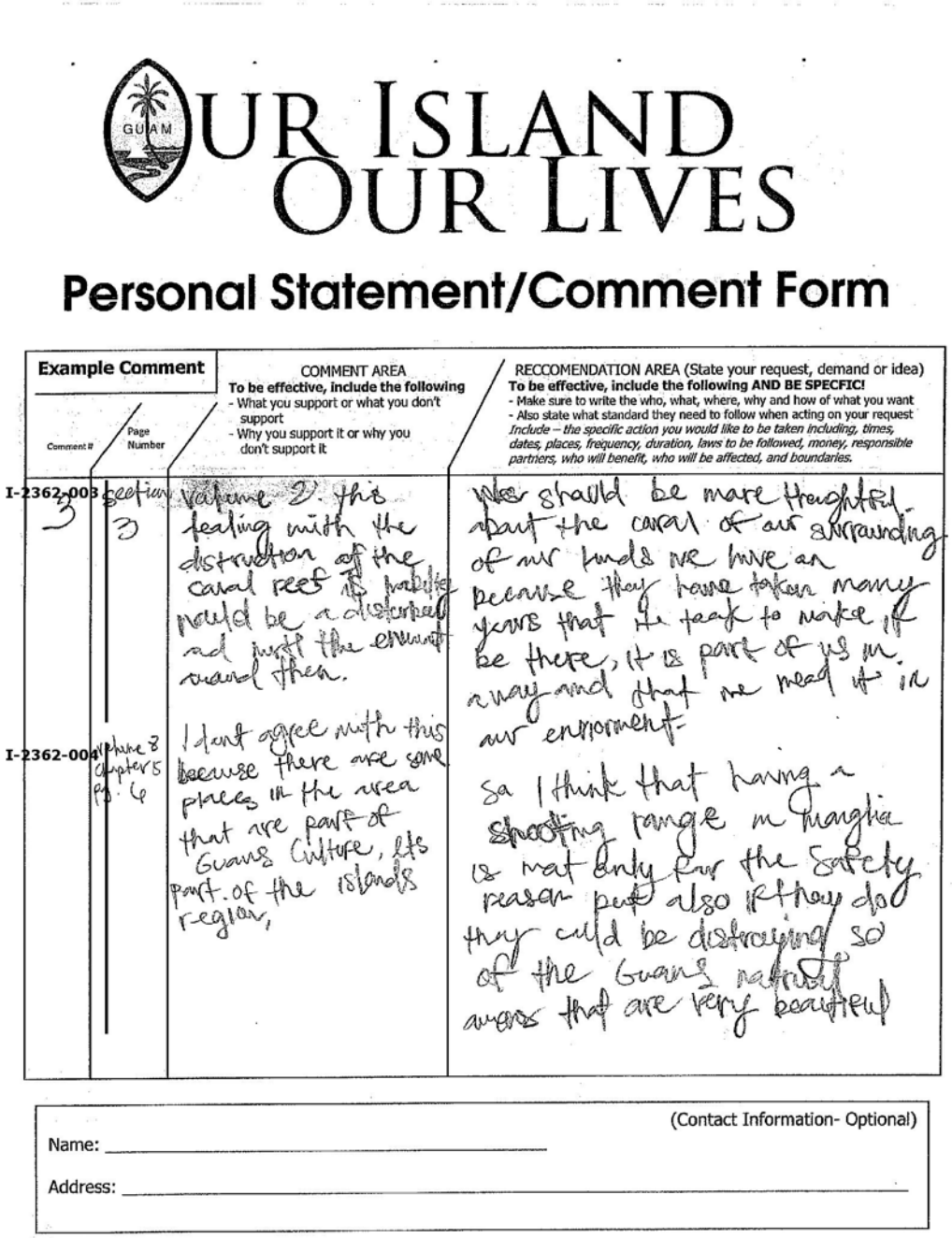

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I-2362-003	section 3	volume 2. this dealing with the distruction of the coral reef its habitat would be a disturbed and just the element would then.	we should be more thoughtful about the coral of our surrounding of our lands we have an because they have taken many years that it took to make it be there, it is part of us in a way and that we need it in our environment.
I-2362-004	volume 8 chapters 5 pg. 6	I dont agree with this because there are some places in the area that are part of Guams Culture, its part of the islands region,	So I think that having a shooting range in Mangilao is not only for the safety reason but also if they do they could be distroying so of the Guam's natural areas that are very beautiful

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: _____

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-2362-002

Thank you for your comment.

I-2362-003

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

I-2362-004

Thank you for your comment. DoD understands the importance of the cultural and historic issues related with land in Guam, and in particular those associated with the Pagat site. No direct disturbance to the Pagat site would occur from the construction or operation of the proposed firing range. The DEIS describes the intensive selection process that the DoD went through to select alternatives for the location of the firing range on Guam in Section 2.3.1. Because of the size of the firing ranges and the need to include all safety zones as part of the acquired lands, or conflicts with existing land uses (housing, Won Pat International Airport), the firing range could not be placed on DoD lands. Discussion on the screening process associated with the firing ranges has been clarified in the FEIS.

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Example Comment Comment #	Page Number	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	RECCOMENDATION AREA (State your request, demand or idea) **To be effective, include the following AND BE SPECFIC!** - 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-2363-001		What can we do to help make our coral reef & the coral reef habitat feel comfortable in a new place? - we shouldn't do dredging! - NOT only does it effect the species it also effects the people. They need to know the "blueprint" from their own language. Some people on Guam don't even know what's happening or dont care to know what's happening because they don't understand it.	- They will know nothing in their new environment & they'll probably die due to not knowing their environment. - which would cause extinction, & we dont need any more of that! - I know it's for money and stuff, but the species that are living there will be killed. Coral Reefs are what protect us from being vulnerable to things. w/o them not only are the corals & species are going to die we could too.

Name: Jo Marie Florendo (Contact Information- Optional)

Address:

I-2363-001

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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I-2363-002		- I don't like how GWA failed to provide info. ~~They're not being responsible.~~ ~~It's not something you leave~~ ~~out. Guam is a community~~ ~~w/o the info. we're basically back to the beginning.~~ - WHO's going to pay for this?! ~~we don't have money to even pay for a school.~~	- They're not responsible. it's not something you leave out. Guam is a community & w/o the info. we're basically back to the beginning. & - we dont have money to even pay for something. They're just saying that it ~~something~~ something they could do. Military is just going to be a customer. We're doomed!!
I-2363-003		- the build up will cause complications. - new aquatic species - species would be disturbed. - Guam has essential things. - Militam is wasting land. - CLEARING IS BAD!	- coral reefs would be destroyed & their habitat. - w/ new aquatic species coming it'll give us more species. - they wouldn't know where to go. - Guam's species are just as important as people. - They dont continue to work because they dont have funds. Causing invasive weeds.

Name: Jo Marie Florendo (Contact Information- Optional)

Address:

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I-2363-002

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-2363-003

Thank you for your comment.

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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2364-001 1)		How is GWA going to move on it they aren't meeting the standards for waste water?	We should make a whole new waste water treatment plant instead of making modifications.
I-2364-002 2)		Why dredge? It seems to do more damage to the environment than it does to benefit us.	Prevent "over-dredging" & dredge "sparingly". ; find a different location for the aircraft carriers.
3)		It impacts endangered species which is definitely not good for Guam.	
I-2364-003 4)		Can we limit the amount of clearing because clearing affects all of these unique animals that are found only in Guam.	"Restrict" the clearing to a certain area, but at the same time, small enough so that it won't affect the animals too much.

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: _____

Address: _____

I-2364-001

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

I-2364-002

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.

I-2364-003

Thank you for your comment. Clearing of vegetation has been avoided to the extent practicable based on all planning considerations. Specific recoveryl 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

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I-2364-004 5.)		When boats come in to dock at the harbor, many new species are introduced	We should concentrate on protecting our native species as opposed to introducing new species
I-2364-005 6.)		The Draft EIS failed to mention anything about climate changes. This could possibly ruin the world's plan of reaching 350 p.p.m. due to the increase of cars/vehicles being used by the military from Okinawa.	The U.S. government should find a way to provide sufficient mass-transportation vehicles in order to lower the amount of carbon-emissions being released into the environment. This way, the air-quality would remain safe for us and the environment.

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: _____

Address: _____

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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-2364-004

Thank you for your comment. In addition to continuing to implement existing standard operating procedures and DoD requirements covering the inspection and transport of material and personnel from Guam to other locations, the Navy is also funding and coordinating the preparation of a Micronesian Biosecurity Plan. This plan will address all aspects of the potential for the transport of the brown treesnake, and all potential non-native invasive species, to other Pacific Islands and from other locations to Guam due to the military activities originating on Guam.

I-2364-005

Thank you for your comment. The EIS includes discussion of shuttle buses, only, being used to transport construction workers to/from sites during the construction phase of the proposed military relocation program. This proposal would reduce the number vehicles on the roads than otherwise would be the case and would also reduce emissions.

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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2365-001	3-59	I don't like the extension of GWA's current outfall because its only a mile of the beach	- They should make their outfall farther into the depthe of the ocean.
2	3-15	I don't think GWA NDWWTP should treat most of the increased wastewater because GWA failed to meet most criteria.	- They should have the military pay for the faults of GWA so they can meet criteria.
3	3-57	I support the new sewer line in Barrigada because its in the central of Guam.	
I-2365-002	11-67	I don't support the use of aircraft carrier wharf at Polaris Point because the sediment could be deposited onto the coral.	

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: _____

Address: _____

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I-2365-001

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 with the upgrade to the NDWWTP, the water quality standards would be met.

Regarding the current outfall of NDWWTP and the recent extension/upgrade: that is an issue between GWA and EPA.

I-2365-002

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. 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. Mitigation measures would be determined and agreed upon during the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) permit phase of the projects.

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GUAM

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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2365-003	10-102	I don't support the construction activities because it could damage the habitat of kingfishers & disturbing future reintroduction.	- They should work around the area, indirectly.
I-2365-004	1-67	I think they should find a new dredge site because they are going to damage endangered wildlife and an MPA.	- find a new dredge site
7		I think they should limit the clearing!	- Because the current species need a place to live.
I-2365-005		I don't support the rise in price of housing & renting.	- Poor families will be evacuated of their homes. The # of homeless people will arise.
9		I support the 8700 jobs coming to Guam, but I disagree w/ 25% leftover for Guam residents	- The jobs should be evenly distributed, not only in favor of the military.

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: _____

Address: _____

I-2365-003

Thank you for your comment. Conservation measures and BMPs to compensate for impacts to the Micronesian kingfisher are being discussed in the ongoing Section 7 consultation with USFWS and are to be incorporated in the FEIS.

I-2365-004

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. The acreage differences the commenter may be referring to is regarding 3-D vs. 2-D calculations (see Section 11.2.2.5), however in either case, impact acreage has been overestimated.

I-2365-005

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

units (maximal) by 2020 (Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study [SIAS], Table ES-3, page v).

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I-2366-001	2-91	I don't support the construction of a new landfill on Guam in Layon.	We shouldn't make a new landfill to accomodate the waste of the military. It basically polluting our island. I support the proposed alternative of expanding existing military landfills
I-2366-002 2	11-64	Why are we destroying habitats that are beneficial to our island	If a set amount of land is to be cleared, where are the animals going to move to. Just because we still have land for them to live, it doesn't me the animals will survive in this new environment. Some of these animals are protected by federal law so another course of action should be taken.

Name: John Del Castillo

Address:

(Contact Information- Optional)

I-2366-001

Thank you for your comment. The new Gov Guam Layon Landfill is being constructed independently of the proposed DoD buildup. Gov Guam is under environmental compliance orders from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to close the Ordot Landfill and construct a new landfill that complies with current landfill regulations. DoD has committed to Gov Guam to be a customer of the new landfill, which enhances its economic viability. In other words, the cost of operating Guam's only landfill will be shared by the DoD since they will be paying a fee per ton to dispose of solid waste at Layon.

I-2366-002

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 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. 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.

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I-2366-003	11.1	I don't support the destruction of Guam's unique coral reef.	Guam's coral reef up in Apra Harbor is a beautiful site that everyone should see. The moment that site is dredged, the coral there may or may not come back. If it does grow back, it'll take years and years for it to redevelop. I suggest that the CVN be moved to another part of the island. The island is small so moving the CVN to another part of the island won't make much of a difference
I-2366-004		It isn't right to deny Mt. Lamlam to the citizens of Guam.	The citizens of Guam treasure Mt. Lamlam as sacred site. It isn't right to take that away for military use. The same goes for all of Guam's cultural sites. Wherever the military is set up presently is where all military issues should taken care of such as Andersen AFB.

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: _____

Address: _____

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I-2366-003

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.

I-2366-004

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.

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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2367-001	2.9.1	I don't support that the military landfill in Apra Harbor is only used for military personal, and others on base.	I think that it should be open to all residents close to there because of our public landfill being full already.
I-2367-002	3.1.3	Is the military going to help pay for upgrades to GWA?	
I-2367-003	11-6.4	How does the military plan to help preserve the coral reef or if anything help regrow it if possible.	
I-2367-004	11.2.2	How does the military plan to keep out or stop bring different species to guam from other areas?	
I-2367-005	—	Can clearing be more limited? (Forest, trees).	Why, because I want to protect the species or animals that are already here!
I-2367-006	-	Because of the population growing how does the military plan on keeping the noise level down.	I think this is important because around guam the noise level is pretty low in most areas.

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: Edelene Cruz

Address:

(8)

I-2367-001

Thank you for your comment. The new Gov Guam Layon Landfill is being constructed independently of the proposed DoD buildup. Gov Guam is under environmental consent decree from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to close the Ordot Landfill and construct a new landfill that complies with current landfill regulations. The new Layon landfill will provide over 33 years of combined capacity for both civilian and military users.

I-2367-002

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

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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2367-007	-	Do does the military plan to preserve the chamorro culture.	I think this is very important because you are coming to an island where culture is very important and a way of life.
I-2367-008 8.	-	If the military is planning to bring jobs to Guam how do they plan on sharing the jobs equally.	this is something that is important because everyone should have an equal chance at getting a job.

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: _____

Address: _____

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-2367-003

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

I-2367-004

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 officers, commissary and exchange facilities, fast-food establishments, club operations, family housing and

unaccompanied personnel housing. The results of the solid waste characterization study has been incorporated into the FEIS. The DoD has also prepared a Construction and Demolition (C&D) Debris Reuse and Diversion Study which addresses the anticipated waste streams during the demolition of old buildings and construction of new facilities identified in the EIS. The study also addresses green waste that will be generated from clearing many acres of vegetation. The goal of the study is to divert 50% of the C&D debris by the end of fiscal year 2015. The non-DoD project solid waste volumes will be handled in accordance with the existing Guam Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan (ISWMP). GBB is expediting the closure of Ordot and the opening of Layon in the most expeditious manner possible. DoD is in the process of updating the military Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan (ISWMP) to reflect how waste will be managed now and in the future. The updated DoD ISWMP will include any new information from studies and reports that have been conducted as part of the NEPA process.

I-2367-005

Thank you for your comment. Clearing of vegetation has been avoided to the extent practicable based on all planning considerations. Specific recoery 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. 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-2367-006

Thank you for your comment. Several mitigation measures would be

employed to reduce noise levels. Adaptive program management for construction would 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-2367-007

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.

I-2367-008

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

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I-2368-001	3-15	I don't like how the GWA has not considered the military build-up in the new plan. What will they do with the other excess waste? It also disturbs me on how much "treated waste" are thrown into our oceans.	–
I-2368-002	10-100	They think the construction would have an indirect effect on the habitat and the animals living there. They also mention how smaller species will be killed but will have no effect on the future, but nature and the environment has its own cycle. If you break it, you not only affect the animals and their homes, but the wholeness of the place.	– Find another area with the least consequence on the environment. Also one that is not a habitat of invasive/endangered animals.

Name: _____ (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: _____

I-2368-001

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. GWA and DoD are confident that with the upgrades to the NDWWTP, Guam water quality requirements would be met.

I-2368-002

Thank you for your comment. The EIS identifies important natural resources and habitat on Guam and Tinian. These resources have been identified through literature searches and project specific field surveys by field biologists. A complete natural resources survey report has been included in the appendix (Volume 9) of the EIS. In addition, the EIS documents the impacts on these identified natural resources should the proposed military relocation program be implemented as well as efforts to avoid, minimize and mitigate these impacts on natural resources.

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I-2368-003	Sec. 11.2	Many species live on these reefs (i.e. fish, sponges, mollusks, anemones, crustaceans, etc.) These are there homes. And the building of this aircraft carrier covers a lot of ground; therefore destroying great areas of coral reef. Coral reefs are made through a very long process of time, and a destruction of this is not a wise or advisable idea because they are not easy to replace.	
4	11.2	There is permanent damage if we dredge the coral reefs. Like stated, there were a few newly discovered species. They shouldn't dredge them if there are living things there that don't exist any where else.	

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: _____

Address: _____

4

I-2368-003

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

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I-2369-001 1	3-55	I support ocean and all sea life. I am a studier of marine biology. I support marine biology because the ecosystem we live in between us, the people of Guam, and the corals and oceans is something to think about when we have wastewater present.	They say that apra Harbor has adequate current capacities but in the end, will the treated sewage water be adequate for the environment and the sea life that live there. Freshwater alone could damage the marine environment already, and will construction of any sewage systems affect the coral reefs in Apra Harbor?

They should find another place for building these wharfs.

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: Jeremy Demsta

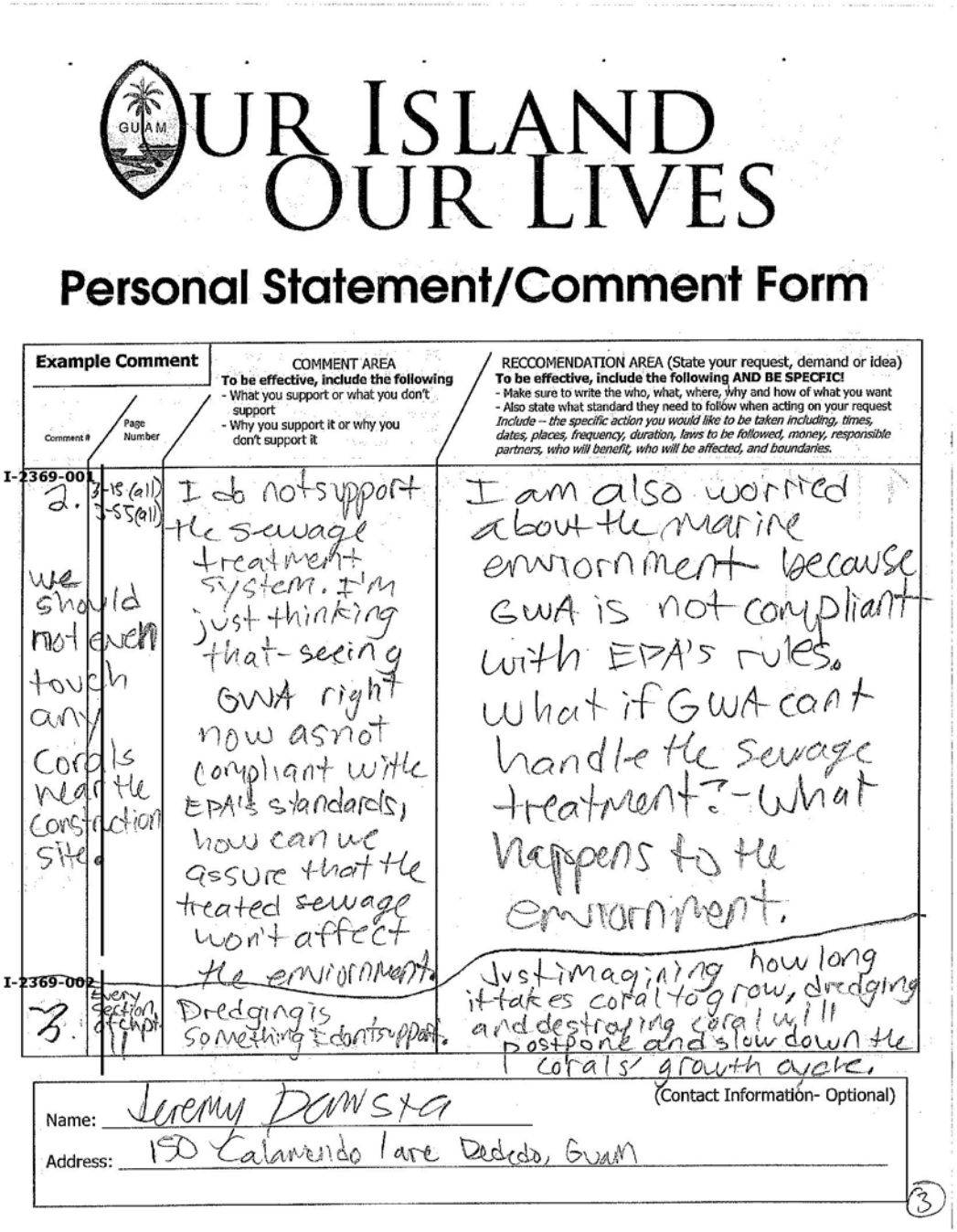
Address: 150 Calamendo Lane Dededo, Guam

I-2369-001

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.

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

The Navy Apra Harbor Wastewater Treatment Plant is the only wastewater treatment plant on Guam that does secondary treatment, an



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I-2369-001 2. we should not even touch any Corals near the construction site.	3-15(all) 3-55(all)	I do not support the sewage treatment system. I'm just thinking that-seeing GWA right now as not compliant with EPA's standards, how can we assure that the treated sewage won't affect the environment.	I am also worried about the marine environment because GWA is not compliant with EPA's rules. What if GWA cant handle the sewage treatment?-What happens to the environment.
I-2369-002 3.	Every section of chpt. 11	Dredging is something I don't support.	Just imagining how long it takes coral to grow, dredging and destroying coral will postpone and slow down the corals' growth cycle.

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: Jeremy Dawsta

Address: 150 Calamendo lane Dededo, Guam

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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, theDoD will be participating in the upgrade of Guam's Northern District Waste Water Treatment Plant from primary to secondary treatment. This action alone will assistthe GWA in meeting its coastal water quality standards for the benefit of sea lifeand 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-2369-002

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.

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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2370-001	11.2.5	Long-term disruption of coral is stated but is ~~[illegible]~~ directly contradicted on page 11.2.5.2 stating that no significant impacts were identified. I absolutely do not agree with the CVN project because it has taken such a huge amount of time for a coral reef to form and the military is going to remove it like nothing.	The surveyors must include more information on how the coral will actually be impacted. Coral below 60ft have not been surveyed at all and the DEIS is not taking into account how much life will actually be affected. ~~[illegible]~~

Name: Tito Castro (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: P.O. BOX 1613 Hagatna, GU 96932

2

I-2370-001

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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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2370-002	2.18 5.10.2	The firing range should not be built in Pagat. It is the home of many historical sites that the locals hold very dear to their hearts. The military is not taking into consideration any feelings of the people.	Why can't the military use any land they already possess? They are very infamous for using land and then abandoning it. The military needs to use their current land holdings.

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: _____

Address: _____

I-2370-002

Thank you for your comment. DoD understands the importance of the cultural and historic issues related with land in Guam, and in particular those associated with the Pagat site. No direct disturbance to the Pagat site would occur from the construction or operation of the proposed firing range. 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.

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.

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I-2371-001	3-59	I support the long-term alternative that DoD may construct their own outfall within a wastewater treatment facility. The military should manage their own waste instead of just paying the local government to handle it. One problem with that however is that there is no discussion as to how their actions will actually impact Guam. ~~No statement only.~~	The military should perform more in-depth surveys as to how their alternatives will actually impact the environment. It only mentioned what they planned on doing instead of studies as to how the environment may change.

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: Tito Castro

Address: P.O. Box 1613 Hagatna, GU 96932

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I-2371-001

Thank you for your comment. Your observation that the impacts to Guam of a new stand alone DoD wastewater treatment plant were not thoroughly discussed is correct. That alternative, a new stand alone DoD wastewater treatment plant, is a potential long-term alternative. All long-term utility alternatives are addressed at a general programmatic level, not a project specific level. They would not be covered by the record of decision (ROD) for this EIS. These actions, if pursued, would be required to have future NEPA reviews where the impact assessments would be determined to be significant.

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I-2371-002	10-98	The DEIS specifically states that "Impacts to special status species would be less than significant". This statement is inconsistent with the following statements about the impact on fruit bats and sea turtles. The statement declares that clearing of habitat through construction would have a dire consequence on the wildlife.	The statement is not taking into account any clearing of land people outside the military land will do. We have many problems with arson and construction currently. The military should make use of all of their current 30% land hold on Guam. The people of Guam are already having some trouble with their land and the fact that the military can use eminent domain does not help US out. Their idea of just compensation is lower than ours. There is a huge amount of land that is already possessed

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: _____

Address: _____

I-2371-002

Thank you for your comment. Impacts to special-status species were evaluated for numerous specific proposed project areas on Guam. In some cases impacts were determined not significant but in other areas they were determined significant. DoD determined whether military relocation requirements could be met by excess, underutilized or otherwise available property held by DoD on Guam. Early development plans attempted to keep all activities on existing DoD lands. However, as discussed in the FEIS (Volume 2, Chapter 2), after applying operational and environmental screening criteria, no contiguous DoD area on Guam was identified that could support all the land use and operational requirements of the action.

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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2372-001	10-98 10-100, 10-102, 10-103, 10-109.	On this page the second paragraph states that there would be some clearing on the land up near Finegayan. It says that the clearing won't have a major impact on the animals habitat. On all these pages the proposal just contradicts what was just stated. There are very few invasive and endangered species residing in Guam now. Some people may think of our native animals as pests, but if this was their home and if they wanted to preserve their land, they would think otherwise.	They should clear the abandoned military housing up along back road in Yigo, instead of tearing down the other land areas that hold the Guam culture, for example, Pagat, and Marbo Cave.

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: Meghan Borja

Address: 132 West Cueto Avenue Dededo GU 96929

5

I-2372-001

Thank you for your comment. Impacts to special-status species were evaluated for numerous specific proposed project areas on Guam. In some cases impacts were determined not significant but in other areas they were determined significant. DoD determined 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. Numerous limitations were considered to eventually select the land areas for evaluation in this EIS.

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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2372-002	3-15 3-16 3-50	GWA wastewater infrastructure has deteriorated over years. They've experienced permit violations such as inadequate ability to treat the water, & exceedance of pollutant levels. The Water Resources Master Plan DID NOT consider future waste water flow from the military buildup. In relation to the previous comment, Table 3.2-11 shows the major increase in wastewater that will result after the military buildup. Paragraph two even states that the approximate capacity it can hold is ONLY 12.8 MILLION Gal of wastewater	The Navy Apra Harbor Waste Water Treatment Plant is said, on pg. 3-53 vol. 3.2.4, to have adequate current capacity and in its permit so I think that IF the military buildup were to happen, they can take advantage of the facility they do have. -They should list some information relating to the wastewater flow from the military buildup.

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: Meghan Borja

Address: 132 W. Cueto Ave. Dededo GU 96929

I-2372-002

Thank you for your comment. While the Navy Apra Harbor Wastewater Treatment Plant has adequate capacity for the estimated flows from the proposed DoD buildup, it does not have adequate capacity to treat the amount of flow estimated for the proposed new Marine base at Finegayan.

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 utilities are covered in detail in Volume 6, chapters 2 & 3. That is because they are affected by all of the proposed actions. Volume 3 covers the details of the proposed Marine relocation, but defers utility impacts to Volume 6.

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I-2373-001 1	page 11 solid waste	using route ~~[illegible]~~ as a road for the waste landfill road can increase trafic flow ~~[illegible]~~	I think we should keep the naval waste in their area because the locals waste area is overflowing as is
I-2373-002 2	3-17	GWA should not unload all of our waste and dump it in the reef it will kill the reefs and we are prone to more natural diasters	maybe they can do other things with waste like maybe send it some where else besides guam
3	3-56	the capacity is only 12 and some years are ~~too~~ going to be over and we would have over flowing sewage	build an out fall far from the beaches or far from the reefs

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: _____

Address: _____

I-2373-001

Thank you for your comment. Gov Guam is currently constructing a new landfill in south east Guam that is projected to have a life span in excess of 30 years. DoD has an agreement with Gov Guam to utilize that landfill when it opens, projected for July 2011. Thus, there would be adequate capacity in this landfill for the foreseeable future.

I-2373-002

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

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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2373-002	11-65	If they build an out fall anywhere near apra harbor they are going to wipe out the animals that are only found on guam	If they were to build another outfall they should build it in a place far from those places because animals need homes too
S	10-98 to 10-99	Reading is incorrect They are saying one thing and then another. What will really happen to the animals and their habitat	
I-2373-003			

Name: Jacqueline Cosby (Contact Information- Optional)

Address:

5

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-2373-003

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.

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I-2374-001 1	3-15 N 3-60	wastewater - the environment is suffering/will suffer from this excess waste. wastewater needs to be rethought and planned accordingly	GWA needs to step up and create the proper facilities for current waste water and waste water in the coming years. solution: construct new plants? garbage? the environment (beaches, ocean) need to be evaluated based on waste impact. waste water section as a whole needs to be revised and additional information about the impact on the reefs/ocean needs to be added.
I-2374-002 2	pg. 11-66	the draft needs to be revised because of inconsistancy. "vessel strike of sea turtles" !?! if this is the case special studies need to be conducted to monitor turtle population.	no more forest should be cleared than necessary. during the periods where turtles lay eggs special precautions should be set in place. biologist from guam need to be consulted and their opinions considered. endangered species need land even if vegetation is cleared. to compensate guam should create more protected areas for species/vegetation that are not allowed to be cleared or fired upon.

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: Ellen Chapin

Address:

4

I-2374-001

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. 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.

Thank you for your comment and concern for protected species. 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.

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

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I-2374-002	through out	needs to decide if it will directly affect the species or not.	
(8)	last sentence last page	"no significant impact..." contradicts the whole section where impacts are outlined. there will be a significant impact.	alternative harbors sites for dredging should be considered.
		the test fails to recognize that coral will be cleared and not recover.	the coral should be tested by guam biologists to see if they will be completely destroyed or will grow back.
(7)		more studies and surveys should be conducted to verify how the dredging will impact coral reefs	also, would it be possible to move the reefs while still keeping them alive.
		guam resources	biologist from guam need to be consulted and their opinions taken into consideration when revising the draft.
		more current survies to be taken of turtle populations/ breeding, especially on hawksbill turtles.	

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: _____

Address: _____

general. Additionally, the Army Corps permit will require measures to protect biological resources. These measures may include the following: biological monitors on vessels (making sure sea turtles and dolphins [although rare in Apra Harbor] do not approach the area); halting of dredging activities, if these animals enter the buffer zone, until the sea turtle and/or dolphin voluntarily leave the area, low lighting, and as described above, joint Navy/Guam Resource Agency monitoring of nesting beaches though out Guam, to name a few.

I-2374-002

Thank you for your comment. The Navy currently has standard operation procedures, mitigation measures and BMPs that consider federally protected species and their well-being. The Navy will also implement mitigation measures and BMPs during in-water and land-based construction activities (i.e. dredging and wharf construction). Additionally, the Army Corps permit will require measures to protect water quality and biological resources. These may include the following: silt curtains; biological monitors on vessels (making sure sea turtles and dolphins do not approach the area); halting of dredging activities, if these animals enter the buffer zone, until the sea turtle and/or dolphin voluntarily leave the area, low lighting, and joint Navy/Guam Resource Agency monitoring of nesting beaches though out Guam, to name a few.

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Example Comment			
I-2375-001	3-15	"wastewater infrastructure... has slowly deteriorated..." • If they haven't taken care of it (infrastructure) before, how can we trust them to take care it now, let alone with the bigger workload?	GWA must find some solution (build other wastewater facility, perhaps?). In the meantime, workshops should be available for the public to provide information on ways we can reduce our wastewater.
2	3-57	"4 trickling filter,... odor control" • Who will be paying for this, and how much will it cost?	We should not blame the military for just wanting to utilize our facilities & just pay for the services. It is we, islanders, who have nearly used up our wastewater capacity. The military & locals should work together in paying for new installments, etc.
3	3-59	"Adding chemical coagulants." • How much harm will be done?	The public should be informed on how overusage of our wastewater facilities will do harm on our environment.
4	3-15	"GWA has experienced frequent violations..." • How can we trust a company who constantly violates permit conditions?	New management? Hire advisor who is open-minded, rule-cautious, local- & military-friendly, wise.
I-2375-002 5	1-69	"Based on the rarity of their presence, no serious injury... is reasonably foreseeable." • When, and how, will we know what effect construction has on special-status species?	Extensive research should be done. I am not extremely concerned about this topic; nevertheless, I would like a straight answer when it comes to the future of our aquatic habitats. It will be very unfortunate to find out too late.

Name: Tamar Celis (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: P.O. Box 9449 Dededo, GU 96912

(8)

I-2375-001

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.

Your suggestion of reducing wastewater demand is a good one. Retrofitting existing facilities with low flow toilets and low flow faucets and showers would help a lot in reducing both the demand for wastewater treatment and for potable water. DoD would adopt these measures for the proposed new facilities and also has current programs to retrofit existing facilities. Coservation is the most economical way of "increasing" capacity in terms of the number of people that can be served.

I-2375-002

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

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I-2375-002 4	1-69, 70	"The deeper channel would cause decreased turbidity..." "dredging of aircraft... elevation of turbidity..." • These two proposed actions would offset each other, — cancelling the other out. All that will be left (what's NOT cancelled out) is the potential increase in turbidity from carrier operations.	Avoid misleading statements like the first cited sentence, especially if it makes it seem like that is the ONLY thing that will happen and it is good.
I-2375-003 7	through out the document	I have no idea what half of these acronyms stand for. "insignificant impact"?	Glossary of acronyms @ the end. Specify how much an "insignificant" or "significant" impact is.
I-2375-004 8	Volume 2 Sec. 5.10.2 page 6	"direct loss & disturbance of archaeological sites & historic buildings on Guam from the destruction"	Make DEIS more available & appealing to the public, especially native Chamorro. Clearly state what the restrictions around our island are, what they restrict, how available the Chamorro people will be to these areas, & what they will do to the artifacts they displace. contractor workers

Name: Tamar Celis (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: P.O. Box 9449 Dededo, GU

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-2375-003

Thank you for your comment. The types of effects that consistitute insignificant or significant impacts are described at the beginning of each resource chapter.

I-2375-004

Thank you for your comment. Volume 2 Chapter 12 contains a lengthy discussion of cultural resources, impacts to these resources and proposed mitigation. A summary of the surveys and special studies conducted as part of the EIS process has also been included in Volume 9, Appendix G.

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I-2376-001	p3-60	I don't believe in allowing the waste to go to our oceans.	Why can't you find a way to keep this waste on the military base and not allow this waste to enter the ocean.
2	P.3-59	I agree with this alternative, but I do have a few concerns (Alternative 1)	Having your own waste facility is important but even if you do use the local waste outfalls, it will pollute the environment and add more waste to our oceans.
I-2376-002 3	P.10-98–10-104	The statements that were written throughout this document (e.g. "The impact would be less than significant (P.10-98) but then on the next page it comes to say "the special species will be the most impacted."	These statements contradict each other and that does not make make much sense. Also, if you are to develop this area, I suggest that you find homes for these endangered species before you start to demolish these areas. Also on p. 10-104 if you are developing these areas and then forbidding us to go there.... What is the point!
4	Volume 4: Ch. 1	You mention that there will be "significant impacts" but then on the last page you mention "there will be no permanent impact"	Your statements contradict, making all statements confusing.
I-2376-003 5	Sec. 1.1.1	"Dredging likely removed the shallow area, resulting in the present configuration	Could you explain what would happen in the deep water areas and the "actual" affects of this dredging.

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: Carmen V. Terlaje

Address:

6

I-2376-001

Thank you for your comment. I believe your comment is in regards to wastewater, not solid waste as this does not typically go into the ocean. The universal practice for wastewater is that it is treated then discharged into rivers and oceans. Any potential alternatives are either not well developed or extremely expensive. DoD feels the best approach to wastewater would be to upgrade and utilize existing facilities. Guam Waterworks Authority and EPA seem to agree with this alternative. Such upgrades would improve the treatment process and reduce the concentrations of waste, however the volume of waste would increase. The water quality standards are forecast to be met with the 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.

I-2376-002

Thank you for your comment. Efforts have been made to clarify this information in the FEIS.

I-2376-003

Thank you for your comment and concern. Volumes 2 and 4, Chapter 11 discuss the potential impacts to marine resources from the proposed action.

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I-2376-004	Volume 8 Chap. 5 Sect. 5.10.2 page C2	"Long-term changes would include the direct loss and disturbance of archaeological sites and historic buildings on Guam..."	Using Pagat cove as a firing range is inconsiderate and not important. There are other solutions, such as using the golf-courses on base, you should not destroy something that is valuable to the public, but rather destroy your own beautiful resources.

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: _____

Address: _____

I-2376-004

Thank you for your comment. DoD understands the importance of the cultural and historic issues related with land in Guam, and in particular those associated with the Pagat site. No direct disturbance to the Pagat site would occur from the construction or operation of the proposed firing range. 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.

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I-2377-001	V.6 ch.3 p 15	WRMP didnt plan for future wastewater projects in Central & northern Guam seems to be an ok approach	
2	V.6 3-18	The plant didnt meet the clean water Act and it shows that its not ready for incoming wacte from the military build-up	
I-2377-002	V.2 10-48	I agree for a wildfire plan and I also support it because there is a potential for wildfire which could harm our local species. Its a concern because its an impact to the fruitbat and crow	
I-2377-003	V.4 11-64	I dont support the construction in our coral reefs because there is PERMANENT DESTRUCTIONS	
I-2377-004	V.2	Many of the activities for the preparation of the buildup have negative impacts on our local endangered species	
6	V.2 10-48	The removal of limestone forest should be taken into consideration because it MAY be an impact per vegetation and that can affect our species	Its not specified whether vegetation is a significant impact so they should do some more research to inform us
I-2377-005	V.4 11:2	There will be direct impacts and would involve UNAVOIDABLE PERMANENT impacts to coral and the reef's habitat. I dont support the construction	

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: COURTNEY MANTANONA

Address: 118 RAMON BAZA ST YONA 96915

I-2377-001

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-2377-002

Thank you for your comment.

I-2377-003

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.

I-2377-004

Thank you for your comment. Impacts to terrestrial endangered species

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I-2377-005	V.4 11.1	I dont support the construction in our respect ways 36 acres are needed but with all the dredging it can affect many other reefs other than just ones needed. If construction does take place, we are taking coral life (which took longer than we have lived) away. Thats a permanent loss.	No action please!!
I-2377-006	V.4 chap.3	I dont agree with taking recreation and historic resources especially because it will be restricted from public use. Can we preserve historic sites?	
10	V.8 chap.5	The loss and disturbance of archeological sites becomes a concern not only to me but also to the chamorros who have been here because its a loss to our island and culture	Find other places and also use abandoned places instead of destroying important land

FIRING RANGE

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: _____

Address: _____

10

have been evaluated in each areas, for example in Chapter 10 of Volume 2. Impacts to vegetation were also assessed in those Chapters. Impacts to vegetation, wildlife (excluding endangered species), and endangered species were each evaluated separately.

I-2377-005

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.

I-2377-006

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

DoD understands and recognizes the significance of cultural and recreational sites located on DoD property in Guam. Restricting access to certain DoD areas at certain times is required to maintain public safety. It is the intent of DoD to maintain public access to DoD lands that contain cultural sites consistent with safety and operational requirements. Access will be granted at approved times such as when

the lands are not being used for military training. Final plans concerning access to sites potentially impacted by the proposed action have not been developed. DoD looks forward to working with stakeholders to develop plans for cultural stewardship and access that balances operational needs, public safety concerns, and the continuing public use and enjoyment of these sites.

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I-2378-001	11.1	Damaging coral reefs = damaging Guam. Guam survives through many typhoons and tsunami warnings because of our coral reef. If you damage the reef, it will affect Guam,	Don't damage the reef to put your ships there. Put you and your military on another island. Don't damage our Island!
I-2378-002		The access of Mt Lamlam will be restricted so that only DOD will have access to it.	DoD should at least give a couple of days for people to have access to it.
I-2378-003		The artifacts are not discussed in the DEIS. It should be discussed.	Since the Pagat area is going to restricted, the artifacts should be removed if the people want to move it. If it was in the museum, it has a better use than for it to be destroyed by the shooting.

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: _____

Address: _____

3

I-2378-001

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-2378-002

Thank you for your comment. DoD understands and recognizes the significance of access to cultural sites located on DoD property in Guam. Restricting access to certain areas at certain times is required to maintain public safety. It is the intent of DoD to maintain public access to Mt. Jumullong Manglo (including the Mt. Lam Lam trail) consistent with safety and operational requirements. Final plans concerning access to Mt. Jumullong Manglo (as accessed by the Mt. Lam Lam trail) have not been developed, DoD looks forward to working with stakeholders including groups that use the area for traditional religious activities to develop plans for cultural stewardship and access that balances operational needs, public safety concerns, and the continuing public use and enjoyment of this site.

I-2378-003

Thank you for your comment. The Pagat site will be preserved and no training would occur on the lower coastal plain. 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.

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I-2378-004	3-55	- GWA is currently violating many conditions. Our island is not ready to accompany more wastes. The military is not going to help; they are just willing to pay. They plan on using Northern areas.	- The military should help GWA and EPA to prevent violations. Since the military is willing to buy their way out of any situation, they should use the areas that they are located in, such as Andersen and build their own treatment plants. The wastewater on Guam can't handle it!
I-2378-005	Table 1.2-4	Sea turtles on Guam are either threatened or endangered. The military plans on using areas where they stay.	If they are threatened or endangered, DON'T BOTHER THEM!
		Species, whether endangered or threatened, are in more danger because the military plans on clearing lands, vegetations, etc. They are disturbing the animals' habitat. How would you like it if someone just destroyed your house?	The animals cannot survive without their habitat. They should not disturb these animals at all. If the military could magically make more species to where a certain species to where a certain species is not endangered anymore, then that it when they could do something about their habitat

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: _____

Address: _____

I-2378-004

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-2378-005

Thank you for your comment. The Navy currently has standard operation procedures, mitigation measures and BMPs that consider federally protected species and their well-being. The Navy will also implement mitigation measures and BMPs during in-water and land-based construction activities (i.e. dredging and wharf construction). Additionally, the Army Corps permit will require measures to protect water quality and biological resources. These may include the following: silt curtains; biological monitors on vessels (making sure sea turtles and dolphins do not approach the area); halting of dredging activities, if these animals enter the buffer zone, until the sea turtle and/or dolphin voluntarily leave the area, low lighting, and joint Navy/Guam Resource Agency monitoring of nesting beaches though out Guam, to name a few.

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.

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I-2379-001	10-98-11-71	I didn't like any of it at all. They are basically destroying homes of animals. The world is not only for our good, but for every single living thing that dwells in it. I cannot fathom their real intentions or whether they are capable of taking into consideration the risks and casualties that would result from doing all these activites.	- I'm still trying to figure out what this whole thing is about. I'm very disappointed that I haven't been reading the newspaper or watching news since I'm a very busy person. I will find out more on what all these things are, what the causes are, and I will give my comments. so far, I don't like what I'm hearing. I don't know yet the reasons why they're coming up with all these activities.
3	Vol. 4,	I find that the actions that they propose are totally INCONSIDERATE, SELFISH, and risky. How can they even think about pursuing this particular project when it is entirely risky to our environment. What do we need all the benefit that we might have if the price for which is the permanent destruction of coral reefs?	- I recommend to not do the expansion at all. I will not recommend to do it in some other places around Guam as that will only bring about the exact same risks and casualties.

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: Lorenz M. Estrada

Address: 138 Martyr Street, Agana, Guam 96910

3

I-2379-001

Thank you for your comment.

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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2379-002	Cultural & Ocean Resource Pg 9	- I am very disappointed when I read that we're loosing access to Mt. Lamlam as it will be on military property.	- I would recommend them to just ... not do anything at all, don't do this entire thing ... at all.
I-2379-003		- knowing that the DEIS is not providing us enough information about the risks and casualties that lies beneath the actions they are proposing somehow serves as a caveat that they are up to something unresirable to the public. After this, Guam isn't going to be "Guam" at all; since the culture will be somehow be brought to oblivion by all these changes. I don't like this	

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: _____

Address: _____

I-2379-002

Thank you for your comment. DoD understands and recognizes the significance of access to cultural sites located on DoD property in Guam. Restricting access to certain areas at certain times is required to maintain public safety. It is the intent of DoD to maintain public access to Mt. Jumullong Manglo (including the Mt. Lam Lam trail) consistent with safety and operational requirements. Final plans concerning access to Mt. Jumullong Manglo (as accessed by the Mt. Lam Lam trail) have not been developed, DoD looks forward to working with stakeholders including groups that use the area for traditional religious activities to develop plans for cultural stewardship and access that balances operational needs, public safety concerns, and the continuing public use and enjoyment of this site.

I-2379-003

Thank you for your comment.

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I-2380-001 1	3-20	I don't support dumping any more waste period. Our marine life is endangered and the waste here on the island isn't even treated right. Can the facilities handle the treatments?	State what are the effects of the treatment plants and where the waste from the plants go.
2.	Not stated in the lesson	If they don't need these things on Guam least are they going to do with these things? We don't have the money to pay for these.	
3.	3-57	What are these trickling filters, clarifiers, and anaerobic digesters? Will these really help or hurt our marine life?	

Name: Felix I. Torres Jr. (Contact Information- Optional)

Address:

I-2380-001

Thank you for your comment. Impacts to marine life: The FEIS includes an analysis of potential impacts to the marine environment (including coral) from the discharge of wastewater at the Northern District Wastewater Treatment Plant (NDWWTP). This is based in part on several studies that DoD conducted in cooperation with GWA of the plant and the discharge. The FEIS concludes that with upgrades that DoD proposes to the NDWWTP, the quality of the discharge at the plant will be dramatically improved and marine water quality in the ocean will meet Guam environmental standards . The analysis is in Volume 6, Chapter 13 and the studies included in Volume 10 as appendicies. Paying for wastewater upgrades: Subsequent to the publication of the DEIS, DoD agreed to arrange for funding of 100% of the repairs and upgrades to the NDWWTP. Treatment plant processes: the treatment plant processes described in the DEIS & FEIS (clarifiers, trickling filters, anaerobic digesters) are equipment that already exists at the NDWWTP and several other wastewater treatment plants owned by GWA. DoD proposes to repair these systems at the NDWWTP because they have been in a state of disrepair for years. A DoD study investigated how these systems should be fixed and upgraded, and another study evaluated what can be done as additional treatment at the plant to improve water quality while these repairs and upgrades are done. This is all being coordinated with GWA, GEPA and EPA Region IX. Repairs to the plant alone would improve the water quality that Guam experiences today. Additionally, DoD proposes to upgrade the plants to allow increased flows (primary treatment), and upgrade the plant to provide more advanced treatment than is provided today (secondary treatment), which would dramatically improve water quality on Guam.

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I-2380-002	11-64	Many people on Guam use fishing to feed/provide for their families, Coral keeps fish around the island. How will these people survive?	
I-2380-003		What will be done about the waste from the aircraft carriers?	
I-2380-004		What will happen if there is an oil leak, and how fast can it be taken care of.	
I-2380-005		How will these animals held in captivity survive if they are set back into the wild? Will they know enough?	
I-2380-006		How will anyone know if sea turtles are in the area? What if what they are doing has a deadline... will they still postpone the activities?	
		What will be done with the dredged corals?	

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: _____

Address: _____

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I-2380-002

Thank you for your comment. It is not envisioned that the proposed actions would adversely effect the ability to fish and/or the current availability of local fisheries resources.

I-2380-003

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”. 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.

I-2380-004

Thank you for your comment. The DoD is committed to the protection and responsible stewardship of the environment. In addition, the DoD is committed to the safe handling and use of all hazardous substances, including fuels, oils, 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.

I-2380-005

Thank you for your comment. Any release of endangered animals from captivity to the wild on Guam will be carefully evaluated and monitored to help ensure success.

I-2380-006

Thank you for your comment. The Navy currently has standard operation procedures, mitigation measures and BMPs that consider federally protected species and their well-being. The Navy will also implement BMPs during in-water and land-based construction activities (i.e. dredging and wharf construction). Additionally, the Army Corps permit will require measures to protect biological resources, including water quality. These measures may include the following: biological monitors on vessels (making sure sea turtles and dolphins [although rare in Apra Harbor] do not approach the area); halting of dredging activities, if these animals enter the buffer zone, until the sea turtle and/or dolphin voluntarily leave the area; low lighting, and joint Navy/Guam Resource Agency monitoring of nesting beaches though out Guam, to name a few.

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I-2381-001	3-19 – 3-20	I understand the fact that the solid waste build up from the military is being thought of, but can the government ensure that the needs of its own people will be taken care of as well?	~~DoD must create something~~ GWA is not ready to be the main host for this build up. If they are going to help, how would the military compensate if something goes wrong? THINK!!
I-2381-002	3-50	Why build something that won't be able to stand many years after its production.	The data shown in the chart contradicts the true outcome. Facts should be given out right to the people.
I-2381-003	(no pg #) special ag sorry	Generally, these suggestions sound good, but in the long run, we could face problems that we've never thought of.	To prevent that ~~thought~~ – ~~but~~ talk with biologists or any of those familiar with Guam's habitat. ~~The~~ ~~[illegible]~~ Although there are many positive things, the negative could always ~~[illegible]~~ bring an overhand.
I-2381-004	(no pg #) dredging near reefs	Dredging may sound like a great idea & there's no doubt that it could be effective, but where would all the funds to host this come from.	There is no amount great enough to compensate the people of Guam for parts of our land that has been lost. Please look for more alternatives.

Name: Jana Perez

Address: P.O. Box 11354 Tam. GU 96931

(Contact Information- Optional)

5

I-2381-001

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.

I-2381-002

Thank you for your comment. The information contained in the EIS is intended to disclose the proposed actions of the military relocation. The EIS process is open and includes several opportunities to address public concerns and to identify probable environmental impacts.

I-2381-003

Thank you for your comment. Many biologists with experience on Guam were involved in the preparation of the EIS. All reasonably foreseeable impacts have been evaluated.

I-2381-004

Thank you for your comment, which focused on how Guam was chosen for the military relocation, rather than other places within the Pacific region. Volume 1 at Section 1.4 in the Draft EIS provides a Global Perspective Background, which explains the various international and military capability requirements that were considered for the realignment of military forces. Because this section of the Draft EIS explains the background analysis of strategic military capability locations within the Pacific, it will remain the same for the Final EIS. For instance, this section describes how several locations were considered throughout the Pacific region for the military relocation based upon 1) response times, 2) freedom of action (the ability of the U.S. to use bases and training facilities freely and without restriction at a particular locale), and 3) international treaties and agreements with Japan and other Western

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I-2381-004 5	Ch. 11.1	Dredging:	The DIS states that the Shoals would not be directly affected, but if you we were to really think about it, the dredging of these corals could slowly affect them. Please try to come up with ideas that would be a great tribute to the people + our island. On Guam, the coral reefs are one of the main attractions that tourist look forward to. If there are no coral reefs, there are no tourists, + no tourists means no money for our economy.

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: _____

Address: _____

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.

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-2382-001		I don't support having so much waste travel to our reef.	The waste facility can only take 12.0 but at 12/4 it doubles from 6.98 to 12.75. that .75 to much than the facility can take.
2	3-59	Building another outfall	Another outfall will destroy our reef even faster. we need our reef. Our reef is what protects us. Our reef is our only protection from tsunamis.

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: RitaAnn Lizama

Address:

I-2382-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD completed a study to evaluate NDWWTP capacity. The study recommended implementing chemically enhanced primary treatment (CEPT) to meet interim flows that exceed the plant capacity. With CEPT, the existing plant will operate with higher flows and meet effluent requirements. The permit needs to be updated. The new outfall referenced in section 3.2.4.2 is for longterm alternative. 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).

Construction of DoD wastewater treatment plant and new outfall is not required. This issue has been addressed in FEIS.

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3		I don't like the destruction of habitats.	Most of our endangered species are put in places for protection, but when there is enough to restart the species in the wild, they won't have a place to settle if the forest are destroyed. Instead of destroying forest where our endangered species, and important species, at least keep a wildlife forest or park for the endangered species. Instead of destroying a big jungle, there are many houses that are surrounded by jungle that need to be fixed up, so fix them up, and you'll only need to clear small spaces of our species habitat.

Name: RitaAnn Lizama (Contact Information- Optional)

Address:

3

I-2383-001

According the Draft Environment Impact Statement, Volume 5: Army Air and Missile Defense Task Force, Chapter 16 section 16.2.4.2 titled Economic Impacts states that there would be 3,800 civilian jobs available due to the construction as mentioned earlier in the volume and 550 more permanent jobs. However, only 230 of the 3,800 will go to Guam residents. Of the 550 permanent jobs, only 250 jobs will go to Guam residents. Why is it that of 3,800 jobs, only Guam residents get only 230? According to these numbers, which means Guam only gets about 17% of the jobs. I feel that more of these jobs should go to Guam residents. The residents of Guam deserve these jobs for the purpose to increase the experience and abilities of Guam businesses and population since they are the ones who are most affected by this entire DEIS/Military build-up.

Is there some reason as of why the jobs go to other civilians? Is it because of lack of experience with is going to be done? Is it because Guam citizens are not trained to do any of the jobs? If so, how can this be so helpful to Guam's economy? If it is because the people of Guam do not have the experience, then they won't if they aren't given the chance. If it is because they are not trained, then they can be trained. If this is all because of money then I can't understand how this can be helpful to Guam since it shows its in the interest of the military at the cost of the people.

I-2383-001

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

"Current Guam Residents: As of 2007, Guam had a total employed construction workforce of approximately 5,600 people, although only 4,600 were "production workers" and about 1,000 of these were temporary foreign workers (Guam Department of Labor, 2008)." The Guam Contractors Association (GCA), in late 2006, established a nonprofit "Trades Academy" to train residents for employment at all levels of the construction industry. Also, the Center for Micronesian Empowerment (CME) has obtained seed funding, and is seeking additional funds, to implement a program of both social assistance and job training (Appendix D of the SIAS - CME Interview). The GCA Trades Academy would make part of its 8,000-square-foot training facility available to the CME if the program is able to move forward.

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

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I-2384-001		You must hold a vote amongst all the people whether we want the military to build up, stay the same or decline!	The people should have a say on the military's presence on the island. 1 - Status quo 2 - base expansion 3 - decreased footprint

Name: Guahan-mu (Contact Information- Optional)

Address:

I-2384-001

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

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I-2385-001		Absolutely NO Condemnation of Land.	"No Action" Alternative

Name: ~~Alternative~~ Anonymous. (Contact Information- Optional)

Address:

I-2385-001

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

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	I-2386-001		Have more programs to provide incentives for locals abroad to return to begin & foster careers on island.	~~Have eqn~~ Have chamorus abroad that have successful careers return home to help at this time. Pay there relocation & cost of living
	I-2386-002		education & job training development	Promote Educate our youth & prepare them for jobs needed for this build up, so we can have productive future.

Name: Jude Mafnas (Contact Information- Optional)

Address:

I-2386-001

Thank you for your comments and recommendations. During the DEIS review period, many mitigation measures were recommended; subsequently, the FEIS has included expanded discussions of mitigation measures.

Given the number of actions being requested by the government of Guam, it would be necessary to determine if these are mitigation actions that would offset adverse significant impacts, identify costs and what agencies (local or federal) could appropriately fund these mitigations, and what agencies can implement these mitigation measures. 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-2386-002

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

As the construction portion of the proposed action winds down, it is expected that the number of total jobs on Guam will stabilize at a level above the current situation. The fluctuation in the number of jobs is

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

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I-2387-001	1		US citizenship of island residents ensures right to be treated fairly as equal citizens.	The Military should not dictate plans of this island & its people without our full consent. Our issues cannot & should not be ignored.
I-2387-002	2		Federal government owns enough land on Guam to satisfy needs. Guam's land is limited The federal government needs to be fair with ownership. Our lands is what we have left. We've been robbed	Acquire lands in fair & just ways. No land condemnation. No use of eminent domain Use land within existing military footprint, for all operations. Use same laws that are required by all citizens

Name: Jude Mafnas (military Service man)

Address: jude-mafnas@yahoo.com

(Contact Information- Optional)

I-2387-001

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

I-2387-002

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-2387-003

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

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

Should DoD determine that additional land is necessary to meet its requirements, DoD policy requires that it negotiate with affected public

and private land owners in good faith, seek agreements to acquire desired lands interests and pay fair market value. Where circumstances exist that require resolution of issues such as ownership or value, procedures exist under eminent domain authority to resolve those questions. Eminent domain requires reimbursement at fair market value.

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I-2388-001			With the dredging of the reef and developing Apra harbor for a carrier, has the military many any attempt to mitigate the damage they are doing in that area.	If they are going to dredge, then they must identify and secure funding for the recedling of that area. They must re-introduce natural corals to that area using their funding. They must recede what is below the water. The local government shouldn't have to pay for this. They must address the devastation with experts. Don't attempt to mislead the people.

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: Jes Santos

Address:

I-2388-001

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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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2389-001		Keep educating the people!	

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: Chris Quitugua

Address:

I-2389-001

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.

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I-2390-001		I live in Dededo and I am concerned about the housing being built for the workers; the taking of land; and any other impacts to my village.	I suggest that I

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: Ronnie Perez

Address: 235 LSN Tenorio Lane Dededo, GU 96929

I-2390-001

Thank you for your comment. Workforce housing would be provided by the contractors as described in Volume 2, Chapter 16, "Socioeconomics and General Services." DoD would not provide workforce housing, but design/construction contracts would require the contractor to accommodate the workforce in accordance with specified health and safety standards. Various proposals are being developed by potential contractors in anticipation of winning a contract. The timing and location are unknown for construction and/or renovation of housing to accommodate the construction workforce, but it is possible that some of the workforce housing projects would begin independently of DoD's Record of Decision.

There are no plans to allow contractors to locate workforce housing on DoD-controlled land. Therefore, it is anticipated that should workforce housing needs require the construction of new housing, such workforce housing would be located on either private or Government of Guam lands. In either instance Guam officials would control the underlying land use and permit decisions associated with the siting of such housing. DoD would work with Government of Guam land use and natural resource officials to identify any contractor plans or efforts to construct workforce housing and DOD shall ensure that contractors are informed of their responsibilities to comply with Government of Guam land use restrictions. In particular, the Guam Land Use Commission recently issued GLUC 2009-1 which specifically addresses the issue of zoning for workforce housing.

DoD acknowledges that the issue of land acquisition is a complex and sensitive issue, particularly related to prior acquisition of land in Guam by the federal government. Prior land acquisition policies and procedures are not reflective of current land acquisition laws and DoD policy. Should DoD determine that additional land is necessary to meet its requirements, DoD policy requires that it negotiate with affected public and private land owners in good faith, seek agreements to acquire

desired lands interests and pay fair market value. Where circumstances exist that require resolution of issues such as ownership or value, procedures exist under eminent domain authority to resolve those questions. Eminent domain requires reimbursement at fair market value.

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I-2391-001	1		The US is bringing the terrorism here. Why do we need all that military here. It will make us a bigger target. What's going to happen to our small island? Why do we need this. They are diverting danger to our small island.	The only thing I can recommend is no action. I don't want this build-up. With more marines they are taking too much from us at a time when we already have a lot of problems. We need to take care of our island and our people right now.

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: George Duenas

Address: 129 East Achiote Court Liguan Terrace Dededo, GU 96910

I-2391-001

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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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2392-001		-People of Guam don't have choice in this matter. We need voice. -The build up is putting us up as target, creating a deadzone. -what we are losing is all that we value $ that has no monetary equivalent. Our lives & our islands.	I'm in favor of the "No Action" Alternative. This is not good for Guam. - Guam will die, become a deadzone. -Build up else where Not Guam.

Name: Augusto Charfauros (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: Agat

I-2392-001

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

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I-2393-001			the military needs to look at building an ~~for~~ artificial reef outside of Apra Harbor for the aircraft carrier instead of dredging inside Apra Harbor	the Navy should consider shores outside of Apra Harbor for an artifical reef to create an outside harbor for larger ships. This artificial barrier reef would create a safe harbor outside and offer a prepositioning area for boats. This would offer different levels of entry for the inner Harbor and leaves room for larger size area for the boats.

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: _____

Address: _____

I-2393-001

Thank you for your comment. Alternatives for the berthing of the aircraft carrier are discussed in Volume 4, Chapter 1. It is necessary that the aircraft carrier berth be located in Apra Harbor for the following reasons: the efficient movement of Navy personnel, supplies, and equipment to and from shore; security of the ship; and maintenance of the ship.

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I-2394-001		Build-up of military would lead to decline in tourism – mostly Asian	- The "NO ACTION" Alternative is the only acceptable alternative there should be no military buildup

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: Guahan-mu

Address:

I-2394-001

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 indicates 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 offset by increased visits from members of the military who are tourists while their ships are docked on Guam.

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I-2395-001	3-15 3-16 3-17	wastewater. after reading the wastewater section of the DEIS, I have come across many parts that show that Guams current wastewater system ~~system is inadequate~~ of many ~~issues~~ has failed in many areas to meet minimum requirements, and this is with the current population only. Guams wastewater system ~~treatment plan is not adequate~~ is not ready for an increase in population. The plan to improve the current system does not include the movement of 80,000 people to Guam. Another (issue) It does not state how it is going to effect our environment, such as the reef. ~~we need to know~~	- give us more ~~than~~ information and clearly state how wastewater, and solid waste treatment plans are going to affect our environment.

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: Robert Jason Dela Cruz

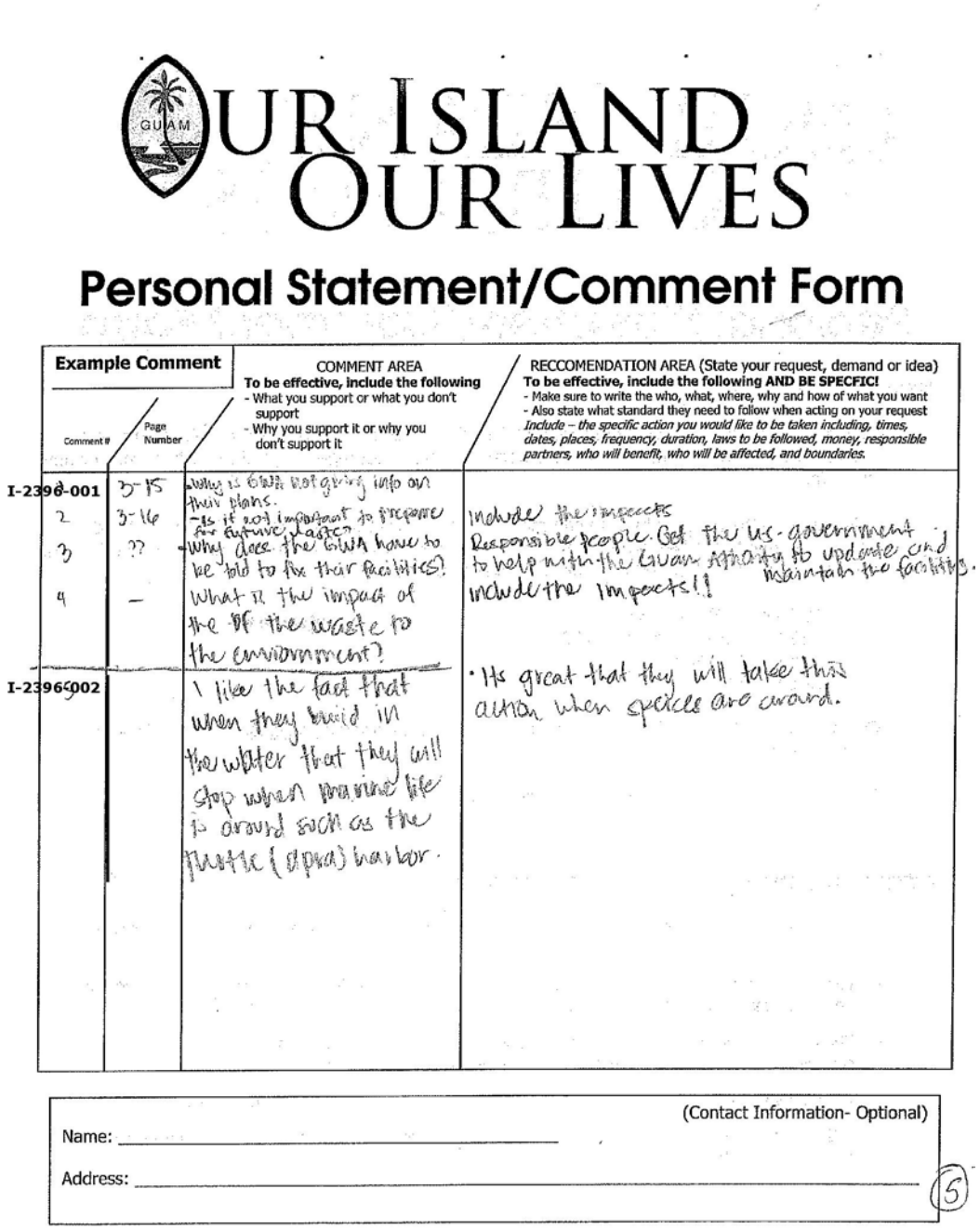
Address: 135 Niyok street Santa Rita Guam 96915

1

I-2395-001

Thank you for your comment. Gov Guam is currently constructing a new landfill in south east Guam that is projected to have a life span in excess of 30 years. DoD has an agreement with Gov Guam to utilize that landfill when it opens, projected for July 2011. Thus, there would be adequate capacity in this landfill for the foreseeable future.

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-2396-001	3-15	Why is GWA not going into on their plans.	Include the impacts
2	3-16	-Is it not important to prepare for future waste?	Responsible people. Get the US-government to help with the Guam Authority to update and maintain the facilities.
3	??	-Why does the GWA have to be told to fix their facilities?	include the impacts!!
4	–	What is the impact of the ~~of~~ the waste to the environment?	
I-2396-002		I like the fact that when they build in the water that they will stop when marine life is around such as the turtle (apra) harbor.	• Its great that they will take this action when species are around.

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: _____

Address: _____

(5)

I-2396-001

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-2396-002

Thank you for your comment.

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~~I-2397-002~~ ~~I-2397-001~~	3-15	GWA is not ready to support the military buildup. In fact they are actually in violation of treating their water	Why is the military trying to push thousands of people on us when we can't even take care of ourselves now? Why isn't the government helping us (Guam)?
I-2397-003 2	3-16	GWA releasing waters in to the ocean that is not safe	Get the U.S. Government to help fund the reconstruct the GWA infastructure. Help us to increase our capacity from 12 as it states in 3-56 to a more reasonable amount. Get the U.S. government help us.
I-2397-004 3	11-64	Long term disruption to the coral reef	Accordig to 11-64 our coral reef will be greatly impacted in fact if much of it is destroyed or displaced than its recovery will be lengthy. It takes decades or even centuries to get our reefs to what they are now and if they are destroyed what will protect us from a huge tsunami? Where will our fish or sea turtles live?
I-2397-005 4	10-98	NOT Sand South Finegayan: Endangered Species	Our endangered species on island have a potential to be reintroduced into the wild, but if the military takes away a good amount of land well then there goes our species potential to ever be a thriving animal again. Take the turtle for example even if the military does not harm it directly. Just the sound of their operations can greatly impact its population. I suggest deploying the aircraft carrier to another region rather than Guam or even use another port.

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: Cody Lizama

Address: 234 Pagua Drive Windward Hills Yona, Guam 96915

4

I-2397-001

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-2397-002

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.

I-2397-003

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-2397-004

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.

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 or greater damage from a typhoon.

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-2397-005

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

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

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I-2398-001	10-100 10-104	endangered species. impact ~~The DEIS~~, I have found that the DEIS contradicts alot of what is stating, It first states that the Impact ~~of~~ of agriculture ~~will~~ be less than significant. and wildlife species will be less than significant. as you read further on it contradicts itself ~~showing~~, saying that the taking of land, and plans they have will affect our environment negatively and directly	~~check for contradict~~ - stop the contradictions.

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: Robert Jason Dela Cruz

Address: 135 niyok street santa Rita GU, 96915

1

I-2398-001

Thank you for your comment.

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	Environmental consequences. ~~The DEIS~~ The DEIS states that they plan on dredging the reef in Apra harbor to house a nuclear aircraft carrier. Guams has a very healthy reef and is home to many marine species. coral, fish. removal of the reef will destroy homes ~~and~~ for ~~wildlife and destroy~~ creating wildlife. it will have a huge impact on the wild life and our reefs. the silt and sand will destroy reefs that are not being dredged. we have many endangered species such as the sea turtle. destroying the reef, will ~~cause the cose~~ impact our marine wild life negativel y. ~~the~~	
11.25.2	The whole ~~thing~~ section talks about the impact to the wildlife negatively than contradicts itself saying no significant impacts to these resources were identified.	

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: Robert Jason Dela cruz

Address: 135 N yoko street santa Rita GU, 96915

(2)

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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2399-001 1.	3-17	I would support this, but how is the GWA going to afford it?	I think I would liked to see GWA's budget, so I can tell if this is possible. Because if they are going to fail then I dont sugest this.
I-2399-002 2.		What happens to the waste water in the outfall? I did not see in the booklet of what happens to it.	If you are putting it in our oceans, wouldent the increase of wastewater affect the tourism for guam because they like the ocean?
I-2399-003 3.		I dont Support the part of the "new" land fill.	What are you suggesting to do when all the landfills are filled?
I-2399-004 4.	10-102.	I don't Support, because they already have a small home to live in.	If anything, I think you Should build a preserve for those animals that would be as close to their home as possible.
I-2399-005 5		If they are "Really" Healthy then why are you going to destroy them? I don't Support	If they "HAVE" to come through and break the coral Reefs, can the find "unhealthy" coral Reef... take them out... bring in the boats and then put a man made coral Reef in place to the unhealthy coral Reefs.

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: _____

Address: _____

8

I-2399-001

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-2399-002

Thank you for your comment. The treated wastewater and not wastewater discharges to the ocean via outfall. The effluent (treated wastewater) from NDWWTP, meets effluent discharge requirements set in NPDES permit issued by EPA. EPA monitors effluent discharge to

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Personal Statement/Comment Form

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I-2399-006		I don't support that they are going to to destroy their habitat, because when that is Removed, the would have to live somwhere else.	In Biology class in school, we learned that their is always something going to be affected if something unnormal happens. the animals in those habitats will get jumpped by the other animals in other habitats.
I-2399-007	12-2	I don't agree with this, because, a read in one of the paragraphs, that a lot of fish would be harmed with this Project	why can't they just use an airplane to move every thing?
I-2399-008	below Table 12-1 2nd paragraph	I don't agree with this, because leakage from construction and ships will harm the habitat of marine life.	

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: _____

Address: _____

make sure that effluent is not impairing water quality standards that impact recreational activities

I-2399-003

Thank you for your comment. Gov Guam is currently constructing a new landfill in southeast Guam that is projected to have a life span in excess of 33 years. DoD has an agreement with Gov Guam to utilize that landfill when it opens, projected for July 2011. Thus, there would be adequate capacity in this landfill for the foreseeable future. In addition, DoD would expand their recycling efforts to reduce waste generation and encourages the civilian side of Guam to do the same.

I-2399-004

Thank you for your comment. 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.

I-2399-005

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.

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I-2399-009		I dont Agree with the dredring of the coral Reef and marine animals.	While you are dredring the coral Reef, what is going to happen with the marine organisms caught by the Crane.
I-2399-010		Another Reason why I dont agree with dreading the coral Reef.	Guam gets it's money flow with the tourism industry. I don't think the tourist would come to guam if they dont have a beautiful reef to look at.
I-2399-011	Vol. 4 Ch 4 Page 34	I strongly disagree with the part about trans forming Mt. Lamlam into a missle launching Station. Because it is not only a cultural thing, but a religous thing.	the military currently own's a large amount of guam's land So they Should just use what they already have.

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: _____

Address: _____

(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-2399-006

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-2399-007

Thank you for your comment.

I-2399-008

Thank you for your comment. The EIS acknowledges that dredging

OUR ISLAND OUR LIVES

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12.			

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: _____

Address: _____

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-2399-009

Thank you for you comment. As identified in the EIS, the proposed dredged area within the commercial harbor was previously dredged over 60 years ago. Significant impacts will be seen to coral reef, other immobile invertebrates, and some site-attached reef fish. A majority of the species will vacate the area and return when in-water construction is completed. 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-2399-010

Thank you for your comment. Volume 4, Chapter 16 of the Final EIS acknowledges that there could be impacts to ocean based tourism within Apra Harbor including diving. However, economic impacts to tourism would be somewhat offset by increased tourism from military personnel.

I-2399-011

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

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

DoD has no plans to build a missile launching site on Mount Lamlam.

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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2400-001	11:64-71	Dredging of Apra Harbor, and destruction of mangrove forests, etc. I DO NOT SUPPORT This!	The destruction of the coral reefs in Apra Harbor would have a more than significant impact on our islands ecosystem. This coral reefs helps protect us on Guam during storms and I want NO ACTION taken on the destruction of the coral reef. Apra Harbor is unique in the pacific and it plays host to many marine species that can only be found on Guam. EIS does not provide a detailed explanation of effects.

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: Agravin Iriarte

Address: P.O Box 11140 Vigo, Guam 96929

(1)

I-2400-001

Thank you for your comment. The dredged channel alternative carried forward in the EIS is the least favorable for navigation, but is the least environmentally damaging because it minimizes direct impact to existing high quality coral 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.

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I-2400-002		Apra Harbor	In addition to the no action alternative, the military should look at other possible sites within the harbor and if other areas will be significantly impacted within the harbor, then no action should be taken.

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: _____

Address: _____

3

I-2400-002

Thank you for your comment. Chapter 1 of Volume 4 outlines the reasons why the proposed action includes a transient aircraft carrier berth on Guam. 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.

The DoD undertook several measures to avoid environmental impacts, including choosing a channel alignment that avoided dredging of coral shoals, reducing the aircraft carrier turning basin radius, and choosing a parallel to shore wharf alignment with a reduced clearance for the aircraft carrier. Best management practices and proposed mitigation measures are discussed throughout Volume 4.

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I-2400-003 10	Vol. 4 Chp. 8 Sec. 8	Mount LamLam	Mount LamLam, a historic site for many of Guam's faithful is slated to be taken away for military use as stated in Vol. 4, Chap. 8, Section 8.2.1.1 Page 2, and this is an insult because we use this for recreational & spiritual use. Leave Mount LamLam alone and use another alternative that will not impact the public.
11	Vol. 8 Chp. 5 Sec. 5	Pagat Cave	NO ACTION to Pagat cave because it is a historic site for us Chamorros that we use for hiking, etc. The site includes a number of artifacts that will be destroyed with the use of this site. Use existing firing ranges for military use.

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: Aguarin Iriarte

Address: P.O Box 11190 Yigo, Guam 96929

I-2400-003

Thank you for your comment. DoD understands and recognizes the significance of access to cultural sites located on DoD property in Guam. Restricting access to certain areas at certain times is required to maintain public safety. It is the intent of DoD to maintain public access to Mt. Jumullong Manglo (including the Mt. Lam Lam trail) consistent with safety and operational requirements. Final plans concerning access to Mt. Jumullong Manglo (as accessed by the Mt. Lam Lam trail) have not been developed, DoD looks forward to working with stakeholders including groups that use the area for traditional religious activities to develop plans for cultural stewardship and access that balances operational needs, public safety concerns, and the continuing public use and enjoyment of this site.

Make an effective comment

OUR ISLAND OUR LIVES making effective comments

Personal statement/comment form

This form must be sent in by Feb. 17, 2010 to JGPO or by Feb. 16, to your mayor's office.

COMMENT AREA
To be effective, include the following
- Be specific
- If the segment of the Draft EIS you are reading does not make sense, state that in your comment.
- If the section you are reading of the Draft EIS does not seem to have enough data or information, make sure to note that in your comment.

RECOMMENDATION AREA
(State your specific request, demand or idea)
- Make sure to write the who, what, where, why and how of what you want
- Also state the specific action you would like to be taken including, times, dates, places, frequency, duration, laws to be followed, money, responsible partners, who will benefit, who will be affected, and boundaries.

	Volume	Page Number	COMMENT AREA	RECOMMENDATION AREA
I-2401-001	4	34	8.2.11. They are going to build on sites where turtles lay thier eggs. This, I cannot support	- Can they build somewhere else, where the environment and any other creatures be hurt
	4	6	5.10.6 - Building on beach areas where they are very historical buildings.	- at least preserve these historical buildings. But I really just want to protect this place, can't they build somewhere else?
I-2401-002	4	2	8.2.11. I do not understand this statement	Please explain your point, and make it clear and simple.

(3)

I-2401-001

Thank you for your comment. As described in Chapter 10, Volume 4, Polaris Point beaches are identified as potential nesting beaches but there is no documentation that sea turtles have ever used Polaris Point beaches. The potential for use of this beach is considered very low due to suboptimal beach morphology (see Chapter 10 for additional details). For the Former SRF site, the potential sea turtle nesting area Sumay Cove is approximately 1,800 ft (549 m) from the proposed aircraft carrier berthing site. As noted in Chapter 10, several best management practices and mitigation measures are proposed to minimize potential impacts to sea turtles, such as having observers monitor any potential sea turtle nesting in the vicinity and controlling lighting operations to reduce impacts on nesting activity from artificial lights. See Chapter 10 for more details.

As stated in Chapter 12, Volume 4, none of the buildings that are proposed to be demolished (under either alternative) to accommodate the aircraft carrier berthing are listed on or are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Additionally, no traditional cultural properties are known from the areas.

I-2401-002

Thank you for your comment. Unfortunately, we were unable to locate 8.2.11 and cannot provide a substantive response.

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I-2402-001		The destruction of the coral	When you destroy coral, you destroy a bunch of different types of species. The coral reef is our protection on this island, even just a little destruction of it has a very big impact for Guam. DOD needs to take no action on the reef any action at all can put a big weather change on Guam.

Name: Rita Ann Lizama (Contact Information- Optional)

Address:

1

I-2402-001

Thnak 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-2403-001		coral removal and coral adaptation	Dont remove any coral, Give more up to date resources. which corals will survive. what are the numbers.
		Coral replacements	try to place artificial coral or nutrients.
I-2403-002		culture & ocean resources	leave the water & land alone for the people.

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: _____

Address: _____

1

I-2403-001

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-2403-002

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.

Kyle Untaman
04/19 2010
ora uno
Señora Teresita C. Flores
DFKODO

Military Build Up Comment

I-2404-002 its not that we don't like the military nor the
united states, and we don't mind if a couple hundred of them
came "BUT" about 80,000 is just too much. if that many
people came here then Guam wouldn't function properly. meaning
building will be crowded as well as road and many other things.
I-2404-001 but my main reason is the water. there might not be enough
for all the people of the island, and because were a
tropical place its going to be like dry season.

I-2404-001

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-2404-002

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.

Toni Rose Roque

I-2405-001

* Volume 4, Chapter 11, Section 11.2.2.7 pg. 81
- I strongly believe artificial reefs should not be part of the plan. Guam is well-known for having some of the best diving sites in the world, Apra Harbor being one of them because of historical factors it holds. The military is already taking that away from us, and artificial reefs wouldn't repair emotional and environmental damage. Instead, use the money wisely and put it towards environmental protection, such as fire prevention, oceanic preservation, and forest fertilization.

1

I-2405-001

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.

Charles Leong

1st Period

01/19/10

military reaction.

I-2406-001

I think that the military should not come because their would be traffic, and guam will be over populated. If the military will come the have to cut down trees to build more homes and a new base for them.

I-2406-001

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

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

Chelsea T. -5

	Volume	Pg. #	Comment Area	Recommendation Area
I-2407-001	9	61	There are not enough rooms at Guam Memorial Hospital.	The military should either expand their hospital or construct another one.
I-2407-002			Planting trees around the island to lessen soil erosion is the primary plan for mitigation of the reef loss. However, Guam is plagued by illegal fires set by hunters around the island in the dry season, destroying thousands of acres of land.	Don't dredge Apra Harbor!

1

I-2407-001

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.

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

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

Additionally, H2B workers as well as on-island workers will have health plans and private clinics will provide medical services.

I-2407-002

Thank you for your comment. The proposed dredging of Apra Harbor would be required to allow the safe passage of Navy vessels including the visiting aircraft carriers. A number of potential mitigation measures including reforestation (planting trees) as your comment suggests are under consideration.

I-2408-001

what i think about the military buildup is that it's too much noise for guam and we're going to be over population. I was born and raised on guam my whole life and i dont wanna see people wreck it down. They just built new schools last year and there gonna build more? There's not gonna be enough land to build these building on guam. Guam is tiny. And their going to wreck this beautiful island of guam. where the people sacrifice sweat & blood to make guam, nice and the military buildup will mess everything up.

Cruz, Natasha
Okkodo High School
Siñora Flores (E-124)

I-2408-001

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-2409-001

I think having the military come to Guam is kind of a bad thing. Guam is a small island and its going to be over populated if the military come to Guam. Many people are going to lose their jobs in the future. people who were promised to get their lands back, are probably not going to get it back. Beautiful sites are going to be covered by buildings. Many things will change if the military come to Guam.

Lerren Sagun
Okkodo High school
Señora Teresita Flores

I-2409-001

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.

UPDATED

Date: February 12, 2010

To: Major General David Bice, USMC (Ret.)
Executive Director
Joint Guam Program Office
PSC 455 Box 152, FPO AP 96540-1000

Joint Guam Program Office
Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Installations & Environment
1000 Navy Pentagon
Washington, DC 20350-1000

Joint Guam Program Office, c/o Naval Facilities Engineering Command
258 Makalapa Drive, Suite 1000
Pearl Harbor, Hawaii 96860-3134

From: Tony Artero, Property Owner
Submariner (SSBN) – US Navy (Ret.)
P. O. Box 988
Agana, GU 96932

RE: Guam Military Buildup / Draft Environmental Impact Statement

Hafa Adai Major General Bice,

I-2410-001

As Plato said, the best government is one run by an enlightened king. Democracy has its pitfalls (constant change, the quality of the elected is often a reflection of the quality of the electors, so an immoral electorate votes for immoral candidates, etc). So the best government is one where there is an absolute ruler (king) who is not at the mercy of a bad, unenlightened or immoral electorate, but who is himself enlightened, moral, just, etc. But that is the ideal world, in which we do not live.

Nevertheless, we are supposed to have learned from history that the best government is less government. America, however, has failed in that area. The Government of the United States of America has become too big for its britches. There are redundancies especially within the Department of Defense. America's sword diplomacy has failed the people. The chaotic condition of the economy and the staggering federal deficit are moving in the wrong direction and suggest a lack of focused leadership. The passage of the Organic Act of Guam in 1950 did not correct mistakes nor render justice. Instead, the Organic Act delivered a dysfunctional local government. Without restoring the sanctity of private property, the administration of Guam has been and still is inverted whereby the people are serving those who are elected to serve.

Major General Bice, like Defense Secretary Robert Gates told reporters at the Pentagon one Monday afternoon, "We have learned through painful experience that the wars we fight are

I-2410-001

Thank you for your comment.

I-2410-001 rarely the wars we plan," I offer my comments straightforward. Guam does not need a military buildup. What Guam has needed for a long time is economic freedoms, equality, and justice for all, which is what we fought and died for in WWII. The Pentagon needs to change its policy on Guam and stop fighting the indigenous people of Guam. The Pentagon's behavior on Guam is the modern-day "David and Goliath." Guam's indigenous people have always been more than just "friendly natives." The right thing to do is to treat Americans on Guam like Americans. What's wrong with that?!

The US flag has flown on Guam since 1898. We have looked forward to the fruits of the Declaration of Independence: freedom, equality, and justice for all for over 111 years. America's bright beacon of democracy should have been flashing in the middle of the Pacific Ocean ten thousand miles from Washington.

Instead, following WWII, the people of Guam are denied economic freedoms, equality, and justice under the guise of national defense. Yet, even with all the new weapons and spy technologies the Pentagon have managed to perfect to date did not prevent the attacks on America. America's on-going discrimination against the people of Guam failed to deliver trade or security, only staggering deficit and terrorists' attacks.

My comments focus on a number of key and critical issues. I hope they will be taken seriously as modifications are made to the draft EIS.

Attached are my Comments on the Guam Military Buildup / Draft Environmental Impact Statement

Sincerely yours,

Tony Artero

Tony Artero
Submariner (SSBN) – US Navy (Ret.)
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cc: Barack Obama, President of the United States
The Honorable Robert Gates, Secretary of Defense
The Honorable Jim Webb, Senator, Chairman Foreign Relations Committee
The Honorable Felix P. Camacho, Governor of Guam
The Honorable Madeleine Z. Bordallo, Guam Delegate to Congress
All Senators, 30th Guam Legislature

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RE: Guam Military Buildup / Draft Environmental Impact Statement

Introduction

I-2410-002 There is no security only opportunity, but opportunities are denied for all the wrong reasons. I want to tell what happened on Guam under the US flag. After World War II, the United States engaged in excessive land-taking. The land taking was 2/3 of the landmass - 1/3 gone to the military and 1/3 gone to the naval civil government of Guam - not to mention without just compensation. That action unnecessarily destroyed everything that had been developed over centuries of hard work and against all odds: typhoons, earthquakes, and three foreign occupations (Spain, the US, Japan, and back to the US). The US land taking after WWII transformed Guam into dependency - Guam in welfare state ever since.

The state of the denial of an individual's fundamental economic freedoms is not exaggerated. Ignorance and inattention were epidemic, treatments bizarre, inappropriate, or common sense altogether absent. No one raised an eyebrow that a land owner is paying property tax yet denied the economic use of his land (landlocked by the military) passing down six generations; it was
I-2410-003 almost expected. This is true also with the random dumping of World War II surplus materials and toxic and hazardous debris buried in the ground or strewn on the surface on privately owned
I-2410-004 lands without permission and without compensation. This is just a couple of examples. The fact is no political party in Washington nor does the dysfunctional Organic Act Government of Guam represent the views or the fundamental human rights issues of Guam's indigenous people.

I-2410-002

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

I-2410-003

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". 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

I-2410-005 Therefore, government officials are at liberty to do havoc contaminating the land, rendering it hazardous, and unfit for residential, farming, or commercial use.

I-2410-006 The ruin of Guam's economy, social structure, language, culture, and wholesome environment I have to say, as I always do; the guilt belongs to the US Government whose agents lord over the people of Guam despicably. Similarly, like the staggering federal deficit and the terrorists' attacks on America, the guilt belongs to Washington. Washington's creation of the Department of Homeland Security provides no security. In fact, it only further aggravates the problem of too much government with self-serving officials - a parallel with Washington's Organic Act Government of Guam. This military buildup will only pump more "hush money," the "OOG" only on Guam status quo, which will bring unprecedented chaos.

America symbolized virtually limitless opportunity. People the world over want to be a part of America's twentieth century explosive events. Immigrants struggled to make the journey to America's shores. America is a nation of immigrants.

Unlike the people in Europe or Cuba we couldn't go to America, but America came to Guam. The raising of the US flag on Guam in 1898 was a momentous occasion. On Guam, we embraced America's 4th of July 1776 Declaration of Independence. We were swept along on a flood tide of hope for America's "freedom, equality, and justice for all." Surely that hope was in some ways uninformed; Guam's natives are naïve and sentimental, especially after heavy casualties from some three hundred years of battles with Spain.

Given so much freedom, an American could be as cruel, devious, venal, and unprincipled as the next, if not more so. America's imperial political greed is what we experienced on Guam before, during, and after World War II and the beat goes on.

I-2410-007 And now, the sheer scale of this military buildup will draw migrant workers and real estate speculators from all over to this "US soil" to only further compound the problems that have been

I-2410-008 neglected for more than 60 years since WWII or 111 years since 1898. My comments will attempt to deal with the problems in the order of first thing first; what happened on the first military buildup in the 1940s, which was no longer needed, as WWII has ended.

Some people are of the opinion that America is not responsible for the sufferings on Guam during World War II, which is a fallacy.

1) Washington knew of the imminent danger of Japan's intention, but failed to fortify Guam **before** the outbreak of World War II. Instead, the fewer than 500 troops on the island were quietly evacuated together with wives, children, dogs, and the stateside hired civilian federal employees to escape the wrath of the Japanese. Washington decided it would be cheaper to evacuate than to heavily militarize Guam, which would have prevented Japan's occupation of Guam and the attacks on Pearl Harbor.
2) Washington abandoned Guam, and we were thrown into a war not of our making. Into the hands of a very powerful and very cruel enemy, we suffered the horrible havocs including torture, rape, and murder for being loyal to and fighting for America.

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-2410-004

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

I-2410-005

Thank you for your comment. The DoD is committed to the protection and responsible stewardship of the environment. In addition, the DoD is committed to the safe handling and use of all hazardous substances, including 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.

I-2410-008

3) Three years later after much anguish and bloodshed, America returned and flattened the island with heavy bombardment and shelling. Much more anguish and bloodshed as the people of Guam were of no significance to the U.S. Government.
4) Rather than war reparations, betrayal. Privately owned lands were confiscated denying the people the chance to recover from the War and we were forced into dependency to this very day.
5) America signed the peace treaty with Japan absolving Japan of all payment for war reparation to the Guamanian people and ignoring its moral, ethical, and legal obligations to the people of Guam - a criminal act by Washington on US soil.
6) America sustained nearly three thousand military casualties during its reoccupation of Guam and the tap is still running today making the sacrifices for freedom, equality, and justice all for naught.
7) During the military's land grabbing frenzy, the use of the land was changed drastically. After the land grabbing subsided and subsequently some military command posts were closed, the messes were left behind. People on Guam are finding mustard gas, other hazardous materials, and are still fighting legal battles in court today to determine their boundaries.

I-2410-009

My objective is to improve Guam's indigenous peoples' "liberation" in their homeland. To be on handouts, military economy, and tourism that ironically belongs to Japan are far from freedom, equality, and justice we fought and died for. All of the above three "economic engines" are without our say. They are least to be desired, they are not working, and they leave nothing to posterity.

I-2410-010

I believe in defending our country, but I also believe in being a good steward of the land and preserving it for generations to come. Defending the country on the backs of the indigenous people of Guam and destroying our socioeconomic and environmental conditions, is not only unconscionable, but also preposterous. The attacks on America provided the evidence and the proof of the preposterous nature of the mistreatment of the people of Guam under "national defense." America may be a country of immigrants and have had an explosive twentieth century. However, America is rapidly becoming a country on the run. But Washington cannot hide from its enemies who are everywhere. Washington's political greed that has run amuck since the 1800s has come home to roost. America must reform or become another fallen empire.

I can best describe the situation on Guam by quoting my father when he was interviewed by a national network reporter from New York, who said, "You must hate the United States for taking so much of your land from your family." My father laughed and said, "no, my dear. I love America and I love Americans. Only a few bad high level officials did this to us. Now it's up to all of you in America to right this wrong." My father, without knowing or even thinking of being rewarded, became a recipient of the Presidential Medal of Freedom for his selfless act in WWII, but his livelihood and independence were taken away by imperial America.

The military buildups in the 1940s after World War II caused Guam's economy to go to wrack and ruin. Guam's thriving commercial enterprises such as: cattle grazing, slaughterhouse, timber production, sawmill, and many others were not given the chance to be rebuilt. We survived WWII without any outside help and no one died from starvation or homelessness during Japans'

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.)

I-2410-010 brutal occupation. Guam is now in the predicament that with just a short time without government housing, food stamps, and welfare many would die from starvation and homelessness, in "peacetime."

The people of Guam have historically supported America's military basing needs, especially following the conclusion of WWII. The popular song on Guam during the three long years of WWII was "Uncle Sam wouldn't you please come back to Guam." Just like we expected Japan's "surprise attack" and occupation in 1941 to end, finally ended. Similarly, we expected the forceful land taking during America's reoccupation of Guam in 1944 that extinguished Guam's economy to end. The confiscated lands to be returned and the buried and scattered WWII debris cleaned up so we can begin to recover from WWII. Unfortunately, that never happened; instead, America's arrogance, imperial hostilities, and political greed go on.

The land taking and abandonment of order

The economy is not the only issue. The environment and health are equally adversely affected by what was done to the land that contaminated the soil, the drinking water, and the beaches plus the radioactive contamination from the series of nuclear bomb testing in the Pacific.

The problems associated with forcing a people to be beggar poor go deeper. It impacted our culture and language. Our identity as a people is fading away together with value, morality, and pride. Guam used to have an economy with balance and recycling and a wholesome environment in which to live and raise a family. Now with "global economy" and "homeland security" we are in economic chaos and more vulnerable than ever.

Washington, with tunnel vision, has been deaf to Guam's cries for common sense, blind to chaos one after another, and insensitive to the fact we have traversed this military buildup route that
I-2410-011 left us in this dire state. The people of Guam will suffer even more irreversible damage with yet another military buildup of mega proportion (for all the wrong reason) unless the historic mistakes are corrected and damage control measures are set in motion.

As an indigenous people we now find ourselves seriously threatened by the planned military expansion on island. The damaging mistakes following WWII are still in place. The so called "liberation of Guam" liberated only those in government, a selected few in the private sector, and the outsiders allowed entry to Guam with preferential treatment – tax rebate, etc.

I-2410-012 By design, in America, the seed of fear of weapons of mass destruction to control the people was sowed. In Guam, our future in handouts was set permanently in place. However, the returns of those policies are the staggering federal deficit and the terrorist attacks. Why can't Washington see that?

I-2410-013 This military buildup is a continuance of the extremely damaging wrong actions that took place over sixty years ago. The destruction of Guam's economy, the erosion of the environment, and the effects on our culture, language, identity, and future wellbeing are all adversely affected. They are about to be attacked again in an unimaginable unprecedented catastrophic proportion.

will protect public health, welfare, and the environment from adverse impacts associated with the use of hazardous substances.

I-2410-006

Thank you for your comment.

I-2410-007

Thank you for your comment. Micronesians can migrate to Guam without restrictions and may choose to do so because jobs will be created on Guam. This is a trend that would likely continue. Workers from the Phillippines, and other countries in the region, if they are qualified and eligible H2B workers, may also come to Guam under the conditions of their work agreement. H2B visas are granted only after exhausting the local labor market. The SIAS has included the qualified construction work force on Guam that would likely fill a few thousand jobs. However, on-island residents can only fill a relatively small percentage of the construction labor force needed for the military buildup.

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).

I-2410-008

Thank you for your comment.

I-2410-014 As a people we have never been allowed to be at the table in discussions that predated the decision to significantly increase Guam's overall population or drastically change the use of the land. Washington's insensitivity to Guam is not only an understatement, but also dreadfully counterproductive. Where is the wisdom in any of that?

Even if one carefully reads the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, it is not clear how Guam's history, economy, language, culture, and future will be protected as a result of the troop expansion articulated in the DEIS. Guam's needs cannot continue to be overlooked and working with the Governor, the Legislature, and others does not ensure that the people of Guam as a whole much more individually are being heard.

I-2410-015 The various public hearings that were coordinated have provided individualized input that may slightly modify the existing DEIS documents. My concerns and those of others are focused on providing support for those people who lost their land prior to and following WWII that ruin Guam's economy -- land that was simply taken by force for various military uses. At the present, there are hundreds of acres of land inside and outside military bases that have not been utilized for decades and are still "restricted areas." I also am concerned that Guam's economy is to a large extent dependent upon allotments that are given to Guam, either through congressional appropriations, grants, and Section 30 money. Outside of tourism, which is fickle, we have limited sources of revenue with which to support the island, not to mention the harmful effects of the Jones Act. Government officials' "make believe" to be growing the economy, but they can't create something from nothing. The land and its people must be set free, which is what America is all about.

I-2410-016 These issues are further complicated through out-migration because economic opportunities are, by design, limited on island, the in-migration of others through the Compact of Free Association and US immigration policies, and the deleterious effects that all of these changes have had on our language, culture, and preservation of the indigenous people. Commenting on the DEIS before us, while important, does not bring a focus to the issues that are of critical importance to the Chamorro people, the rights to their land, which is their future and their identity.

My recommendations on what must be done before the buildup follow. But to take one example, there is not an island community of Guam's size anywhere that could sustain without serious damage to its cultural identity the influx of 80,000 people in the timeframe envisioned by the DEIS.

When and how and within what forum will these issues be dealt with? Surely, given all of the technology of modern warfare, it is not the intent of the US military with its expansion, consolidation, and relocation plans to permanently press the Chamorro people to the point of losing their identity and everything of value. Neither do I believe that it is the intent of the US Congress, the President, or Americans in general to bring about permanent negative changes to
I-2410-017 the people of Guam. I believe it is your responsibility to bring our concerns to the attention of those who are guiding the relocation of Marines from Okinawa to Guam. Besides, this action was prompted by tensions created by the criminal sexual behaviors of Marines in Okinawa. Furthermore, Okinawa will forever be closer to the hot spots in the region than Guam.

I-2410-009

Thank you for your comment. The population estimates in the Draft EIS were based on the maximal scenario. The year 2014 includes the foreign worker population on Guam as well as the military and their dependents. However, after 2017, the population increase (from the 2010 baseline) would be approximately 33,500 (maximal scenario) primarily because the foreign worker population would leave Guam. The EIS identifies a number of significant impacts to Guam and its resources; this is summarized at the end of various impact chapters in volumes 2 through 6. Impacts to the Chamorro people are also addressed in the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) that is Appendix F, Volume 9 of the Final EIS. Chamorros, although considered a minority population in comparison to the U.S. as a whole, represented over 40% of Guam's population in the 2000 U.S. Census. Chamorro concerns involving political autonomy are impacted by the potential increase in non-Chamorro populations due to the buildup, increasing the likelihood of more non-Chamorro local political office-holders. More non-Chamorro voters would decrease the possibility of Chamorro political self determination. They would also decrease the possibility of successful plebiscites to achieve greater independence from U.S. control.

More information on this topic can be found in the Environmental Justice and the Protection of Children chapters of the Final EIS, specifically, Chapters 19 in Volumes 2, 3, 4, 5, and Chapter 20 in Volume 6, and under cumulative impacts (Chapter 4) of Volume 7.

I-2410-010

Thank you for your comment.

I-2410-011

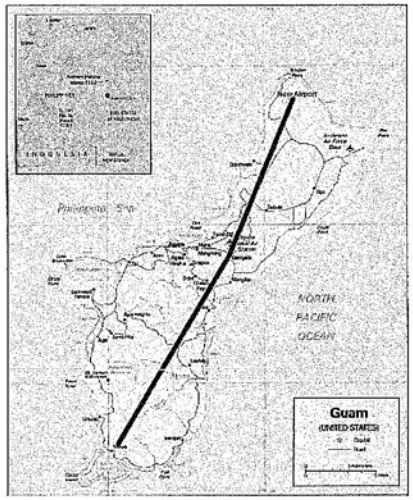
Thank you for your comment. DoD acknowledges that the issue of land acquisition is a complex and sensitive issue, particularly related to prior acquisition of land in Guam by the federal government. Prior land

Under all is the land

I-2410-018 The historic mistakes done to the land and the mistreatment of Guam's indigenous people must be corrected and damages repaired for the good of Guam and America.

I-2410-019 Aside from the economy, health, and the environment our safety is a paramount concern. The North and Central Guam Land Use Plan for the military buildup in the DEIS are not acceptable. Guam has long needed a comprehensive and holistic master land use plan for the entire island.

I-2410-020 A short 30 mile long spine highway, inland, extending from Merizo to Northwest Field would benefit all people on Guam. This highway designed with a divider separating the northbound and southbound traffic is the answer to Guam's heavy traffic accident every year as it is. The spine highway with exits and entrances along the way would allow Route 1 and other major routes to be less congested thus fewer accidents. The spine highway will accommodate the military buildup and the population increase. Concern for safety is especially critical during typhoons. A gravely ill person anywhere can still be transported to the hospital in record time. Portions of route 4 and the bridge are often awash by heavy waves.



I-2410-021 In addition, the civilian airport needs to be relocated to Northwest Field for safety, land conservation, and sustainable economic growth. Federal funds can be provided for needed highway and airport projects. The airport at Northwest Field will provide safety as takeoffs and landings will be over the water even when the wind changes direction. Noise pollution over populated areas is removed. Maximum and best use of the finite land area is a must for a sustainable economic growth.

acquisition policies and procedures are not reflective of current land acquisition laws and DoD policy.

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-2410-012

Thank you for your comment.

I-2410-013

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.

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

I-2410-022

The government can always exercise its powers of eminent domain for the good of the many. The taking of private land for the spine highway that everybody needs would be the thing to do rather than taking land for "national security" that is preposterous. Further more; it was Japan during WWII that decided the location of the present airport's runway and the US Navy expand the runway after the War. We don't want it there. It is the worst spot on Guam for an airport. The whole area of Tiyan can be productive again rather than being kept as "aircraft drop zone" for "safety" that is not there.

I-2410-023

Military buildup driving force must be the desire to do the right thing once and for all. Democracy is fostered when the governments increase the strength of its people by assisting economic growth not stopping them. Solid footings to lasting solutions are impossible when government officials are numb about the erosion of democracy, lacking equality, justice withheld, and economic freedoms denied.

I-2410-024

Guam is not only for government officials, the outsiders, and a selected few with money. The officials must deliver equality and level the playing field. They must stop all discrimination against Guam's indigenous people; stop denying economic freedoms, and render justice.

I-2410-025

The whole Guam situation with the leaders placing their peripheral interest before the people placed Guam in the catch-22 status quo established after WWII, which puts America in a bad light in more ways one can imagine.

Dead End

These are not matters of wants but needs. Guam must not head down this wrong path again. We need to wean ourselves from this unwholesome no-win habit of dependency forced upon us after WWII. Set the goal for a long term vision that will bring coherency to planning and budgeting with productivity objective like in pre WWII Guam.

Summary:

- America forced the people of Guam to depend on the government following WWII
- Life and liberty have not hung on a balance for over six decades
- Government food stamps, housing, welfare, and all sorts of grants killed the

"Declaration of Independence"

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-2410-014

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

DoD 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

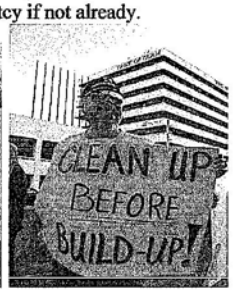
I-2410-025

The entitlement mentality is sweeping America today, which is making a mockery of the sacrifices for freedom. Many Americans today loves charity and handouts are their game. On Guam, after more than six decades of forced dependency, many people in all walks of life have become overly reliant on handouts and like an addict; they refuse to be cured. They want and expect a quick fix from the billions of dollars this military buildup will bring.

This military buildup is another unjust unilateral US government agenda-driven, which will not even be a window-dressing to Guam's old World War II battle wounds. The abandonment of the long revered Declaration of Independence is draining everybody in this global economy, yet every issue is a local issue.

Guam is the smallest in landmass and population, but per capita, Guam is the largest recipient of federal funds - and the larger the handout the bigger the chaos. We need to start doing the right things and bring our country back to the proper course – for justice, for freedom, for prosperity. Without justice there can be no peace.

I also recommend the book "WE FOUGHT THE NAVY AND WON: Guam's Quest for Democracy" by Doloris C. Cogan, published by the University of Hawaii Press, 2008. The book is an excellent documentary and a complement this comment on the military buildup. It is time for all government officials to start connecting good ideas with responsible government. Otherwise, Americans will not be able to say "this is still the land of the free for prosperity." America may be at the brink of bankruptcy if not already.



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cc: Barack Obama, President of the United States
The Honorable Jim Webb, Senator, Chairman Foreign Relations Committee
The Honorable Felix P. Camacho, Governor of Guam
The Honorable Madeleine Z. Bordallo, Guam Delegate to Congress
The Honorable Robert Gates, Secretary of Defense
All Senators, 30th Guam Legislature

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-2410-015

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

I-2410-016

Thank you for your comment. The population estimates in the Draft EIS were based on the maximal scenario. The year 2014 includes the foreign worker population on Guam as well as the military and their dependents. However, after 2017, the population increase (from the 2010 baseline) would be approximately 33,500 (maximal scenario) primarily because the foreign worker population would leave Guam. The EIS identifies a number of significant impacts to Guam and its resources; this is summarized at the end of various impact chapters in volumes 2 through 6. Impacts to the Chamorro people are also addressed in the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) that is Appendix F, Volume 9 of the Final EIS. Chamorros, although considered a minority population in comparison to the U.S. as a whole, represented over 40% of Guam's population in the 2000 U.S. Census. Chamorro concerns involving political autonomy are impacted by the potential increase in non-Chamorro populations due to the buildup, increasing the likelihood of more non-Chamorro local political office-holders. More non-Chamorro voters would decrease the possibility of Chamorro political self determination. They would also decrease the possibility of successful plebiscites to achieve greater independence from U.S. control.

More information on this topic can be found in the Environmental Justice and the Protection of Children chapters of the Final EIS, specifically, Chapters 19 in Volumes 2, 3, 4, 5, and Chapter 20 in Volume 6, and under cumulative impacts (Chapter 4) of Volume 7.

I-2410-017

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-2410-018

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-2410-019

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. The North and Central Land Use Plan (2009) is a GovGuam document that has not been adopted by legislature. It was an important resource when assessing the land use impacts. Volume 2, Chapter 8 describes the planned land uses presented in the North and Central Land Use Plan and assesses whether the proposed action is consistent or compatible with the Plan. Holistic Guam-wide master planning is not possible for jurisdictional reasons. DoD has no control over non-federally controlled lands.

I-2410-020

Thank you for your comment. A major north/south roadway such as you describe would likely address a number of Guam's traffic issues; however, the right-of-way requirements, environmental impacts, and cost would be substantial. 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-2410-021

Thank you for your comment. Relocation of the commercial airport is not included in the proposed action. GovGuam would have to initiate the relocation proposal with concurrence by Federal Aviation Administration. A separate National Environmental Policy Act document would be required..

I-2410-022

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-2410-023

Thank you for your comment.

I-2410-024

Thank you for your comment. The environmental justice analysis in each of the FEIS volumes examines potential adverse impacts of the proposed military relocation that may have a significant effect on indigenous communities on Guam, which are considered minority populations when compared with the overall U.S. population. DoD is required by Presidential Order to uphold environmental justice. DoD has proposed mitigation measures to reduce or avoid significant adverse environmental impacts, including those that would disproportionately

affect minority or low-income communities. DoD recognizes the importance of reducing adverse effects on the people of Guam and will continue to work with the people and Government of Guam to ensure that the effects of the military relocation reflect DoD policies to be good neighbors and responsible citizens on Guam.

I-2410-025

Thank you for your comment.

OUR ISLAND OUR LIVES

Personal Statement/Comment Form

Example Comment			
Comment #	Page Number	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	RECCOMENDATION AREA (State your request, demand or idea) **To be effective, include the following AND BE SPECFIC!** - 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.*
3			Also, how does the DoD plan to replace what they take away in a small amount of time. This is logically impossible.
I-2411-001	5.1.0.2 page 6	I do not agree with what the DoD plans to do with the lands in Pagat + Marianao	I believe the DoD should create a firing range on their own property. The military has several sufficient abandoned areas that they could easily use for a shooting range. Some of my family lives in the Area. The Draft EIS proposes that the land will possibly be up for consideration of condemnation.. This land is also a haven for archeological sites and historic buildings. It's also a site for ancestral grounds.

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: Santino Camacho

Address: 122 Senator Tanaka Lane, Tamuning, Guam

2

I-2411-001

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.

OUR ISLAND OUR LIVES

Personal Statement/Comment Form

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I-2412-001		Artifacts.....	DoD should leave some artifacts where they are found. Burial grounds are my most cocerns, if DoD should build a firing range above and around a burial ground, I suggest they move. The burial grounds of our ancestors should not be moved due to the respect need shown...

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: RiaAm Lizama

Address:

I

I-2412-001

Thank you for your comment. The DoD conducted archaeological surveys of over 5,000 acres of land as part of the identification process for this EIS. The majority of the archaeological sites were avoided and no known burial sites will be affected. No direct disturbance to the Pagat site would occur from the construction or operation of the proposed firing range. The DoD also intends to update the current preservation plan to protect and manage this resource.

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.

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Comment #	Page Number		
I-2413-001 1	3-16	I don't support the military planning on using GWA for their sewage, considering that GWA can't even handle the local sewage.	1.) The military can give money and workers to help improve GWA's facilities.
2	3-56	I don't agree that the powerplant can only hold the 12.0 million gallons per day, and w/ the peak of the military buildup at 2014 will rise to almost 13 million gallons per day.	1.) Create a seperate sewage system for the incoming military. they should also state where they would put the new sewage system.
I-2413-002 3	3-65	I don't support the militarize solution to observe sea turtles in the area, and 'halt' construction if they are present.	1.) To move construction to different sites, where in which the sea turtle's habitat is not involved or in danger.
I-2413-003 4		I don't agree to the dredging of the coral reef, due to the fact that it'll affect the ocean, and	1.) DoD should ~~consider~~ push for the alternative of NO ACTION.

Name: Sierra Sevilla (Contact Information- Optional)

Address: P.O. Box 7478 Tamuning, Guam 96931

4

I-2413-001

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.

Regarding the estimated wastewater flow to reach 12.75 million gallons per day (mgd), the DEIS explains that this excess to the nominal capacity of the plant of 12 mgd can be handled by an additional chemical treatment to speed the settling of solids. This would be expected to be only a short term situation.

I-2413-002

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-2413-003

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

OUR ISLAND OUR LIVES

Personal Statement/Comment Form

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I-2414-001	11.1-9 11.25.2	This states that the project area will have a DIRECT IMPACT on the coral from the dredging, yet... On the last page, last sentence the EIS contradicts itself ONCE AGAIN on the "less than significant impacts" on resources. It also says that there will be NO mitigation proposed These coral have taken hundreds, maybe even thousands of years to regrow. There is no amount of money that can replace the loss that will occur.	I think that if they wanted to persuade us or wanted to get a certain message across, whoever is reading over the proposal should find all the paradoxical statements. Personally I do not like the fact that they would be pile driving and dredging into the corals in Apra Harbor. I don't think they understand or even care for that matter what the construction will be doing/affecting BOTH coral (habitat for other marine life & food source) and the sea life living in and around it. The loss will cause local and rare animals to find another home elsewhere

(Contact Information- Optional)

Name: Meghan Borja

Address: 132 W. Cuesta Avenue Dededo GU, 96929

2

I-2414-001

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.

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.

OUR ISLAND OUR LIVES

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I-2415-001	3-59	I agree that DoD should have their own wastewater treatment facility on DoD land.	I would like them to specifically state where they are going to have the outfall of the facility.
2	3-57	"Waste water flows to the NDWWTP from military and civilian sources are projected to increase to a peak of 12.8MGd in 2014 which is somewhat more than the design capacity of 12MGd	DoD should assist GWA to update their facilities in order to be ready for the 2014 impact.

Name: Christiana Quinata (Contact Information- Optional)

Address:

(2)

I-2415-001

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.

In regards to the estimated wastewater flows to reach 12.75 or 12.8 million gallons per day (mgd), the DEIS explains that this can be handled via chemical treatment to accelerate settling of solids. This would be expected to be a short term situation. Actually, GWA and EPA prefer the alternative that DoD utilize the existing GWA facilities instead of constructing a new stand alone DoD wastewater treatment plant.

I-2416-001

I for the military doing all of this. It going to take alot from the people. Like me for example I was raised to hunt & fish at the age of 7. My father & Grandfather taught me how to hunt, fish, & ect. This helped me. fishing helps me make money. How am I going to do that if they kill the reef the reef is were some fish live. How am I going to live if I can't catch enough to sell or to feed my family. That my point for the reef. Now for the forest. I hunt for deers, pigs, ect. If the military is going to take more of this land how I possibly going to hunt OR even make a profit. That it. its the same as fishing.

my comments about the see & forest.

Cristian Sorber

1

I-2416-001

Thank your for your comment.

COMMENT SHEET

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

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

The Department of the Navy (DoN) and the Joint Guam Program Office (JGPO) invites your comments on the Draft EIS/OEIS for the Guam and CNMI Military Relocation. Please provide your comments below. Comment forms, or your own letter, will be accepted at the public hearings, or may be mailed to: JGPO, c/o NAVFAC Pacific, 258 Makalapa Drive Suite 100, Pearl Harbor, HI 96860-3134, Attention: GMPO You can also visit www.guambuildupeis.us to comment. Comments must be postmarked by **February 17, 2010 Eastern Standard Time.** Copies of the Draft EIS/OEIS are available for review at Nieves M. Flores Memorial Public Library, University of Guam Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Library, Joeten-Kiyu Public Library, Northern Marianas College Olympio T. Borja Memorial Library, and the Tinian Pubic 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-2417-001

How would our island be able to handle this buildup? In my opinion we definatly would not be able to handle this. My main concern is the environmental issues our island has today, the traffic and the dump.
Our island holds about 170,000 and are having traffic and dump issues. What now to add 24,000 more, not possible.
Please let us stay the way we are now.

*** Please Print Clearly ***

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

I-2417-001

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.

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

I-2418-001

COMMENT SHEET

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

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Please provide your comments below:

I disagree

~~The military buildup should be~~
~~no draft EIS~~

~~I to~~
The EIS Should be more precise about what it's trying to say about the military buildup. I'm clearly not comfortable with the fact that 8,000 military personnel ~~are~~ arriving on Guam but ~~not~~ mostly the jobs here. Why go to someone off-island if there are able people here willing to work?

*** Please Print Clearly***

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

I-2418-001

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

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Please provide your comments below:

I-2419-001 — My concern is that the Quality of life on guam will affect the families of Guam that are receiving public assistance.
More families will be needing government assistance because of the rise of cost of living and the minimum wage being the lowest in the nation already.

I-2419-002 Another concern is the preservation of culture and How they should use "NO ACTION" when it comes to historical cites. This should be know that places like Mt. Lambam are symbols of or culture and tradition which is something that we would like to pass down to future generations. If they allow us no access ~~or~~ take land away they are literally killing our culture by not allowing us to pass on traditions.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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

I-2419-001

Thank you for your comment. Public assistance is not part of the proposed action and is not addressed in the EIS.

Relating to cost of living and the proposed military buildup, it is noted that the history of inflation and recession of Guam's economy from the 1970s to present was provided on page 3-47 of the SIAS. In subsection 4.3.1.4 (beginning page 4-10) of the SIAS, the subject of impact on the standard of living is addressed, stating: "Standard of living is a measure of purchasing power. If the standard of living increases for a person it means they can purchase more goods and services. If the standard of living declines for that person, he or she can purchase fewer goods and services. Changes in a person's standard of living are determined by their income and the prices of the goods and services they tend to purchase. A person's standard of living will increase if their income rises faster than the prices of goods and services they tend to purchase. A person's standard of living will decline if the prices of goods and services they tend to purchase rise faster than the person's income. In both the construction and operational components, the average wage of workers would increase as a function of greater demand for labor. However, the price of goods and services purchased by individuals would rise as well. It cannot be definitively predicted whether wages or the price of goods and services would increase at a faster pace. If wages earned by a particular household rise more quickly than the price of goods and services, then the standard of living would increase. If the price of goods and services rises more quickly than wages, the standard of living would decrease. For households on fixed incomes, the result would be reduced purchasing power. Those with the ability to quickly renegotiate their wages will have a better chance at maintaining or increasing their standard of living." On page 4-11 of the SIAS, the discussion continues and discusses the income of military related construction and operational jobs that will, on the average, be higher than the present average wages on Guam. It concludes: "In terms of cost of living, from 2000 to 2008

Guam workers have seen their standard of living decline by 30% and there is no reason to expect the military buildup to reverse that trend – Guam workers will likely to continue to see the cost of goods and services rise faster than their incomes. While the proposed action may not represent a reversal of this trend, it will slow the rate of decline in the standard of living that has been prevalent since 2000."

I-2419-002

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

I-2420-001

COMMENT SHEET

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Guam and CNMI Military Relocation

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

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Please provide your comments below:

I-2420-001

While I disagree with this buildup overall, one of my main concerns is the increase in crime. Guam's police force is under-manned presently, an increase of 80,000 more people is going to have a profound impact on the safety of our people. Having lived in Okinawa for 2 years, I know well what the buildup would do to Guam. I propose that there be No Action taken and the buildup ceases to exist.

Manuel L. Cruz III
20, Mangilao

*** Please Print Clearly***

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

I-2420-001

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

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

In addition, 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-2421-001

Having the Military Build up here on Guam will not make it any better for "what we call home". Jobs is not provided for our local people. So what better ~~does~~ will the Military Build up do to make that change. There is so little action being ~~done~~ done now. I say, "No Military Build up!" - Anonimos.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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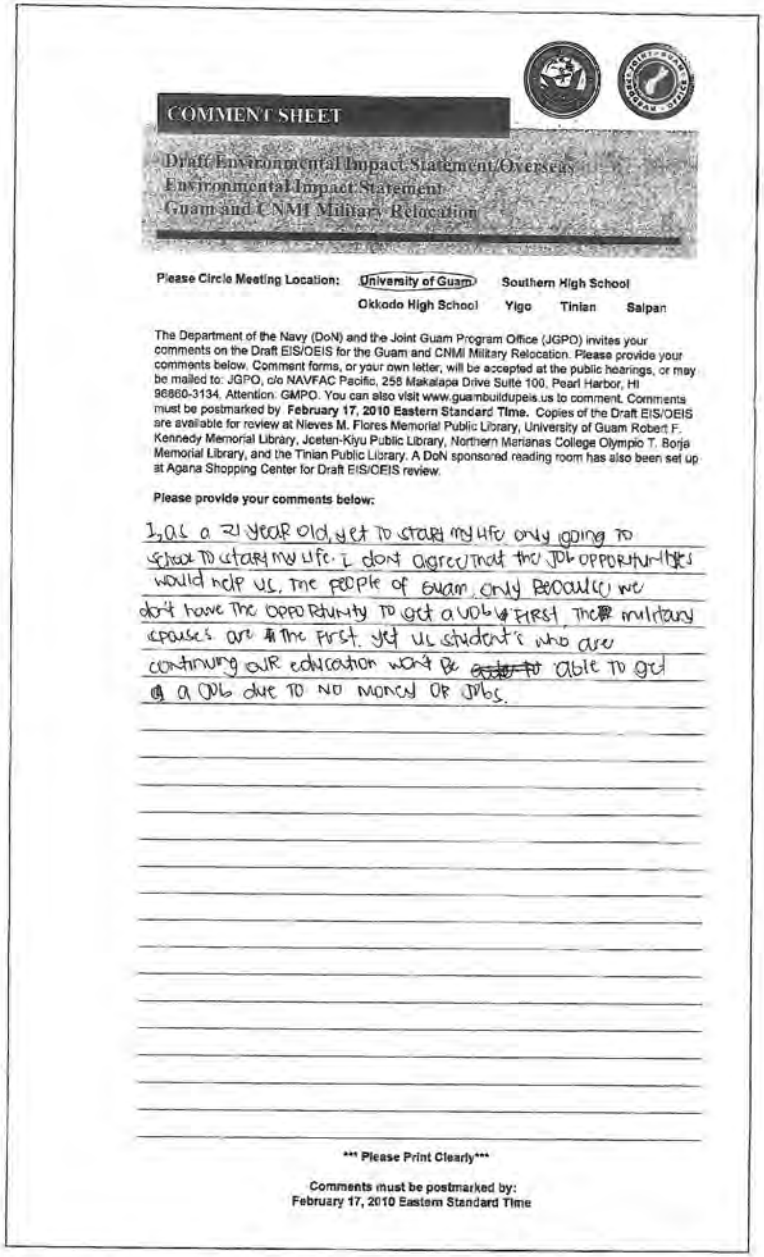
I-2421-001

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



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Please provide your comments below:

I-2422-001

I, as a 21 year old, yet to start my life only going to school to start my life. I dont agree that the job opportunities would help us, the people of Guam only because we don't have the opportunity to get a job first, the military spouse's are the first. yet us student's who are continuing our education won't be ~~able to~~ able to get a job due to no money or jobs.

*** Please Print Clearly ***

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I-2422-001

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

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.

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Please provide your comments below:

I-2423-001 Guam itself along with many other islands is losing its culture little at a time. Who you are is all based upon your culture. Traditions, customes, and values will all be distroyed once we set ouselves loose from our island.

I-2423-002 The dredging of Apra Harbor would be a great loose of our historic sits.

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

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I-2423-001

Thank you for your comment.

I-2423-002

Thank you for your comment. No historic properties, including shipwreck sites and submerged objects will be impacted by offshore activities including indirect impacts due to restricted access associated with the aircraft carrier berthing. Similarly, vessel traffic, dredging, and construction would not have a direct adverse impact on submerged resources.

I-2424-001

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Please provide your comments below:

Bringing the military to relocate on Guam will be the biggest mistake ever made to the people of Guam.

People of Guam have been striving to make improvements to our island and the military buildup will ruin everything for our island and it's people.

Guam has enough problems, now with the Military relocating here, are they going to be priority ?!

*** Please Print Clearly***

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I-2424-001

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-2425-001

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Please provide your comments below:

My concerns of the military Buildup is whether the military cares on how much they will affect the people of Guam. Personally, I'm not against the buildup, ~~but by making Guam into some sort of a~~ and they can live here for as long as possible, but as long as they don't make Guam into a target ground for war or from other countries to strike at us. I hope they have compassion for our island and care for us as they care for their country.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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

I-2425-001

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-2426-001

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Please provide your comments below:

The military build-up has been an issue for several years now. There are those who agree and those who disagree with this project. My question is, will my comment matter? I personally dislike the military build-up but I don't have anything against them. I feel that Guam's condition will not be able to accomodate tens of thousands more people. The environment as well as our quality of life is my biggest concern. We need to find alternative solutions to improve our island. I hope the government finds a way to stop this build-up.

*** Please Print Clearly ***

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

I-2426-001

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

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.

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

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

January 9, 2010

I-2427-001 Hafa Adai, My name is Rick Unpingco, a landowner at Sasayan Valley identified as Rte 15 lands, Option B in the EIS. Please let me start out by saying that I am supporting the military build up. It is good for the economy, good for business and we can use the military money to improve our infrastructure.

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

I-2427-002
- Past history of land taking without compensation. My family has experienced this after the Japanese occupation.

I-2427-003
- Firing Range is required for live and inert munitions practice which generates the need for Surface Danger Zone (SDZ) and Special Use Airspace (SUA).
- Limited indication in the draft EIS where these SDZ's and SUA's are, what ground they cover, only that these are going to be on the water. See Table 2-8.
- But, if they are to be on the water, need to know them so that sport and recreational fishermen will know the coordinates.
- Need to know them so the effects on fishing can be assessed.
- Need to know them so that air travel corridors can be reestablish- what is the impact on the current corridors? The Corridors for travel to and from Saipan, how are they impacted?

I-2427-004
- Training Range Complex Option A- requires realignment of 1.7 miles of Route 15- What is environmental impact on this? The realignment of the road?

I-2427-005
- Construction of the berms to the firing range does not appear to be covered by the EIS. There are about 7 each M series GWA production wells in close proximity. We cannot afford the chemicals from the munitions to permeate into the Mangilao sub basin. which is one of the six major sub basins in the Northern Guam aqua fir.
- Be advised that the Andersen sub basin is in close proximity and according to the EIS about a dozen of water wells are in the planning stages right along the AFFB main gate abutting Route 9.

I-2427-001

Thank you for your comment.

I-2427-002

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

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

I-2427-003

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-2427-005

- Construction of Berms are very important, if not installed properly, runs the risk of contaminating not only Mangilao but also, AAFB Sub basin.
- The Sasayan Valley is blessed with a virgin aqua fur underneath and can sustain the Mangilao Sub basin for lifetimes to come. This is evident by the cavernous fresh water springs in Marbo Cave.
- There were studies made that the Sasayan Valley has the capability of sustaining quality production water wells.
- JGPO needs to assess the hydrogeology of the Valley and the millions of gallons of water it can contribute to the Northern sub basins.
- So the question arises, is **the military willing to give up the water resources in the Sasayan valley for a firing range?**

I-2427-006

- Let's switch gears and talk about brush fires. Potential for ordnance –ignited wildfires might impact soil and geological resources.
- Fire management plan is mentioned but not discussed thoroughly enough.
- Protocols or procedures for monitoring fire condition and adjusting training as needed are mentioned, but not described in EIS enough.
- Protocols for using units to be briefed by range control on requirements suitable to the conditions for the days, were mentioned, but not in enough detail.
- Protocols should a fire occur mentioned but not gone into detail.
- What roads will be used by fire fighting equipment and personnel?

I-2427-007

- Draft EIS states, "Need to get land for live fire ranges was mentioned thru condemnation or long term lease"- why not just by long term lease?
- Throughout the Draft EIS, there is this mention of getting land by, buying it or by leasing – why not just leasing?
- I as landowner, strongly oppose any sort of condemnation. My land is not for sale. But if the military has made their decision to use the property, I would like to negotiate with them but not, a unilateral condemnation price, that I have no say so, whatsoever.

Thank you.

Rick Unpingco

Volume 3, Section 7.2.2.1 indicates that there would be no impacts to general aviation or commercial aviation from limitations of airspace use. Flights between Tinian Airport, Saipan International Airport, and other airfields would not change. Since none of the proposed firing training ranges on Tinian would require restricted airspace or other SUA, there would be no need for any changes to existing approach or departure routes or traffic patterns for either Tinian Airport (West Field) or Saipan International Airport.

I-2427-004

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

I-2427-005

Thank you for your comment. The DoD and regulatory agencies are equally concerned about preventing contamination of surface waters and groundwater (particularly drinking water aquifers). The EIS describes numerous programs and actions that will be taken to protect surface waters and groundwater from potential contaminants. Refer to Volume 9, Appendix D, Project Description Technical Appendix, Munitions, for a discussion of the munitions and constituents of concern associated with the proposed ranges. Range designs include targets with physical barriers behind the target, such as an earthern berm, that are designed to stop and contain the spent round. Best Management Practices (BMPs) are used to further contain spent rounds, fragments and materials from weapons firing, and reduce any impacts to the

environment. The proposed ranges will be designed and maintained in accordance with all applicable federal and Government of Guam regulations. Specifically, Military Handbook 1027/3B contains procedures for reducing potential impacts from ranges through the implementation of BMPs. These include introducing soil amendments, vegetation management, engineering controls, instituting contaminant monitoring, reclaiming, and recycling. With ranges, lead is the primary leaching contaminant of concern and best management practices can minimize or prevent leaching of this constituent. Impact rounds from pistol rounds generally stay intact and impact rounds from rifle rounds often fragment. Intact rounds and rounds fragmented into relatively large pieces are not easily transported by natural transport mechanisms (such as groundwater) and are largely contained within the berm or physical barrier where they can be recovered and disposed. Through the proper design of ranges, application of BMPs, and monitoring, the potential for groundwater contamination would be minimized. BMPs can reduce or eliminate the leaching of lead to the environment. These procedures include controlling soil pH to between 6 to 8 to prevent dissolution of lead, mining of lead from back stop berms, implementing a soil leaching monitoring program, and adding phosphate containing soil amendments to bind dissolved lead to the soil. Prior to building the ranges, an engineering study would determine the minimum depth of soil cover to ensure sufficient soil cover of the limestone, and to assess the suitability and optimum technique to add soil amendments such as phosphate to prevent lead leaching. In addition, when percolating water reaches the porous limestone the pH will increase, encouraging the precipitation of lead out of solution. The DoD will monitor for selected contaminants of concern. If monitoring identifies significant impacts, such as indications that chemicals of concern may exceed regulatory standards, reduce beneficial uses, result in adverse human or environmental health effects, or conflict with federal or Government of Guam regulations, then additional action would be taken to address these impacts. Furthermore, the EIS will be revised to explain how

volcanic basement rock protrudes up through the limestone of the Northern Guam Lens Aquifer (NGLA), thus separating nearly all of the proposed ranges from groundwater supply wells. The low permeability of the volcanic rock acts as a barrier to groundwater movement. A figure in the EIS will support this text description.

I-2427-006

Thank you for your comment. Proposed fire management activities are discussed in the EIS. Adding details of the Fire Management Plan would not contribute to environmental analysis. The fact that a Fire Management Plan is being prepared and will be in place (with the appropriate protocols for monitoring fire conditions, ensuring proper equipment and personnel are available, and appropriate cooperative agreements are in place) to address potential fire concerns during military training is appropriate for the EIS Volume 2, Section 3.1.1.4 and 3.2 provides a discussion of the history of fires on Guam as well as an analysis of wildfires and associated reduced vegetation and soil erosion concerns.

I-2427-007

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

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Please provide your comments below:

I-2428-001

with the build-up taking place the quality of life will definitely face major problems. There are many issues that the island is concerned about like cost of living, utility bills, gas price and many more. These issues won't go far because the military won't give the government funding every five months. In fact families will suffer even more with the price of living when officially takes place. so my question is in ten years how are we the people of Guam benefiting from this "Build-up"?

*** Please Print Clearly ***

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I-2428-001

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.

COMMENT SHEET

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

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

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

Please provide your comments below:

I-2429-001

Please STOP! Please think! Money isn't everything... We are more than land or a military Station. We are People, we have families, we care, and we want to abole to live in an environment that is safe for our families. Today, we suffer from lack of teachers, space, and health care. We want to keep our island and it's people. Don't destroy our people and our history. We are Guam, We are important. Lets keep Guam as our community and not a military battle field.

*** Please Print Clearly ***

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

I-2429-001

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-2430-001

COMMENT SHEET

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

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

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Please provide your comments below:

Guam is an small island, and I like to live here because this island's ~~is~~ weather is nice and air is fresh. However, the population here is the ~~most~~ strongest reason. If there are many people live here it may not a good ~~thi~~ thing.

*** Please Print Clearly***

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

I-2430-001

Thank you for your comment.

COMMENT SHEET

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

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

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

Please provide your comments below:

I-2431-001

My comment to this buildup will be the ~~rei~~ rise of crime on guam. This is ~~often~~ a fact because what I heard about a raping in okinawa due to military might happen to guam. Especially ~~to~~ the northern part of guam like dededo and yigo were there isn't enough cops to protect us from harm.

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

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

I-2431-001

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.

Kristine
Michael
Frank
Brian
Jesse
Jerome - 2

	Comment #	Page #	Comment Area	Recommendation Area
~~I-2432-002~~	2		We do not support the possibility of the increase of housing costs, such as purchase and rent. This will leave low income families unable to afford it. We don't support it because people could end up homeless and families will end up on the streets. Michael Castro	We recommend that the military should use the land they already have, which is almost 30% of Guam, to build their own homes to prevent homelessness with local natives. Kristine Bumagat
I-2432-003	14		We do not support that they plan on restricting access to only DOD personnel and not allow people to enter cultural places such as Nguam Lodge Lodge. - Frank Naputi	We recommend that they leave historic & recreational places open to locals because those places are important to our culture. - Frank Naputi
I-2432-004	20		I do not agree with the military using our landfill as their waste disposal. Our landfill is already a problem that we still haven't fixed and them putting their waste in it will not help it get better. Plus, we don't even know what types of waste they will be throwing there. - Michael Castro	I recommend that they ship of their waste to someplace that wouldn't harm our environment. Our island has enough trash as it is, we don't need more. - Michael Castro

2

I-2432-001

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

I-2432-002

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-2432-003

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-2432-004

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. Until that time, DoD will continue to use their own landfills at Apra Harbor and Andersen Air Force Base.

Camarin G. Meno
P.O. Box 5162
U.O.G. Station, Mangilao, Guam 96923

February 17, 2010

Re: Comment on the DEIS and Recommended Actions

The proposed military buildup on the island of Guam will have numerous impacts on the island, its people, culture, and way of life. While I will defer to those more knowledgeable of the multitude of environmental, economic, political, and cultural effects this impending buildup will have, the insight that I would like to share regarding the buildup and the most significant comment I feel I can make in response to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) centers on culture and potential increases in mental health problems, particularly suicide.

I-2433-001

According to Guam's Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse, the most recent incidence figures for Guam's suicide rate is 15 deaths per 100,000 population, amounting to a total of 26 deaths by suicide in 2007 (Guam Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse [DMHSA], 2009). This rate was substantially higher than the nationwide rate of 11 deaths by suicide per 100,000 (WISQARS, 2010). In Guam, as in much of the world, suicides occur at a greater number among males; although the trend appears to be somewhat exaggerated here, where nearly 90% of all suicides occur among males. Perhaps the most alarming statistic of suicide in Guam is the fact that more than half of those who die by suicide are youth and young adults age 29 and below. This particular statistic starkly contrasts with rates of youth suicide in the U.S. mainland, where 21% of suicides occur among youth.

While work is currently underway to further understand Guam's unique high rates of suicide, a curious trend of similarly high suicide rates across the world appears to be affecting a specific group of people, namely, indigenous people. Nationally, the high rates of Native American suicide have been a notable concern for many years, but these rates are also seen in other native communities elsewhere in the world, including First Nations Peoples in Canada, Aboriginals in Australia, and Maori in New Zealand, as well as many others (Kirmayer, et al., 2007; Ministry of Health, 2006). In these communities, some of Guam's suicide trends are reflected, including high rates among adolescent and young adult males.

How is it then, that these communities so vastly different in culture and way of life, have such striking commonalities? It appears that the cumulative effects of colonization, a common experience shared by all these communities, can have real and lasting effects for indigenous peoples, including increases in suicides. Patricia Taimanglo, an indigenous Chamorro psychologist, has suggested that Guam's colonial history has created a series of traumas passed on from generation to generation, which may underlie many of Guam's mental health problems. These traumas include: 1) cultural identity, 2) soul wound, 3) pain of loss, 4) pain of the

I-2433-001

Thank you for your comment. Your comments raise important and serious issues. Impacts to the people of Guam and CNMI are addressed in the socio-economic and cultural resources sections of the EIS. A socio-economic impact assessment has been completed and is located in Volume 9 of the EIS. The DoD is an active member of the local community and will work with local stakeholders to lessen the effects of the proposed military relocation.

I-2433-001

neglected, 5) direct, indirect, and/or insidious trauma, 6) intergenerational post traumatic stress, 7) invisible minorities, and 8) stress of cultural transition (Pier, 1998). From this perspective, suicide can be seen as an act of desperation occurring within a colonized context in which options and choices are limited.

Research conducted on indigenous communities in Canada also clearly demonstrates the negative effects of colonialism. In a study of suicide rates among First Nations communities in British Columbia, Chandler and Lalonde (1998) found that communities with low involvement in self-government, land claims, education, health services, cultural programs and language preservation had substantially higher rates of suicide than native communities with greater involvement in these areas. The strongest suicide risk factor was related to level of involvement in self-government, where comparative data show that approximately 102.8 more suicides occur among communities lacking sufficient involvement in self-government.

Guam's high suicide rates may, in a large part, be related to its history of colonial encounters. However, Guam's long colonial history is far from over. Today, Guam currently remains a colony of the United States. Although the island was granted U.S. citizenship in 1950, its constituents still lack some basic rights granted to other U.S. citizens, including the right to vote for President and the right to have adequate representation in Congress. Guam has also been denied the right to self-determination, which according to the United Nations, is an unalienable right to be granted all nations. It is a testament to the island's colonial status that the entire prospect of the impending Military Buildup was planned and proposed without any input from the Island's people. Clearly, the people of Guam have very little involvement in their self-government, which must inexorably lead to such high rates of suicide.

I-2433-002

The DEIS has addressed some concerns outlined in this comment, including the minoritization of Chamorros, which the DEIS acknowledges will affect the cultural and political landscape of the island. The DEIS, however, does not comment on how this sudden minoritization will affect the mental health and well being of Chamorros. As Taimanglo, as well as Chandler and Lalonde point out, minoritization and decreased involvement in self-government can have devastating effects on a community. This omission presents a great failing to fully understand the impacts of minoritization. Therefore, the final EIS will not suffice until this topic is approached in a more comprehensive manner.

However, my greatest concern surrounds the entire prospect of the Military Buildup, which from the beginning has never prompted any input from the people of Guam. What are the likely effects on mental health and suicide when this buildup will be completed (which according to sources will be the largest in modern history (Lutz, 2009)) without the opportunity for a single Guam resident to approve or deny it? If the writers of the DEIS are serious about considering the full impacts of the Buildup, then it would be wise to consider some of the impacts that are likely beginning to play out today, as Chamorros and the people of Guam struggle with the uncomfortable reality that they are a colonized people, with little say in what happens to their home. The final EIS will not truthfully address Guam's mental health and cultural concerns without addressing this current and critical concern, and how the Military Buildup plans to

I-2433-002

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.

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

I-2433-002

mitigate the mental health risks associated with the immense level of disempowerment and disenfranchisement that comes with this lack of voice.

Thank you for your time in reviewing this comment. Please refer to the following references for further information.

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Respectfully submitted,

Camarin G. Meno

Victor J. Lujan

HI 444

Spring 2010

EIS Comments

Comment # 1

I-2434-001 The disturbance of cultural sites and removal of artifacts caused by the military buildup is of great concern to me and countless others who want to learn from and preserve for future generations of all cultures. The disturbance and desecration of cultural sites would constitute a loss of knowledge and insight to the people of the Marianas and Pacific history as a whole. Such sites should be identified and designated as historic sites. There is an insurmountable wealth of knowledge to be drawn from these sacred places and therefore if any disturbance, in any way shape of form is planned, it should be done with an exhaustive and comprehensive study. All recognized cultural sites and ones that have yet to be found should be cataloged. All proposed military development on such sites should include a comprehensive archeological survey to include disseminating such information to the public before any disturbance is to occur.

Comment #2

I-2434-002 The dredging of Apra Harbor would have a devasting affect on Guam's delicate marine ecosystem. The proposed action would destroy vast amounts of coral and would decimate the marine ecosystems that live there. The military should seriously consider alternative measures to ensure the survivability of the marine ecosystems and not dredge Apra Harbor. The destruction of such ecosystems would have a devastating effect on marine life in the surrounding areas of Apra Harbor and ultimately affect a larger arena of Guam's waters. The loss of marine life and the effects of dredging are insurmountable and will be felt for generations to come.

I-2434-001

Thank you for your comment. The DoD conducted cultural resources surveys (including archaeological, architectural, and ethnographic surveys) of over 5,000 acres of land to identify historic properties. During a three-year planning process, the DoD was able to effectively design projects in such a way that the vast majority of these historic properties were avoided by the proposed construction. 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. Information from future excavations and extensive surveys will be provided to the public in educational displays, brochures, and public documents. The DoD will curate cultural materials obtained from studies associated with the Marine Relocation at curation facilities on Guam, including the Guam Museum. Appropriate payment for the storage of materials will be provided to the facility.

I-2434-002

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.

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.

Desori Bermudes

HI 444

February 10, 2010

EIS comment

I-2435-001 Volume 2 Chapter 18 page 20 states that "the largest potential increase in disease occurrences is that of STDs (8%increase/77 new cases annually). Young adults would be more likely to contract an STD. These increases; however, are not likely to impact the resources of the citizens of Guam. Military installations have hospitals and clinics that would treat military personnel; therefore, the presence of additional military personnel and their dependents is not expected to increase stress on the public hospital and other clinics on Guam." Does this mean that local residents of Guam would not be permitted to be treated at military facilities? If an elevated occurrence of STDs is directly related to the increased military's presence, it is only right to allow civilians to receive attention in hospitals on base.

I-2435-002 Volume 2 Chapter 11 Pages 44 to 45 states that "the threatened green sea turtle is frequently sighted in Apra Harbor . . . there is no critical habitat designation for any marine species on Guam".For the endangered marine life, such as the green sea turtle and the hawksbill sea turtle, its habitat would definitely be destroyed from the dredging of Apra Harbor. According to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, "incidental take from channel dredging" plays a major role to the species' endangered standing. To secure its survival, preservation of these sea creatures should be ensured. With hazards in the ocean from dredging and erosion, it is imperative to establish some type of organization dedicated to protecting marine animals like the turtles. Funds should be appropriated by the Department of Defense to erect an organization such as the Office of Protected Resources (OPR), a headquarters program office of NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries Service), under the U.S. Department of Commerce.

I-2435-001

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.

I-2435-002

Thank you for your comment. There are numerous federal and territorial

organizations/agencies that collaborate to protect marine life including sea turtles. These include, but are not limited to the Navy, NOAA/NMFS, Guam Division of Aquatic and Wildlife Resources, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Dominc Sablan
2-15-10
HS 211
EIS Comment

I-2436-001 The resilient people of Guam are no strangers when it comes to adverse situations on the island. Guam has adapted to change when the military first settled here, but the expected military buildup may bring too much to the table for the people to handle. One of my primary concerns which will come about through the buildup is the introduction of invasive species. Since the arrival of invasive species, both land and marine, Guam has experienced problems with invasive species, for example, the brown tree snake has been pestilential to the island, not only to the people, but to other indigenous species as well. These species of snakes have significantly diminished the population of Guam's native bird the Guam Rail, locally known as the Koko. Because of the invasive specie of snakes, the Koko is now classified as endangered. If dangerous invasive species were to enter the island and multiply, such as poisonous snakes and spiders, it would be bound for catastrophe on this small populated island. This is a cause for concern, not only with the environmental impact, but for the safety and well being of the people. If other invasive species were to enter the island it is a possibility that those species could feed on indigenous species. This in turn can potentially lead to the native species of Guam being classified as endangered, as is the Koko. By law, the federal government must take action to protect and save endangered species, but it seems that the buildup will only worsen the problem of having endangered species. Within the DEIS I was struck with confusion in regards to this issue. The draft does not state possible solutions to this problem, but rather they state and restate facts. The EIS states, in summary, that the primary way of indigenous species to possibly enter the island is through the entering and exiting of cargo ships, which is something we already know. It also states that majority of marine invasive species found on Guam are in the waters of Apra Harbor. With no specific and proper analysis of what possible species can potentially reside of Guam, there is no idea of the severity which may lead to an island wide panic. One mitigation to this problem could be the constant regulation of incoming cargo. This alternative may lessen the severity and even eradicate the potential arrival of invasive species. This will also save Guam a lot of trouble in terms of pestilential species and also species that can cause fatal deaths.

I-2436-002

I-2436-001

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. 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-2436-002

Thank you for your comment. In addition to continuing to implement existing standard operating procedures and DoD requirements covering the inspection and transport of material and personnel from Guam to other locations, the Navy is also funding and coordinating the preparation of a Micronesian Biosecurity Plan. This plan will address all aspects of the potential for the transport of the brown treesnake, and all potential non-native invasive species, to other Pacific Islands and from

other locations to Guam due to the military activities originating on Guam.

Gabbie Franquez

HI-211-04

Feb. 15, 2009

D.E.I.S Comment

I-2437-001

The military build-up has taken a toll on the people of the island of Guam. Many problems, complaints and issues have been brought up in preparation of the 80,000 marines and their dependants. Among all the complaints written by various sources, my biggest concern is the water supply. The military says that it would be no trouble providing water to 80,000+ new people on Guam, just as long as they can *drill 22 more water wells*. 22 wells seem to be an extreme amount of work to be done just for water supply. If the drilling occurs, Guam's fresh water source will be completely gone. Then, as an effect of the fresh water being wiped out, which is the basic recourse of living, the people of Guam would have to become dependent of the military for water because the new wells would be for the people *inside the fence* and there would be no water for us locals.

Not only will the decrease of water have an effect on the people, but the wild life. Drilling and dredging will end up in devastation especially for the fishes and other wild life in the ocean. Some of our local natural life is known and found in Guam only. So the input of 22 water wells will also have a massive toll on the ecosystem.

As an alternative, there are many ways I think the military could reduce the amount of water wells or even inserting them in the first place. First, the military could teach and enforce all 80,000 marines and their dependants to conserve and use water respectfully. Second, Survey how much water is used each household uses and issue a respectable limit on water they can use each month. Third, the military could drill less wells and if more water is needed, then they should collect rain water and purify it so it could be used. The bottom line, right now Guam cannot provide water to all villages comfortably what more if you add 80,000+ more people?

I love my island of Guam, the last thing I want to see in my generation and my children's generation is Guam to fail and become corrupted. Saipan is a prime example, they have drilled too much water wells and now they no longer have any fresh water available. Residents of Saipan use salt water for their everyday life like showering, washing dishes and brushing their teeth. I never want Guam to be deprived of fresh water like Saipan. Many variables have to be taken into place before inputting all those water wells and the 80,000 marines and their dependants. The toll on the people of Guam and the massive amount of work needed to be done to accommodate them is to a large for the small island of Guam to handle.

I-2437-001

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.

Jenavie Cepeda
History of Guam
February 12, 2010

Dear Department of Defense:

The Military Buildup has made a huge affect on Guam even though it has not started all together.
I-2438-001 The Military Build-up has been the talk of all my classes at University of Guam. My main concerns are the Relocation of Marines from Okinawa to Guam. I have a daughter and a younger sister, and I am over protective of them, and with all the stories of Marines raping the women/girls in Japan. I sure as hell don't want to hear that something happened to them by a marine. I would honestly have my mind set to revenge or something; I will get involved with the situation. I mean you have to understand that if Okinawa doesn't want them then what makes you think that we want them here? Why can't you just put them on another island or split them unto different islands. To top it off, Guam is a rather small island and populated already, so Guam does not need 20, 000 more people in the up coming years. It would bring more violence,
I-2438-002 and more air pollution. Another concern would be about the aircraft-berthing center. You should look for an alternative place like the Micronesian or Samoan islands. If we have to deal with Marines and their dependents, shouldn't they give us some slack and put the aircraft-berthing
I-2438-003 center somewhere else. Some little concerns that I have are about the Government taking our Land to use it as training areas, it's our island, our land, our homes. They have no right to use it for them Marines. I also think it is ridiculous that certain sites would be closed for an amount of days for the Marines to train. Mt. LamLam shouldn't be used as a training Facility because the mountain means a lot to us Catholics here on Guam. if these people cant respect our island and
I-2438-004 our people, I think they should just leave and find somewhere else to go. I feel that if they will be visitors here on our island that they should listen to our rules and listen to our proposals and alternatives if we have disagreements with anything in the Environmental Impact Statement.

Sincerely,
Jenavie Cepeda
UOG Student

I-2438-001

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-2438-002

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.

I-2438-003

Thank you for your comment. DoD understands and recognizes the significance of access to cultural sites located on DoD property in Guam. Restricting access to certain areas at certain times is required to maintain public safety. It is the intent of DoD to maintain public access to Mt. Jumullong Manglo (including the Mt. Lam Lam trail) consistent with safety and operational requirements. Final plans concerning access to Mt. Jumullong Manglo (as accessed by the Mt. Lam Lam trail) have not been developed, DoD looks forward to working with stakeholders including groups that use the area for traditional religious activities to develop plans for cultural stewardship and access that balances

operational needs, public safety concerns, and the continuing public use and enjoyment of this site.

I-2438-004

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.

Pauline R. Cruz
February 15, 2010
HI-211-04
D.E.I.S. Comment
M. Bevacqua

I-2439-001

Will Guam be ready in 2014, to handle the increase of cars on the highways? This is one of my concerns that I have because it doesn't relate to one person, its going to relate to the entire island of Guam. When the marines arrive on Guam there will be bad traffic on the roads. Traffic will take place everywhere and everytime of the day. If I could predict the future, Guam will not be able to handle the increase of cars on the highways, due to the fact, that Guam is such a small island and if you bring in a big population, Guam will be over populated.

Right now Guam has a traffic hour and that is 5 pm, and people are going bumper to bumper on the roads, but can you image how Guam will be in 2014. Traffic hour might take up to an hour to two hours and that is just ridiculous. An alternatives that I thought about is having a couple of companies/ businesses start work a little later and end work a little later a well. But I think that since the marines is going to have the bigger population, they should be the ones starting work late and ending work late. Why should the Chamorro people suffer?

Since Guam's roads are not built to handle a lot of cars, an another alternatives that I thought about is that, the marines should drive the blue van around or even a bus so they don't take up most of the road spaces. But that shouldn't just relate to them but it should also relate to Guam as well. If you have big families then drive a van to take you and your family to point A to point B. And for the students still going to school let them ride the public buses. Many people can car pull, it's not a problem, we just need to walk together and let the people of Guam stay strong and stand for what they believe in.

Another concern that had is will road construction be finish by the time the marines get here? This is my concern because with the road construction happening now there are doing little construction everywhere on Guam, but the entire island wouldn't be finish when the marines come. If they don't finish by 2014, then the entire island will be stuck in road construction and traffic. Since this is a major problem on Guam now, how will Guam be able to handle it in the future? This concern about the road construction relates to my first concern that I wrote about, which was, how Guam will be ready by 2014, with the increase of cars on the highways. So in a way Guam is screw in both ways. But for this alternative, since the marines are going to be using our road with construction happening and over populated cars, the marines should go half on half with Guam and built or create another road way/ short cut. If they open their eyes and see what is happening and who is getting affected then they should do something for a change.

I-2439-001

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.

Mark Chargualaf
02/15/2010
HI-211-04

Comment on the Military Buildup

Dear Department of Defense,

I-2440-001 The military buildup that is intended for this island is mostly filled with negative impacts for the island and the locals. All the benefits that were promised, were promised to the military personnel and not the locals. Basically, Guam will be giving itself away to people who do not understand its history. Our island is only seen as a military base and a shooting range when in fact there is more beauty and nature that is offered here. The only people who understand this beauty are the people of this island and our ancestors. We have been nurturing our island for centuries because it has nurtured us. Along our history, we have had many disruptions to the preservation and maintenance of our island and the culture. This buildup is just another disruption, but from the looks of things, it will be more than a disruption but rather a permanent change to our island.

I-2440-002 Like the DEIS stated, many components of the land and the people will be negatively affected. One big impact is the economic change that the buildup will bring. There is a notion that the impact will be great for Guam's economy. That is just a "Big Lie" because tests have been done and studies show that most, if not all, of the money towards this project will go to the military, their dependents, and the off-island workers. That's right, I said "off-island" workers. The construction jobs will mostly go to off-island companies, and not local contractors. So while this big construction is taking place on the island, the local workers will just be on the sidelines watching and not benefitting from this whole ordeal. According to the DEIS, at the

I-2440-001

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-2440-002

Thank you for your comment. Jobs analysis was based upon the number of dollars estimated to enter the Guam economy as a result of the proposed action. Overall, at the 2014 peak of construction and beginning of operations, the civilian labor force demand with the proposed action is 75% higher than it otherwise would have been without the project. At 2020, the difference declines to 12%. Analysis took into account historical information of people arriving on Guam from other areas (such as the 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.

Your concern is addressed in the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS, which is Appendix F of the EIS). Economic Impacts in the SIAS assume that 17.5% of construction dollars and 7% of base operational dollars will be spent on Guam. Even with these seemingly low rates, there are substantial economic benefits projected for the Guam economy to be associated with the proposed action.

I-2440-002 projected 2014 peak in such jobs, only 2,566 will go to Guam residents, while 15,157 will be taken by off-island workers.

Another one of my concerns in regards to economy is the rise in the cost of living. Living conditions here are already pretty economically challenging to keep up with. To make matters worse, the low salary wages people have will seem even lower. Plus, the money spent by the 80, 000 newcomers will be mostly spent in the base, leaving no gains for local businesses.

I-2440-003 Now I would like to comment on the cultural impacts that the buildup will bring. First of all, I would like to say that the people of this island have a strong heart for our culture. It is one of the top values on this island. It is something that binds the people with our history and we give such great honor to it. The DEIS states many ways our culture and cultural heritage sites will be negatively affected. For example, the military will need a lot of land to build a fire range and since Guam is such a small island, the only places available are the historical sites that families have preserved and left open for public recreation. These sites include Pagat Cave and Marbo Cave, two hiking trails that many people enjoy going to. Another site that is said to be taken and possibly destroyed is Mount Jumullong Manglo. This is more than a mountain to the people of the island. It is a holy place that we hike up in observance of Good Friday, and this tradition has been going on for years and it involves thousands of the people here. That is just outrageous disrespect to the people. There are more places that will be taken and many of these places are cultural heritage sites and they are homes to many of our priceless artifacts of our ancestors.

I-2440-004 In conclusion this buildup will mostly bring negativity and disrespect to our island and the people. In terms of economy, we benefit from basically nothing. I feel that the military should provide a strong balance between the locals and the military in regards to the economy. It

I-2440-003

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-2440-004

Thank you for your comment. Your concern about economic impacts is addressed in the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS, which is Appendix F of the DEIS). Economic Impacts in the SIAS assume that 17.5% of construction dollars and 7% of base operational dollars will be spent on Guam. Even with these seemingly low rates, there are substantial economic benefits projected for the Guam economy to be associated with the proposed action.

I-2440-004 is like a give and take situation. The military is taking away many things from us so they must give a reasonable amount back. Also, in terms of economy, since the cost of living is going to rise, then I think it is only fair if somehow the military can raise the minimum wage or the low

I-2440-005 wages of people. Now in terms of taking our beloved land, that holds meaning to our cultures existence, I feel that there is no option for taking it. Many of these sites are archaeological sites and cultural heritage sites, meaning they mean more than just a piece of land to our people. It is equivalent to taking a national park, like Yellowstone National Park, and turning that into a firing range. Basically, there is no mitigation for taking away our sacred land. If the military wants a shooting range then they should spend billions of dollars building another island for them.

I-2440-005

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.

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.

Cheerful Catunao

Professor M. Bevaqua

HI-211

15 February 2010

DEIS Commentary

To Military Personnel,

I-2441-001 In terms of responding to the DEIS document which contains information and statistics of the build up that will soon affect the entirety of the island of Guam, one must consider the thoughts and feelings of individuals who has both lived on the island for the totality of one's life up to the individual who has lived on the island for as little as one may recall. The upcoming military build up is a tremendously sensitive topic that has called attention and concerns of both visitors and locals, such as I. Due to the immense amount of subjects, questions and issues regarding the build up, this letter will restrain to the top two things that I am deeply concerned with in respect to the build up. Methods of mitigation and compensation may also be explored.

The topic of the augmentation of population is one that most intrigues me due to the fact that with a change concerning such an island with such a limited scale, many drastic

I-2441-002 alterations may occur. Some modifications include the enlargement of infrastructure, which incorporates the roads that are currently undergoing through expansion, water systems and my main concern, which is our very own health care service, the hospital.

The growth of such facilities is being done in order to fulfill and compensate for the multitude of people that are planned on settling on the island. Of course, even with Guam's current population, the island and its people are still having its problems and inconviences coping with its own residents. The Guam Memorial Hospital is infamous for having a shortage of beds as seen in countless newspaper articles some as recent as a couple of days

I-2441-001

Thank you for your comment.

I-2441-002

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-2441-002

ago. According to a GuamPdn article created on February 7 2010, 15 patients were delayed from receiving beds in the ER. The article also mentions its concerns for the "influx of approximately 80,000 people that will come to Guam for the military build-up." In order to cope with the inundation of people, the article also mentions that it will actually expand its emergency room another 2,000 – 5,000 square feet, almost double the current emergency room.

As much as this number may benefit and better yet save the lives of many inhabitants of the island, an ideal proposal would be for the military to simply create an extra hospital in order to balance out the fact that the island's population will indeed double during the influx of military personnel. With an expected amount of 80,000 people arriving and only two hospitals that can barely sustain its current population, it seems almost outrageous as to imagine the health care on Guam that may most likely have "no beds," no health care service available on site for both military and locals.

Of course requesting to create a hospital seems as though it is lacking knowledge due to the fact that there is a shortage of nurses nationwide. With this being said, I feel that bringing as many accredited nurses and health care staff should be completed for the military. The funds in terms of expanding of our current hospitals should also put in military's hands in order to cope with the influx of people.

I-2441-003

Another concern that has recently put an impact towards me was the fact that the military will be planning on seizing the land of Pagat which is the proposed designation for the firing range in order to train its incoming marines. The reason why I have found this current concern to capture me is the fact that I had recently been joining various hikes around the island and I seriously value the land in terms of recreational activities. The rekindling of exploration of Guam's natural beauty has seized me in terms of supporting the preservation of Guam's natural hiking sites. Although I do feel strongly in terms of preserving Pagat from

I-2441-003

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-2441-004 occupation of the military, in this letter I will express my main concern through the fact that there are also people living along Pagat. The confiscation of Pagat from both private and public usage is highly unethical. I do understand that with the possibility of Pagat being taken over for military usage regarding military training, the act of occupation will benefit both the inhabitants of Guam and the military in the conditions that this may indeed better prepare the military in terms of combat. The fact of the matter that still remains is that residents of the area may have to be relocated. This includes some ranches including the Cepeda ranches. Despite the fact that Pagat may be the proposed firing range, I feel incredibly disappointed in the fact that this area will soon be taken away for the usage of the military.

I-2441-005 In terms of mitigation, the military can use the land that they currently occupy rather than seize Pagat which already has inhabitants settled onto it and such that is rich with culture. If such actions are deemed inappropriate due to the fact that many endangered species do roam in Anderson, the military should consider using a different island in the Marianas, which of course should be uninhabited for the usage of their training. If training requires days, maybe weeks for military personal, especially considering that the branch of military that will arrive on Guam is in fact the marines, they may even settle a base to an uninhabited island.

I-2441-006 Due to the fact that Pagat as according to the DEIS executive summary is the first alternative as a proposed location, the occupation of such land will most likely happen. With this being said compensation to the families that may have their homes and lands taken away which will be occupied for military usage, should receive proper housing and funds in order to deal with the fact that the their land is in fact seized.

I-2441-007 In terms of the hiking trail concerning Pagat cave, the military should do its best to leave it untouched and unharmed. The destruction of Pagat cave due to the firing range may forever destroy a waterhole that has probably been on Guam for as long since the island has

I-2441-004

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.

DoD acknowledges that the issue of land acquisition is a complex and sensitive issue, particularly related to prior acquisition of land in Guam by the federal government. Prior land acquisition policies and procedures are not reflective of current land acquisition laws and DoD policy. Should DoD determine that additional land is necessary to meet its requirements, DoD policy requires that it negotiate with affected public and private land owners in good faith, seek agreements to acquire desired lands interests and pay fair market value. Where circumstances exist that require resolution of issues such as ownership or value, procedures exist under eminent domain authority to resolve those questions. Eminent domain requires reimbursement at fair market value.

I-2441-005

Thank you for your comment. The DEIS describes the intensive selection process that the DoD went through to select alternatives for the location of the firing range on Guam in Section 2.3.1. Because of the size of the firing ranges and the need to include all safety zones as part of the acquired lands, or conflicts with existing land uses (housing, Won Pat International Airport), the firing range could not be placed on DoD lands. Marines stationed on Guam require annual qualification or requalification on individual- and crew–served weapons to maintain their combat readiness. Every Marine on Guam will require this type of

I-2441-007 been created. This would mean the loss of not only I but also many other people who use the hiking trail for recreational purposes. With the fact that the military should do its part in preserving the cave and trail being said, the trail should remain open during certain times of the year as mentioned by many others in order to compensate for the loss of a recreational hiking area. Despite the fact that the trail will only be open on certain times of the year, it still conquers the fact that we may lose this place forever.

I-2441-008 As mentioned before, the military build-up is a tremendously sensitive topic in terms of possession of land and the increase of infrastructure in this letter. The most logical act in the sense of compensation would have to include funds towards the expansion of the hospital and the occupancy of land. to help cope with the incoming influx of people.

training. This high volume can only be met with ranges located in close proximity to cantonment areas. It would be logistically and cost prohibitive to move every Marine to an off island location to meet these reoccurring training requirements. Discussion on the screening process associated with the firing ranges has been clarified in the FEIS.

I-2441-006

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.

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-2441-007

Thank you for your comment. Please see response to I-2441-003.

I-2441-008

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

Federal programs and funding sources that could benefit the people of Guam.

"Guam Military Buildup"

I-2442-001

The military buildup plan is horrendous to us locals on Guam as well as in Tinian. If I'm not mistaken, it talks about closing some historical places from the public so that way the military can use it as a firing range, as a training place, and what else….? Digging a big whole and screwing up our reef? It does take years, and years for the reef to grow. The thought about Pagat and the Yigo raceway closing down, what good does it do for us? Exactly! The Yigo tracks was made for the people who love to drag race! Where would they go if it closes? To the streets? Endangering the lives of others? They talk about using Mount Lam Lam where people hike on Good Friday, and paving it in return? That defeats the whole purpose of the hike! And that defeats the whole purpose of even going! "Oh yeah the crime rates will increase, but we don't care, it's not our home" That's exactly what that draft is saying! Traffic is bad enough as is with all the construction that has been going on. Who knows we're probably going to be limited a car per family once the marines come in with their dependants. What does this mean? We need to open our eyes and fight for our island!

They've already taken up a lot of our lands, and they're still not enough! What are we the people gaining? NOTHING! We're losing control of our island and that is just erroneous! The last day to read our comments and concerns on the military build up is February 17, 2009. Who knows, no one probably cares about our thoughts, about what we think and want. But it is worth a try, so all we the people have to say is…..

You, the military, should find **ANOTHER** place, other than Guam and Tinian, to do whatever you need to do. All we are asking is PLEASE take our name off of that statement, and find another location!

I-2442-001

Thank you for your comment. Volume 1 at Section 1.4 in the Draft EIS provides a Global Perspective Background, which explains the various international and military capability requirements that were considered for the realignment of military forces. 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 and mitigating 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.

McEllen Ayako Alfred

HI211-04

15-Feb-10

I-2443-001 On chapter eight dash one it talks about land ownership, land management and land use. It's not just any land the Marine Corps wants, it depends on the acres there asking for. The draft said "they will start from Government of Guam lands followed by federal lands. The idea is to combine the Government lands together with the federal lands", if that is not enough they are looking in to private lands. According to the Bureau of Statistics and plans 2009 states that the "landowners on Guam are the U.S. Government, Government of Guam and private citizens approximately 35%, 20%, and 48% of the land." The private landowners have the right to do whatever they please with the land they own. The northern part of the island's area consists of large federal land holdings but, large amounts are the island's residence. If and when the Marines do arrive on this island of Guam and they see what parts of the island they want to claim for military activity should be based on votes if there are any residents residing on the land. If they come across a land that is owned by a private landowner, then it should be between the private citizen and whoever is on the military side to negotiate and no other citizens has a say in their business. Also, the Marine Corp should conduct a special meeting to brief the residents on options or take votes whether or not the military could have the land for military usage. If by any chance there is one resident that disagrees with the military to use the land then so be it. Don't put up a fight with residents who have been living on the land for so many years. It not right, I know for a fact that they have rights as citizens on this island of Guam. The Marine Corps in no doubt in mind is going to contaminate the land, why ruin a healthy living land where as you can look for a land that is not in use and make use of it, like for instance the Ordot dump. There is no starting date documented that states when the site was first used as a dump. According to the

I-2443-001

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.

GeoVal, Incorporations states that the "Ordot dump was in use during World War II as a

I-2443-001 disposal area by the Japanese during the Japanese Occupation of Guam from December 08, 1941 to July 21, 1944." After, the Liberation of Guam, the U.S. navy continued to use the land as it was first used for, then; the ownership was transferred to the Government of Guam in 1950 under the Organic Act. The dump according to the Duenas and Associates, Project Team said that the dump's waste footprint area has been estimated to be 46.8 acres. Instead of the Government of Guam wasting tons of money on special projects for the dump, they should give the land up to the Marine Corps, for military purposes. Let the Marines do whatever they want with it. As for the disposing of waste dumps, have the military pay for shipping of waste off island, in exchange for the use of the land. A land that has been used in years as a disposal facility site could be used by the military as for whatever they need it to be. The area surrounding the dump is a dense brush, and wooded area. The nearest residents are approximately 200 feet from the dump. It's not much of an acres but it's something the Marines Corps could work with. Maybe negotiate to the nearest residents about what the situation is and then hopefully the military could control what has started.

I-2443-002 On the Draft Environmental Impact Statement chapter 18 dash one volume two talks about how public health and the safety problems are going to be affect the citizens on Guam whether you're a military personnel or a civilian on Guam. Many different divisions on Guam are responsible of the well being of individuals on the island as well workers, such divisions like Department of Public Health and Social Services. All human beings have needs to survive, when does needs are not being met, the citizens turn to public assistance. Are there enough public assistances to go out to the low- income families? According to the Bureau of Primary Care Services states "the target population for the Guam Community health centers consists of the

I-2443-002

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-2443-002 low-income, uninsured and medically under served populations." Now with that said the cost of living is going to increase, and many families are coming into the care services because of needs not being met. Who are going to care for the low-income families? The military personnel don't need public assistance, they are medically insured, and financially secured. The military could careless for the low-income families and for those who are struggling to survive. The Government of Guam should consider offering a program that pays for an education for any citizens willing and interested in any various division lacking workers. After having the right amount of training and learning, in return for the education, maybe have them serve Guam's community public health or where there's lacking workers. Hopefully there could be a hand full of social workers serving and taking responsibility to ensure the safety and health for those families in need of help.

Hannah Malaca

Feb. 15, 2010

HI-211

Bevacqua

At first I really didn't think anything of the military buildup, until this semester. Two out of the four professors I have had something to say about it. They kept saying that it would affect our generation the most and I would just dismiss it. But then I gradually began to learn more about what exactly the military build up is and how it will greatly affect the people of Guam. The thing that concerned me the most is the amount of land that the military is planning on using. Guam is a small island with some of it already being used by the military. My question is why does it have to be here? Is there absolutely no other alternative? I was assigned to hike Pagat Cave, a cultural landmark, because it may soon be off limits due it being in the perimeter of the soon to be built firing range. I have never been there before and when I was able to see how much historical artifacts are still being preserved it saddened me that we may not be able to appreciate that for much longer. Mount Lamlam is another local landmark that is supposed to be soon off limits due to the buildup. I had to laugh when I heard that in return, the military would pave the trail. For me, this would defeat the whole purpose of why people hike this mountain, especially on religious holidays. Another concern that I have is the expected increase in crime rate. Going out to bars and dance clubs, I have already seen countless fights between the military and locals. No matter who was at fault the amount of military being sent here would only add to the problem. I used to live in Okinawa for five years on Kadena AFB. I have seen how rude the military personnel can be to the locals. Some, not all acted as if they were right at home and could do as they please, ignoring the culture and manners of the country they were stationed in. I know that not all the military acts like this, but if the Okinawans want send them away, it sure sends a message on how the military acted while their stay in Okinawa. I am not trying to send the message that I feel that military personnel are bad people because my dad has served in the military for a long time and I have many family members and friends who are also in the military. I just feel that the military really needs to taking everything in to consideration on how this buildup will effect Guam. I have some alternatives to offer for the issues that I have previously mentioned. For the land issue, if they have no other choice than Guam, I think they should somehow condense everything into one area, somewhere that the locals wouldn't have problems not having access to. As for the behavior of the incoming military, they need to thoroughly be briefed that even though they are not technically on U.S. (mainland) soil, they should act as if they were. I also think that we need to hear from military personnel themselves because right now we are only hearing from the people of Guam. This way we can both work things out to live together in a peaceful matter. This whole military buildup is very complex and I think that Guam needs a little more time to prepare if this is really going to happen.

I-2444-001

I-2444-002

I-2444-003

I-2444-004

I-2444-005

I-2444-001

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

Through the process of public involvement that has accompanied this proposed action, the Chamorro people of Guam have voiced clearly and concisely their concern that the traditional Chamorro culture, including dance, language and traditions, will be forgotten. While population

increases can highlight cultural differences, they also present unique opportunities for cultural learning and sharing. As noted in the FEIS, the DoD plans for cultural sensitivity orientation and awareness programs will focus on mutual respect and tolerance and strive to educate all incoming and currently present military personnel on the rich and varied cultural history that has created the culture that is Guam today. Finally, the DoD plans to increase military civilian joint activities in order to foster strong and mutually beneficial military civilian relationships that include the sharing and understanding of culture.

The 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).

I-2444-002

Thank you for your comment. DoD understands and recognizes the significance of cultural and recreational sites located on DoD property in Guam. Restricting access to certain DoD areas at certain times is required to maintain public safety. It is the intent of DoD to maintain public access to DoD lands that contain cultural sites consistent with safety and operational requirements. Access will be granted at approved times such as when the lands are not being used for military training.

Final plans concerning access to sites potentially impacted by the proposed action have not been developed. DoD looks forward to working with stakeholders to develop plans for cultural stewardship and access that balances operational needs, public safety concerns, and the continuing public use and enjoyment of these sites.

I-2444-003

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

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

The DoD acknowledges that any increase in population, such as the one that these proposed actions would cause, may be accompanied by a proportionate increase in crime and social disorder. The DoD also acknowledges that widely publicized instances of military crime in Okinawa cause Guam residents to be concerned about possible repercussions on the island brought about by the increase in military population on Guam. The increase in population during the construction phase of the build up is recognized as a time for concern for increases in incidents of crime. Moreover, it is also acknowledged that the age group

of many military personnel is often characterized as prone to conflicts and misbehavior. DoD educates its service men and woman on good behavior and will act promptly and rigorously to curtail any misconduct and enforce laws to protect the citizens of Guam and our military personnel.

I-2444-004

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.

I-2444-005

Thank you for your comment. Through the process of public involvement that has accompanied this proposed action, the Chamorro people of Guam have voiced clearly and concisely their concern that the traditional Chamorro culture, including dance, language and traditions, will be forgotten. While population increases can highlight cultural differences, they also present unique opportunities for cultural learning and sharing. 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.

Evin Matanane
HI-211-04
2/15/10
Comment

Military Buildup

I-2445-001 According to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS), our island is going to be expecting 80,000 or more people in the next four to five years. I personally don't want this to happen to our island, but there are many other people out there who disagree. There are a lot of pros and a lot of cons to this situation. The good thing about this whole military build up is just basically the money and all the opportunities that are going to take place. The down falls about this whole operation is the increase in crime rates, the taking of the land, and the increase in population. These are just some of the things that will affect Guam and the people living here. I don't think we should go through with this whole thing because Guam is already overpopulated and bringing more people will just be ridiculous. I don't understand why they are even coming here in the first place when we didn't ask for all of this to happen.

I-2445-002 One of the biggest issues that concern the people of Guam and myself is the taking of land in back road Pagat. The back road to Anderson is a lot of peoples route to and from work, so if they block that off what are we supposed to do, go all the way around? I think it's stupid because we didn't ask them to use our land, they just assumed they could take it. One of the reasons why people don't want the marines to use the back road for training purposes is because of the drag strip that is there. Many people come out to watch the races and the reason why they built it was to keep drag racing off the streets. But now that they're looking at closing it down where are they supposed to race now. It's

I-2445-001

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 is proposing force flow reduction and adaptive management (refer to Volume 7), among other mitigation measures to reduce impacts to Guam residents during the construction period. 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-2445-002

Thank you for your comment. DoD acknowledges that the issue of land acquisition is a complex and sensitive issue, particularly related to prior acquisition of land in Guam by the federal government. Prior land acquisition policies and procedures are not reflective of current land acquisition laws and DoD policy.DoD was required to determine whether military relocation requirements could be met by excess, underutilized or otherwise available property held by DoD on Guam. Early development plans attempted to keep all activities on existing DoD lands. However, as discussed in the FEIS (Volume 2, Chapter 2), after applying operational and environmental screening criteria, no contiguous DoD area on Guam was identified that could support all the land use and operational requirements of the action.

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

I-2445-002 just going to force them to race illegally and that causes more problems, more crimes, and more deaths. If they made it final about closing the drag strip, the military should accommodate us with another race track instead of leaving us with nothing. That's one of the alternatives they should think about before making any big decisions. I really don't want them to use the back road or any part of our island for their training. I was recently given land by my grandfather and the funny thing about it is that it's located in the back road Pagat. I'm planning on building my house there and I just don't want to be around that type of area where guns and grenades are being fired. Even if the military builds it far from where I stay, I just don't like the idea of living in an area that is not one hundred percent safe.

I-2445-003 Another thing I'm concerned about is the crime rate on Guam. As we all know the marines were stationed in Okinawa, Japan before they decided to relocate them here. I didn't know much about the DEIS before, all I was told that 8,000 marines are coming to Guam and the reason why was because the Japanese government doesn't want them. Then I found out later that there has been a number of reports about the Japanese women being harassed and raped by these so called marines. That really made me wonder why they would even put them here. They could of put them somewhere else in the states, but they chose Guam. I'm just really concerned about that because I don't want my girlfriend being scared to walk into a store or anywhere else for that matter without watching her back. I'm also worried about my younger sisters because I know I can't be with them all the time. Guam to me is one of the safest places to live and to have some military guys who have a bad reputation with women pisses me off. There have been incidents where the military guys have started trouble with some of the local men and women. I just don't

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 exits 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

I-2445-003 want to hear later on down the line that our women are getting harassed or even raped by these marines.

I-2445-004 With all the reasons not to bring the marines to Guam, I really think it would be best to find another place in the U.S. for the marines to train. Guam is just too small for this and yes the money sounds good, but more money, more problems. If this does go through, our island, government, and lifestyle will change drastically. Hopefully we can all pull through and have the marines relocate somewhere else other than Guam. It's never too late, Guam is our home, not theirs, so lets speak up and let our voices be heard!

assistance from DoD pursuant to the Uniform Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Polices Act of 1970. If eligible, DoD would provide relocation assistance in the form of advisory services, and some specific financial assistance related to a move, but would not be responsible for the physical relocation of the operations of the Guam International Raceway.

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

I-2445-003

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

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

rate would increase only if new populations are disproportionately likely to commit crimes."

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

I-2445-004

Thank you for your comment. Volume 1 Section 1.4 of the FEIS 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.

Romel Elizaga
Feb. 14. 2010
History of Guam
MW 12:30-1:50pm

My Comment for the Draft Environmental Impact Statement

In here, Volume 2 Chapter 16 titled Socioeconomics and General Services, it says that the "...impacted analysis was prepared with the best currently available information on relevant topics such as construction conditions, military personnel numbers, and relocation schedules." Right before it says, "...as part of the analysis, this chapter summarizes a detailed socioeconomic analysis performed in 2008-2009 and documented in a Socioeconomic Impact

I-2446-001 Analysis Study (SIAS) that is provided in its entirety in Appendix F." So where did you get your best, currently available information from? Are you saying that the information is from the SIAS or Socioeconomic Impact Analysis Study? How will I know if the impacted analysis was from, if it wasn't stated directly? Are you trying to imply that it came from SIAS or are you trying to state that there was no research?

Because I wouldn't understand this chapter of the document if nothing was stated directly brings up my next question. Why is your Draft

I-2446-001

Thank you for your comment. Sources of data and research are noted in multiple tables in the SIAS (Appendix F of the DEIS).The tables are typically labeled as containing assumptions, and sources/rational for each assumption are listed in the third column of each table.

I-2446-001 Environmental Impact Statement so broad and general? I can see that Chapter 16 has a bunch of information summarizing supplemental Appendix F, but what does that got to with construction conditions, military personnel numbers, and relocation schedules? There was nothing here that stated that exactly. It just shows the information that survey's Guam's population, percentage of how many people and their ethnicities are living in that region of Guam and so forth.

I-2446-002 To be honest with you, I'm extremely frustrated with some parts of the Draft E.I.S, that I would like a fully revised version, so that I can comment once again before any of the D.E.I.S becomes finalized.

Thank you for your kind consideration.
Sincerely,
Romel Elizaga
Student of Dr. Bevacqua's Guam History Class

I-2446-002

Thank you for your comment. The proposed actions are complex and have many components. In order to characterize the affected environment and potential impacts, sufficient detail needed to be included in the Draft EIS. The Draft EIS was developed with the intent to balance readability with sufficient technical information.

Russ Prado
HI211-05
2/10/2010

Draft EIS/OEIS Commentary

I-2447-001

With the military buildup on Guam already happening, we islanders have to expect many changes to happen here. But we can't afford to just sit back and watch as the military moves in. So it should be our priority to stay informed with the upcoming changes to our island. Unfortunately, not everyone is taking the effort to do so. With the Environmental Impact Statement/ Overseas Environmental Statement (EIS/OEIS) more people can be informed of the military build. But of course the writers will make mistakes in their document so it is also our job to bring up issues we believe should be addressed.

I-2447-002

An issue that comes up as extremely important in my mind is our limited natural resources. Being a small island, Guam only has so many resources to offer, especially our water supply. In the 4th chapter of Volume 2 of the EIS/OEIS, it is stated that with the incoming military buildup, there will be plans to drill more wells to gain more access to our groundwater supply. In a marine biology class I took in high school, I learned that our water supply is an aquifer below the island that is replenished by water from the surface being filtered by the porous limestone of Guam. But for the supply to be replenished, it takes a large amount of time. It also states that 100 dry wells will be drilled to bring storm water into underground basins to speed up the filtration process and restore the aquifer quicker. But there are drawbacks to this plan. One in particular is the higher risk contamination to the entire supply. If this were to happen, then the entire population will be at risk. Now I would like to know about other alternatives so that our resources won't be strained. One that I would suggest is getting our supply of water from another source, maybe water from other places like probably the main land. Another one I've thought

I-2447-001

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

I-2447-002

Thank you for your comment. Note that the 100 dry wells discussed in the DEIS Volume 2 Chapter 4 page 4-20 are existing and not proposed. These were installed on Andersen AFB to enhance recharge of the aquifer. Using dry wells does carry some risk of provided a path for contaminants to rapidly enter the aquifer. Proper implementation of the Andersen AFB Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan has prevented extensive groundwater contamination. The proposed utility alternatives are covered in Volume 6 chapters 2 and 3.

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.

Russ Prado
HI211-05
2/10/2010

I-2447-002 about is obtaining fresh water from salt water, but there were reports of this process being to expensive to use.

I-2447-003 Another issue I am very concerned about is our solid waste. With just the current population of Guam, we've already exceeded the maximum use of the landfill in Ordot so now we got a new landfill but who knows how long it's going to last us. With the military buildup we're supposed to expect about 30,000 more residents to our island. According to the Central Intelligence Agency, Guam has about 178,000 residents as of 2009. With just our population, we've generated more solid waste than our landfills can carry. Now just imagine how much more solid waste will be made with a large number of people coming to our island. So far in my readings the EIS/OEIS doesn't state any alternatives to a solid waste crisis that is bound to happen with the buildup. Since the military is responsible for upcoming increase in population, they should help support with the disposal of solid waste elsewhere and recycling to reduce the amount of solid waste generated.

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.

Also, DoD would utilize low impact development for new installations, which would control storm water runoff in such ways to minimize contamination and maximize aquifer recharge. These approaches are being studied and the results of those studies to date have been added to the final EIS.

I-2447-003

Thank you for your comment. The new Layon Landfill is designed to accommodate municipal solid waste from all current and future DoD sources as well as civilian and commercial sources. Based on conservative waste generation rates, the new landfill will reach capacity in approximately 33 years. The DoD will be implementing diversion and recycling programs that will significantly reduce solid waste generation and will help to extend the life of the landfill. Details of these programs have been added to Volume 6, Chapter 2.

The Navy is preparing a Recycling and Solid Waste Diversion Study for DoD Bases, Guam that has established a diversion goal of 50 percent, not including construction and demolition debris. The Study is considering the following alternatives: 1) DoD would construct two refuse

transfer facilities, one in northern Guam and one in Southern Guam; 2) DoD would implement a source separation recycling program at all facilities; 3) DoD would construct recycling center(s); and 4) DoD would construct a materials resource recovery facility.

Additionally, the Navy is preparing a Construction and Demolition (C&D) Debris Reuse and Diversion Study for DOD Bases, Guam that addresses waste characterization, processing, recycling and disposal of construction debris. Information from this study will be used to update the FEIS.

The study is considering the following alternatives: 1) Contractors would continue to process all C&D debris, and DoD would construct a composting facility to process green waste and 2) DoD would construct a C&D debris central processing facility and a composting facility to process green waste.

Through project specific contractual requirements, DoD contractors would be required to process and divert 50% of C&D debris that is generated on each project. Another alternative would be for the DoD to construct a central processing facility that would be used to recover and reuse or recycle scrap metal, concrete (without lead-based paint), asphalt concrete, and untreated wood. Contractors would be required to haul C&D to this facility. Based on the C&D debris composition assumed in the study, the Navy will be able to achieve a C&D debris waste diversion goal of greater than 50% by the end of fiscal year 2015. A site for the central processing facility is currently being evaluated but will most likely be located in northern Guam. Disposal of C&D debris that is not divertible or recyclable will be disposed at the Navy Hardfill at Apra Harbor. The study also evaluates the construction of a composting facility to handle green waste generated by land clearing activities required for new development.

Typrina Kasimiro

30 Jan.10

HI211

DEIS-Comment

"Why GUAM?!" was one of the questions asked from a frustrated male individual at Okkodo High School during one of the forums on the military buildup. After all the comments were made, that one question-"WHY GUAM?!" still lingered in my mind. I cannot say that I am not for the military buildup neither will I say that I am for it. All I can say however is that I worry. Worry of what? Two things in particular- The ENVIRONMENT and limited access to great HIKING SPOTS.

I-2448-001 I speak of the Environment because with more people, comes more infrastructures, with more infrastructures, Guam will have less and less vegetation and vegetation on this island is one key factor to its beauty. According to DEIS Vol.7, pg.3-26 it states: ***"The clearing of vegetation, paving of roadways, parking areas and building footprints, will destroy terrestrial habitat. Habitat will be fractured by the installation of roads and fence-lines impacting the ecology of land-based organisms."*** Clearing of vegetation? Destroying terrestrial habitat? That little sentence alone already sounds so terrible. It however does not stop there. The increase in hazardous material will flow onto the lands and sea, the dredging in Apra Harbor will "result in the dispersion of contamination throughout the marine environment (DEIS Vol.4 Ch.4)." Now where in the DEIS, do they speak of filling in vegetation around the island to make up for every patch of land taken away? What are the safety mechanisms to prevent hazardous material flow? Is Guam a future all-concrete island? So many questions, yet what are the truthful answers?

I-2448-001

Thank you for your comment. The EIS is a disclosure document. Significant impacts to resources are identified; however, mitigation measures are proposed to offset or minimize those impacts. Volume 7, Chapter 2 has tables that summarize the mitigation measures proposed in Volumes 2 through 6 and the BMPs that would be implemented as part of the proposed action. We were unable to find the phrase you mention that begins with "dispersion of contamination...." There would be sediment disturbance during dredging that would impact water quality temporarily. Preliminary sediment testing does not suggest the water is contaminated. Silt curtains are proposed to contain the sediment to the dredging vicinity. The silt curtain would be monitored daily and if the water quality standards are not met, then work would cease until standards are met.The notional plans incorporate as much open space as possible. The firing ranges would require land acquisition, but the majority of the range would remain open space.

I-2448-002 Then we step into the limited access to hiking spots. Some of these very cultural hiking spots will no longer be readily available to the public. Why are "we the people" of Guam, suddenly limited to what belongs to us most? These hiking spots are not meant to be destroyed nor locked up. And I am very much hoping that future plans near these areas be taken elsewhere.

I-2448-003 So then we go back to the question of, "Why Guam?" So many other outlying islands, but "Why Guam?" Can't Guam just house these thousands of people, but place their training sites and machinery elsewhere? For example, the Federates States of Micronesia? Why not put money onto other islands that need it most? Saipan or the other Mariana islands. Not hating or trying to bring down other islands but this military buildup is such great controversy that there are so many points of views. All I have to say is that I hope and pray this island does not become one huge concrete island with little to no vegetation and our hiking spots do not get taken away.

I-2448-002

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

I-2448-003

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

and military capability requirements for each locale mentioned above, Guam was the only location for the relocation that met all the criteria.

Raymond Salas
Michael Bevacqua
2/15/10
HI-211

D.E.I.S. Comment

I-2449-001 As a local resident from Guam, I see many people at the park mostly everyday when my friends and I are going to play basketball. We would have to wait for the other people to be done at the basketball court so we can use it. Sometimes when they are done they would cause some damage to the court like, graffiti, litter, or take away the net. When the military buildup comes to the island there will be an increase in the usage of the parks. More families of the military would come and use it and can probably cause more damage and waiting time for the use of the parks. Because of the overpopulation, some Micronesians, locals, and maybe some other military families would want to mark up their territory to show people that it is their turf and graffiti the walls. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement does not state how they can mitigate the damage that would be caused to the parks. If the military were to look at this problem at the damaged and overpopulated parks, they can give the village mayors money to expand each park, to put in another basketball court so everyone can be able to play without waiting and also clean up the liter or graffiti that would be caused.

I-2449-002 Another problem the D.E.I.S. does not state is how Guam Memorial Hospital can properly aid all their incoming patients when the buildup happens. On Guam there are already problems with the rooms being overcrowded and patients needing to wait to occupy a room. They also need more nurses and doctors to help tend to those who are sick. One way they can solve the overcrowding is to either build two more hospitals to support the overpopulation of the island, and to hire some more doctors from off-island to help maintain the sickbay. This would also require the military to help fund for the supplies needed to treat the sick.

I-2449-001

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-2449-002

Thank you for your comment. The DoD cannot provide a new public hospital. However, money from taxes, fees, and reimbursements would support construction or expansion of existing 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, H2B workers as well as on-island workers will have health plans and private clinics will provide medical services. Volume 2, Chapter 16 discusses the impact of an increased patient to health care provider ratio as a result of population growth with implementation of the buildup. The impact analysis in Chapter 16 identifies significant adverse impacts to public service agencies influenced by population increases. These impacts would be mitigated by assisting GovGuam in funding for health services personnel.

Possible measures 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

I-2449-002 Many people do not realize how much problems the police department will have when the marines and their dependents start coming. The D.E.I.S. does not state how GPD should act in response to the buildup. According to a local police officer, he said that there are a total number of 287 officers in the police organization. They would need more equipment and also more officers. It is sad enough that the police officers have to buy their own weaponry just for their protection. With only 287 officers there is a high chance for people to get away with their crimes. The military would need to help GPD enforce the safety of the local residence and help them prepare for the buildup.

I-2449-003 This buildup may change the way our children lives their lives. One huge solution for the whole buildup is to just have the marines relocated somewhere else like Haiti. Obama should send them to the help those poor people who lost their houses and food supply due to the earthquake. Instead of wasting millions of dollars trying to move on Guam they can give the millions to Haiti and have the marines train there. They could also use the places damaged from Earthquakes as suburban training, there is no need to train at Pagat Cave or have a firing range that can damage the island's waters.

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. 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.

I-2449-003

Thank you for your comment. Volume 1 at Section 1.4 in the EIS explains the background analysis of strategic military capability locations within the Pacific. 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-2449-004

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 Appendix F, Volume 9 of the Draft EIS. Serious crimes by military personnel in Okinawa are committed at lower rate than the overall civilian population in Okinawa, despite reports to the contrary. Many serious crimes are based on singular incidents that are reported multiple times so that it appears to be multiple incidents.

The impacts of crimes on Guam are discussed in Volume 2 of the FEIS. As noted in the SIAS: "A critical distinction when analyzing crime impacts is between the total numbers of crimes (“volume of crime”) and the actual crime rate (numbers divided by population). Population increases always bring with them increases in the volume of crime, but the crime rate would increase only if new populations are disproportionately likely to commit crimes." The DoD acknowledges that any increase in population, such as the one that these proposed actions would cause, may be accompanied by an increase in overall crime and social disorder. The DoD also acknowledges that widely publicized instances of military crime in Okinawa cause Guam residents to be concerned about possible repercussions on the island brought about by the increase in military population on Guam. The increase in population during the construction phase of the build up is recognized as a time for concern for increases in incidents of crime. Moreover, it is also acknowledged that the age group

of many military personnel is often characterized as prone to conflicts and misbehavior. DoD educates its service men and woman on good behavior and will act promptly and rigorously to curtail any misconduct and enforce laws to protect the citizens of Guam and our military personnel.

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

Dear DEIS authors,

I-2450-001 Firstly I would like to bring to your attention the fact that the PDF files on the mega-document you so graciously provided Guam's residents via CD's distributed at the hearings and on the official webpage at http://www.guambuildupeis.us/documents are corrupted and therefore inaccessible. I would greatly appreciate it if you rectify this problem as soon as possible.

I-2450-002 Personally, I am quite offended at the fact that you only gave the people of Guam three months to study and comment on this mega-document, and that measures were not taken in the beginning of the entire process to include Guam in the negotiations between the US federal government and the Japanese government. It appears that you have forgotten that there are sentient beings living on this tiny island whose quality of life will be profoundly affected by the measures you propose to implement in the next few years. Do not misinterpret me; I believe in the long run this build-up will benefit the residents of Guam but I do wish that our local government had been given more power to propose mitigation and alternatives that would address the island's specific concerns, reason being that local residents would be experts on the various needs and nuances of their place of residence. As it stands, many people feel that the federal government's approach is authoritarian, imperialistic, and hypocritical, overlooking the concerns of the very citizens it professes to serve and protect.

I-2450-003 Furthermore, I have a few questions regarding the proposed action regarding the creation of a, aircraft carrier wharf off Polaris Point. In the booklet handed out at the public hearings on Guam, it states that "the Navy will compensate for that impact [of the dredging on the marine ecosystem] according to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers regulations." Kindly clarify for me and for the benefit of the other Guam residents what those regulations are, and provide specific details about said compensation such as amount and allocation of funds, programs that may be developed using those funds, recommendations for qualified personnel to run and evaluate those programs, etc. The booklet also states that "there will be no impact to turtles and no long-term impact to fish." Again, please clarify exactly what you mean by that statement by providing specific examples of the measures that will be taken to ensure protection of endangered marine wildlife and the unique tropical ecosystems in which they exist, especially with the added concern of the impact this will have on local fishing practices. Thirdly, the "area established for morale, welfare, and recreation activities and vehicle parking" will obviously be strictly for military use and benefit; will this only exacerbate the financial problems on Guam by confining military personnel expenditures to on-base establishments and therefore lessening the need to find such recreation outside in the community? Please assuage my fears.

I-2450-004

I-2450-005

I-2450-006 Additionally, after reading over a couple insightful articles posted to the We Are Guahan website and reading over the document itself to verify the accuracy of some of those accusations, I must reluctantly agree with some of the inadequacies of the DEIS in addressing key issues regarding the dredging of Apra Harbor listed on the website. The DEIS does not adequately address the issue of the specific impact that the transport of dredged materials will have on the marine ecosystem, the issue of potentially allowing invasive "nuisance" species to return and possibly wreak even more havoc on the marine ecosystem, and the issue of the dredged materials' potential impact on the migratory patterns of certain species. More comprehensive studies (preferably with the help of local experts in the marine biology field) of each of these concerns would go a long way towards assuring the public that you only have their best interests in mind and really are doing all you can to minimize the damage that this action will cause.

I-2450-001

Thank you for your comment. The DEIS was distributed to many places and individuals on Guam. It is possible that the copy of the CD that you obtained would not open and display the DEIS text. This has not generally been the case. For your information, the Robert Foster Kennedy Memorial Library at the University of Guam, where you have identified yourself as a student, received a copy of the document as did the Guam Public Library System and other local government departments.

I-2450-002

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

I-2450-003

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,

I-2450-006

Finally, I would like to commend you for the work that you have done in your first attempt to address the above issues regarding the aircraft carrier berthing, and must agree that Alternative 1 seems the most feasible and least damaging of the proposed actions. However, I suggest that in lieu of the destruction to the coral reefs, the federal government should either create a marine biology preservation program tailored to the specific needs of Guam's ecosystem or if one is already in place, to support it financially and provide the necessary training for the professionals running said program. If the government chooses to implement a marine biology preservation program, I suggest the government of Guam and the Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council be involved in the negotiations, and that the program ought to be run by local marine biology experts as well as their stateside or international counterparts. Training should be provided for other civilian locals (who may not necessarily be marine biologists) wishing to work in the program, and they should also be priority hires for any job opportunities within the program, as most of the other build-up related jobs will be going to off-island contractors and military dependents.

I thank you for taking the time to read this letter, and look forward to seeing your reply. May this process be as painless as possible for all parties involved. God bless you all.

Sincerely,

Katrina Rubio
B.A. Psychology
University of Guam
Class of Spring 2010

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-2450-004

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.

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.
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.

I-2450-005
Thank you for your comment. The military secures its bases and property primarily to protect its facilities, personnel, and other assets; this is typical of military bases everywhere, including the U.S. mainland. Restrictions to certain areas are required to maintain national security and public safety. However, access to and through military property may be allowed and in certain cases access may be allowed pursuant to policies in place at the time.

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

The Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F of the DEIS) assumes that military will only spend a small portion of their income within the Guam economy (outside the fence) and there are still

substantial economic benefits to the Guam economy associated with the proposed action.

I-2450-006

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.

February 15, 2010

To whom it may concern,

I-2451-001 Have you ever felt like something is being taken away from you without any notice? Or did someone ever force something on you without any agreement? Well put yourself in the shoes of the natives of Guam. With the military buildup approaching our island we are faced to be placed into that shoe. Personally, I do not support the buildup. However, the island really has no choice, and we can only make the best of the situation in partnership. Although the people will face such a huge impact and encounter many problems, including environmental problems, capacity rates, and more violence; but out of all the effects my may concern is that the price of living on Guam will rise rapidly and is our island ready support sixty thousand more people?

I-2451-002 According to the D.E.I.S the increase in population will increase the amount of waste water needy treatment, and presently Guam cannot even manage to fully treat such causes now. In addition, Guam's other facilities, including roads and water pipes are not made to accommodate such a high population. How is the military going to secure that Guam will be able to handle sixty thousand or more people. Some say that the military will provide money, so that local companies could improve their systems and be able to accommodate the increase in population. Yes, personally it is a good compensation, however when money is involved on this island, things normally take a quite of a long time to process. So I think that instead of money being transferred, the military personnel's should hire a company to improve the systems and make it upmost accomotable before any of the military personnel's call this island their home.

I-2451-003 Another issue that concerns me is that with the military buildup the cost of living here on Guam will rise. The increase of people will drive investors to raise prices, which will lead to things becoming unaffordable for many people. If this was to happen, the island would be faced with more homeless, more people filling bankruptcy, and more lefts would happen. I think with this issue bound to happen, the military should provide homeless shelters, and a way for people to prevent bankruptcy. It is a very important

I-2451-001

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.

Most long-term economic impacts would be beneficial, though the construction boom would entail substantial growing pains related to rapid population influx and housing shortages. These impacts would substantially impact quality of life on Guam for several years, until the steady-state military operational phase is in place. To minimize adverse impacts associated with the proposed military relocation program a number of mitigation measures are proposed (Volume 2 Chapter 16 and Volume 7 Chapter 2). Also, DoD is leading a federal inter-agency effort to identify federal programs and funding sources that could benefit the people of Guam.

I-2451-002

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

I-2451-003 issue because we wouldn't want to see the natives of island out on the streets, due to the increase of the cost of living.

I-2451-004 I hope with the military coming to this island, they will help secure better facilities that will be able to accommodate such a population, and hope they provide compensations if the locals are faced with unbearable circumstances. This island is what we call home, and we would love to share this beautiful island with future military inhabitants, but we wouldn't want to suffer for something that was forced upon us. We the people just hopes everything is positive with this huge impact and we are not deprived of what we had.

Thank you,
Jon-Rey Aguigui

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-2451-003

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 SIAS. In subsection 4.3.1.4 (beginning page 4-10) of the SIAS, the subject of impact on the standard of living is addressed, stating: "Standard of living is a measure of purchasing power. If the standard of living increases for a person it means they can purchase more goods and services. If the standard of living declines for that person, he or she can purchase fewer goods and services. Changes in a person's standard of living are determined by their income and the prices of the goods and services they tend to purchase. A person's standard of living will increase if their income rises faster than the prices of goods and services they tend to purchase. A person's standard of living will decline if the prices of goods and services they tend to purchase rise faster than the person's income. In both the construction and operational components, the average wage of workers would increase as a function of greater demand for labor. However, the price of goods and services purchased

by individuals would rise as well. It cannot be definitively predicted whether wages or the price of goods and services would increase at a faster pace. If wages earned by a particular household rise more quickly than the price of goods and services, then the standard of living would increase. If the price of goods and services rises more quickly than wages, the standard of living would decrease. For households on fixed incomes, the result would be reduced purchasing power. Those with the ability to quickly renegotiate their wages will have a better chance at maintaining or increasing their standard of living." On page 4-11 of the SIAS, the discussion continues and discusses the income of military related construction and operational jobs that will, on the average, be higher than the present average wages on Guam. It concludes: "In terms of cost of living, from 2000 to 2008 Guam workers have seen their standard of living decline by 30% and there is no reason to expect the military buildup to reverse that trend – Guam workers will likely to continue to see the cost of goods and services rise faster than their incomes. While the proposed action may not represent a reversal of this trend, it will slow the rate of decline in the standard of living that has been prevalent since 2000."

I-2451-004

Thank you for your comment.

Cheerful Catunao

Professor M. Bevaqua

HI-211

15 February 2010

DEIS Commentary

To Military Personnel,

I-2452-001 In terms of responding to the DEIS document which contains information and statistics of the build up that will soon affect the entirety of the island of Guam, one must consider the thoughts and feelings of individuals who has both lived on the island for the totality of one's life up to the individual who has lived on the island for as little as one may recall. The upcoming military build up is a tremendously sensitive topic that has called attention and concerns of both visitors and locals, such as I. Due to the immense amount of subjects, questions and issues regarding the build up, this letter will restrain to the top two things that I am deeply concerned with in respect to the build up. Methods of mitigation and compensation may also be explored.

I-2452-002 The topic of the augmentation of population is one that most intrigues me due to the fact that with a change concerning such an island with such a limited scale, many drastic alterations may occur. Some modifications include the enlargement of infrastructure, which incorporates the roads that are currently undergoing through expansion, water systems and my main concern, which is our very own health care service, the hospital.

The growth of such facilities is being done in order to fulfill and compensate for the multitude of people that are planned on settling on the island. Of course, even with Guam's current population, the island and its people are still having its problems and inconviences coping with its own residents. The Guam Memorial Hospital is infamous for having a shortage of beds as seen in countless newspaper articles some as recent as a couple of days

I-2452-001

Thank you for your comment.

I-2452-002

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

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.

I-2452-002 ago. According to a GuamPdn article created on February 7 2010, 15 patients were delayed from receiving beds in the ER. The article also mentions its concerns for the "influx of approximately 80,000 people that will come to Guam for the military build-up." In order to cope with the inundation of people, the article also mentions that it will actually expand its emergency room another 2,000 – 5,000 square feet, almost double the current emergency room.

As much as this number may benefit and better yet save the lives of many inhabitants of the island, an ideal proposal would be for the military to simply create an extra hospital in order to balance out the fact that the island's population will indeed double during the influx of military personnel. With an expected amount of 80,000 people arriving and only two hospitals that can barely sustain its current population, it seems almost outrageous as to imagine the health care on Guam that may most likely have "no beds," no health care service available on site for both military and locals.

Of course requesting to create a hospital seems as though it is lacking knowledge due to the fact that there is a shortage of nurses nationwide. With this being said, I feel that bringing as many accredited nurses and health care staff should be completed for the military. The funds in terms of expanding of our current hospitals should also put in military's hands in order to cope with the influx of people.

I-2452-003 Another concern that has recently put an impact towards me was the fact that the military will be planning on seizing the land of Pagat which is the proposed designation for the firing range in order to train its incoming marines. The reason why I have found this current concern to capture me is the fact that I had recently been joining various hikes around the island and I seriously value the land in terms of recreational activities. The rekindling of exploration of Guam's natural beauty has seized me in terms of supporting the preservation of Guam's natural hiking sites. Although I do feel strongly in terms of preserving Pagat from

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.

I-2452-003

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.

Jonathan Marquez
Guam History
Professor Bevacqua
Feb 15, 2010
DEIS Comment

I-2453-001 With the way the island is shaped as of the moment, I believe having a huge population increase isn't a great idea. Look how many problems we are facing at the moment, there is a lot. What more when the military buildup happens, the island of course is going to fall apart. Due to poor judgments and lack of common sense, they say that it's going to be an increase of 9,600 marines plus 9,000 of their dependents. That's not all; there are also 600-1,000 missile task force personnel, and 6,000-9,000 aircraft carriers. That's a huge population gap, and they think that we can all fit in Guam? Do the math and just see how much the population is now with the problems. When this buildup happens the problems are going to be more that the population rate itself I believe. What the government or whoever is making the decision should think about is, it this going to be a good thing for the island. They should also see how big Japan is from Guam, imagine all the problems the military causes back their it seems like Japan can't control them what more if they come to this small island where the economy is even worse.

I-2453-002 There are many changes that are going to take place when this buildup is intact. There are major problems with our roads and crazy traffic all day long. With the marines coming how many of them will import their cars here? I bet many of them. With that entire people with their

I-2453-003 dependents and cars Guam's road is going to look like a miniature New York. More facilities are going to have to be build like the most important one a hospital. I personally been to the Emergency Room once, and I waited for about two hours, how long will we all wait when the

I-2453-004 population grows. The military is also making local spots on the island private property. Like Pagat cave for example, many locals including myself are angry with that. A piece of history taken away just to meet the standards of the military, what about the standards of us? The locals.

I-2453-001

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-2453-002

Thank you for your comment.

I-2453-003

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-2453-004

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

I-2453-005 Why is it that we the people never can make a choice? Other people that are not even from here are speaking for us. Making the decisions that we don't even stand by, do they even know how life on Guam really is? How the Government works? How the problems never get solve? No they don't. Only we do the locals, they are just going to stick a huge amount of people in the island and the locals/government worry about the problems they are going to create.

In conclusion it's like no matter how hard we fight for what we want it never goes are way, our voices are useless. But what we should do is wait for it to happen and let them regret what they done to the island.

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-2453-005

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 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.

Michael D.E. Cruz

TO: The United States Department of Defense

I-2454-001

The Military buildup is fast approaching, and there are still many questions left unanswered. In fact, the answers given to many of our concerns are vague. Japan, which is a larger body of land than Guam, had enough problems with the military being based in Okinawa. It will be much worse when the Marines relocate to Guam. Guam will immediately become an enemy target because of the presence of so many military personnel. The cost of living will increase, yet only 25% of the 18,000-20,000 jobs are available to the local people of Guam. By the year 2014, Guam will have approximately 80,000 people. How are we going to fit that many people on a tiny island like Guam, where the population is already becoming a problem? This will affect the amount of traffic on the roads, and the length of lines at grocery stores, malls, restaurants, and gas stations. This overcrowding and traffic is an existing dilemma on Guam; and the influx of the Marines is sure to add to that growing problem. The military says that they will take approximately 2,300 acres of land to use for training areas, shooting ranges and the like. If there is one thing the military should know, it's that people on Guam become very emotional when they lose something incredibly precious and sacred, especially their land. It is more than just land to them; it is something that is passed down from generation to generation. Until now, Chamorros are fighting to have their land rightfully given back to them. While some were unsuccessful, those that did regain their land are looking at the possibility of having it taken away from them once again. I do not believe mitigation procedures will be enough, and that this buildup presents something more negative than positive for Guam. The money and other kinds of compensation the military promises will not be enough because Guam will lose so much of its richness. Our beautiful island will no longer look anything like a tropical paradise that is often

I-2454-001

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

The 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-2454-001 seen advertised on magazines and television. It will look like another big military junkyard. What will happen to all our tourist spots? What will happen to our beaches and historical landmarks? What will happen to Guam's tourism industry? Guam will be left struggling and looking for answers to these questions while many more continue to be asked. How will the

I-2454-002 military compensate us then? Also, we cannot forget what took place at Okinawa when some of the men from "the few and the proud" raped Japanese women and girls. To make matters worse, some of those offenders got off easy. Let us go back to that fateful day in September of 1995. One of those rapists, a man by the name of Kendrick Ledet, was involved in a rape of a 12-year-old girl along with two of his fellow Marines in Okinawa. They decided to rent a van and kidnap a little 12-year-old Japanese girl. They proceeded to bind her hands and force duct tape on her mouth, while taking turns raping her—repeatedly. Although Ledet spent his time serving a prison sentence from 1996 to 2003 in a Yokosuka jail, it did not do him any good. On another fateful Friday night of August 18, 2006, Kendrick Ledet (now 31-years-old,) had struck a coworker in the head before strangling her with his forearm. He then sexually assaulted her. What did she do to deserve that? She was only 22-years-old, a young girl studying marketing at a university nearby. This is one of the biggest reasons why I am against this military buildup, because I believe something like this is inevitable. It may not come to that extent, but I believe this will cause an uproar and there will be some who may retaliate violently. In addition to that,

I-2454-003 Guam will undergo construction of roads and buildings and it just seems like everything is happening all at once. Why can't the military use the other nearby islands instead of centering everything on Guam? We do not want their money. We like our island the way it is.

I-2454-002

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-2454-003

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. 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.

Kiarralene Pocaigue

DEIS comment

I-2455-001 According to the DEIS, the military buildup will have loads of effects on the island of Guam and its people. We will be experiencing many changes for the better, and some for the worst. It's shocking to know that there is an estimated of 80,000+ people coming to Guam. As far as I know, we didn't have a choice towards this military buildup and this plan has been discussed between the United States and Japan for quite some time, without Guam's knowing. As a voice of the people of Guam, we already have many issues in regards to our island. We have overpopulated schools and also an overpopulated single, public hospital. We can't fully afford our own island's people, what makes the U.S. think that we can afford an additional 80,000+ more people?

I-2455-002 I understand that these soldiers, dependants, and workers all need a home to live in, land to build their homes on, and necessities that come along with life, so where does that leave Guam? …Prices for land and housing will increase; prices in general will also go up to an all-time high; and we, people of Guam will eventually be pushed off our island due to the expensive lifestyle that we have never had to deal with before the buildup. I heard from one of my professors at the university, that there will be many jobs that come along with this buildup, but less than half of those jobs will be given to the natives of Guam. What's this about and at what cost? …At the expense of our children and our children's children not being able to grow up in the same beautiful island that we have grown up in?

If these soldiers, dependants, and workers are definitely coming here, we should have at least some say. Like I said above, our hospital and schools are overpopulated, so build us more. We definitely need more schools and hospitals to accompany the amount of people coming to Guam. If the military wants to take away our lands, leave a certain amount of lands for the natives and give us some kind of reduction on the price for land being sold to us. As far as jobs, I-2455-003 we need more of a percentage being given to our island's people. Also, Mt. Lam Lam shouldn't be paved; it's a sacred place for our people along with many of the lands that have history of our ancestors, like Pagat Cave. Also, what will happen to our picturesque waters? Will it be I-2455-004 contaminated? Will it still be clear and beautiful as it is now, after the buildup? Will our reef and fish be protected? According to weareguahan.com, the DEIS might be taking 100 acres of coral reef and it will be destroyed for the military to build a nuclear submarine wharf. It takes a LONG time to build coral reefs like ours. When did the military think that they'd grow back? …In a couple of years? There's absolutely NO WAY.

I-2455-005 I've heard that the marines that were accused of raping young women in Okinawa are the same marines that are being shipped here to Guam. I would not want to hear that my mother, sisters, relatives, and/or future children are being sexually harassed, abused, or raped. And if this

I-2455-001

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-2455-002

Thank you for your comment. Relating to cost of living and the proposed military buildup, it is noted that the history of inflation and recession of Guam's economy from the 1970s to present was provided on page 3-47 of the SIAS. In subsection 4.3.1.4 (beginning page 4-10) of the SIAS, the subject of impact on the standard of living is addressed, stating: "Standard of living is a measure of purchasing power. If the standard of living increases for a person it means they can purchase more goods and services. If the standard of living declines for that person, he or she can purchase fewer goods and services. Changes in a person's standard of living are determined by their income and the prices of the goods and services they tend to purchase. A person's standard of living will increase if their income rises faster than the prices of goods and services they tend to purchase. A person's standard of living will decline if the prices of goods and services they tend to purchase rise faster than the person's income. In both the construction and operational components, the average wage of workers would increase as a function of greater demand for labor. However, the price of goods and services purchased by individuals would rise as well. It cannot be definitively predicted whether wages or the price of goods and services would increase at a faster pace. If wages earned by a particular household rise more quickly than the price of goods and services, then the standard of living would increase. If the price of goods and services rises more quickly than

I-2455-005 happens, will I be assured that these marines that commit these crimes will be punished? As a daughter of Guam, I'm afraid myself and I know I wouldn't feel safe as this buildup continues to progress. This buildup will affect the lives of many of our islanders.

I-2455-006 In the future, if this buildup has succeeded and we, the people of Guam, have somehow failed, we won't be able to afford the lifestyle of Guam; we will be dropped a few levels down, and eventually be kicked off our home. But, we are not about to get thrown off our own island because this is our island, our home. So listen to what we each have to say, because we should have a say in the future of Guam.

Sincerely,

Kiarralene D.A. Pocaigue

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."

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.

I-2455-003

Thank you for your comment. DoD understands and recognizes the significance of access to cultural sites located on DoD property in Guam. Restricting access to certain areas at certain times is required to maintain public safety. It is the intent of DoD to maintain public access to Mt. Jumullong Manglo (including the Mt. Lam Lam trail) consistent with safety and operational requirements. Final plans concerning access to Mt. Jumullong Manglo (as accessed by the Mt. Lam Lam trail) have not

been developed, DoD looks forward to working with stakeholders including groups that use the area for traditional religious activities to develop plans for cultural stewardship and access that balances operational needs, public safety concerns, and the continuing public use and enjoyment of this site.

I-2455-004

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-2455-005

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

The impacts of crimes on Guam are discussed in Volume 2 of the FEIS.

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

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

I-2455-006

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.

Francis Manuel
02/15/2010
M. Bevacqua
HI211-04

The military buildup is going to bring about eight thousand plus people to Guam. The eight thousand does not include their families. There is going to be

I-2456-001 about twenty thousand people coming to Guam. With all the people coming to Guam, is Guam's traffic going to be the same or worse? I think it is going to get worse. People have to leave an hour early just to get to work on time. The five o'clock traffic is going to be bad as well, it is either you drive with the traffic or you wait until it calms down. I hope that our traffic does not get as bad as the ones in the states.

I-2456-002 The traffic is not the only problem, the malls and the stores are going to have a problem as well. I mean, who likes to wait in line at stores or the malls? There are a lot of impatient people on Guam, especially the younger generation. I remember when I was at Ross, I was just buying three items and it took about thirty minutes just to get to the cashier. I wonder how much longer it would take if the military was on island. I think that we should build another mall or separate the local people's time at the mall from the military's time at the mall.

Since there is going to be more people at the mall there are going to be less resources. Shopping at the mall is going to get harder. It is going to be harder to buy clothes, because most of the sizes are going to be bought off. I wonder how the holidays are going to be. I hate how the malls are when there is

I-2456-001

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-2456-002

Thank you for your comment. While crowded malls may bother some people, they are a sign of strong economic activity. Military personnel and their dependents would have access to on-base shopping facilities and they are only expected to spend a small portion of their income off-base, in the Guam economy.

I-2456-002 a holiday coming up. I can imagine how it is going to be when the military comes in. When there is a sale, the mall is going to be extra packed.

I-2456-003 There is another subject that they talk about. It is about the jobs that Guam is going to get. They say that we are going to get about eighteen thousand new jobs, but only about twenty five percent is going to the locals and the rest go to h2 worker and the military. I know it benefits us, but I think it is unfair to the local people. The percentage should be higher for the locals, because the military is going to use our land and our resources too. It should be at least fifty percent for locals and fifty percent to the military and everyone else. Since there are not going to be a lot of jobs for the local, I think there are going to be more people living on the streets. I think that, because the people that do not have jobs would have a hard time paying for bills and other expenses. They should equally divide the jobs for the locals, the military and the h2 workers as well. If they don't Guam's economy is going to get worse.

I-2456-003

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

Vinson Calvo

HI-211

February 15, 2010

Draft EIS/OEIS: Comment

I-2457-001 The Draft EIS/OEIS, to my understanding, is a required document that must be written and made available to the public in order to justify and explain the U.S. military's action to relocate thousands of personnel to the island. It attempts to point out all impacts the relocation will have on Guam and Tinian. Aside from the relocation of 8,600 marines and 9,000 of their dependents, Guam will also host 600 extra Army militants as well as 900 dependents. According to the Draft EIS/OEIS, some of the justifications as to why the world's largest military relocation is taking place include the following strategies: to minimize overseas forces, flexibility of response time in the case of presumed attacks, position forces to defend the U.S. homeland/territories/allies, and to shorten response times to potential attacks on the region without restrictions from other countries that may be host to military personnel; in this case, Japan. I have many questions and concerns to this proposed buildup and would like to bring up some of my uncertainties.

(1) First of all, I understand why the U.S. has chosen Guam and the Marianas is a suitable location for increased personnel, and this is the same reason the Spanish and Japanese chose to have military presence on this island in the past; location, location, location. The thing I really want to be present in the EIS/OEIS is what are the reasons for Japan wanting Marine Corps personnel out of their country. What impacts environmentally as well as socially did a strong U.S. Marine presence have on Japan? Why is Japan willing to do so much and spend billions of dollars to reduce the presence of military personnel in it's homeland? Guam should ask questions to Japan's government as to what can we do to prepare for this buildup. What are the necessary precautions to take?

I-2457-002 (2) Another concern I have is how will the buildup affect Guam's future socially. Will Guam be another Hawaii? Will we lose the dignity and integrity of our local people? Is this the U.S.'s next step to becoming the dominant controlling force in the Marianas and mainly Guam? Flooding Guam with outside populations will give our people a weaker voice and it is obvious the military is here to stay. What

I-2457-001

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.

There are many reasons why the Marines (about half) are being moved from Okinawa. This discussion is provided in section 3.5.2 of the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) that is Appendix F, Volume 9 of the Draft EIS. Serious military personnel crimes in Okinawa (including rape) are relatively low, despite reports to the contrary. Many serious crimes are based on singular incidents that are repeated many times so that it appears to be multiple incidents. The impacts of crimes on Guam are discussed in subsection 4.5.1, page 4-22, entitled, Impacts on Crime and Serious Social Disorder. As noted in the SIAS: "A critical

I-2457-002 does Guam's future look like? The sad thing is that this buildup is happening and the Guam I knew growing up will be drastically different when I am an old man. Guam's leaders must push hard and do everything in their power to ensure that Guam's cultural and social future is preserved for our generations to come. The buildup will bring the fastest occurring change this island has ever seen in all aspects since WWII so we must be prepared and the U.S. must help us.

(3) One thing I hope to see during the buildup is talks between Guam and U.S. about how Guam can move forward with political status. The United States is obligated to help Guam move away from dependency as an unincorporated territory and they have not been doing that. The U.S. at least owes us the chance at political independence.

I-2457-003 (4) Perhaps one of the most pressing issues of recent days would be the possible taking of more land by DOD. This has really created animosity in our local population because right now DOD has occupies about 30% of Guam's land and wants to acquire more. Through the power of eminent domain, the United States military has the power to do that regardless of how we feel. Guam's officials must fight as hard as they could to prevent that but in the case that we do lose more precious and historical land to the U.S., we must require from the U.S. more assistance in other parts either by giving some other land back or do other things to benefit our people and not just them.

I-2457-004 My father met with General Custer Bice in December and spoke to him about the high rate of decreasing popularity of this buildup. An earlier poll was taken and 70% said that the buildup would give them an opportunity for a better life. A recent poll was taken where the same question was asked and this time less then 45% say that. The closer and closer this buildup seems to be coming, the less popularity it has, especially when the DoD isn't financially helping Guam to much with fixing roads and improving other infrastructure needed to ensure the buildup runs as smooth as possible. We need a little more help from you U.S. if we are to work this out together.

distinction when analyzing crime impacts is between the total numbers of crimes ("volume of crime") and the actual crime rate (numbers divided by population). Population increases always bring with them increases in the volume of crime, but the crime rate would increase only if new populations are disproportionately likely to commit crimes." The DoD acknowledges that any increase in population, such as the one that these proposed actions would cause, may be accompanied by an increase in overall crime and social disorder. The DoD also acknowledges that widely publicized instances of military crime in Okinawa cause Guam residents to be concerned about possible repercussions on the island brought about by the increase in military population on Guam. The increase in population during the construction phase of the build up is recognized as a time for concern for increases in incidents of crime. Moreover, it is also acknowledged that the age group of many military personnel is often characterized as prone to conflicts and misbehavior. DoD educates its service man and woman on good behavior and will act promptly and rigorously to curtail any misconduct and enforce laws to protect the citizens of Guam and our military personnel.

I-2457-002

Thank you for your comment. Jobs analysis was based upon the number of dollars estimated to enter the Guam economy as a result of the proposed action. Overall, at the 2014 peak of construction and beginning of operations, the civilian labor force demand with the proposed action is 75% higher than it otherwise would have been without the project. At 2020, the difference declines to 12%. Analysis took into account historical information of people arriving on Guam from other areas (such as the 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.

Topics such as the political status of Guam are important issues but are not part of the proposed action.

I-2457-003

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

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

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

I-2457-004

Thank you for your comment. As documented in this EIS, DoD acknowledges the existing sub-standard conditions of key public infrastructure systems and social services on Guam and the interest to

have DoD fund improvements to these systems and services. DoD's ability to fund actions is limited by Federal law. However, to minimize adverse impacts associated with the proposed military relocation program, DoD is leading a federal inter-agency effort to identify other Federal programs and funding sources that could benefit the people of Guam.

Russell F. Cortez

HI 211-05

February 13, 2010

Environmental Impact Statement Comment

I-2458-001 The military build up will affect our island in various of ways, but our tropical environment will be negatively affected the most. The island of Guam is a very small venue, and the military's Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) expects Guam to accommodate a fraction more of our population by 2014. At this point, it is safe to assume that a great deal of forestry and untouched soil will be wiped clean to host new housing units. Other than that, our tiny island of Guam will also have to bear more gas-guzzling vehicles and industrial plantations to host their various needs, which will increase the amount of carbon monoxide and other detrimental gases released into our pure, clean air. Unfortunately, more serious environmental damage will continue to extend not on land or air, rather, in our fragile, oceanic ecosystem. The military's Environmental Impact Statement makes a claim of dredging the waters of Apra Harbor, which will eliminate any marine aquaria we have there. The build up may seem like an exciting era for Guam, but from this perspective Guam appears to be another weapon of the United States, and not an attractive, paradise-like home we all claim it to be. That is why I would like to present some key facts, expose minute fallacies of the EIS, and propose extenuating mitigations.

I-2458-002 Guam's 212 square miles of land is very limited, yet the military still demands to abuse its limits. Chapter three, volume seven of the EIS states that the geological constructions that will be done to prepare the land in the northern part of Guam will have adverse effects on our soil. These effects would include: an increase of uncovering sinkholes (a cavity in the ground, especially in

I-2458-001

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. Please refer to the various resource chapters in each of the Volumes to review the environmental effects of the proposed actions.

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

I-2458-002 limestone bedrock, caused by water erosion and providing a route for **surface water to disappear underground**), an increase of man made soil-erosions, and an increase in storm-water (flooding is to be expected). The type of work they hope to accomplish is very dangerous not just to our ecosystem, but also to our survival.The expected "construction" period seems to be a perilous time, yet in the EIS the United States military seems to denote the extremity of the situation. They tend to use certain word phrases to lure us to believing their facts.

I-2458-003 The EIS states words that are very indefinite such as: probably, might, some, try, assume, and so forth. With these kinds of indefinite transitions can we really trust this document in all sincerity? I would not want to solidify any form of support knowing that it might be based on an assumption or a probability. For example the EIS noted," It is also **assumed** that the planned mitigation and best management practices (BMPs) that are proposed for construction impacts are completed prior to the operational phase. (3.2)." By acknowledging that our mitigations are to be met solely on the premise of an assumption, seems very insincere and cunning on the military's part. Since they stated this one line, anyone, who agrees to the approval of this documentation, whether, they have made mitigations or not, will be content knowing their mitigations do not actually have to be met. Their play on words may be deceptive, but that does not mean we cannot counter act their proposition.

I-2458-004 Certain aspects of the EIS that I would like to change involve some of the environmental issues. For the topographical issues, instead of reconstructing our current roads and removing any vegetation, we could probably agree on new road rules, which involves the license plates of vehicles (example: on certain days cars with a specific license plate coding can only be driven). By implementing this type of mitigation we will lessen traffic, decrease air pollution, save our vegetation, and prevent serious soil

I-2458-005 erosion. Another mitigation to be made involves the dredging of Apra harbor, which could be avoided by relocating this project, further out to sea, rather than near our coastal waters. By moving the dredging project further out to sea, we will not lose any precious marine aquaria that live at Apra harbor. If we choose to implement these mitigations, read the EIS with a careful eye, and lastly meditate on the facts

I-2458-002

Thank you for your comment. Best Management Practices, as described in Volume 7, will be implemented specifically to ensure that stormwater does not contaminate surface and ground water resources. Sinkholes will not be uncovered or impacted, as planning included precautions to not build on sinkholes.

I-2458-003

Thank you for your comment. The assessment of impacts is based on best available information and professional judgement. Assumptions are often required and disclosed in the EIS. To avoid the perception that the Navy can predict the future qualifying words are used.

With respect to the assumption you describe on BMPs and mitigation measures, it was important to distinguish the construction-phase BMPs/mitigations from operation-phase BMPs. The assumption does not minimize potential impacts.

I-2458-004

Thank you for your comment. Impacts of the proposed roadway projects on topography and geology are analyzed in Volume 6, Chapter 5 of the DEIS. The proposed roadway projects take into consideration, not only increased traffic from normal populaton growth on Guam and the military buildup, but also the existing condition of roadways and bridges. Roadways have inadequate load capacity, inadequate drainage and inconsistent depth of pavement base and subbase. Some bridges have inadequate load-bearing capacities required for carrying heavy vehicles. The road projects would correct these deficiencies and at the same time address traffic congestion issues. The use of vehicle license coding for traffic management may not be feasible, particularly for one-vehicle families, who may be forced to rely on an existing inadequate mass transit system.

I-2458-005 they present us we would be able to make this new living arrangement bearable, if not postpone it for a couple of more years.

I-2458-005

Thank you for your comment. The EIS acknowledges there would be impacts associated with the proposed construction of a new deep-draft wharf in Apra Harbor to accommodate a transient nuclear powered aircraft carrier. Dredging is required to provide the minimum depth requirements to safely navigate the aircraft carrier. 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. Moving the dredging operations further offshore is not feasible.

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. In addition, several proposed best management practices and mitigation measures are presented throughout Volume 4 to minimize impacts from dredging.

Tatiana Perez
February 15, 2010
HI 211
Professor Bevacqua
Draft EIS Comment

With the understanding that this comment may assist in the decisions made in the Guam Build-up, I find it very important to state my view and offer alternatives in reference to the Draft Environmental Buildup Statement. One of my main concerns about

I-2459-001

the Draft EIS is concerning Housing. In Volume 9, *Appendices F; page* 4 – 17, the Draft EIS States: "It should be noted that the estimates provided in these impact tables are theoretical, and meant to be indicative of the amount of housing construction that would be needed to satisfy the increased demand. This possibility is not actually very likely. If the construction of new housing actually fully responded to the demand, the result would be an over-supply of housing following the construction period. This sort of over-supply would drive housing prices down for residents, but would likely mean substantial losses for developers and landlords, as well as problems associated with maintenance of large numbers of unoccupied units. In addition, housing cost inflation would be a near certainty, due to the substantial increase in demand for construction labor and materials. Outcomes of increased crowding, illegal units, and homelessness would also occur as responses to substantial increases in housing costs, albeit at lower levels of magnitude than under housing shortages." I feed the homeless once a month at Kusinan Kamalen Karidat in Hagatna, and the numbers of people grow each month I go. Realizing that the buildup may add even more people and families to the number of homeless on Guam, the information previously stated alarms me greatly. If there is a shortage of supplies and the cost of housing increases, I am concerned with what would happen to low-income

I-2459-001

Thank you for your comments.The issues you raise are presented in Section 4.3.2 of the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix F of the DEIS). 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).

I-2459-001

families. I have many close relatives who are low-income families, already struggling to keep a home. What will happen to them when these prices rise? To compensate for what may happen, the government should either raise the minimum wage or offer low-income families satisfactory and decent, very affordable homes. In addition to this, I am aware that illegal housing transactions may occur. The Draft EIS should include more information on ways this can be rectified. For instance, stricter housing transaction regulations should be in place.

I-2459-002

Another main concern I have about the buildup is the possibility of recession after 2014. After the recent sharp decline in the economy, I was very aware that many people lost their jobs, which was a main lifeline for many families. This fact caused many people to be left with misery and hopelessness. This weighs heavy on my heart. Since my high school graduation in May 2009, it had taken me a staggering eight months to find a decent minimum-wage job. To add to that, I have credentials that I believe would have increased my chances to get a job quicker, however that was not the case. Now, as a college student seeking a degree, and later a job in my field of study, I cannot help but inquire: what are the chances of those without a degree, searching eagerly for a job, to actually get hired, in an amount of time that will not significantly affect their current lifestyles? To make reparation for many who may not be able to find a job, or are let go because of the expected recession after 2014, the government should create jobs specifically for people of these categories. Another thing that I believe the government can do is offer loans of living costs to people who lose their jobs and those searching for jobs, therefore when people finally acquire a good-paying job, they can repay the government. I do not believe that the federal government wants for these negative things

I-2459-002

Thank you for your comment. 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. The proposed action is expected to make finding a job more likely than it would be without the proposed action.

I-2459-002 to happen to Guam, I would just like to plead to those making a decision in this, that everything that may come about from the buildup, will help benefit the people of my island and my home.

To: Joint Guam Program Office

From: Jordan Gimmen

I-2460-001 Currently, the military buildup plan for Guam calls for a firing range to be built around the vicinity of Anderson South. The two alternatives provided by the Draft Environmental Impact Statement places the training complex near or on the Guam International Raceway. It will also affect public access to Pagat Cave. The raceway is important to Guam in that it provides a means for racing fans of Guam. Without it, people would probably still be drag racing near Two Lovers' Point and other Guam roadways. Pagat Cave is also important to Guam because it is a popular hiking destination and still has artifacts from Guam's past. These artifacts provide a glimpse of Guam's past and provide lessons for those who remain today. Either way, the plans currently set forth for the training complex would restrict access or shut down one or both of these Guam landmarks.

I feel that this should not be allowed. I think that a compromise should be made in regards to the training complex. I understand that is important for the military to keep their personnel constantly trained but the consequences for removing or preventing the use of the Guam raceway may hamper their mission here on Guam. A possible consequence for the shutdown of the raceway could be an

I-2460-002 increase in car crashes on Guam. As you should know, military bases on Guam are separated from each other my large tracts of civilian and local government property. With these increases, the possibility that roads the military would use in the event of a crisis may become a bottleneck. It may also hamper day to day activity for Guam bases as they ferry troops, personnel, and supplies between bases.

I-2460-003 There are a few options available to accommodate both the needs of the public and the military. One way would be to move one or two of the ranges that affect the discussed areas to military lands in Tinian. Another would be to pay for the relocation and reconstruction of the Guam International Raceway and delay the construction or usage of firing ranges that would affect the current raceway.

I-2460-001

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

I-2460-002

Thank you for your comment.

I-2460-003

Thank you for your comment. The training that would take place on Tinian is essential to the end-state of sustaining combat readiness of Guam-based Marines. The proposed Tinian ranges are for training Marines with use of weapons similar to the Guam ranges, but in tactical scenarios in combination with the battalion landing and maneuver exercises, and other larger unit training capabilities on the island. However, individual-level training must occur on Guam as travel distances and logistics to Tinian are not practical.

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

I-2460-003 Would it be possible to consolidate firing ranges together? If that was possible, it could be another alternative. One or more firing ranges could be set up for multiple uses and possibly reduce the cost of construction.

There are many ways to solve this problem. However, we will need more cooperation to get these things put together and worked out.

Sincerely,

Jordan Gimmen

financial assistance related to a move, but would not be responsible for the physical relocation of the operations of the Guam International Raceway.

Ednalyna Narciso

15 February 2010

HI-211-05; Bevacqua

D.E.I.S Comment

Since the draft environmental impact statement was published, there were many issues that troubled Guam's citizens. There are three main concerns I have on this military buildup. One important concern is the land and how they plan on accommodating the Military personnel. Another is the effect the buildup will have on our children. Last but not least, our right as a U.S. territory to self-determination.

I-2461-001 There are a few places that the draft e.i.s. has proposed to use for their military use. No harm done. However, the places they chose are the places that make Guam unique! Pagat, where we have 'state-of-the-art' latte stones? Yigo drag strip~~s~~ which keep people who have racing and/or drifting as a hobby off the streets where there are pedestrians? Two lovers point, where there lives a legend? Finegayan, which has an 'almost ancient' school near? It's a vague disappoint to learn about these decisions. It isn't so much for the benefit of the people here on Guam that they are focused on. It's is more towards the military and ~~there~~ their space 'bubbles'. What we need here, is for someone who lives in Futenma to express themselves about what they have experienced while the Air Station is settled.

I-2461-002 Our children's safety will easily become at risk during the time of impact. There will be an increase in influence which can and will change society for good or bad depending on how the influence is understood. Our children are also at risk of forcibly removing studies that relate to Guam's culture past or present. We don't need that. There are already enough children losing their culture due to westernization which might have started at home. We should add even more courses starting in high school and even at UOG and GCC that compliment and teach Guam's

I-2461-001

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 exits 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

I-2461-002 history in depth. And it shouldn't be limited to the schools outside of bases. If indeed the military moves to Guam, they should have courses on Guam History. They will live here, they need to learn where they are and learn how to respect it.

As a U.S. territory, we do not have the right to vote nor have we succeeded on accomplishing our right to self-determination. I have the best mediation if this military buildup comes through. For one, we cannot accommodate the population of 8000 plus their dependents and then the workers that will be hired to help with infrastructure. They should use the land that the military already occupy which has many acres of unused land. As far as I understand, just as Henry Kissinger exclaims, "History is in the memory of the states [governments]." These people must understand what these places (their proposed use of certain places) mean to us as an individual in order to rethink action. Second, dependents need to understand where they are and by 'dependents' I do mean the children who will be educated here. Since there will be an increase of children in our society, we should have an increase in academic classes where Guam History and culture is taught through lessons of the indigenous to gain better knowledge and respect. And finally, what our island is called. For hundreds of years, 'Guam' has been identified with many different names. If this military buildup comes through and since we have little or no say as to what is best for us, at the very least we should proclaim the island of 'Guam' back to its normal and most respected name for the sake of what is rightful, Guahan.

the license. The license clearly states that the Guam International Raceway has no interest in the underlying property pursuant to its license. Further, there is no right to renew the license.

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

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

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

resource officials to ensure that habitat concerns for ESA listed species are taken into account in any relocation effort.

I-2461-002

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

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).

Dear Sir/Madam:

I-2462-001

It is stated in the DEIS that most of the Marines and their dependents would arrive in the year 2014. Around this time would also be the peak for construction activities. The total number of increased population by off-island residents would be an estimated 79,178 people. With this many people including the current Guam residents, there will definitely be over-crowding problems in streets, schools, etc. The DEIS stated that these problems would be addressed by developing and constructing facilities and infrastructure to support the relocation of the Marines.

My main concerns for this population increase deals with the schools. Guam public schools have been suffering with over –crowding for years which lead to the building of Okkodo High School in 2008. Even with the new high school, it still did not fix the crowd problem. In the second chapter of the DEIS it shows the plan to build three Elementary Schools, two Middle Schools, and one High School. When will these schools be built? Will they be open to the public?

I appreciate the fact that there will be more Elementary schools built than any other type but I don't think this will fix the crowding for the High Schools. I suggest that we change the way Guam Public School System works by making Elementary from Kindergarten to 6th grade, Middle School from 7th grade to 9th, and make High School from 10th to 12th grade. Since High Schools are much more expensive to build with the proper necessities such as gymnasiums, track fields, laboratories, etc., it would be better to increase the amount of Elementary schools instead of more High Schools. Elementary Schools would be much cheaper to build. This change could help with the crowding amongst students that go to high school.

I-2462-002

Another concern I have deals with how the build-up will affect jobs on Guam. They say that there will be over 15,000 jobs opening up due to the build-up to try and make the situation look better. That statement is very misleading since about 87% of those jobs will be given to over-seas workers. This means that only 2,500 of the jobs will be given to local residents. These jobs might not even be stable. Once the dependencies come in, more people will be competing for jobs. The DEIS notes that there will not be any federal programs to train locals to become more eligible for the upcoming jobs. How are locals supposed to benefit from this? The money used on Guam will be sent to other countries with the off-island workers. It will be very difficult for Guam residents to obtain a job against those who will be paid less or even those who have received proper training. Is there a way to give priority to long time Guam residents who are competing for jobs?

I-2462-001

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.

The EIS does not address the structure of Guam's school system.

I-2462-002

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

I-2462-002

In the future, there will be the inevitable raise to the cost of living and yet not to the salary rates of civilians. Due to the struggle for jobs, there might be an increase in violence, crime, drugs, etc. Many will be left jobless and maybe even homeless if they do not come up with enough money to pay for housing. I fear that graduating college with a degree might not be enough to land me a job. The added job preference for locals might help with the disadvantages of the higher cost of living.

Guam will definitely change because of this build up but there are ways to make the impact a bit easier to handle for Guam Residents.

Thank you,

Elaine Bansil

Department of Defense,

I-2463-001 Throughout the eighteen years I have lived on Guam, through all the typhoons, earthquakes, and elections Guam has been through, this event will be the biggest and most significant change that this island will face. I am concerned due to the fact that not only is this military build-up going to be expensive and degrading to Guam and its government, the voice of Guam's people is being overlooked in this major subject matter. We are not only Guamanians, we are also American citizens. As American citizens, we should all have the right to vote upon what most Guamanians consider to be a dilemma, but that right is taken for the mere fact that we are only a territory of the United States. It seems as if the U.S. government sees Guam as nothing more than a giant military base or vantage point before they could see our island as a community.

I-2463-002 Guam's infrastructure is very old and in need of improvement. Some examples include: the water waste treatment plant, which is tattered, worn down and unable to keep up with the demand of Guam's population today; the Ordot dump (which has reached its full capacity); Guam Memorial Hospital, which is almost always low on free rooms and equipment for its patients; Guam's schools that suffer from lack of faculty and supplies, over population, failing appliances, and dilapidated buildings. All these and countless other environmental problems will be faced with the island's population plus eighty thousand soldiers (with families) to accommodate.

I-2463-003 There are many alternatives that the military could do to help relieve some stress from our island. One example is that the United States military can help fund the future waste plant for the island when the government finds the means for Ordot's closure. The military will not be able to track down trash made by their soldiers. So one thing that our government and the

I-2463-001

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-2463-002

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.

The proposed infrastructure improvement alternatives in the EIS (Volume 6) were developed in consideration of the existing conditions of Guam's infrastructure. The proposed action would result in improvements to some existing GovGuam utility infrastructure. Improvements to GovGuam schools are not proposed.

I-2463-003

Thank you for your comment. Gov Guam is currently constructing a new landfill in south east Guam that is projected to have a life span in excess of 30 years. DoD has an agreement with Gov Guam to utilize that landfill when it opens, projected for July 2011. Thus, there would be adequate

I-2463-003 military could do is to partner up and determine together how to run a future waste plant for Guam.

I-2463-004 As for the schools of Guam, it is the government's responsibility to meet the standards for school health and excellence. Something that the military should have in mind is that if their son or daughter attends a public school and for other reasons will not be able to attend DODEA, have the parents fund the son or daughter's educational needs. One major fault I had found in many alternatives mentioned in the Development and Environmental Impact Statement is that a majority of the alternatives are measures that the military *should* take into consideration. Most of the mitigations given in the statement do not have any beneficial purpose to our island, and they do not equal to the benefits the military will reap from the mitigations. One example is the Pagat site.

I-2463-005 In Volume 7 of the Development Environment Impact Statement, under the mitigations chart, it states that there is a mitigation alternative for how we will be granted cultural access to the Pagat site when the Navy procedures are followed. This means that they will close off the Pagat site when the firing range will be in use, due to the fact that the surrounding area Pagat is in,makes up the firing zone. They will be closing the Pagat site for safety measures. One thing they can change in this statement is to have the Pagat site open for more days. It does not seem sensible to close down a tourist attraction, more importantly, a cultural and sacred site for the military's benefits, and we are only given a small amount of days we will be able to visit. The military's added alternative is to pave this site in exchange for its use. Paving the hiking pathway is not at all a benefit, considering that the Pagat site is filled with agricultural significance, and it is a hiking trail.

capacity in this landfill for the foreseeable future. DoD is legally limited in how it can spend its budget. Those limitations restrict budget expenditures on things required for their personnel and facilities. 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-2463-004

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

I-2463-006 There are many other alternatives that the United States government could give Guam, and one major alternative that the United States can offer is funding for our government, to better our schools, water, power and waste plants, roads, and economy.

Sincerely
-Regina Oliva
University of Guam Student

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

It 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-2463-005

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-2463-006

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

Richard Taitano

DEIS Comment

HI 211 History of Guam

February 15, 2010

Professor Michael Lujan Bevacqua

The Following May be used, in whole, or in part, by MLB as needed.

I-2464-001

Pagat Cave and the surrounding area are rich in Historical and Archaeological significance. The Pagat Cave area is the site of an ancient village, with numerous ancient relics scattered in and around the jungle. Below the surface, centuries-old artifacts can tell the story of how the ancient Chamorro once lived. Today, the Pagat cave area is a popular hiking destination, and is nominated for placement on the National Historical list of Endangered Places.

I-2464-002

Nearby, the Guam International Raceway Park provides entertainment for young and old alike, providing a venue for those of us who enjoy drag racing, off roading, mud bogging, rock crawling, or any of the numerous other extreme type sports that only they can host. Not only does the Park allow the aforementioned activities, they also keep the island's roadways safe from the effects of illegal drag racing.

The draft EIS proposes that the area east of Andersen South be used for live fire training exercises, as identified in Volume 1, Chapter 2, pages 2-14 and 2-15. The proposed construction of a live fire complex is also illustrated on page 2-29, figure 2.2-3.alternatives 1 through 8. This would necessitate a relocation of the Guam Raceway Park, as well as limiting use of the Pagat Cave hiking area to less than 150 days per year. The development of this live fire range complex will disturb the area's natural habitat, as well as destroy any historical and archaeological evidence of the ancient village.

Construction of the Live Fire Complex as proposed above will also necessitate the relocation of the Guam International Raceway Park. The Park hosts numerous international events, to include the yearly Smokin' Wheels off road races.

I-2464-003

The DEIS identifies several other alternatives to the above. Among them is for Marine training to take place on Tinian, on land already leased to the United States DoD. Volume 1, chapter 3, page 3-10 paragraph 3.3.3 identifies alternative 3 that is wholly contained on land parcels already under US DoD control, known as the Military Lease Area. The MLA is also shown on page 1-5 of volume 7, and described on page 1-16 & 17 paragraphs 1.4.3.2 titled

I-2464-001

Thank you for your comment. DoD understands the importance of the cultural and historic issues related with land in Guam, and in particular those associated with the Pagat site. No direct disturbance to the Pagat site would occur from the construction or operation of the proposed firing range. The Pagat site will be preserved and no training would occur on the lower coastal plain.

I-2464-002

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

In the northern most parcel, under the control of the Chamorro Land Trust, there exits 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

I-2464-003 Post WWII utilization of Tinian. This alternative should be considered as no new procurement of land would take place.

I-2464-004 The United States DoD already possesses close to a third of land on Guam. The US also have forgiven Japan for the atrocities suffered by the Chamorro during the WWII occupation, No reparations have been made to the local surviving families; recently this matter has been tabled by the US, although efforts by the local legislature are being made to address this issue. Before any action that is proposed in the DEIS is taken, the United States has to take a serious look at what has happened to the local populace at the hands of the Occupiers, and act accordingly.

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.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-2464-003

Thank you for your comment.

As described in Chapter 2 of Volume 2, Marines stationed on Guam require annual qualification or re-qualification on individual and crew–served weapons to maintain their combat readiness. Every Marine on Guam would require this type of training. This high volume can only be met with ranges located in close proximity to cantonment areas. It would not be effective or efficient to accomplish this smaller scale, more frequent training on another island.

The training that would take place on Tinian is essential to the end-state of sustaining combat readiness of Guam-based Marines. The proposed Tinian ranges are for training Marines with use of weapons similar to the Guam ranges, but in tactical scenarios.

I-2464-004

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

Draft Environmental Impact Statement Comments

Observations on Health Care

Nelson A. Franco, MD
2/15/2010

Draft Environmental Impact Statement Comments
Nelson A. Franco, MD

I-2465-001 The impending military buildup will bring many significant changes to the island of Guam. The increase in the military and civilian population will have a tremendous impact, both beneficial and detrimental, on the infrastructure and the culture of this island. Some groups may point out that the military impact on this island has had adverse effects, such as being a target for foreign military action, introduction of alien plant and animal fauna leading to the demise and extinction of some native animal and plant species, and the suppression of the native Chamorro language and culture. However, one solid achievement of the military has been in the field of health. The Navy Department developed and executed a comprehensive public health program that significantly improved the health and welfare of the people of this island. In the 1900s, the death rate was 30 per 1000 native islanders. That rate dropped to 14 per 1000 islanders in the 1940s after the first US military buildup[i]. However, the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) does not seem to thoroughly discuss the stresses of the military buildup on the health care infrastructure of this island as it relates to the Emergency Medical Response System, the Guam Memorial Hospital, and TRICARE impact on the medical resources of this island.

TRICARE

The DEIS does not sufficiently address the impact of TRICARE on the civilian infrastructure. While active duty personnel have priority access to the military treatment facility, their family members do not. In the mainland, much of medical logistics of the military family member's medical care is shifted to the civilian sector. During the peak construction year (2014) 15 additional doctors (26% increase) and 91 additional nurses (26% increase) would be required to maintain the current service ratios; the number of additional doctors drops to 2 (4% increase) and nurses drops to 12 (3% increase) after construction activities are completed. These additional health care professionals would be hired in order to maintaining current service ratios[ii]. However, the DEIS document acknowledges that Guam is designated a medically underserved area with a physician to patient ratio of 1:2821[iii], so a hiring plan that preserves current service ratios propagates a system that is inadequate for its population. It is not

I-2465-001

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, Chapter 16 discusses the impact of an increased patient to health care provider ratio as a result of population growth with

Draft Environmental Impact Statement Comments
Nelson A. Franco, MD

I-2465-001 enough to state we need more doctors. Attention must be given to what type of physicians will be needed. Surgeons will be needed to stabilize trauma victims before evacuation off island for further definitive care. OB-GYN specialists will be needed to keep up with the increase in birth rates that will occur with a greater population. Primary care physicians and physician extenders (Physician Assistants and or Nurse Practitioners) will also be needed. The military should create a joint medical activity on the island so that it can consolidate the resources of the Air Force and the Army to support all the service personnel that are anticipated to come. The military will need to sufficiently staff and operate Naval Hospital - Guam at the level of major medical center with the resources to attend an isolated military population. It will also need to closely work with GovGuam to recruit a correct mix of medical personnel to come and practice on Guam to service the anticipated civilian sector.

GMH

Civilian workers involved in accidents on military bases will be initially treated at the military medical facility. After initial stabilization, they will be transferred to a civilian medical facility. At this point in time, there is only one such facility, Guam Memorial Hospital (GMH). Even if the proposed new civilian hospital were a certainty, the time frame in which the maximum personnel influx to the island will occur will happen before the groundbreaking on this new hospital. Currently, GMH acute beds are nearly at capacity on any given day. This affects the ability of the ER to transfer patients out of its operating area, resulting in a backlog of patients awaiting treatment in its waiting room. To state that a new hospital wing and an expanded ER will be constructed to accommodate the increase patient load ignores the fact that it will take time to certify those areas before it can be allowed to accept patients. The Naval Hospital - Guam is currently in a contingency status[iv] and should be expanded from its current 38 beds to a 250 bed facility and be allowed a waiver from current DOD policy and keep all patients admitted to its wards and accept overflow patients from GMH.

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 (including EMS 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.

Draft Environmental Impact Statement Comments
Nelson A. Franco, MD

EMS

I-2465-001 The Emergency Medical Response System (EMS) received scant attention in the DEIS. It was assumed to be part of the Guam Fire Department (GFD), but was not specifically mentioned in the document. There are many times the EMS or 911 system is activated, but not for fire emergencies. Personnel staffing this subsystem are paramedics with a totally different skill set than that of firefighters. They will be responding to emergencies at military sites that are not on designated military installations. Navy corpsmen and Air Force medics should be augmented to the civilian response teams just as the Army augments Medevac requests with its assets in the mainland.

If history is a guide, this build up will cause growing pains for this island, but with careful comprehensive planning, like the first US military buildup, it will bring about an improvement in the delivery of health care.

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[i] Study in Military Government: Far Eastern Survey, Hoover Institute, School of Naval Administration, Stanford University, CA . 1944.

[ii] DEIS, Vol. 2, Chapter 18.2.2.2 pg 18-16, Nov 2009

[iii] DEIS, Vol. 2, Chapter 18.1.3.4, pg 18-4, Nov 2009

[iv] DEIS, Vol. 2, Chapter 16.1.5.2, pg 16-24, Nov 2009

Draft Environmental Impact Statement Comments
Nelson A. Franco, MD

I, Nelson A. Franco, authorize the submission of this document to the Joint Guam Program Office.

NELSON A. FRANCO

Monday, February 15, 2010

Neelam Goetzfridt

Guam History: Professor Bevacqua

Monday- Wednesday 12:30- 1:50

February 12, 2010

D.E.I.S Paper

I-2466-001 I believe that the military buildup issue is very important and requires our full attention because it can change our lives. Sometimes it's hard to pick sides but in this case, the choice is clear, I 'm against it because I don't think it's right that the military comes and demand more land to train and maintain their presence have perhaps for centuries . This land is very precious

I-2466-002 for the locals especially since it was passed down through generations. The military for example wants to use Mt.Lam Lam for firing and training but that mountain is precious to the Catholics on island. Many people are devoted people and feel that they should have ready

I-2466-003 access to Mt.LamLam, particularly for the Catholic Easter procession .Also how does the military think that they can provide enough housing for the soldiers and their families? Rents and real estate prices will quickly go beyond the reach of many local people. Guam can only hold so much. Guam can't become a mini California or New York. Although the federal government may have enough land for their bases for their soldiers and families but many of them won't want to live on base? Their choice of finding a regular house off-base with a high housing allowance will really make housing expensive for local people. Some people are happy that the military is going to increase this benefit our economy but some of us are not ready for the

I-2466-004 changes that will be forced upon us. What actions will militaries authorities take if some soldiers rape a woman as they did in Japan? What initiatives will you take so that this never

I-2466-001

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

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

I-2466-002

Thank you for your comment. DoD understands and recognizes the significance of access to cultural sites located on DoD property in Guam. Restricting access to certain areas at certain times is required to maintain public safety. It is the intent of DoD to maintain public access to Mt. Jumullong Manglo (including the Mt. Lam Lam trail) consistent with safety and operational requirements. Final plans concerning access to Mt. Jumullong Manglo (as accessed by the Mt. Lam Lam trail) have not been developed, DoD looks forward to working with stakeholders including groups that use the area for traditional religious activities to develop plans for cultural stewardship and access that balances operational needs, public safety concerns, and the continuing public use and enjoyment of this site.

I-2466-003

Thank you for your comment. The FEIS anticipates that military housing will be built within the main cantonment area. It is likely that housing prices and rent will increase in the short term. After the construction

I-2466-004 happens? This island is a family oriented place so you better have stronger control over your men. Why couldn't you sign an agreement to have half of the soldiers come here and send the

I-2466-005 rest to another base? The majority of Chamorro actually follow their heritage. The increase military presence could also negatively influence the island, causing their heritage to fade away. The Japanese obviously can't forget all those incidents the U.S. soldiers caused. Finally, if the infrastructure work increases as dramatically as it will have to in order to accommodate the move, Guam's wildlife and environment need to be protected. Otherwise Guam's habitat will

I-2466-006 be damage beyond repair. I hope that what I have written gives some indication of how some of us are reacting towards what the U.S. military stand to do to this island. This island has been through many changes over the years from different forces. Many of us back then didn't understand much who was good or bad. Especially how the Japanese treated many of the locals during that time but even some still today have this grudge with the Japanese because their relatives weren't treated properly. It's really difficult to know who's right or wrong because the way they react now is really and might change their mind later on in the future. Maybe it won't be a bad idea and they might just leave after their term and Guam would become normal.

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. 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).

I-2466-004

Thank you for your comment. Public Safety and issues of Miltary/Civilian jurisdiction have emerged as areas of public concern during the public comment period. Additional information as available has been provided in the FEIS.

I-2466-005

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

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

rate would increase only if new populations are disproportionately likely to commit crimes."

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

I-2466-006

Thank you for your comment.

Jeremy Taisipic

Feb. 15, 2010

HI211-05

Build-up

I-2467-001 The effects of the military relocation are a major concern of the people of Guam. With a great increase in population, it is easy to see why it is such an important issue. It is not easy to welcome a change as big and unsure as this, so that is why it is questioned by so many. Disturbing the lifestyle that the people are accustomed to is hardly welcomed with open arms, and especially not on Guam. More pollution, greater needs of larger recreational facilities, and overcrowding in schools and on roadways are some problems apparent to the people.

I-2467-002 Pollution on Guam is already bad as it is. Illegal littering and poor waste management has already taken its toll on the island, so introducing more people would only make it worse. This is obviously a bad thing, and anyone can see that. A possible compromise would be to build a landfill in the Anderson and Naval base with all that available land. It is out of sight of the civilians, and people on base probably would not be on Guam long enough to care. But we can all dream right? The best possible solution to this problem, in my opinion, would be for the Federal Government to build a more up-to-date and efficient recycling plant here on Guam.

I-2467-003 The use of public recreational facilities also poses another problem. With a large population growth expected within the next five years, our parks, beaches, and local gyms will have to be maintained much more frequently. The state our current facilities are in is very poor, so using it more often will only make it worse. We are currently in need of many new recreation centers and improvements to the old ones, and that is the least the military build-up could take care of. New public centers could relieve the overuse of the old ones, and that would mean fewer

I-2467-001

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-2467-002

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 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

I-2467-003 damages, less cleaning, and happier citizens.

I-2467-004 Finally, overcrowding is a problem recognized all over Guam, and can be seen on its roads and schools. Our schools are becoming so overcrowded that some students cannot attend during the morning. Schools such as Simon A. Sanchez, George Washington, and John F. Kennedy High are either so crowded that they squeeze through tight hallways or share schools with one another. It is obvious that if more students from the military build-up attend, it would not ease the problem. The same can be said for the roads on Guam. With tight, winding roads, more traffic and accidents will go hand-in-hand with more people driving on them. The Federal Government would be helping in building new roads, but the least it can do is fix our current ones to make the hours we will spend on them more pleasant. As for our schools, it is most likely that military students will go Guam High, so we probably will not see any help there. However, giving some money always seems to help, and it makes our government happy.

Guam has its share of problems, and the military build-up is just another one on its list. However, it does not matter what the military plans to do there is always a side effect from adding so much people into the population. Of course it is easy to see problems, but it is not easy to compensate for them. Pollution, public comfort, or even overcrowding are some of the many problems that Guam will eventually have to deal with.

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-2467-003

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.

I-2467-004

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

Brittany Pereda
HI-211 (M,W 12:30pm-1:50pm)
February 15, 2010
DEIS Comment

In reading the DEIS for the military relocation to Guam, it was hard to choose out of the many changes that would seriously impact our island. When the military build-up was first mentioned, I was not aware of the many changes that would happen to our island. I had always figured I would be off-island when this would happen, but I realized that this is still my island and my people are going to severely changed forever.

I-2468-001 One of my many concerns with the buildup is the use of recreational resources. Our island is limited to things we can do in our spare-time. With the buildup, the people will be fighting for space in theaters or even on our beaches. As I was reading the mitigations on the Non-DoD lands, a particular line was the same "to alleviate the potentially significant impact to the recreational resource, the MCSS is proposing a wide range of QOL facilities at the Main Cantonment site on NCTS Finegayan to meet the recreational demands of the Marines, their dependents." Reading that statement tells me "ONLY Marines and their dependents will be allowed to use the newly built recreational facilities, yet they will still be allowed to use the public recreational space" With the amount of people being relocated, are they only going to build within Finegayan? Those people are not just going to stick to those areas plus I doubt they will build enough facilities to meet all those people's needs. They will want to go outside the gates. Space is still going to be limited to the public. I propose they help build more facilities OUTSIDE the gates of Finegayan. They surely will know the Marines and their dependents will not want to be confined to an area. With more facilities outside, the public use will be able to spread out. Popular areas will be so overcrowded.

I-2468-002 Another thing I am concerned about with the increase in population is our health care services. The services at our only hospital are bad enough. With more people on island, services will worsen. In the daily newspaper, the public has been notified of how full our hospital gets. When reading the DEIS, they have only stated that they will just provide funding to get more personnel. How can they think providing more money will fix this problem? The number of doctors and nurses are a huge part in fixing this problem, but so is room. There is just not enough room to house all the sick people. I feel they should also propose to help build another hospital in a different location. This could even out where patients can go to. Money they are proposing to give GovGuam can help pay for a new hospital instead of just personnel. The major flaw in discussing this mitigation is room. Services to our people can only be done with more personnel AND more room.

I-2468-003 Lastly, the area on traffic accidents stuck out to me. In one of their alternatives to reducing traffic accidents they state that they will "declare specific off-base bars/clubs off-limits". How exactly are these bars going to know the people coming in are Marines or their

I-2468-001

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-2468-002

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

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-2468-003

dependents? I'm sure they will have IDs, but they can always say they are just visiting. How will they enforce this rule?

They also state they will "provide free shuttle bus runs to/from town". Is this only for the Marines and dependents? Is the public allowed to use this too? Will they have a set schedule on shuttles? Many flaws can be seen with these questions.

I like the implementations they will provide, but there are so many holes in them. Even though this draft feels too long, they need to explain more in this area.

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, 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.

I-2468-003

Thank you for your comment. If a bar/club is designated off-limits it will not be the responsibility of the business owner to keep DoD personnel from utilizing the business.

DoD operated shuttle buses will be operated for the use of DoD

personnel. 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.