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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

GUAM AND CNMI MILITARY RELOCATION DRAFT EIS / OEIS VOLUME 1: OVERVIEW OF ACTIONS AND ALTERNATIVES

Focus

Volume 1 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) / Overseas Environmental Impact Statement (OEIS) provides a high level overview of the history, need and predicted impacts of the bed down of three armed service units to Guam. Volume 1 is a five chapter summary document that explains the necessity for the process, clearly states the intended actions, offers limited analysis relative to some of the gross impacts and concisely describes the operational requirements of each of the intended functions. Primarily, Volume 1 provides basic background information and acts as a way-finder to the details incorporated into the balance of the document, where individual requirements are more thoroughly analyzed for each of the proposed actions.

- **Volume 2:** Marine Corps Actions
- **Volume 3:** Marine Corps Training on CNMI
- **Volume 4:** Navy Aircraft Carrier Berthing
- **Volume 5:** Army Air and Missile Defense Task Force (AMDTF)
- **Volume 6:** Guam Utilities and Roadway Projects
- **Volume 7:** Mitigation, Preferred Alternatives, Cumulative Impact
- **Volume 8:** NEPA Requirements
- **Volume 9:** Appendices A-H

Key Elements

A brief description of the U. S.'s responsibility and role in the Western Pacific Region is offered as a backdrop for the nature of this requirement. This global strategic perspective provides overview of the history / necessity of this relocation effort. A long history of treaties and agreements, specifically the Alliance Transformation and Realignment Agreement (ATARA), have culminated in this examination. The Integrated Global Presence and Basing Strategy (IGPBS) & Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR) initiatives confirm the importance and necessity of the U. S. role in the Pacific. In addition to the relocation of the Marines to Guam, the IGPBS & QDR identifies the opportunities for training on Tinian, transient aircraft carrier capabilities and development of an Army Air Missile Defense Task Force (AMDTF). The ultimate criteria used in considering these actions is that this restructuring of forces meet(s):

- treaty and alliance requirements;
- response times to potential areas of conflict; and
- freedom of action (use of base without restrictions).

This Volume states the requirement and purpose for preparation of an EIS, identifying the primary military objectives shown on the table on page 2 of this brochure.

Volume 1 describes the proposed actions as a complex, multi-service proposal involving components of the Marine Corps, Navy, and Army, as well as existing Air Force assets on Guam. Facilities construction and improvements will be necessary to accommodate the three major elements of the proposed actions. Required construction would include the facilities and infrastructure for maintaining a permanent presence on Guam, and the creation of new training ranges to accommodate training a larger population of military personnel. In summary, implementation of the proposed actions would result in the following:

- Temporary increase in population related to the construction-related work force;
- Permanent increase in number of military and civilian personnel and dependents on Guam;
 - **Peak Population Increase: 2014 - 79,179**
 - **Steady State: 2020 - 33,608**
- Increase in transient presence on Guam and Tinian;
- Increase in number and type of major equipment assets to support military personnel and operations (e.g., aircraft, ships, amphibious watercraft);
- Increase in number and type of training activities;
- Construction of new facilities;
- Improvements to existing facilities;
- Improvements to infrastructure, including roads and utilities; and
- Acquisition or long-term leasing of additional land.

The Navy's process in developing the Draft EIS/OEIS identified criteria to generate all potential alternatives for consideration in meeting the objectives of the Department of Defense (DoD). After a thorough review, several alternatives were eliminated from further consideration. These alternatives were not considered reasonable due to factors such as significant constraints on land use, time frame for land acquisition, geographic constraints, or presence of protected species or cultural resources. A description of the alternatives considered but dismissed from further analysis is presented in Chapter 2 of each relevant Volume (2-6) of the Draft EIS/OEIS.

Once all reasonable alternatives have been considered and reviewed, the remaining viable alternatives are identified for further analysis. From this closer examination, based on best management practices, a Preferred Alternative is identified. A brief description of the proposed action and its requirements as well as the proposed Preferred Alternative for each of the actions and related activities is summarized

within Volume 1. The Preferred Alternatives are those approaches to implementation that, at this level of analysis, appear to best suit the operational needs and least impact the environment, which, as indicated, is preferred. In order to arrive at a preferred alternative, many alternatives are considered, with some ultimately being dismissed.

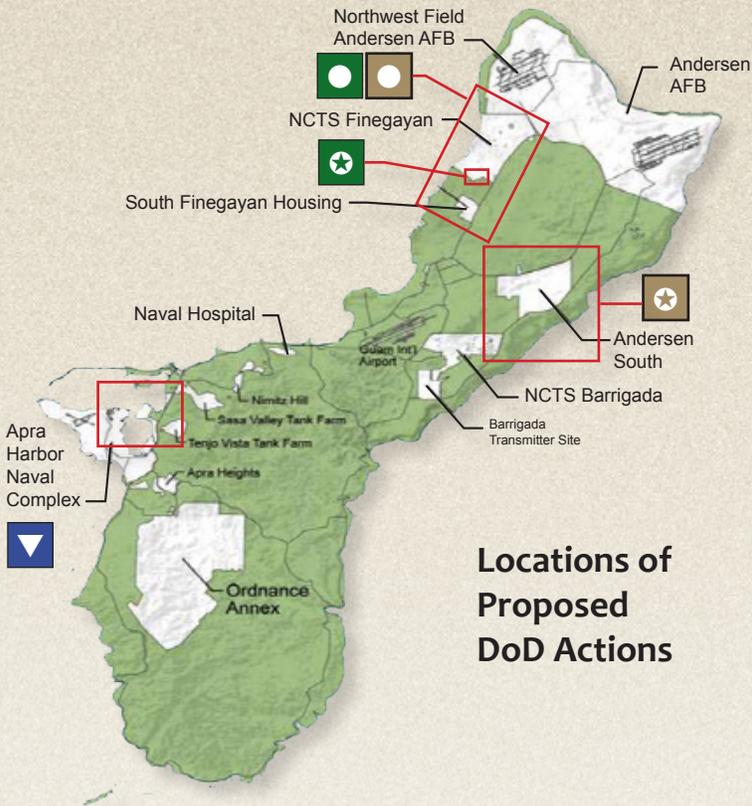
Within Volume 1, the process for developing and examining alternatives is described and explained. Only the alternatives that were brought forward are discussed briefly here; all alternatives, including those developed and dismissed, were identified for the major operational requirements and are more fully explored within the related volumes of the DEIS. Volumes 2-5 discuss the environmental impacts of the Proposed Alternatives, while Volume 6 addresses the island-wide impacts due to infrastructure

improvements, and Volume 7 summarizes the cumulative impacts for all projects.

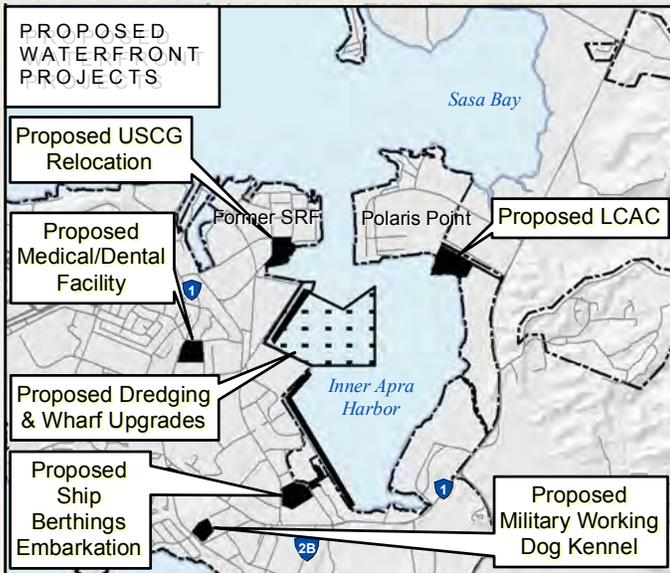
The DEIS identifies the Preferred Alternative for each of the military actions. The supporting volumes of the DEIS are based on these proposed / preferred alternatives for action. These Preferred Alternatives and a more thorough explanation of their implications is offered in the Overview of Preferred Alternatives brochure.

Best Management Practices (BMPs) and mitigation measures identify the management practices that will be implemented to minimize or eliminate adverse impacts resulting from the proposed military buildup actions. These mitigation measures will be identified in the Record of Decision (RoD) and funded and tracked to ensure successful compliance.

	Marines	Navy	Army		
Proposed DoD Action	<p>Develop and construct facilities and infrastructure to support approximately 8,600 Marines and their 9,000 dependents relocating from Okinawa to Guam.</p> <p>Develop and construct facilities and infrastructure to support training and operations on Guam and Tinian (CNMI) for the relocated Marines.</p>	<p>Construct a new deep-draft wharf with shoreside infrastructure improvements creating the capability in Apra Harbor to support a transient nuclear powered aircraft carrier.</p>	<p>Develop facilities and infrastructure on Guam to support relocating approximately 600 military personnel and their 900 dependents to establish and operate an Army Air and Missile Defense Task Force (AMDTF).</p>		
Operational Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cantonment area functions • Training functions • Airfield functions • Waterfront functions • Training Areas on Tinian 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deep-draft wharf • Shoreside infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Headquarters and housing • Munitions storage • Weapons emplacement • Airspace 		
Preferred Alternatives	<p>Marine Corps on Guam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Alternative 2: Acquire non-DoD lands at the former FAA parcel and Harmon Annex to create one contiguous location for the Main Cantonment Area from NCTS Finegayan to Harmon Annex including South Finegayan. ⊕ Range Complex Alternative A: On the east coast of Guam, acquire 921 acres located east of Andersen South on non-DoD land to the east of Route 15. <p>Marine Corps on Tinian</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternative 1: Construct 4 ranges within the leaseback area, three oriented north and the Platoon Battle Course oriented northeast. 	<p>Aircraft Carrier Berthing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▼ Alternative 1: Construct a deep-draft wharf at Polaris Point with shoreside infrastructure improvements. 	<p>Army AMDTF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Alternative 1: Locate administration, headquarters and maintenance at NCTS Finegayan with the Marine Corps. Locate family housing at South Finegayan. ⊕ Alternative 1: Locate munitions storage in three non-contiguous areas near the Habitat Management Unit. Restrict airspace over the coastal area of Guam. 		
Related Actions	<p>Power Improvements</p>	<p>Potable Water Improvements</p>	<p>Wastewater Improvements</p>	<p>Solid Waste Improvements</p>	<p>Roadway Improvements</p>

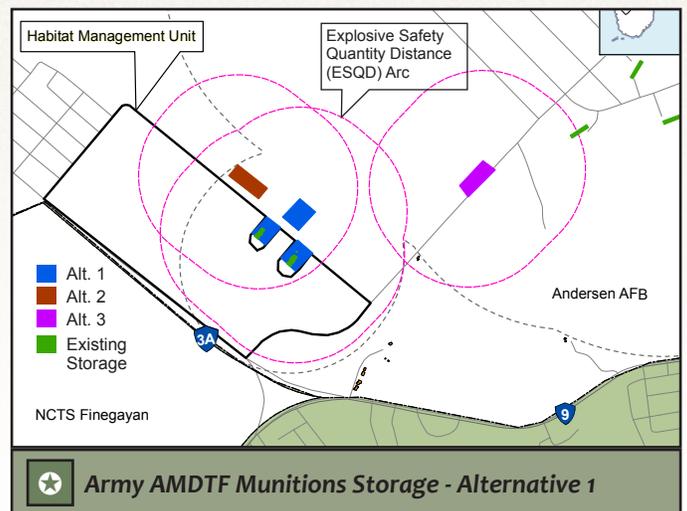
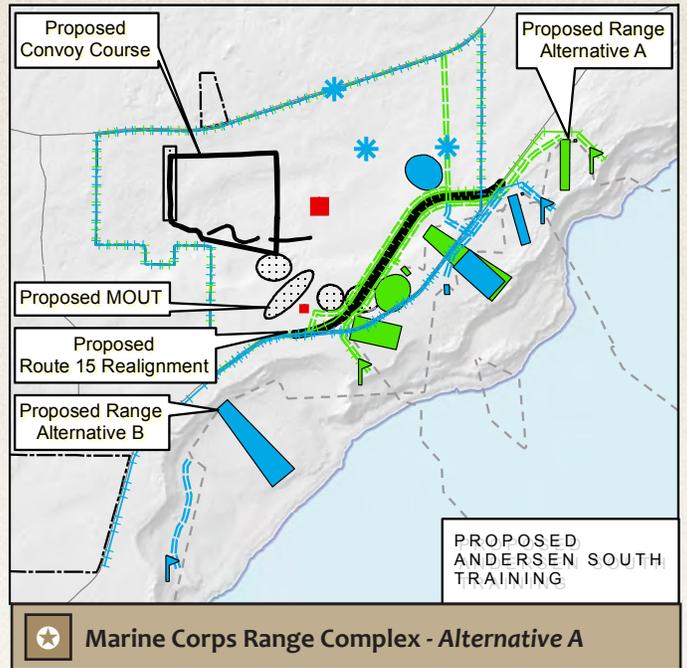
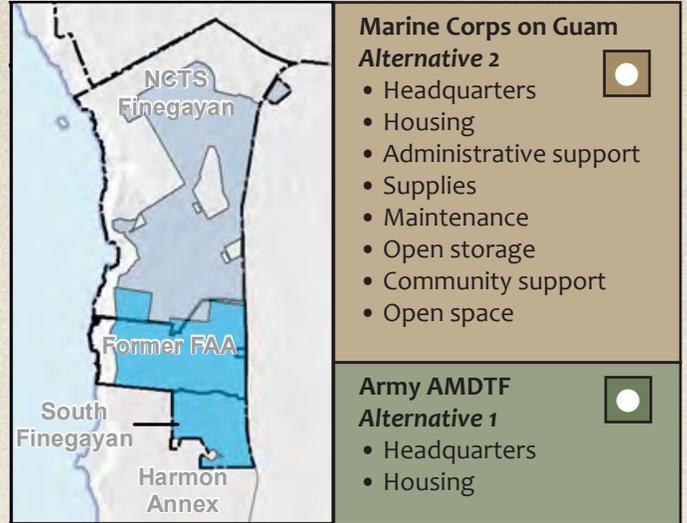


Locations of Proposed DoD Actions



Navy Aircraft Carrier Berthing - Alternative 1

Legend	
DoD Land Boundary	Proposed Firing Range Alternative A
Route	Proposed Firing Range Alternative B
Volume 2: USMC Guam	
Proposed Main Cantonment	Range Gate
Proposed Housing	Range Tower
Proposed Aviation	Fence Line
Proposed Unimproved Landing Site - (T.B.D.)	Range Road
Proposed Non-firing Training Area	Surface Danger Zones
Proposed Access Road	Proposed Project Footprint
Proposed Munitions Storage	Proposed Dredging Area



Assessment

Given the political commitments made and the results of the IGPBS and QDR, it appears that Guam and Tinian are the best option for managing the Pacific element of our national security. With the apparent inevitability of this action, Guam must best posture itself to maximize on all opportunities and support available as a result of this effort.

- **Mitigation** – The DEIS Executive Summary ES-8 discusses impact and potential mitigation for Preferred Alternatives, specifically stating that, “Mitigation measures for the selected alternative will be identified in the Record of Decision. These measures will be funded, and efforts to ensure their successful completion or implementation will be treated as compliance requirements and tracked as part of annual data calls.” Identification and inclusion of mitigation measures is a vital area to focus effort that will produce assurances and funding for the implementation of measures that will ensure that the interests of Guam are best served.
- **Infrastructure Projects** – The document identifies a comprehensive list of necessary infrastructure projects relative to the build-up. These projects include 58 projects in four geographic regions on Guam. These improvements need to be examined and overlaid on to Guam’s understanding of needs, priorities and experience. The infrastructure improvements are termed in the interest of the build-up, referring additional projects to the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) for phased funding. The infrastructure elements need to be examined and considered for:
 - Best long term interest for Guam
 - Offer lasting benefit
- **Special Purpose Entities** – The DEIS refers to the creation of Special Purpose Entities (SPE). These entities would be private venture firms that provide long term solutions to infrastructure related development, on behalf of the Government of Guam. These would be “guaranteed” by purchase agreements from the military and loans from the Government of Japan. How these entities are to be formed and operated needs to be more thoroughly examined and explored.
- **Population Fluctuation** – The document clearly indicates the anticipated population cycle. In Chapter 2.7, the construction portion, the document indicates that GovGuam has a long and successful history in managing the influx of H-2B workers, referring simply to previous “booms”. This is a serious issue requiring a more thorough review. Volume 1 Chapter 2 section 7 notes that Volume 7 Chapter 2 discusses the control of construction rates as a mitigation measure for population, one of the many items that will be addressed relative to management of the necessary labor.
- **Land Use** – As one of the most delicate components of the plan, a careful and comprehensive assessment needs to be made for the unique options. Each alternative creates distinct outcomes, which will all need to be weighed against one another and looked at creatively to develop effective mitigation measures. Based on the Preferred Alternatives, the DEIS indicates that 34 National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) listed or eligible properties may be impacted, many of which are on DoD land.

There are a multitude of details that will be more fully explored relative to the importance assigned to them. Discovery of the implications of the alternatives as it relates to the ecology of the island will be vital in best shaping the future of Guam. Utility, cultural, social, economic and quality of life issues will all be impacted as a result of these activities. It will be necessary for the people of Guam to understand the potential impacts and speak loudly for measures that will enhance the possibilities for success. The real discovery will lie within the respective sections and how alternatives were examined, and what the perceived impact of the alternatives may be for the residents as related to the Preferred Alternatives.



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Your questions and comments are welcome.
Please visit the website at www.one.guam.gov.

Definitions for terms and acronyms used in this and other related reports can be found in the **Acronym Guide and Glossary** at www.one.guam.gov.